

IRC translation-table

first published: 2014-11-10

last published: 2014-11-21

brief notes (more detailed notes [at end](#)):

1: For more information about the semantic symbols used here, see auburn.edu/~pln0001/A%20Real%20Carracter.pdf.

This table is highly experimental, and will probably contain errors for some time!

2: -#: grammatical ending

#-: grammatical *prefix*.

3: *italics*: the form is archaic, informal, or regional.

4: a. commas: a choice exists among as to which form to use

b. slashes: sometimes one form is needed, and other times the other(s)

c. with either commas or slashes, the synonyms/variants are in alphabetical order (for example, "la/lo/ud.", or "humano, persona")

5: **bold**: the form tends to be used for emphasis or contrast

6: This table is optimized to go from English to the other languages, and is sorted by the English column.

chap.	English	ᄒᆞᆫ.ᄒᆞᆫ.ᄒᆞᆫ. ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ	castellano	portuguesa	العربية	한국의	中國	Mvskoke
		()						
	human being	()	humano, persona		إنسان بشر أو شخص	(sa)람	人的	este, miste
	letter	()	carta		رسالة	편지	函件	
	letter	(  )	letra		حرف	문자	字母	
	mesa	()	mesa			메사	檯面	
	pen	()	pluma		قلم حبر	펜	筆	
	pen	()	corral		زربية	우리	柙	
	person	()	persona, humano		إنسان بشر أو شخص	(sa)람	人的	miste, este

chap.	English	ᄒᄒ.ᄒᄒ.ᄒᄒ. ᄒᄒᄒᄒ	castellano	portuguesa	العربية	한국의	中國	Mvskoke
	table	(ᄒᄒᄒ)	mesa		مائدة		桌 台 桌子 棹	
	table	(ᄒᄒᄒ)	tabla		جدول	표	表 表格 棹	
1-05	he	(ᄒᄒ - ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ)	él -#					
1-05	I	(ᄒᄒᄒ - ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ)	yo -#	eu -#	أنا	나는	我	vne -#
1-05	it	(ᄒᄒ)	él -#/ ella -#/ eso -#/ lo/ la					
1-05	she	(ᄒᄒ - ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ)	ella -#					
1-05	they	(ᄒᄒᄒᄒ - ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ)	ellos -#/ ellas -#					
1-05	y'all	(ᄒᄒᄒᄒ)	las/ los/ uds. -#/ vosotros -#/ vosotras -#					

chap.	English	ᄃᆞᆫ. ᄃᆞᆫ. ᄃᆞᆫ. ᄃᆞᆫ. ᄃᆞᆫ.	castellano	portuguesa	العربية	한국의	中國	Mvskoke
1-05	you	(☺)	la/ lo/ tigo/ tú -#/ ud.		أنتم, كن, حضرتك, أنتما, أنتن, حضراتكم,	당신, 너, 자네, 너희, 너희들, 계,	您 你 你們 儂	cēme , cēmeu
1-05	you	(☺)	las/ los/ uds. -#/ vosotros -#/ vosotras -#					
1-05	<i>you guys</i>	(☺)	las/ los/ uds. -#/ vosotros -#/ vosotras -#					
1-16	her	(☺) ♀	ella/ la					
1-16	him	(☺) ♂	él/ lo					
1-16	me	(☺)	me/ yo/ migo		أنا		我	
1-16	them	(☺)	las/ los					
1-16	us	(☺)	nos					
1-16	<i>y'all</i>	(☺)	las/ los/ vos					

chap.	English	ᄒᆞᆫ. ᄒᆞᆫ. ᄒᆞᆫ. ᄒᆞᆫ. ᄒᆞᆫ.	castellano	portuguesa	العربية	한국의	中國	Mvskoke
1-16	you	(O=O U)	la/ lo/ tigo/ tú/ ud.					
1-16	you	(O=O U)	las/ los/ vos					
1-16	<i>you guys</i>	(O=O U)	las/ los/ vos					

detailed notes:

note 1: This table is an attempt to use semantic symbols to nail down meanings, thus improving translation. For more information about IRC (ᄒᆞᆫ. ᄒᆞᆫ. ᄒᆞᆫ. ᄒᆞᆫ. ᄒᆞᆫ.), see auburn.edu/~pln0001/A%20Reallex%20Carracter.pdf. **This is highly experimental, and will probably contain errors!** (Of course, so does Google Translate.)

note 2: -# means that this language does or can use a grammatical ending in place of or in addition to a free word. #- means the same, but for a grammatical *prefix*.

note 3: *italics* mean that a form is archaic, informal, or regional.

note 4: commas signify a choice exists as to which form to use; slashes signify that sometimes one form is needed, and other times the other(s). For example, English "you" matches "la/lo/ud." in Spanish. The slashes mean that sometimes you need "la", sometimes "lo", and sometimes "ud.". On the other hand, you see a comma between "humano, persona " because these are synonyms, and either one may be used.

Whenever synonyms or split usages exist in the non-English languages, I plan to list them in alphabetical order, for example, "la/lo/ud." for Spanish "you".

note 5: **bold** means a form tends to be used for emphasis or contrast. For example, in Spanish, 'I walk' is "(Yo) ando". "Yo" means 'I', but also the ending "-o" also means 'I'; in fact, you don't

even have to say "yo" because of the grammatical ending. In cases like that, the non-essential form "yo" is in **bold** on the assumption that it may be used more often for emphasis.

note 6: I teach English (ESL) to students who speak various languages. Because my greatest need is to explain English words in Portuguese, Korean, and Arabic, this table is optimized for that: each English word has its own row, even synonyms, and the table is alphabetized by the English column. If English synonyms did not have their own row, then you couldn't find them as easily; but if synonyms of all the languages had their own rows, then the table would be much larger (and my webspace at Auburn University is limited). For example:

ye/ you	(yo,)	la/ lo/ ud.		أنتم, كن, حضرتك, أنتما, أنتن, حضراتكم,	당신, 너, 자네, 너희, 너희들, 계,	您 你 你們 儂	cēme, cēmeu
------------	-------	-------------------	--	-------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------	----------------

every word here would have to have its own row; it would be a mess! You *can* go from the other languages to English or to each other, but you have to use find/search.

If this experiment meets with success, I will make optimized tables for the other languages.