

De Tviskengermaanske Spraak
 De Tviskengermaánske Sprák
 /de "tviskengerma:nske spra:k/
 [d@ "t_hvI.skn=.g6~.ma~:n.sk@ spr\a:k]
 (The Intergermania Language)

1 Phonology

Note that all phonemic/phonetic transcriptions are in X-SAMPA.

1.1 Vowels

There are fourteen monophthongs, which come in seven short/long pairs, which the phonemes

/a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/, /2/, /y/

are the items of each pair respectively, besides the two items of each pair differing in vowel length, with one being short and one being long. However, except for /a/ versus /a:/, the short member of a pair is realized as lax, and the long member is realized as tense, along with the actual length difference between the two members of each pair. Note that /e/ in word-final position is realized as [e] rather than [E].

/2/ and /y/, both short and long, may optionally be treated as /e/ and /i/ respectively by a given speaker, as many speakers of Anglo-Frisian languages may have trouble with rounded front vowels. However, they are still to be treated as separate phonemes from their unrounded counterparts.

There are three phonemic diphthongs, which are the phonemes

/aI/, /aU/, /oI/

These have no vowel length distinction, unlike the above monophthong phonemes. Also, they have no allophones of any sort.

1.2 Consonants

There are fifteen consonants and one semivowel, which are

/p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /s/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /N/, /r/, /l/, /j/.

Note that all consonants that exist in unvoiced/voiced pairs which are voiced, that is, /b/, /d/, /g/, and /v/ are realized as unvoiced in word-final position. However, this devoicing is not a feature of the phonemes themselves, so hence it won't necessarily occur in words derived from a word in which it occurs. For example, "kold" (English "cold", predicative, /kold/) is realized as [k_h0lt], but "kolde" (English "cold", attributive, /"kolde/) is realized as ["k_h0l.d@], and "rood" (English "red"), /ro:d/) is realized as [r\o:t], but "roder" (English "redder", /"ro:der/) is realized as ["r\o:.dEr\].

Also note that /p/, /t/, and /k/ are aspirated in word-initial position, when not followed by /r/ or /l/, which suppress such aspiration. They may also be aspirated in word-final position, but this is not mandatory, and usually only occurs with strong emphasis.

/r/ is normally actually realized as [r\], but its realization is rather free, relative to the other phonemes.

There is free variation with respect to /s/, /sk/, and /sj/. /s/ may be realized as either [s] or as [z] when word-initial or intervocalic, is realized as [z] when preceding /b/, /d/, /g/, and /v/ and not word-final, and elsewhere is realized as just [s]. Likewise, /sk/ may freely vary in pronunciation between [sk], [sx], and [S], and is especially likely to be realized as [S] when preceding front vowels. /sj/ may also freely vary in pronunciation between [sj], [Sj], and [S]. Note though that /sk/ and /sj/ are phonemically still phoneme pairs, not single phonemes, and are distinguished from each other.

There is regressive voicing assimilation amongst the phonemes /p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /f/, /v/ and /s/. Note that of the above are treated as unvoiced when word-final. When any of the given consonants precedes another consonant of a differing voicing, the consonant assimilates with respect to voicing to the following consonant *except* if the following consonant is /s/ or /v/ and is not in a position where it could be devoiced or voiced, whether due to being word-final or due to assimilating to a following consonant, even if such would not result in any change in its actual voicing. Hence “bliven” (English “to remain”), /"bli:ven/ is realized as ["bli:.vn=], but “geblivd” (English “remained”), /ge"bli:vd/ is realized as [gE."bli:ft]. However, “tvisken” (English “between”), /"tvvisken/ is realized as ["tvI.skɳ=] rather than as ["dvI.skɳ=], due to undevoiced /v/ not triggering assimilation in preceding consonants.

In unstressed syllables, /n/, /m/, /l/, and are realized as follows when preceded in the same syllable by /e/:

Phonemes	Realization
/en/	[n=]
/em/	[m=]
/el/	[l=]

Note that these realizations do not apply when the /e/ and the following consonant phoneme are in separate syllables. Consequently, word inflection and agglutination can change the realization of such cases by changing syllable boundaries.

1.3 Syllabification

Syllable formation is simple, where syllables are formed around individual vowels, and as many consonants as possible are placed in the heads of each syllable. Once that is done, all the remaining consonants are placed the codas of the syllables in question, if possible. If not possible, consonants may be syllabified, to form the basis of new syllables to which other consonants are to be added.

1.4 Stress

Stress is always on the first syllable of the first root in a word. This has the implication that prefixes for words such as “ge”- (/ge/), “be”- (/be/), “fer”- (/fer/), and so on, compounding aside, do not change the location of the stress with respect to the word that they’re being prefixed to. Hence, for example, the word “vesen” (English “to be”, /"ve:sen/) has first-syllable stress, but the word “geveest” (English “been”, /ge"ve:st/) has second-syllable stress. Note though that this stress pattern applies for all words, not just verbs alone, as it applies to nouns derived from verbs.

2 Orthography

2.1 Symbols

2.1.1 Vowels

The monophthongs

/a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/, /ɔ/, /y/

whether short or long, are written as “a”, “e”, “i”, “o”, “u”, “ö”, and “ü” respectively, and may be written single or doubled. When doubled, they are always long, and otherwise their vowel length is determined as explained below.

The diphthongs

/aI/, /aU/, /oI/

are written as “ai”, “au”, and “oi” respectively, and are invariant in value or with respect to how they are written no matter position they are written in.

2.1.2 Consonants

Phoneme(s)	Symbol
/p/	p
/t/	t
/k/	k
/b/	b
/d/	d
/g/	g
/f/	f
/v/	v
/s/	s
/x/	ch
/h/	h
/m/	m
/n/	n
/N/	ng
/Nk/	nk
/Ng/	ngg
/r/	r
/l/	l
/j/	j

All consonant symbols may be doubled, for the purposes of shortening preceding vowels, the details of which are explained below, with the exceptions of “ch”, “ng”, “nk”, and “ngg”, which are considered to be always doubled.

Note that, unlike in Dutch orthography, word-final devoicing is not reflected in text, but rather the original voiced phonemes are what are written in such cases, hence why many words end in “v” where a very similar word ends in “f” in written Dutch, even though both are realized as [f] in practice. Likewise, voicing assimilation is not reflected in writing, and hence consonant clusters like /gt/, which is realized as [kt], are still written using the original phonemes, in this case, as “gt”.

2.2 Vowel Length

All monophthongs are long in word-final position, with the exception of /e/ versus /e:/, which are still distinguished in word-final position. /e/ in word-final position is written as “e”, and /e:/ in word-final position is written as “ee”.

