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# Al Bakiyye Language

## Al Bakiyye Grammar and Literature Guide

This book has many infos and details about the Al Bakiyye Language which is artificial language from turkish languages. The main expression language is English. We will try to teach to you the Al Bakiyye language.

## Whats is the Al Bakiyye Language?

Al Bakiyye is a artificial language. The origin of this language is ural-altay language family. It can be find many words from Turkish languages like Turkish, azerice, tatarca, uygurca, göktürkçe, kırgızca, türkmençe, özbekçe, moğolca, osmanlıca etc. With out these there are many words from Persian and arabic too. This language is developed as adornment and beautification. We want to save the all beautiful words and rules. For that we developed this artificial language with besondere alphabet. ﻯ ﺑﻪﺯﻻ (El Bakiyye) is written as "**Al Bakiyye**" in English or German. Many words are from Turkish languages, Persian and Arabic. Also there are many words from German, English, French, Mongol, Anatolian languages and concise Mesopotamian languages.

Beyond that this language is developed due to the creator wants so.

Al Bakiyye has got a special alphabet which has 65 letter. It has got also specific literatures; Damlahatname, Yazlam and gratitude journal.

There are 3 writing style of this language;

- Handwriting
- Figurat - Calligraphy
- Computer writing

Al Bakiye (Husnu hat-ı bakiye) means "**beautiful written language of immortality**". ﺑﻪﺯﻻ (i-yye) means belonging, loyalty. Also it can be used "**bakisch**" for the Al Bakiyye.

## Main Features of Al Bakiyye Language

- All stamps (letter) have unique reading and usage area.
- There is no difference as uppercase - lowercase.
- It is written from left to right. It can written from top to down in Calligraphy writing.

- Sentence sequence is free. Only it has to obey “**to be + main verb**” rules. To Be has to be every time before from the main verb.

**For Example:** Today we will go to school.

Ɑ Ɱ Ɐ Ɒ ⱱ Ⱳ ⱳ ⱴ Ⱶ ⱶ ⱷ ⱸ ⱹ ⱺ ⱻ ⱼ ⱽ Ȿ Ɀ ⱽ Ɀ ⱽ Ɀ

**Reading:** buguen werde gategegjbiz la oqqoul’a.

- There are 2 types to be; [ᶆ - , ᶇᶈ, ᶉ (ist, war, dir)].
- There are 6 articles; [ᶊ-ᶋ, ᶌᶍ, ᶎ, ᶏ, ..ᶑ (Ya-Ay, Lâ, El-Ol, î-Yi)].
- There is no difference between the articles like German Languages. They have only function and phenomenon.
- There is not gender discrimination in personal pronouns like European Languages. It is used only “ᶒ” (Ol) for “**he, she, it**”.
- There are a personal pronoun and some grammar rules for the creator - god. That is “ᶔ” (Hay).
- There are 8 Nominative Case.
- There is a positive-negative-question structure.
  - **Negative:** It is used in name sentences “ᶒᶓᶔ” (değel). For Example: ᶒ ᶒᶓᶔ ᶕᶖᶗ. (Bu degyel yazangc) **EN:** That is not a pen.
  - **Negative:** It is used in verb sentences “ᶒ ᶓ” (yok) or as additional “ᶓᶔ” (-me, -ma). For example: ᶒ ᶒ ᶓ ᶔᶕᶖᶗᶘᶙ (Ol yoq gelmeak). or ᶒ ᶔᶕᶖᶗᶘᶙᶚᶛ (Ol gelmemek). **EN:** He/She/It does not come.
- There are tense difference.
- There are many types words which are added to the end of the words or head of the words.
- There are sequential token letters; (ᶒ - ᶗ)
- There are some letters without the main letters; (ᶕ ᶓ ᶔ ᶕ ᶖ ᶗ)
- It usually is not written the vowels.

## Al Bakiyye Alphabet and Writing System

Alphabet in Al Bakiyye means “ᶒᶓᶔᶕᶖᶗᶘᶙ” (Tamgaluq) or “ᶒᶓᶔ” (Eabece)

No	Hand – Figûrât Writing	Computer Writing	Reading	Vocal	Latin	Feature
1.	ᶒ	ᶒ	A	A - E	A / E	
2.	ᶓ	ᶓ	Bu	Bu, Ba	B	Bold ba
3.	ᶔ	ᶔ	Be	Be, Bi	B	Thin be, bi
4.	ᶕ	ᶕ	Ci	Ci, Ce, Ca, Cu,	C	C letter
5.	ᶖ	ᶖ	Çi	Çi, Çe, Ça, Çu	Ç	C with dot
6.	ᶗ	ᶗ	Di	Di, De	D	Thin de, di

7.	ط	ط	Diy	Di, Da, Du, Do	D	Boldda, du Dır, duy vb.
8.	ظ	ط'	Ziy	Tze, ze	Z	Lisp ze, Tze
9.	ت	ت	Te	Te, Tö, Ti, Tü	T	Thin te
10.	ت	ت	Tay	Tay, ta, tu, to	T	Bold te
11.	ع	ع	E (Açık)	E	ə	Open e
12.	ا	ا	EA	EA	Æ	Ea, Ae, mix-long a
13.	ف	ف	Ef	Ef, fe, fi	F	Thin fe
14.	ف	ف	Fa	Fa, fu, fo	F	Bold fa
15.	غ	غ	Ge	Ge, gi, gü, gö	G	Thin flat ge
16.	ق	ق	Gaf	Gaf, guf, gof, ga, gu, go	G	Bold ge
17.	G	G	Ğ Yumuşak	ğe	Ğ	soft ge
18.	Ğ	Ğ.	Ğ Gırtlak	ğa	Ğ	Bold larynx ge
19.	ح	ح	Hû	Hu	H	breath He,, hû
20.	ه	ه	He (Hemz)	He, hi,	H	Thin he
21.	ح	ح	Ha	Ha, ho, hu,	H	Bold ha
22.	خ	خ	Ha (kalın)	Ha, ho,	H	Hard Throat ha
23.	ا	ا	Ay	Ay, ı,	ı	Ay, ı
24.	ا	ا	İ	İ, i, ı	ı	Normal i - ı
25.	ا	ا	İiy	liyy	ı	Long thin i
26.	ج	ج	Jey	Je, jo	J	Normal j
27.	ك	ك	Key	Ke, kü, key,	K	Thin ke
28.	ك	ك	Kal	Ka, ko, ku	Q	Bold ka
29.	ك	ك	Kul	Kul, ku,	Q	Thick sharp ka
30.	ل	ل	El	El, al, le, lu, li,la	L	Normal palate le
31.	ل	ل	Lam	Lam, la, lo	L	Highlighted harsh tone la
32.	M	M	Em	Em, me, ma, mu	M	Normal me
33.	م	م	Men	Men	M	Mn, men
34.	ن	ن	En	En, ne, na, nu	N	Normal ne