If a monophthong is not in word-final position, it is long if it precedes another vowel, if it is doubled, or if it precedes a single undoubled consonant, which is followed by another vowel, except if it is “e”. For “e”, the above rule only applies if it is in a stressed syllable; otherwise, for it to be long, it must be explicitly doubled. In all other cases, all monophthongs are short.

2.3 Alternate Orthography

There exists an alternate orthography, which is identical to the “standard” one except in how vowel length is specified. Instead of doubling monophthongs to lengthen them, and doubling consonants to shorten preceding monophthongs that would otherwise be long, neither vowels nor consonants are doubled, and instead vowels which are not rounded front vowels that are long have acute diacritics, unless they are word-final and are not /e:/, as the only short vowel that can exist word-finally is /e/, and all short vowels lack acute diacritics. However, all short rounded front vowels receive umlauts, and all long rounded front vowels have their umlauts replaced with circumflexes. Also note that diphthongs are written the same as in the standard orthography in such. The table below shows a number of examples of how words would differ in the standard and the alternate orthographies:

English	Standard	Alternate
yes	ja	ja
no	nee	né
we	vi	vi
his / its	siin	sín
father	fader	fáder
sister	svester	svester
been	gevesen	gevésen
to say	seggen	segen
to sleep	slapen	slápen
to stop, to hold	holden	holden
earth	erd	erd
blue	blau	blau
linguistics	spraakvitenskap	sprákvítenskap

3 Grammar

3.1 Word Order

The fundamental word order is subject-object-verb with verb-second. Note though that within subordinate and relative clauses, verb-second-ness is suppressed, so there the word order is purely subject-object-verb. Additionally, determiners, adjectives, prepositions, and s-possessives come before nouns. Furthermore, indirect objects come before direct objects. With respect to adverbs, adverbial phrases, and prepositional phrases within any given clause, time-manner-place order applies. Also, compound infinitives are formed so that the element that could become the finite verb comes *first*, unlike in German where such comes last.

One exception to the word order above is that pronouns may rearrange subject-object order into object-subject order, due to being case-marked, when such is not ambiguous. However, though, due to accusative case for pronouns also acting as a dative case, they cannot override indirect object-direct object order, so indirect objects must *always* come before direct objects, even with such free pronoun movement due to pronoun case marking.

Also note that interrogative and relative pronouns must be moved to the head of clauses they are in, with prepositions that they are the objects of being moved to the head of clauses along with them. The exception to this is that interrogative pronouns indicating disbelief need not be moved.

Questions are formed by moving the finite verb to the start of the sentence, with only interrogative pronouns preceding it. Likewise, in imperative constructions, the finite verb will be found at the start of a sentence, but unlike in questions, there are no interrogative pronouns to come before it.

3.2 Verb Prefixes

Verb prefixes preceding verb roots, infinitives, fall into two categories, unseparable and separable. Unseparable prefixes are a small closed set, consisting of “ge”, “be”, “fer”, “er”, and “ent”. These prefixes never receive primary stress, and also remain permanently attached to their given verbs under all circumstances.

All other prefixes are separable prefixes. When a verb is the finite verb in a given clause, and if the clause is not a subordinate or relative clause, the separable prefix is separated from it, and either placed before the next infinitive or participle in same compound infinitive as the finite verb, or at the end of the clause. However, in subordinate and relative clauses, where the finite verb is moved to the same position where said prefix would have been otherwise moved to, said separable prefix is not separated from the verb stem in question.

Note that in past participles, all verbs with prefixes, separable or unseparable, do not receive the prefix “ge”. This is different from German, where verbs with separable prefixes will have an infix “ge” placed between their stems and their separable prefixes. Also note that the particle “to” in the formation of “to”-clauses does not get placed between a separable prefix and its associated verb stem, but rather before the given separable prefix.

3.3 Agreement

There is no agreement between verbs and their subjects, and adjectives and their nouns. All pronouns must agree with their antecedents with respect to number, if they come in both singular and plural versions. Hence, for example, “velk” does not need to agree with its antecedent in number, but “du” may only be used for singular antecedents, and “ji” may only be used for plural antecedents, due to existing in a singular/plural pair.

The demonstrative pronoun pairs “dit” and “dese”, and “dat” and “dee”, where the former in each pair is singular, and the latter in each pair is plural, must also agree with what they are acting as determiners for, when acting as determiner. They still agree with their antecedents when acting as pronouns, with the exception of that “dat” does not agree in number with its antecedent when acting as a relative pronoun. However, all other determiners do not agree with the nouns that they are acting as determiners for in any fashion.

3.4 Conjugation

Conjugation is rather simple and limited in Intergermania, but is still present, like in English. Verbs only conjugate for tense, of which there are formally only two, past and present, and to form past participles,

present participles, and gerunds. Note that the present tense is also used as the imperative, and the past tense is also used as the subjunctive. Nouns only conjugate for number, and adjectives only conjugate for degree. Determiners which are not also demonstrative pronouns, adverbs, and prepositions do not conjugate at all.

The demonstrative pronouns “dit” and “dat” conjugate for number, even when being used as determiners, but in the case of “dat”, not when being used as a relative pronouns. All other pronouns besides personal pronouns simply do not conjugate. Personal pronouns conjugate for not only number, but also for case, of which there are two, simply nominative and accusative/dative. Each personal pronoun, except for the reflexive pronoun “sik”, also has an additional associated possessive determiner form as well, which does not conjugate in and of itself.

3.4.1 Verbs

Infinitive	Sing. Imp.	Pl. Imp.	Present	Past/Subj.	Past Part.
<i>stem</i> + (e)n	<i>stem</i>	<i>stem</i> + (e)t	<i>stem</i>	<i>stem</i> + (e)de / te	(ge') + <i>stem</i> + (e)d / t
Present Part.	Gerund				
<i>stem</i> + (e)nd	<i>stem</i> + (i)ng				

For infinitives, -“(e)n” normally has its “e”, unless the stem ends in a vowel, where then it is omitted. Likewise, for present participles and gerunds, -“(e)nd” is -“nd”, and -“(i)ng” is -“ng”, respectively, if the ends in a vowel. For plural imperatives, the “e” is included only if the verb stem ends with /t/, /d/, or too complex of a consonant cluster would be formed by attaching /t/ to the end of it. Also note that for normal verbs, the singular imperative is always the same as the present tense, but for auxiliary or modal verbs, this may not be true.

If a verb stem ends in a vowel or a voiced consonant other than /d/, and a prohibitively complex consonant cluster would not be formed, the verb’s past/subjunctive and past participle forms end in -“de” and -“d” respectively. If a verb stem ends in an unvoiced consonant other than /t/, and too complex of a consonant cluster would not be formed as a result of such, its past/subjunctive and past participle forms end in -“te” and -“t” respectively. Otherwise, a verb’s past/subjunctive and past participle forms end in -“ede” and -“ed” respectively.

Additionally, past participles normally start with “ge”, unless the verb stem includes one or more prefixes; the “ge” always has a short vowel. Mind you that irregular verbs, that is, auxiliaries and modals, may not follow the above specified rules, and may have stem changes in some principle parts.

Verb infinitives can be converted into nouns indicating general related concepts via zero affixation. Additionally, verb stems can be converted into nouns indicating particular action instances via zero affixation as well.

3.4.2 Nouns

Singular	Plural
<i>stem</i>	<i>stem</i> + (e)s

Note that all mass nouns under normal conditions simply do not conjugate for number. Also note that the normal plural ending is -“s” except if a noun stem ends in a sibilant, “sk”, “sj”, or if an unallowed consonant cluster would be formed by such, where then -“es” is used for forming plurals instead.

Nouns may be converted into related verb infinitives via affixing -“(e)n” to them, with just -“n” being used if the noun ends in vowel. In this case, the original noun acts as the verb stem in question.

3.4.3 Adjectives

Predicative	Attributive	Substantivized
<i>stem</i>	<i>stem + e</i>	<i>stem + e</i>
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
<i>stem</i>	<i>stem + er</i>	<i>stem + (e)st</i>

Note that for the above, -“est” is only used when an non-allowed consonant cluster would be formed in the final syllable were just -“st” added to a given word. For example, the superlative of “hook” is “hookst”, but the superlative of “slekt” is “slektest”.

One note is that nouns which have a superlative attributive adjective must also be used with either the determiner “de”, or with a possessive determiner, a linking possessive determiner, or an s-possessive. Additionally,

Adjectives may be converted into adverbs through zero affixation. However, adverbs may not be converted, in the opposite direction, into adjectives via such means, and hence adjectives and adverbs must still be considered to be separate word classes nonetheless.

3.5 Verb Usage

	Infinitive
perfect aspect	havven <i>past part.</i>
future tense	skullen <i>infinitive</i>
passive voice	vesen <i>past part.</i>
	verden <i>past part.</i>
future perfect	skullen havven <i>past part.</i>
perfect passive	havven geveest <i>past part.</i>
	havven geverded <i>past part.</i>
future passive	skullen vesen <i>past part.</i>
	skullen verden <i>past part.</i>
future perfect passive	skullen havven geveest <i>past part.</i>
	skullen havven geverded <i>past part.</i>
subjunctive	skult <i>infinitive</i>
subjunctive perfect	havde <i>past part.</i>
subjunctive passive	vas <i>past part.</i>
	vrude <i>past part.</i>

In passive constructions, the agent, if one is specified, is specified with the preposition “fan”. This is like the use of German “von” for this purpose, and unlike the use of English “by”, which is equivalent with “bi”, for this purpose.

The imperative mood in the second person singular and plural is formed by just having the finite verb in present tense, without a subject, at the start of the clause. The imperative mood in the first person plural is formed with “laat us *infinitive*”, where the indirect object, direct object, and any adverbs, adverbial phrases, and prepositional phrases are placed between “us” and the infinitive in question.

The subjunctive mood may be formed by just using the finite verb in past tense, in addition to its formation with “skult”, “hade”, “vas”, or “vrude”, but this tends to not be done for verbs which are not auxiliary or modal verbs, due to potential ambiguity which may result from such, due to the synthetic subjunctive’s coinciding with the past tense.

3.6 Possession

3.6.1 “fan”-Possession

Possession outside of the use of possessive determiners is formed in three fashions. The first way it is formed is with the preposition “fan”, which is directly analogous to Dutch “van”, German “von”, Low Saxon “vun” / “von” / “fonn”, and English “of”, except that unlike English “of”, it is never used in a compound possessive with something in a genitive construction or in genitive case. In this case, the prepositional phrase in question is placed directly after that being possessed, with the object of the preposition being the possessor. Note that this same construction can also be used to express a partitive relation, in addition to a possession relation, where the object of the preposition is not the possessor, but rather the sort of parts of the thing the prepositional phrase directly follows.

3.6.2 Linking Possessive Determiners

The second way that possession is indicated is with using a possessive determiner in a linking fashion. This is done by placing the possessor directly before a possessive determiner which is acting as a determiner for that which is being possessed. The possessive determiner being used must agree with the possessor with respect to person, number, and in the third person singular, with respect to gender. For example, one would say “de moder heer huus”, but one would say “de riik siin veermakt” and “de bomen deer voold”. In each of these cases, the possessor and the possessive determiner share the same person, number, and gender.

3.6.3 “s”-Possession

The third way that possession is indicated is with using the possessive clitic -“(e)s”, with -“es” only being used when the word ends in a sibilant, “sk”, or “sj” or if an disallowed consonant cluster would be formed by adding -“s”. Note that this is specifically not a genitive case, even though it may superficially resemble such, especially when used with pronouns which do not have explicit possessive determiner forms of their own. This clitic is attached to the last word in the noun phrase which indicates the possessor, and this noun phrase is placed directly *before* the noun phrase which indicates the possessed, unlike the usage of genitive case in German and Dutch, and like the use of the “s”-possessive in English and Low Saxon. Note that the use of the “s”-possessive is generally preferred only when referring to specific individuals, while not using a possessive determiner, and is generally not used, although not disallowed, in other cases, where either the use of “fan” or the use of a linking possessive determiner is preferred.

4 Vocabulary

Note that word forms which are marked with asterisks should not be considered to be native. Note though that there are some words of Latinate/Romance origin which are considered to be effectively native, due to being loanwords which were borrowed into the (West) Germanic languages as early as late Antiquity, in particular “kaas” and “meer”.

4.1 Particles

	IG
negative particle	nich
yes	ja
no	nee

4.2 Determiners

	IG
definite article	de
indefinite article	en
all	al
every, any	jeder
some, any	enig
no	nee

Note that there are other possessive determiners, demonstrative determiners, and interrogative determiners, besides these determiners listed above.