35.	Й	Й	Nû	Nû	Ñ	nasal ne, nu,nû
36.	О	О	O	O	O	Normal o
37.	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Normal ö
38.	П	П	Pi	Pi, pe	P	Thin pe
39.	پا	پا	Pa	Pa, pu,	P	Double Bold pe
40.	р	р	Er	Er, r, ri, ar,	R	Thin re
41.	Р	Р	Ray	Ray, ra, ru, ro	R	Bold ra
42.	ر	ر	Riy	Ri,	R	swallow thin re
43.	س	س	Es	Es, as, se, si, sa	S	Normal se
44.	سپا	سپا	Say	Say, se	S	Lisp se
45.	س - س	س - س	Sin	Sin, se,sa	S	Sharp se,sa
46.	س	س	Eş	Eş, şe, şi,	Ş	Thin şe
47.	Ş	Ş	Şay	Şay, şı, şu	Ş	Bold şa
48.	و - و	و	U	U,	U	Normal u
49.	و - و'	و'	Ü	Ü,	Ü	Noktalı u, ü
50.	و - و''	و''	Û	Û	Û	Capped û, long u
51.	ڤ	ڤ	Ve	Ve, vi	V	thin ve
52.	ڤ	ڤ	Vav	Va, vu, vo	V	bold va
53.	ڤ	ڤ	Wah	Wa, wo, we	W	wouble Ve, Wa
54.	ي	ي	Ya	Ya, ye, yü	Y	thin ye
55.	ڤ	ڤ	Yut	Yut, yo,	Y	Bold ya
56.	ز	ز	Zed	Ze, zu, zü,	Z	Sharp ze
57.	X	X	Aks	Aks, eks,iks,	X	İks, eks
58.	ڤ	ڤ	Nang	Ng, nang, nk,		Nasal ng, NG,
59.	@	@	Et	Et, at	@	Et, at
60.	↓	↓	Ok	Ok, uk,		Ok,
61.	م	م	Mim mu	Mu, mim,	M	Mu, Question

62.	ö	ö	Ä/Ă	Ä/Ă, ê, Ê â,	Ê,Ă, Ă	Thin a, e
63.	”	”	Un	Un, on, ün, ön,		additional, filling on, on, ün
64.	” -	”	En	En, in,		additional, filling en, in
65.	λ	λ	Nanç	Nç		Nç
66.	İst	İst	İst	İst		İST

#### Other Sound and Letter Provisions:

Â = ö

Û = ”

Ô = ö

Î = ..ı

Ê = ə

Š = ش/س

Ž = ظ/ذ

#### Al Bakiyye Alphabet in Latin

BAKİYYE	LATİN	BAKİYYE	LATİN	BAKİYYE	LATİN
ⱪ (a-e)	A - E	Г (ge)	G	Ø (Kul)	Q
İ (bu)	B	ق (Gaf)	Q-G	ج (El)	L
Б (be)	B	غ (Ge yum.)	Ğ	ل (Lam)	Ĺ
С (ci)	C	Ĝ. (Ge Gırt.)	Ĝ	م (Em)	M
Ĉ (çi)	Ç	ه (he hemz)	H	ن (En)	N
Ḍ (di)	D	ح (Hû)	H	ñ (Nû)	Ñ
Ḍ (Dıy)	Ṭ - D	ح (Ha)	Ḥ - ḥ	و (O)	O
Ḍ' (Zıy)	Ḍ - ž, Ḍ	خ (Ha)	X - Ḥ - ḥ	ⱪ (Ol)	O - ô
Ÿ (te)	T	ا (Ay)	I	ö (Ö)	Ö
ت (Tay)	T	ا (I-I)	Ī - I	π (Pi)	P
Ə (Açık E)	Ê - ə - Ə	..ı (iiy)	Î - Ī	پ (Pa)	P
Λ (EA)	Ă - Ă - Æ	Ĵ (Jey)	J	ر (Er)	R
Ƒ (Ef)	F	ك (Key)	K	ر (Ray)	R
Ƒ (Fa)	F	ك (Kal)	Q	ر (Riy)	Ř
				س (Es)	S
š (Say)	Š	” (û)	Û	X (Aks)	X
س (Sin)	S	ⱪ (Ve)	V	ⱪ (Nang)	NG - Ñ
В (Çift Se)	β	و (Vav)	W-V	λ (Nanç)	NÇ -
š. (Eş)	Ş	و (Wah)	W - WV - W	@ (Et)	@ - T
Ÿ (Şay)	Š	و (Ya)	Y	↓ (Ok)	K
ø (U)	U	و (Yut)	Y - Y	م (Mim mu)	M
ø' (Ü)	Ü	ز (Zed)	Z	ö (Ă)	Ă - Ă - Ă

☞ (Un)	UN	„ (En-In)	EN-IN	Ꞥ (Ist)	IST
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### Al Bakiyye Letter with Latin Letters

A	B	C	Ç
D	Ḍ	Ḍ	Ĉ
Æ	F	G	Ĝ
Ĝ	H	Ḥ	I
Ī	Ī	J	K
Q	L	Ļ	M
N	Ñ	O	Ô
Ö	P	R	Ṛ
S	Š	B	Ş
Š	U	Ü	Û
V	W	Ẃ	X
Y	Ȳ	Z	Â

### Other Annex and Stamps

Hand - Figurat Writing	Computer Writing	Reading	Vocal	English
Ṣ	ṣ	Amma	mm	But,
k	k	Kiy	K	Also
Ꞥ	Ꞥ	chiftlem	w	It is read the first letter as double.
+	+	Arti	+	
/	/	Veya	/	
Ꞥ	Ꞥ	ist	İst	TO BE
°	°	°	°	Stoper

## Grammar and Structural Properties

The Al Bakiyye artificial language is written from left to right with special alphabet - letters.