4.3 Conjunctions

4.3.1 Coordinating

English	IG
and	und
or	oder
but	maan, aber

4.3.2 Subordinating

English	IG
that	dat
if	ven
because	viil
while	datviil
whether	ov
before	foor
after	nadat
like	gelik
as	as
since (<i>time</i>)	siid, sidat

4.4 Pronouns

4.4.1 Personal

	Nominative	Accusative	Possessive Determiner
1st sing.	ik	mi	miin
2nd sing.	du	di	diin
3rd sing. an. masc.	hee	hem	siin
3rd sing. an. fem.	see	heer	heer
3rd sing. an. indef.	dee	dem	deer
3rd sing. an. hypo.	man	een	eens
3rd sing. neut.	dat	dat	siin
1st pl.	vi	us	us
2nd pl.	ji	ju	juun
3rd pl.	dee	dem	deer
1st sing. reflex.	–	mi	–
2nd sing. reflex.	–	di	–
1st pl.reflex	–	us	–
2st pl reflex	–	ju	–
other reflex.	–	sik	–

4.4.2 Demonstrative

English	IG
this / these	dit (<i>sing.</i>) / dese (<i>pl.</i>)
that / those	dat (<i>sing.</i>) / dee (<i>pl.</i>)
such	sulk
the same	desselvde
(an)other	(en) ander

All demonstrative pronouns may be used on their own, and as determiners for other nouns. Note that “dit”, “dat”, “dese”, “dee” must agree in number with that which they are referring to, or that which they are acting as a determiner for. “dat” is also relative pronoun for both singular and plural antecedents as well; it does not become “dee” when being used as such.

4.4.3 Interrogative

English	IG
what	vat
which	velk
where	vaar
who	vee (<i>nom.</i>), veem (<i>acc.</i>)
whose	vee siin, vees
when	vanneer
why	varum
how	ho

All interrogative pronouns may also act as relative pronouns and as subordinating conjunctions. Also, “ho” acts as an interrogative adverb which may qualify other adverbs and adjectives. “vat” and “velk” are also used in a fashion similar to demonstrative pronouns, as they may act as determiners for nouns in addition

to on their own as pronouns. Also note that “ve siin” and “vees” are used as possessive determiners, and cannot be used as actual pronouns on their own; however, they do still follow the movement rules that apply to other interrogatives.

4.4.4 General

English	IG
everything	alles
something	eets
nothing	niis
everyone	jederman
someone	jemand
no one	nimand
everywhere	jirgendvaar
somewhere	andersvaar
nowhere	nirgends, nirgendvaar
sometime	jirgendvan
each other	enander

4.5 Prepositions

English	IG
in	in
of, from, by (<i>agent, author</i>), about	fan
on	up
with, by (<i>instrument</i>), about	med
without	oon
at	aan
by (<i>location</i>), at	bi
for	foor
to	to
as, than	as
out, from (<i>location</i>)	uut
after, to (<i>location</i>)	na
after	after
before	foor
under	under
over, about	over
behind	hinder
around	um
through	door
between	tvisken
against	gegen
instead of	in sted fan, in plaats fan
besides	buten
till, until	til
since	siid

Note that these, beside phrasal prepositions such as “in sted fan”, may form compounds with the words

“daar” and “vaar”, with the preposition *following* “daar” or “vaar”, when not making reference to people, which act as if the object of the preposition were “det” or “vat”, respectively.

4.6 Numbers

4.6.1 Cardinal

English	IG
zero	nul
one	een
two	tvee
three	dree
four	feer
five	fiiv
six	seks
seven	seven
eight	acht
nine	nigen
ten	teen
eleven	elv
twelve	tvelv
thirteen	derteen
fourteen	feerteen
fifteen	fiivteen
sixteen	seksteen
seventeen	seventeen
eighteen	achteen
nineteen	nigenteen
twenty	tventig
thirty	dertig
forty	feertig
fifty	fiivtig
sixty	seksstig
seventy	seventig
eighty	achtig
ninety	nigentig
hundred	hunderd
thousand	dusend
million	miljoon

Note that the formation of more complex numbers is done in the fashion that it is done in German. For example, “seventy three” is “dreundseventig”, “two hundred” is “tvehunderd”, “one hundred and eighty” is “hunderdachtig”, “three hundred and twenty three” is “drihunderddreundtventig”, and “six thousand and four hundred” is “seksdusendfeerhunderd”. In practice, though, one is unlikely to actually write out large numbers in such a fashion.

4.6.2 Ordinal

English	IG
first	eerste
second	tvede
third	derde
fourth	feerde
fifth	fiivde
sixth	sekste
seventh	sevente
eighth	achte
ninth	nigente
tenth	teente
eleventh	elvte
twelvth	tvelvte
thirteenth	derteente
fourteenth	feerteente
fifteenth	fiivteente
sixteenth	seksteente
seventeenth	seventeente
eighteenth	achteente
nineteenth	nigenteente
twentieth	tventigste
thirtieth	dertigste
fortieth	feertigste
fiftieth	fiivtigste
sixtieth	seksdigste
seventieth	seventigste
eightieth	achtigste
ninetieth	nigentigste
hundredth	hunderdste
thousandth	dusendste
millionth	miljoonste

All other ordinal numbers are formed by simply suffixing -“ste” to the end of a number. Also note that all ordinal numbers act as adjectives, including with respect to inflection.

4.7 Verbs

4.7.1 Auxiliary

English	Infinitive	Present	Past	Past Participle
to be	vesen	is	vas	geveest
to have	havven	hav	havde	gehavd
to become	verden	verd	vrude	geverded

Note that for the above verbs, the singular and plural imperatives are still formed regularly. Hence the singular imperative of “vesen” would be “vees”, not “is”, for example.

4.7.2 Modal

English	Infinitive	Present	Past	English Past	Past Participle
will, shall	skullen	skal	skulde	would, should*	geskuld
can	kunnen	kan	kunde	could	gekund
want	villen	vil	vilde	wanted	gevild
may, to (be) like(ly)	mogen	maag	mookte	might	gemookt
may, to be allowed	durfen	darf	durfte	was allowed	gedurft
must	moten	mut	mooste	had to	gemoted

* Note that English “should”, as in the sense of English “is supposed to”, is not constructed with “skulde” alone, but rather is constructed via combining it with “moten”, as in “moten skulde”, like in Dutch.

Note that the singular and plural imperatives of the above are still formed regularly. As a result, for example, the singular imperative of “skullen” is “skul”, not “skal”.