## The Nouns (𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌹)

There 2 types name in Al Bakiyye language; Private nouns, common nouns. All nouns has got article (Belirtencg). There are 4 types plural forms. It is used “𐌶𐌹 -𐌳” as TO BE in the noun sentences.

### Plural Forms:

- 𐌶𐌹 (ler - lar) : 𐌸𐌳𐌳𐌶𐌹 (Adamlar) - Men
- @ (at) : 𐌸𐌳𐌶@ (Belgeat) – Documents
- 𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌳 (Gêân) : 𐌸𐌳𐌳𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌳 (Adamîgêân) - children of Adam
- 𐌸𐌳𐌶 (Eyin) : 𐌸𐌳𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳 (Adameyn) - some men
- 𐌶𐌹 (En) : 𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌶𐌹 (Barken) - Homes

## Conditions of Nouns

Condition	Bakiyye	Reading	For Example	English
<b>Nominative</b>		barq	𐌸𐌳𐌶	Home
<b>accusative</b>	𐌸𐌳𐌶 - 𐌸𐌳𐌶	Barqii Barqng	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶 - 𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶	The house
<b>Dative (to)</b>	𐌸𐌳𐌶, 𐌸𐌳𐌶, 𐌸𐌳𐌶	Barka, barqnga	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶 - 𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶	to home
<b>Dative in (in)</b>	𐌸𐌳𐌶	Barqda	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶	at home
<b>Dative From (from)</b>	𐌸𐌳𐌶	Barqdan	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶	from the house
<b>Genetive (of)</b>	𐌸𐌳𐌶	Barqin	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶	of the house
<b>Medium (with)</b>	𐌸𐌳𐌶	Barqlan	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶	with the house
<b>according to</b>	𐌸𐌳𐌶	Barqca	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶	according to house
<b>Possessive</b>	k	Barqdaky	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶 k	In the house
<b>alignment</b>	𐌸𐌳𐌶	Berenng	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶	First
<b>Plural</b>	𐌸𐌳𐌶	Barqlar	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶	Homes
<b>All Plural</b>	𐌸𐌳𐌶	Barqan	𐌸𐌳𐌶𐌸𐌳𐌶	Homes (site, apartman)



<b>Plural presence</b>	@	Hayvanat	ṬIḠN@	Collection of animals
<b>Plural (Gêân)</b>	ΓḠN	Adamîgêân	ḤOM...ΓḠN	Sons of Adam
<b>Doubl Plural</b>	Iᵛ	Eyin	ḤOMIᵛ	The Men
<b>Question</b>	م	Mı ist lâ barq	م ڤت جۆ لړر	It this house?
<b>Pedigree (î, -di)</b>	..†	Türkî	ṬḠ'Ṛ...†	Turkish lineage
<b>Property ownership (iyye)</b>	..†Ḡ	Türkiyye	ṬḠ'Ṛ...†Ḡ	Turkey
<b>- own of the people (men)</b>	ما	Acezmen	ḤCΞما	Helpless, helpless
<b>Negative (na)</b>	Й	Nâhoş	ЙḤOṬ	Unpleasant
<b>Negative (sız, siz)</b>	ḠḠ-Ḡ'	Mutsız	MḠṬḠḠ-Ḡ'	Unhappy, not happy
<b>Continuity (ber)</b>	БР	Berdevam	БРḠḠM	Continuity
<b>Time - Aria (gâh)</b>	ГḠ	sehergâh	ΞḠḠḠḠ	at dawn
<b>Negative (bi)</b>	Б	Biçarei	БḠḠ	Helpless
<b>Location, belonging (estan)</b>	ΞḠᵛ	Türkestayen	ṬḠ'Ṛ...ΞḠᵛ	Turkish land
<b>Activist (kâr)</b>	ḠḠḠ	Saynatkâr	ḠN@ḠḠḠ	Artwork
<b>Quality, attribute (mend)</b>	ḠḠḠ	Dertmend	ḠḠḠḠḠḠ	Who has trouble
<b>As, Like</b>	ماك	Keymen		as, like
<b>That, Which</b>	k	Ki	k	That
<b>for</b>	†ḠḠ	içün		for
<b>-according to</b>	Ḡ ḠḠḠ	E gere		<b>according to</b>
<b>about</b>	ḠḠḠḠ	Üzre		about

<b>And</b>	∕	Ve		and
<b>too</b>	∕	De		too
<b>or</b>	/	Veya		or
<b>but</b>	∕	Amma		but
<b>as</b>	X	Aks		as
<b>Since</b>	∕	Den berii		
-	∕	Kâh		*There is no this form in English.
<b>Or</b>	∕	Yahud		
<b>Also</b>	∕	Hatta		
<b>to ...</b>	∕	Diye		to +verb
<b>if else</b>	∕	Ese		
-	∕	Keyza		*There is no this form in English
-	∕	Haynû		*There is no this form in English
<b>-ci, -cı (from noun the noun)</b>	C	Barkcı	∕	houseman
<b>-nç (from verb the noun)</b>	λ	İnanç	∕	Faith, religion
<b>-gaç, -geç</b>	∕	Süzgeç	∕	Filter
<b>-lık (from noun the noun)</b>	∕	Başlık	∕	Title
<b>-ce, -ca (from noun the noun)</b>	C-Ĉ	Türkçe	∕	Turkish
<b>-lı (adjective)</b>	∕	Duzlu	∕	Salty
<b>-sız (Negative)</b>	∕	Duzsuz	∕	Without salt
<b>-ti (reflection)</b>	∕	Işıltı	∕	Light

<b>-cil</b>	CJ	Barqıl	ԼԻԸCJ	Domestic
<b>-daş</b>	ԾՏ.	Vavtaydaş	ԳՐԾՏ.	Citizen
<b>-gil</b>	ԴԻJ	Aligil	ԸJԻԴԻJ	
<b>-leyin</b>	JԼJՆ	Sabahlayın	ՏԼԸJԼJՆ	In the morning
<b>-nci = eng</b>	Պ	Bereng	ԵՐՊ	First
<b>-er</b>	ԻՐ	Gelir	ԴJԻՐ	come
<b>cik</b>	C◁	Almacık	JMՊ C◁	tiny apple
<b>-me (Object)</b>	ՃM	Baaşlamma	ԼՏ.ՃM	Start
<b>-iş (Object)</b>	Տ.	Tekeyeş	ԿՃՏ.	Seam
<b>-en (activist)</b>	Gև	Bakğan	Լ◁ Gև	Looking man
<b>-mek (infinitive)</b>	MԳՃ	Ekmek	ԳՃMԳՃ	Bread
<b>-esi (Adjective - Noun)</b>	Տ..Ի	Bakası	Լ◁Տ..Ի	
<b>-mez (olumsuzluk)</b>	MՊՏ	Çıkmaз	ՇԻ◁MՊՏ	
<b>-r (Noun-Adjective)</b>	Ր	Yazar	ԿՔՐ	Author
<b>-dik (Noun-Adjective)</b>	ԾԼ ↓	Olmadık	ՊMԾԼ ↓	
<b>-ecek (Noun-Adjective)</b>	C◁	Yakalcak	Կ◁C◁	
<b>-miş (Noun-Adjective)</b>	ԳՏ.	Geçmiş	ԴՇԳՏ.	Past
<b>-im (Situation)</b>	M	Seçem	ՏՇM	Selection
<b>-gi (verb – noun-object)</b>	Դ	Vergi	ՊՐԴ	Tax
<b>-gin (gyın) (meaning magnification)</b>	Gև	dalğın	ԾJGև	Pensive

-l (noun adjective)	..†	Yazıı / Yazııı	ᵁᵂ..†	Writing
-ici (continuity)	†C	Kalıcı	<†C	Permanent
-k (action object)	↓	Çürok	Çö'ᵂ ↓	Rotten
-ken (noun - adjective)				
-ti	ᵂ	Belirti	ᵂJ†ᵂᵂ	symptom
-ek	ᵂ<	Konak	<ᵂᵂᵂ<	Mansion
-ç	λ	İnanç	†λ	Religion
-le (verb maker)	ᵂᵂ	Suçla	ᵂᵂ'ᵂᵂᵂ	
-len (verb maker)	Jᵂ	Barklan	ᵂᵂ<Jᵂ	marry
-dir (verb maker)	ᵂ	Yazdır	ᵂᵂᵂᵂ	print
-ak (from verb the noun)	ᵂ<	Yatak	ᵂ@ᵂ<	bed
-ler, -lar (plural)	Jᵂ	Barklar	ᵂᵂ<Jᵂ	Homes
-gu, -nu, lu, te	ᵂᵂ, ᵂᵂ, ᵂᵂ, ᵂᵂ	Bilgiti	ᵂᵂJᵂᵂ	information

## Adjectives

In the Al Bakkiye language, there are 4 forms that can make adjective.

1. Front of the noun; “ᵂᵂ ᵂᵂ< (Yeni barq)”
2. End of the noun; “ᵂᵂ ᵂᵂ<..† ᵂᵂ (Barq-ı Yeni)”
3. Along with artikel; “ᵂᵂ<Jᵂᵂ (Barqalyeni)”
4. Along with adjective and noun; “ᵂᵂ ᵂᵂᵂᵂᵂ< (Yenunbarq)”

English: “**New house**” or “**the house which is the new**”.

## Comparative and superlative adjectives

-	Comparative	Superlative
---	-------------	-------------

ٲٲٲ (Hayarlı) EN: good	ٲٲٲ ٲٲٲ (Daha hayırlı) EN: Better	ٲٲ ٲٲٲ (En hayırlı) En: The best
---------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

**English:** Good Man

ٲٲٲ ٲٲٲ (Hayarlı Adam)

ٲٲٲ..ٲ ٲٲ (Adam-ı Hayar)

ٲٲٲٲٲٲ (Adamalhayar)

ٲٲ ٲٲٲ (Hayrunadam)

## Personal Pronouns

There are 8 personal pronouns and 2 types TO BE in the Al Bakiyye language.

Personen		To Be	To Be
<b>The God</b>	ح (Hay) Only for creator - God	ٲٲ - ٲ (ist - dir)	ٲٲ - ٲٲٲ (war, werde)
<b>I</b>	ٲ (Men)	ٲٲ - ٲ (ist - dir)	ٲٲ - ٲٲٲ (war, werde)
<b>You</b>	ٲ (Sin)	ٲٲ - ٲ (ist - dir)	ٲٲ - ٲٲٲ (war, werde)
<b>He/She/It</b>	ٲ (Ol)	ٲٲ - ٲ (ist - dir)	ٲٲ - ٲٲٲ (war, werde)
<b>We</b>	ٲٲ (Biz) / ٲٲ	ٲٲ (ist - dir)	ٲٲ, - ٲٲٲ, (Waren - Werden)
<b>You</b>	ٲٲ (Siz)	ٲٲ (ist - dir)	ٲٲ, - ٲٲٲ, (Waren - Werden)
<b>They</b>	ٲٲٲ (Ollar)	ٲٲ (ist - dir)	ٲٲ, - ٲٲٲ, (Waren - Werden)
<b>You</b>	ٲٲٲ	ٲٲ (ist - dir)	ٲٲ, - ٲٲٲ, (Waren - Werden)
		<b>Noun sentences</b>	<b>Verb sentences</b>

**For Example:**

I am a doctor.

ٲ ٲٲ ٲٲ ٲٲٲ.

**Reading:** Men ist saygandiz.

## Marker, Definition, Articles

Article is like **"The"**. In German there are 3 articles; **"Der, die, das"**. There are 6 articles in the Al Bakiyye language.