4.7.3 General

English	IG
to go	gaan
to make, to do	maken
to do	doon
to act	handelen
to come	kommen
to turn	drain
to turn on	aandrain
to turn off	avdrain
to turn (around)	umdrain
to leave	avfaren
to leave (behind)	ferlaten
to lose	ferlesen
to get	krigen, holen
to set	setten
to put, lay (down)	leggen
to open	openen
to close	sloten, dicht maken
to stop	holden, aanhouden, stoppen
to pass, to transpire, to happen	passeeren
to say	seggen
to tell	fertellen
to ask	fragen
to answer	antwoorden, be'antwoorden
to answer for	ferantwoorden
to call	ropen, aanroepen
to address	aanspreken
to post	upgeven
to choose	kesen
to build	buen
to give	geven
to take	nemen
to buy	kopen
to pay	betalen
to sell	ferkopen
to bring	bringen
to belong	togehören / gehören (to)
to load	laden
to be born	vesen geboren
to die	sterven
to kill	döden
to compute	rekkenen
to figure out	uttrekkenen
to find	finden
to meet	treffen, moten
to try	fersoken
to forget	fergeten
to forgive	fergeven
to laugh	lachen
to cough	husten

English	IG
to jump	springen
to hop	hoppelen, hinkelen
to touch	berören
to step	treden, skriden
to stamp (one's feet)	stampen
to hit, to slap, to smack	slaan
to clap, to slap, to smack, to bump, to hit	klappen
to bump into, to run into	upfaren
to push, to force, to thrust	stoten
to nudge	aanstoten
to throw	verpen
to drive	faren
to sail	selen
to walk	lopen
to run	rennen
to swim	svemmen
to dive	duken
to fly	flegen
to dance	dansen
to shake	skudderen, skokken
to kiss	küssen
to hug	ummarmen

English	IG
to speak	spreken, snakken
to speak about	bespreken
to yell, cry, scream	skreen
to lead	leden, fören
to ride	riden
to think	denken
to follow	følgen
to play	spelen
to visit, to go to	besoken
to use	nutten, benutten
to hold	holden, biholden
to save, keep	beholden
to read	lesen
to write	skreven
to versify, to write poetry	dichten
to sing	singen
to help	helpen
to eat	eten, freten, spisen
to bite	biten
to drink	drinken
to cook	koken
to feed	foderen
to milk	melken
to fall	fallen
to serve	denen
to burn	brenden
to smoke (<i>both senses</i>)	smoken, roken
to sweat	sveten
to pair	paren
to wash	vasken
to clean	renigen
to dirty	besmutsen, smutsig maken
to flood	floden, overfloden, oversvemmen
to honor	eren, be'eren
to agree	overeenstemmen
to agree to	toostemmen
to separate	avsonderen
to subordinate	underordenen
to market	fermarkten
to unite	fereniggen
to explain	ferklaren
to confuse	fervirren
to excuse	entskuldigen
to apologize	sik entschuldigen
to make up	uutfinden
to hire	hüren

English	IG
to call, to name	nemmen
to be called (<i>a given name</i>)	heten
to see	seen
to hear	hören
to let, allow, leave (as)	laten
to forbid	ferbiden
to remain	bliven
to shine	skinen, glansen
to glitter	glitteren
to shimmer	skimmeren
to glow	glöden
to illuminate	belichten
to seem	skinen, liken
to look (<i>like</i>)	liken, uutseen
to look (<i>at</i>)	skauen, kiken
to sound	klingen
to need	bruken, behoven
to feel	(sik) fölen
to live	leven
to live (at / in)	vonen
to sleep	slapen
to stand	staan
to sit	sitten
to lie (down)	liggen
to know (<i>about</i>)	viten
to know (<i>directly</i>)	kennen
to remember	sik erinneren
to recognize	erkennen
to understand	ferstaan
to comprehend	begripen, gripen
to amaze, to astound	fervunderen
to love	leven, holden fan
to hate	haten
to mean	bedüden
to mean, to think	menen
to believe	geloven
to care	sorgen (foor)
to work	verken, arbeeden
to learn	lernen
to study	studeeren
to get to know	lernen kennen
to seek, to look for	soken (na)
to please	befallen, behagen
to cost	kosten

4.8 Interjections

English	IG
thanks	dank
please, you're welcome	bitte
welcome	velkom
hello	hallo
hey	hee
good day	(gode) dag
good morning	(gode) morgen
good evening	(gode) avend
good night	(gode) nakt
(good)bye	til later, til dan, til vederseen, faarvel
I'm sorry, excuse me (<i>apology</i>)	entskuldiig mi
I'm sorry (<i>sympathy</i>)	dat maak mi leed
cheers	prost
shit	skiiit

4.9 Nouns

4.9.1 Outside World

English	IG
sun	son
moon	moon
star	stern
world	verld
earth	erd
sky	himmel
ground	boden, eerboden
water	vater
ice	iis
sea	see
lake	meer
river	flood
stream	stroom
island	iland, insel
beach	strand
flood	flood, oversvemming
field	feld
forest	vold
mountain	berg
stone	steen
sand	sand
salt	salt
dirt	smuts
smoke	rook
fire	füür, brand
ash	ask
light	licht, skiin
dark	dunkel
glow	glööd
air	luft
weather	vedder, veer
rain	regen
wind	vind
cloud	volk
storm	storm
snow	snee
lightning	blits
thunder	dunder
thunderstorm	dunderveer, gevidder

4.9.2 General Concepts

name	naam
type	ard, sort, form
color	farv
(a) half	helft
weight	gevicht
stead, place	sted
place	plats, ord
space, room	ruum
point	punt
room	kammer
line	linie
strip	strip
edge	ek
border	rand, kant, grens
side	siid
front	front, foorsiid
back	rüg, baksiid
thing	ding
piece	stük
(a) bit	(en) bit
stuff, substance	stof
path	pad
time	tiid
moment	moment, ogenblik
sound	klang, luud
pair	paar
group	gruup
force, strength	kraft
pressure, printing	druk
case	fal
end	end
idea	begrip, *idee
(a) reason, grounds	grund
opinion	mening
message	boodskap
choice	vaal, köös
example	foorbild
project	*projekt
tactic	*taktiik
attempt	fersook
program	*program
operation, service	betriib
base	basis, grund

English	IG
belief	geloov
knowledge	kennis
will	vil
sorrow	leed
sympathy	medgefööl, medleed
mercy	medleed, genaad
condolences, sympathy	bileed
reason	ferstand
price	priis
debt	skuld
picture	bild
music	*musiik
art	kunst
life	leven
love	leev
spirit	geest
sleep	slaap
need	nööd
hunger	hunger
honor	ere
dignity	vaardigheed
conscience	geviten
brotherhood	broderskap
peace	freed
glory	*glorie, room
victory	seeg
service	deenst
duty	plikt
loyalty	trü
right	recht
truth	vaarheed
falsehood	falsheed
temptation	fersoking

4.9.3 Plants

English	IG
plant	plant
leaf	blad
root	vortel
bark	bork, rind
seed	saad
flower	bloom
fruit	frukt
grass	graas
apple	appel
pear	peer
plum	plum
orange	*oranje
lemon	*sitron
grapefruit	pampelmuus
berry	bere
cherry	kirse(beere)
raspberry	frambeere
cranberry	kranbeere
grain	korn, graan
wheat	veten
rye	roggen
oats	haver
buckwheat	bokveeten
rice	*riis
potato	kantuffel
cabbage	kool
tree	boom
beech (tree)	book(boom)
oak (tree)	eek(boom)
birch (tree)	birk(boom)
linden (tree)	lind(boom)

4.9.4 Animals

English	IG
animal	deer
bird	fogel
fish	fisk
dog	hund
cat	kat
cow	ko
sheep	skaap
lamb	lam
pig	sviin
chicken	hoon
horse	peerd
wolf	vulf
fox	foks
bear	beer
goose	gaas
mouse	muus
snake	slang, snaak
louse	luus

4.9.5 People

English	IG
person	mensk
guy, mate, fellow, bloke	makker
friend	freend
family	familie
man, husband (<i>by context</i>)	man
woman, wife (<i>by context</i>)	fru
child	kind
boy	jung, knaap
girl	meed
mother	moder
father	fader
sister	svester
brother	broder
son	soon
daughter	dochter
sibling	gesvister
parent	elder
aunt	tant
uncle	onkel
niece	nicht
nephew	neef
teacher	lerer
doctor (<i>medical</i>)	arts
doctor (<i>general</i>)	*dokter
comrade	*kameraad
politician	*politiker
soldier	*soldaat, kriger
debtor	skuldner
generation	*generaasje

4.9.6 General Human World

English	IG
house	huus
home	heem
apartment	voning
door	döör
garden	garden
farm	hof
village	dorp
city	stad
way	veeg
wall	vand, muur
table	disk, tafel
window	fenster
screen	skerm
chair	stool
bed	bed
bath	baad
floor	floor
people (<i>pl.</i>)	folk, lüüd
food	eten, foder
school	skool
class	klas, stand
shoe	sko
jacket	jak
writing	skrift
record, notes	medskrift
sign	teken
board, signboard	bord, tablet
map, chart	kart
book	book
post	post
song	leed, sang, gesang
poem	gedicht
(a) paper	breef
page	siid, bladiid
newspaper	blad, dagblad
mirror	spiegel
kiss	küs
hug	ummarming
pipe	piip
thread	faden, draad
yarn	garen
meeting	treffen
electricity	*elektrisiteit
microphone	*mikrofon
paper	*papiir
wood	holt
gravel	kees, gruus
asphalt	asfalt
metal	*metaal
steel	*staal
glass	glas
plastic	lymestof, *leestijk

4.9.7 Food

English	IG
bread	brood
cheese	kees
meat	fleesk
milk	melk
sausage	vurst
cookie (<i>Am.</i>), biscuit (<i>Brit.</i>)	keks
juice	sap
coffee	kaffee
tea	tee
beer	beer
wine	viin
drink	drank, gedrank

4.9.8 Transportation

English	IG
street	straat
pathway, tram, course, railroad	baan
ship	skip
boat	boot
car	vagen
wheel, bicycle	rad, veel
truck	fraktvagen, kraftvagen
airplane	fleegtuug, fleger
train	tuug, eenbaantuug, treen
freight	frakt
cargo	lading

4.9.9 Language and Speech

English	IG
language	spraak
dialect	*dialekt
word	vord
sentence	sat
noun	*substantiiv, *nomen, naamvoord
verb	*verb, verkvoord
adjective	*adjektiiv
adverb	*adverb, bivoord
case	fal, *kasuus
gender	*genuus, geslekt
number	tal, nummer
question	fraag
dictionary	vordenboek
analytic	analütisk
synthetic	süntetisk

4.9.10 Government and Politics

English	IG
country	land
nation	riik, *naasjon
state	*staat
territory	gebeed, *territorium
province	*provins, landskap
flag	flag
republic	*republiik
democracy	*demokrati
dictatorship	*diktatuur
feudalism	*feudalisme
kingdom	koningriik
king	koning
prince	*prins, frst
royalty	koninghuus
party	parti
law (<i>concept</i>), justice	rekt
law (<i>legislation</i>)	laag
politics	*politiik, *staatkund
colonization	*kolonisaasjon
fascism	*faskisme
conservatism	*konservativisme
capitalism	*kapitalisme
nationalism	*naasjonnalisme
liberalism	*liberalisme
social democracy	*soosjaaldeokrati
socialism	*soosjalisme
communism	*kommunisme
anarchism	*anarchisme
revolutionary	*revoluusjonneur
reactionary	*reaksjonneer

4.9.11 Military

English	IG
war	kriig
weapon	vapen
gun	geveer
defense	veer
security	sikkerheid
force	macht
military, armed forces	veermacht, *militeer
army	heer, *armee
navy	semakt, *kriigsmarine, *marine
air force	luftmacht
submarine	underseeboot
fleet	floot

4.9.12 Information Technology

English	IG
computer	rekkener, *kompjuter
monitor	bildskerm, *monitoor
computer program	*program, *rekkenerprogram, *kompjuterprogram
file	*dati, fiil
operating system	*betriibsisteem
protocol	*protokol
network	net, netverk
internet	*internet
host	vaard, *host, rekkener aan de net, *kompjuter aan de net
client	klant, *klient
server	*server, vaard
homepage	hoofdsiid

4.9.13 Languages

English	IG
Intergermania	tviskengermaansk
German	düütsk
Yiddish	jidsk
Low Saxon	neddersaksisk
Dutch	nedderlandsk
West Flemish	vestflaamsk
Afrikaans	afrikaansk
Frisian	friisk
English	engelsk
Danish	daansk
Norwegian	noorsk
Swedish	sveensk
Icelandic	iislandsk
Faroese	farook
Middle High German	middelhoodüütsk
Middle Low Saxon	middelnedersaksisk
Middle Dutch	middelnederlandsk
Middle English	middelengelsk
Old High German	oldhoodüütsk
Old Saxon	oldsaksisk
Old Dutch	oldnederlandsk
Old Frisian	oldfriisk
Old English	oldengelsk
Old Norse	oldnoorsk