These are **"𐌲, I, 𐌶, Jö, J, ..𐌺"** (Ya, Ay, Ol, Lâ, El ve İiy).

Article	Reading	Feature	Example
𐌲	Ya	prominent, recognized and highlighted names	𐌲 𐌵𐌺𐌹 (Ya Eali)
I	Ay	unrecognized but accentuated names.	I 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌵𐌹 (Ey Dostdum)
𐌶	Ol	unknown, unrecognized names	𐌶 𐌵𐌺𐌹 (Ol keyşi)
J	El	known and previously mentioned names	J 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌵 (El yaznanç)
Jö	Lâ	unknown but customized names	Jö 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌵. (Lâ Derveş)
..𐌺	İiy	Customizing names that objectify	𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌵...𐌺 (Derveşii)

Except for the **"..𐌺"** (İiy) artikel, no artikel is associated with names.

There are 2 article forms; definite and indefinite.

**Definite Articles:** **"𐌲, I, 𐌶, Jö, J, ..𐌺"**

**Indefinite Articles:** **"One, some, some" ...**

\*\*\* The articles are not written with some letters. The words which start with this letter are written without the article. It is read double with the vocal.

**For example:** (𐌵𐌺𐌹) EN: selection

**With Article:** J 𐌵𐌺𐌹 (El Seçem)

**Without Article:** 𐌵𐌺𐌹 (Es seçem)

If the noun starts with this letter, you may not write and use an article;

𐌶 I J M N 𐌶 𐌵 𐌶. ↓ @

## Sentences

**Main Sentences:** 𐌵 𐌵𐌺𐌹 𐌶 J 𐌵 J 𐌵 J 𐌵 Jö ↓ Ø 𐌵 𐌵 𐌵 𐌵 𐌵 𐌵 .

(Men war geleceymen lâ okkula sinlen yarın)  
I will come to the school with you tomorrow.

**Clause Sentences:** ԵՐ ՏՅՄՅ ԼՈՏՄ ՏՅ, ՄՄԵՒ ԵՐԾՄԸ ԸՆ.

(Sin war sevmek dostunng ese, olmalı sin yardımci ola)

If you love your friend, you have to help him.

\*You may not use TO Be in the clause sentences.

ԼՍՅՐԾԼՍՍԵԵՅՅԵԼՐԻԳ ԲԵՐՍԵ Լ Ե ԵՍԸ

(Men wurde buldimen lâ parayga geterkeyen men ya okkula.)

While I was going to school, I found a wallet.

**Transpose Sentences:** Örnek: ԵՆ ԵՅ ԵՍԸ ԵՐՆ ԵՐ ԲԵՍԵՆ.

(Sinlen la okkula yarın war getecejmen.)

I am going to go to school with you tomorrow.

**Notification Sentences:** Ե ՅՈՆԼՄ Է Ե ԸՆՆ.

(Ya londıyray ist ya atayken)

London is a capital.

**Question Sentences:** Բ ԵՐ Ե ԵՄԵՐ ԵՐՐ?

(Mu war ol sayhap ber barq?)

Has he got a house?

**If - Else Sentences:** ԵՄԵՐ ԵՐԵՍԵՅ ԵՅ ԵՄ ԵՐ Բ, ԵՐ ԼԲԵՍԵՆ ԵՍ Ե ԵՐՍ.

(Ef sayhap olarmenesse la baray ber gün, war men getecejmen zu ya payriyes)

If I have money, I will go to Paris.

**Note:** Բ is used start of the sentences and ՏՅ is used end of the sentences.

**Exercise:** Instead of ["Բ Ե Ե Է ԵՕՍ." (Ef el kal ist hosh) If the weather is nice. ], you can use this sentences; ["Բ Ե ԵՐ ԸՄԸՆ ԵՕՍ. Կ" (Ef war olmak hosh ky) ]

- You have to use "ԵԳԵ" as TO BE in negative **noun** sentences.

- You have to use "Մ" end of the main verb in negative **verb** sentences.

**Rule:** ԵԳԵ/Գ Ե + Verb+Մ+Personal Pronoun.

TO BE	Positive	Negative (additional)	Question
ԵՐ	ԵՐ	Գ Ե (Մ)	՞
Է	Է	ԵԳԵ	՞
ԵՆ	ԵՆ	Գ Ե ԵՆ	՞

**Noun Sentences:** Ե ԵԳԵ ԵՅ ԵՄ. (Bu degel la paray) - That is not money.

**Verb Sentences:** Լ Գ Ե ԸՄԸՆԵՅԵՆ Ե ԵՄ. (Men yok almaacajmen bu paray.) I will not take this money.

# TO BE

Present	Past	Futur	Negative
ଓ଼ର-ଓ଼ରୁ	ଓ଼ଉ଼ର଼, ଓ଼ଠର଼	ଓ଼ର଼	ନୁ ଓ଼
ଌ	ଠ / ଠ	ଌ	ଠଗୁ
Mଏ - Mଏ	ଠ, Mଌ.	ଠଠ	Mଠ
ଌତେ	ଌତେ	ଌତେଠ	ନୁ ଌତେ

Person	ଓ଼ର	ଌ	ଠ	ନୁ ଓ଼	ଠଗୁ
Present tense - Singlar	ଓ଼ର	ଌ	ଠ	ନୁ ଓ଼	ଠଗୁ
Present tense - Plural	ଓ଼ରୁ	ଌ	ଠ	ନୁ ଓ଼	ଠଗୁ
Futur tense - Singlar	ଓ଼ର଼	-	ଠ	ନୁ ଓ଼	ଠଗୁ
Futur tense - Plural	ଓ଼ରୁ	-	ଠ	ନୁ ଓ଼	ଠଗୁ
Past tense - Singlar	ଓ଼ଉ଼ର଼	ଠ	ଠ	ନୁ ଓ଼	ଠଗୁଠ
Past tense - Plural	ଓ଼ଉ଼ରୁ	ଠ	ଠ	ନୁ ଓ଼	ଠଗୁଠ
Past tense - Singlar	ଓ଼ଠର଼	Mଌ.	Mଌ.	ନୁ ଓ଼	ଠଗୁMଌ.
Past tense - Plural	ଓ଼ଠରୁ	Mଌ.	Mଌ.	ନୁ ଓ଼	ଠଗୁMଌ.



## Modal Verbs

The modal verbs in the Al Bakiyye are same to English and German.

Modal Verbs	In English	Rules
ጸዕጸ + MJ..ጎ (Zol + Meli)	Must / Should	ጸዕጸ + main verb+MJ..ጎ
ጋገገ -ፅ ህጋጋጋፅ (Keyen -e bilmek)	Can, May, Might	ጋገገ + main verb+ፅ ህጋጋጋፅ
ጋጋጋ (diler)	Would, Want	ጋጋጋ + main verb
ጠ'ጠ ጠጋ (Zorunda)	Have to	ጠ'ጠ ጠጋ + main verb

**For Example:** I have to go to work.

ጠ'ጠ ጠጋ ገጠጠፅ ጸፀ ጋፅ ጋፅ.

**Reading:** Men zorunda getmek zu la okkul.

## Passive Voice

Passive voice is made with “ጋ” - “ገ”

**Verb: Writing** - ህጸጠጠጠ (Yazmak)

**He write a book** - ጠ ጠጠ ህጸጠጠጠ ጋፅ ህጠጠጠጠ (Ol war yazmak la betik)

**The book is written** - ህ ህጠጠጠጠ ጠጠ ህጸጠጠጠጠ. (Ya betik war yazelmak)

## Imperative Voice

It is used **infinitive verb** and “!” end of the sentences.

ገጋ! (Gel) - Come!

ጠጋ (Al) - Take it!

Positive imperative	Negative imperative	Wish imperative	Passive imperative
ገጋ! (Gel) - Come	ገጋጠጠ! (Gelme) - dont come	ገጋፅ! (Gele) come please	ገጋጋጋፅ! (Gelenele) -

## Conjunctions

Al Bakiyye	Reading	English
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In English	Front of the name	End of the name
to - in	Ξθ, ʃθ (Zu, Tu)	Ə, ʌ, ɔ, (e, a, ya, ye)
by	ʌʌ (Bay)	ɔ, ɔ (yanında)
with	Mʃʃ, ʋʃʃ (mit, wit)	ʌ (len)
since	-	ɔ, Bʁ (-den beri)
on	-	θΞɔ, ɔ (üzerinde)
ever since	-	Bʁɔ (berisinde)
by, near	ʃɔɔ (Nuyar)	ɔN, ɔ (yanında), ɔP, ɔ (çipinde)
in, inner, into	ʃN (in), F..ʃ (Efiy)	ʃĈ, ɔ (içinde)
under	θNʃɔ (Unter)	ʃJʃ, ɔ (altında)
front	-	ÖΓɔ (Ögünde)

For Example: EN- I go to home.

- (Front): ما ʋɔɔ Γ@MƏ ʃ ʌɔɔ ʌ (Men war getmek el barqa)
- (End): ما ʋɔɔ Γ@MƏ Ξθ ʃ ʌɔɔ. (Men war getmek zu el barq.)

For example: EN- I saw you and Ahmet and Mehmet near the Ahmet at home.

(Front): ما ʋɔɔɔɔ ʃ Öɔɔɔ F..ʃ ɔ ʌɔɔ ʃ T M@..ʃ ʃ ʌɔɔ ʃ ʃP, ɔ ʃ

MƏH M@.

- (End): ما ʋɔɔɔɔ ʃ Öɔɔɔɔ ʃ ʌɔɔɔ ʃ Ĉ, ɔ ʃ T M@..ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ MƏH M@..ʃ ʃ ʃ.

## Time Expressions

Al Bakiyye	Reading	English
ʃ ʃN	Nu Aan	When
ʃ ʃN	Nu kal aan	How long
ʃ Ĉ ʃ Ξ	Kaç keyz	How many times
ʃ ʃ ʃ	Yakında	Nearly

Oldan Sonray	After that
Aeşemdi	Now
Tüneyin	Yesterday
Bugün	Today
Aeşemdeye kaldar	Until now
Sıkça	Often
Ber Keyz	Once
Bazen	Sometimes
Er sefer	Every times
Aeşimdi	Now, just
Evlen	Afternoon
Sonray	Then
Tüneyine kaldar	Until yesterday
Daa’imen	Always
Lenge	Long time
Nudiy	Hardly ever
Aray-Sinray	Rearly
Er gün	Every day
Er Havrtay	Every week

## Possessive Pronouns

It is use “in” end of the personal pronouns.

	Personal Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	
	ح (Hay) Only for God	تع (Hayin)	
I	ما (Men)	منا (Menin)	My
You	سين (Sin)	سينا (Sinin)	Your

<b>He/She /It</b>	Ɑ (Ol)	Ɑ Ɱ (Olun)	<b>His, Her, Its</b>
<b>We</b>	БΞ (Biz) / МΞ (Miz)	БΞⱮ (Bizin) / МΞⱮ (Mizin)	<b>Our</b>
<b>You</b>	ⱮΞ (Siz)	ⱮΞⱮ (Sizin)	<b>Your</b>
<b>They</b>	ⱭⱮ (Ollar)	ⱭⱮ Ɱ (Ollarun)	<b>Their</b>
<b>You</b>	ⱮΞⱮ (Sizler)	ⱮΞⱮⱮ (Sizlerin)	<b>Your</b>

## Hours - Times

Hours and times means **"OGØR" (Ogur)** in the Al Bakiyye language. It is used **"Ɱ"** as To Be.

- What time is it? - ⱮⱮ Ɱ ⱮⱮ OGØR (Kach ist la ogur?)

OR

- What is the time? - ⱮⱮ OGØR ⱮⱮ (La ogur kachdir).

### Answer:

Ɑ OGØR Ɱ ... (Ol ogur ist ...) or Ɑ OGØR ...'Ɱ (Ol ogur ...'dir.)