4.9.14 Countries

English	IG
England	Engeland
Germany	Düütskland
(the) Netherlands	Nederland
Belgium	*Belgie
Denmark	Daanmark
Norway	Noriik
Sweden	Sveriik
Iceland	Iisland
Austria	Oosteriik
Switzerland	Svitserland
(the) United States (of America)	(de) Ferenigde Staten (fan Ameerika)
(the) United Soviet Socialist Republics	(de) Ferenigde Soovjete Soosjalistiske Republiken

4.9.15 Geography

English	IG
North Sea	Noordsee
Baltic Sea	Oostsee

4.9.16 Business and Commerce

English	IG
money	geld
company	gesselskap
market	markt
bank	bank
trade	handel
merchant marine	*handelsmarine
marketing	fermarketing

4.9.17 Fields of Study

English	IG
computer science	*informatiik, rekkenervitenskap
linguistics	*linggvistiik, spraakvitenskap
geography	*geografi, eerdkund

4.9.18 Religion

English	IG
church	kirk
temple	tempel
priest	preest, pastoor
priesthood	preestskap
god	god
idol	idool
heaven	himmel
hell	hel
angel	engel
devil	düvel
demon	demon
christianity	kristendom
judaism	judendom
islam	*islam
hinduism	*hinduisme
buddism	*budisme
shinto	*sjiinto
animism	*animisme

4.9.19 Units

English	IG
second	*sekond
minute	*minuut
hour	*uur
day	dag
week	veek
month	monaad
year	jaar
ounce	uns

4.9.20 Body Parts

English	IG
head	kop, hoofd
hair	haar
face	gesicht
eye	oog
ear	oor
nose	nees
mouth	mund, snuut
lip	lip
neck	nek, hals
arm	arm
elbow	elboog
hand	hand
breast	brost, tit
heart	hert
belly	buuk
back	rüg
leg	been
knee	knee
foot	foot
toe	tee
blood	blood
bone	been, knok

4.10 Adjectives

4.10.1 General

English	IG
good	good
bad	slecht
large, great	groot
small, little	lüttel, kleen
fast	snel, fast
slow	langsaam
high	hooch
low	nedder
long	lang
short	kort
wide	viid
narrow	eng
right	recht
left	link
real	ekt
true	vaar, riktig
false	fals
full	ful
empty	leddig
new	nü
young	jung
middle	middel
old	old
early	fröög
late	laat

English	IG
hot	heet
warm	varm
cool	kool
cold	kold
open	open
closed	dicht, gesloted, to
far	fer
close	dicht
dry	dröög
wet	nat
inexpensive, cheap	billig
expensive, dear	düür
quiet	liis, stil
loud	luud
light (<i>color</i>)	hel, licht
dark	dunkel
easy, light (<i>weight</i>)	liicht
difficult, heavy	sveer
strong	stark
clean	reen
dirty	smutsig
weak	svak, veek
healthy	gesund
sick	siik
alive	levend
dead	dood
beautiful	sköön, moi
ugly	haatlik
happy	gluklik
sad	trurig
sweet	sööt
sour	suur
salty	saltig
bitter	bitter
formal	formeel, formlik
informal	unformeel, formlos

English	IG
last	letst
next, following	nekst, folgend
like, similar	gelik
daily	daglik
separate	avsonderd
subordinate	underordend
common, shared	algemeen
common, usual	gevoonlik
related	fervant
sure	sikker
certain	gevis
free	fri
clear	klaar
flat	plat
deep	deep
main	hoofd
sensible	sinful
necessary	nödig
interesting	*interessant
earnest	ernst
striking, formidable, spectacular	eendruksful
foreign	uutlandsk, fremd
strange	fremd
mean	gemeen
evil	böös
holy	helig
brave	dapper
proud	stolt
cozy	gemütlik, gesellig
silly	doof, dul
funny	spasig, koomsk
tired	mööd
gracious	genadig, godig

4.10.2 Colors

English	IG
red	rood
blue	blau
white	vit
green	gröön
yellow	geel
brown	bruun
black	svart
orange	*oranje
violet	*violet
purple	*purper

4.10.3 Politics, Economics, and Society

English	IG
political	*politiisk
social	*soosjaal
national	*naasjonnaal
colonial	*koloniaal
fascist	*faskistisk
conservative	*konservatiiv
capitalist	*kapitalistisk
nationalist	*naasjonnalistisk
liberal	*liberaal
social democratic	*soosjaaldemokraatsk
socialist	*soosjalistisk
communist	*kommunistisk
anarchist	*anarchistisk
revolutionary	*revoluusjonneer
reactionary	*reaksjonneer
military	*militeersk
martial	krigersk, *marsjaal

4.11 General Affixes

English	IG	English Example	IG Example
-ness / -hood	-heed	freedom	friheed
-y (<i>adj.</i>)	-ig	watery	vaterig
-ish / -like	-lik	friendly	freendlik
-y / -ie / -le (<i>dim.</i>)	-je / -tje / -ken	doggy	hundje
-ship	-skap	friendship	freendskap
-dom	-dom	christendom	kristendom
-less	-los	penniless	geldlos
-ish / -ian / -ese / -ic	-(i)sk	Swedish	sveensk
-ful	-fol	sensible	sinful
times	-maal	twice	tvemaal
un-	un(n)-	unmake	unmaken
double	dubbel(l)-	double post	dubbelpost
half	halv-	half hour	halvuur
-ism	*-isme	socialism	*soosjalisme
-ist (<i>person</i>)	*-ist	socialist	*soosjalist
-ist (<i>adj.</i>)	*-istisk	socialist	*soosjalistisk
-tion / -sion	*-sjon	nation	*naasjon
-al	*-aal	national	*naasjonnaal
-an	*-aan	American	*ameerikaner, *ameerikaansk
-ive	*-iev	conservative	*konservatiiv

4.12 Adverbs

English	IG
just	just
together	sammen
continuously, currently	geraad
before	foor, daarfoor
after	daarna
therefore	daarfoor, darum, so
soon	bald
lately	nülik
anyway, anyhow, at all	overhoofd
left	links
right	rechts
forward	foorvarts
backward	bakvarts

English	IG
so	so
too	to
also	ook
alone, only	alleen, nur
very	seer
much	feel
many	menig, fele
few	venig
quite	teemlik
enough	genoog
already	bereeds, al
again	veder
still	nok
seldom	selden
often	oft
finally, ultimately	endlik
really	virklik, vesenlik
truly	vaarlik
unfortunately	leder
more	meer
most	meest
both	beed
whole	gans, heel
always	immer
never	ni, nimmer
perhaps	filiikt, velliikt
probably	vaarskiinlik, fermuutlik
a bit	en bit
somewhat	nogal
double	dubbel
half	halv

4.12.1 Pronominal Adverbs

English	IG
now	nu
then	dan
here	heer
there	daar
where	vaar

Note that these are not used directly as objects of prepositions, but rather are compounded with the prepositions for which they are to be used, in a prefix fashion. In particular, “daar” is compounded with prepositions in the place of using such prepositions with “dat”, and likewise “vaar” is prefixed to such prepositions instead of using them with “vat”.