21:00 = Ɑ OGØR Ɱ Ɱ ↓ БР. (Ol Ogur ist keyokber)

12:30 = Ɑ OGØR Ɱ ⱮⱮ ↓ ⱮⱮ (Ol ogur ist onkey buchuk)

10:05 = Ɑ OGØR Ɱ ⱮⱮ. Ɱ ⱮⱮ БΞ. (Ol ogur ist oniiy gecher besh)

03.25 = Ɑ OGØR Ɱ ⱮⱮ. Ɱ ⱮⱮ Ɱ ↓ БΞ. (Ol ogur ist uchy gecher keyokbesh.)

**Moment:** OG (Og)

**Hour:** OGØR (Ogur)

**Minute:** OGⱮ ↓ (Ograyik)

**Second:** OGØRⱮ ↓ (Ogurdak)

**Split-second:** OGØRⱮ ↓ (Ogurchak)

## The Number

The Numbers of the Al Bakiyye are so easy.

1. БР (Ber)	One	20. Ɱ ↓ (Keyok)	Twenty
2. Ɱ (Key)	Two	30. ⱮⱮ ↓ (Uçok)	Therty
3. ⱮⱮ (üç)	Three	40. ⱮⱮⱮ ↓ (Terteok)	Fourty
4. ⱮⱮⱮ (terte)	Four	50. БΞ. ↓ (Beşok)	Fifty
5. БΞ. (beş)	Five	60. ⱮⱮ ↓ (Alteok)	Sixty
6. ⱮⱮ (alte)	Six	70. ⱮⱮ ↓ (Yediok)	Seventy
7. ⱮⱮ (Yedi)	Seven	80. ⱮⱮ ↓ (Sekeyok)	Eighty
8. ⱮⱮ (sekey)	Eight	90. ⱮⱮ ↓ (diykulok)	Ninety
9. ⱮⱮ (Diykul)	Nine	100. ⱮⱮ (yüz)	Hundert

10. 0N (On)	Ten	1000. Б.. (Bin)	Thousand
11. 0NБр (Onber)	Eleven	31.0C ↓ Бр (Uçokber)	Thirty one
12. 0N┘ (Onkey)	Twelve	45.┘р┘ ↓ Бс. (Terteokbeş)	Forty five
13. 0N0'0 (Onüç)	Thirteen	ср (Esfer)	Zero
14. 0N┘р┘ (Onterte)	Fourteen		

10 - 20 = 0N + Number = 0N0'0 (Onuch) - thirteen

20,30,40 ...: Number + ↓ = ┘р┘ ↓ (terteok) - Fourty

2: ┘ (Key)

10: 0N (On)

12: 0N┘ (Onkey)

20: ┘ ↓ (Keyok)

22: ┘ ↓ ┘ (Keyokkey)

All numbers are written adjacent.

## Adjective Clauses

Бр Адам (Ber Adam) - a man

┘ Адам (Bu adam) - this man

The articles donot used with number adjectives and indefinite articles. Without that the articles has to used front of the all names.

┘ Эһэһэр Адам (Ya ehteyar adam) - Old man

**Adjective clauses front of the name :**

┘ Эһэһэр Адам (Ya ehteyar adam) - Old man

**Adjective clauses end of the name :** The article is used front of the adjective and name and also "i" between adjective and nouns.

┘ Адам..┘ Эһэһэр (Ya adam-i Ehteyar) - The man who is old.

**As Double adjective usage :**

┘ Өнлү Адам..┘ Эһэһэр (Ya ünlü adam-i ehteyar) The famous man who is old.

## Question pronouns

Al Bakiyye	Reading	English
Й	Nû	What
Й ۋN	Nû Aan	When
Йч	Nûray	Where
ЙчD	Nûrayda	Where
ЙчDۋ	Nûraydan	from where
Йч..ۋ	Nûrayii	Where is
ЙчГ	Nûrayga	to where
Й<	Nûkal	How long, how much
NI ۋ ۋM ۋۋۋ	Niye olmasın	Why not
Йۋۋ	Nûsin	How
ۋNГ	Kangı	Which
ۋۋM	Kim	Who

## I Think

“ۋNرما, ۋNۋMC, ما, ۋ”J9B, Fۋۋۋما” (Saynarmen, Zannumca, Mence, BJK, Galavbe, Fikriymen)

ЙчD ۋ ۋ'Mر ? (Nurayda ya Omar?) - Where is the Omar?

Fۋۋۋۋ, ۋ ۋ ۋ ۋر<D (Fikriymen, ol ist ya barqda) - I think, he is at home.

ۋNۋMC k; ۋ ۋ F..ۋ ۋ ۋ (Zannumca ki, ol ist fiy okkul.) - In my opinion he is in the school..

BJK ۋ ۋ F..ۋ ۋ ۋ (Belki ist ol fiy okkul) He can be in the school.

\*If we use this sentences as a clause, we can use with “k”.

Fۋۋۋۋk, ۋ ۋر G@ۋCJ ۋ ۋ ۋ ۋ. (Fikriymen ky ol war getegejol to okkul)

**English:** I think, that he will go to school.





Tense-Mode	To be	Adds	Rule	Example	English
<b>Present simple</b>	Մը - չէ / ւ	ՄԹ՝	Subject+tobe + verb+mek	Մա Մը չէ՞ՄԹ՝. (Men war sevmek)	I love
<b>Present continuous</b>	-	Գ	Subject + verb+riy	Մա չէ՞Գ. (Men seviir)	I love
<b>Future tense</b>	Մը -	ՄԵՋ	Subject + tobe + verb+ecaj+personal pronoun	Մա Մը չէ՞ՄԵՋ. (Men war sevecej)	I will love
<b>Present Perfect</b>	ՄԹՐԾ - Ծ / Ծ	Ծ	Subject+ tobe + verb+di+personal pronoun	Մա ՄԹՐԾ չէ՞Ծ. (Men wurde sevdimen)	I have loved
<b>Past tense</b>	ՄԹՐԾ - Մ՛՛.	Մ՛՛.	Subject+ tobe + verb+mish+personal pronoun	Մա ՄԹՐԾ չէ՞Մ՛՛. (Men worde sevmişmen)	I loved
<b>Wish</b>	-	Բ	Subject+ verb+sem	Մա չէ՞ԲՄ. (Men sevsem)	I wish I love
<b>Request</b>		Ի	Subject+ verb + ay	Մա չէ՞Ի. (Men Sevay)	let me love
<b>Passive</b>	Մը	՛՛ - յ	subject+ tobe+ verb+el+di+personal pronoun	՛՛Մա յ (sevildimen)	I am loved.
<b>Condition</b>		՛՛Թ	Subject+ verb+personal pronoun+se	՛՛Մա ՛՛Թ (Severmenese)	If I love
<b>Swiftness</b>	-	՛՛Ր	Subject+ verb+ver	՛՛Մա ՛՛Ր. (Sin sevirer)	Love me
<b>Imperative</b>	-	-	Verb	՛՛! (Sev)	Love
<b>Continued mode</b>	Մը	ԳՕԿ	Subject+ tobe + verb+yor	Մա Մը չէ՞ԳՕԿ. (Men war seviyor.)	I love
<b>Eternally mode</b>	Մը/չէ / ւ	՛՛	Subject+ tobe+ing	Մա Մը չէ՞՛՛. (Men war seving)	I love you everytime



Samstag	Saturday	◁↑ᵒᵒᵒ	Kiyavgun
Sontag	Sunday	↑ᵒ↓ᵒ	Iyikgun

## Months - Iᵒ

Al Bakiyye	Reading	English
ᵒ↓ᵒ	Akpan	January
↑ᵒᵒᵒᵒ	Tuluğan	February
ᵒᵒ	Açar	March
◁↑ᵒᵒ	Kırçan	April
↑ᵒᵒᵒ	Terteçan	May
↑ᵒᵒᵒᵒ	Tozaran	June
ᵒᵒᵒᵒ	Bozaran	July
◁↑ᵒᵒ	Kırkar	Agust
ᵒᵒ	Budan	September
ᵒᵒᵒᵒ	Bulğan	October
◁↑ᵒᵒᵒ.	Kırlaş	November
ᵒᵒᵒ	Çağan	December

## Punctuation

- **ᵒ (chiftlem)**: It is read the consonant twice. ᵒᵒᵒᵒ (Allah)
- **ᵒ (Dursak)**: It is stopped the previous letter. ᵒᵒᵒᵒ (Ak'baba).
- **ᵒ (Noktay)**: Point - It is used end of the sentences. ᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ. (**Hay Allah'dır.**)
- **ᵒ (Okmay)**: Comma. ᵒᵒᵒ, @, ᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ (Barq, At, Ol ve Sin)

**Others:** ; ^ + - \* / % & {} () [] ? = \_ - ! : > < |

## Countries - Land and National

- british: ᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ (Ingelz)

- british country: ႩႪႫႮ (İngelzya)
- british nation: ႩႪႫႮႦ (İngelzî)
- british land: ႩႪႫႮႦႮ (İngelzestayen)
- from british: ႩႪႫႮႦႮ (İngelzyali)
- british: ႫႮႦႮႦ ႩႪႫႮ (Lesen-i İngelz)
- english: ႩႪႫႮႦႮ (İngelzce)

## Colours ႫႮႦႮ ႦႮႦ

ႫႮႦ	Garay	Black
ႫႮႦႮ	Gızıl	Red
ႫႮႦႮ	Yeşel	Green
ႦႮႦႮ	Gövez	Navy blue
ႦႮႦႮ	Akalgök	Plato
		Claret red
ႦႮႦႮႦႮ	Turkuvaz	Turquoise
ႦႮႦႮႦႮ	Gөгerte	Purple
ႦႮႦႮ	Ak	White
ႦႮႦႮ	Gök	Blue
ႦႮႦႮ - ႦႮႦ	Boz, Çal	Gry
ႦႮႦႮႦႮ	Sazrenge	Beige
ႦႮႦႮ - ႦႮႦႮ	Yağaz, Konur	Brown
ႦႮႦႮႦႮ	Turunç	Orange
ႦႮႦႮ	Al	Pink
ႦႮႦႮ	Sayrıy	Yellow
ႦႮႦႮႦႮ	alaca	Colorful

# Al Bakiyye Literature

All literature genre like roman, lyric, theater etc can used in the Al Bakiyye. Also, In the Al Bakiyye language there are 3 literature genre. These are Damlahatname, Yazlam and gratitude journal.

## Gratitude journal

ج ف م ح . ن م م ت ب م @ م م م م م م م م (El gunce-i mohabbatun ya haylan)

That is a greatitude, praying, giving thanks, calling to God.

**Chapters:** Title, Preliminary Input, Imprint, Rosary, Thanksgiving Diary, Word, Nukte, Prayer, Procedure, Patrol, Commentary, result and supplication.

## Yazlam (ج م م م م) Literary softwriting

This genre is a literary genre written like programming languages.

Arrangement:

1. Value assignment: □
2. Value definition: [Feature saying]
3. Provide the process
4. Context

**For example:**

<B JNM

□ م م , م م م , م م م ;

م = Mark [م , م م : 1.63],

م م م = Julia [م م م , م م : 1.53],

م = م م م [م م , م م , م م م م];

م م (م م م = م م)

{ م = م ("You could buy a home.") }

م م م م (م م م = م م)

{ م = م ("You could buy a home.") }

م م

{ م = م م ("You haven't got money, you can not buy a house") }

// LЧ 3t M0'FN

#Б □ ĆJ.

Б>

**English:**

<Б Title

□ A, B, C;

A = Name[Boy, long: 1.63],

B = Name [Sex, long: 1.53],

C = Home [new, big, 3 rooms];

**F** A (have money)

{ C = Һ (“you can buy a house.”)}

↷ **F** B (have money)

{ C = Һ (“you could buy a house”) }

↷

{ C = Գ↓ (“If you haven't money you can not buy a house”) }

//The money is important

#Work too much.

Б>

Damlahtname (‘ԼM JĖ Ե @ЙM)

There is no source about this literature in English.