4.13 Times of the Day

English	IG
morning	morgen, foormiddag
noon	middag
afternoon	namiddag
evening	avend
night	nakt

4.14 Relative Days

English	IG
yesterday	gesteren
today	hüüd
tomorrow	morgen

4.15 Days of the Week

English	IG
Monday	moondag
Tuesday	diinsdag
Wednesday	vodensdag
Thursday	dundersdag
Friday	fridag
Saturday	saturdag
Sunday	sondag

4.16 Months

English	IG
January	januari
February	februari
March	maart
April	april
May	mee
June	juni
July	juli
August	ogust
September	september
October	oktober
November	november
December	desseember

4.17 Seasons

English	IG
spring	fröögjaar
summer	sommer
fall	hervst
winter	vinter

4.18 Directions

4.18.1 Prefixes

English	IG
north-	noord-
south-	süüd-
east-	oost-
west-	vest-

4.18.2 Nouns

English	IG
(the) north	noorden
(the) south	süden
(the) east	oosten
(the) west	vesten

4.18.3 Adjectives

English	IG
northern	noordlik
southern	süüdlik
eastern	oostlik
western	vestlik

4.19 Nationalities

4.19.1 People

English	IG
English person	engeler
German person	düütsker
Dutch person	nederlander
Belgian person	*belgier
Danish person	daansker
Norwegian person	noorsker
Swedish person	sveensker
Icelandic person	iislander
Austrian person	oosterer
Swiss person	svitser
American person	ameerikaner, ferenigdstater

4.19.2 Adjectives

English	IG
English	engelsk
German	düütsk
Dutch	nederlandsk
Belgian	*belgiesk
Danish	daansk
Norwegian	noorsk
Swedish	sveensk
Icelandic	iislandsk
Austrian	oostersk
Swiss	svitsk
American person	ameerikaansk, ferenigdstaatsk

4.19.3 Letter Names

Note that letters that are marked with asterisks are not used natively.

Letter	Name
A	a
B	bee
*C	see
D	dee
E	ee
F	ef
G	gee
H	ha
I	i
J	jod
K	ka
L	el
M	em
N	en
O	o
P	pee
*Q	ku
R	er
S	es
T	tee
U	u
V	vee
*W	dubbelvee
*X	iks
*Y	*upsillon
*Z	zed

5 Examples

- De mensk skulde na de skool moten kommen, ven dee kan.
The person should come to the school when they can.
Der Mensch sollte nach der Schule kommen, wenn sie können.
- See spreek düütsk good, maan hee spreek dat slekt.
She speaks German well, but he speaks it poorly.
Sie spricht gut Deutsch, aber er spricht schlecht es.
- Man maag jeder germaanske spraak spreken, ven man vil.
One may speak any germanic language if one wants to.
Man kann jede germanische Sprache sprechen, wenn man will.
- Mookte du kirsebeeres oder frambeeres med diin iis?
Would you like cherries or raspberries with your ice cream?
Möchtest du Kirschen oder Himbeeren mit deinem Eis?
- Dee skal gesteren de vagen to krigen kommen.
They will come to get the car tomorrow.
Sie werden gestern kommen, um den Wagen zu erringen.

- Du skulde diin foder moten eten, foor dat kold verd!
You should eat your food before it gets cold!
Du solltest dein Essen essen, bevor es kalt wird!

- Foor de leev fan God skal du miin idee nich nemen!
For the love of God, you shall not take my idea!
Für die Liebe von Gott sollst du meine Idee nicht nehmen!

- Du skulde bald vaarskiinlik na miin huus moten kommen, ven du kan.
You should probably come to my house soon, if you can.
Du solltest bald wahrscheinlich nach meinem Haus kommen, wenn du kannst.

- Siin rekkener skulde du nich moten benutten.
You should not use his computer.
Seinen Rechner solltest du nicht benutzen.

- Kan du mi enig kaas, melk, und vurst krigen?
Can you get me some cheese, milk, and sausage?
Kannst du mir einigen Käse, einige Milch, und einige Wurst holen?

- Vil du eets med diin kaffee, oder is dat alles?
Do you want anything with your coffee, or is that all?
Willst du etwas mit deinem Kaffee, oder ist das alles?

- Nimand darf na miin huus kommen, oon mi to fertellen.
No one may come to my house without telling me.
Niemand darf nach meinem Haus kommen, ohne mir zu erzählen.

- Kan du mi enig geld geven, as ik vil kopen, eets to eten?
Can you give me some money, as I want to buy something to eat?
Kannst du mir einiges Geld geben, als ich kaufen will, etwas zu essen?

- Ik sede dee lüüd dat eten med de geld kopen.
I saw those people buy that food with the money.
Ich sah diese Leute dieses Essen mit dem Geld kaufen.

- Daar hav du en daler
ga up de markt
koop di en ko
und ook en lüttele lamken daarto.

Daar hest 'n Daler
gah up'n Markt
kööp di eene Koh
un ok een lütt Lämmken daarto.

Da hast du einen Taler
geh' auf den Markt
kauf dir eine Kuh
und auch ein kleines Lämmchen dazu.

There you have a thaler
go to the market

*buy yourself a cow
and a little sheep for it.*

(Note that neither the original poem in Low Saxon nor its German and English translations are original. They were obtained from <http://indoeuro.bizland.com/tree/germ/saxon.html>.)

- *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

Al menskes is fri und gelik in vaardigheed und rekten geboren. Dee is med ferstand und geviten geeevd und skulde med enander in en geest fan broderskap moten handelen.

- *Pater Noster*

Us Fader, dat in de himmel is,
Laat diin naam vesen be'eerd.
Laat diin koningriik kommen.
Laat diin vil vesen gemaakt,
Up eerd so as in de himmel.
Geev us hüüd us daglikke brood.
Und fergeev us us skulden,
As vi us skuldners fergeev.
Und föör us ni to fersoking,
Maan behold us fan böös.
Viil fan di de koningriik,
Und de macht, und de glorie, immer is.
Amen.