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Part 1 Basic Part: Brief Introduction to Unish

1 Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech refers to the classification of words categorized according to their roles and functions within the structure of a language. There are eight parts of speech in Unish.

<i>Nouns</i>	Names of people and things Examples: apl = apple, teachor = teacher, book = book
<i>Pronouns</i>	Words that replace nouns Examples: he = he, she = she, it = it, dis = this
<i>Verbs</i>	Show what the subject is doing and the state of the subject. Examples: be = be, eat = eat, dink = think
<i>Adjectives</i>	Describes nouns Examples: bela = beautiful, hapy = happy, big = big
<i>Adverb</i>	Modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or sentences Examples: very = very, slowly = slowly, always = always
<i>Conjunctions</i>	Connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences Examples: and = and, or = or, koz = because
<i>Prepositions</i>	Come before nouns, express places, time, direction, and method Examples: at = at, wid = with, by = by
<i>Interjections</i>	Express emotive meanings Examples: oh = oh, wow = wow

2 Sentence Structure

Sentences usually have following sentence components.

Subject	Leads the sentence
Verb	Represents the subject's movement or state
Object	Affected by the action of a verb
Complement	Supplements the subject or the object
Modifier	Decorates another sentence component

There are five different kinds of sentences, using key components mentioned above.

Type 1 Subject + Verb (+ Modifier)

I work here. (Unish)
I work here. (English)

Type 2 Subject + Verb + Complement (+ Modifier)

I be hungry now. (Unish)
I am hungry now. (English)

Type 3 Subject + Verb + Object (+ Modifier)

I drink kofe evrydai. (Unish)
I drink coffee every day. (English)

Type 4 Subject + Verb + Object 1 + Object 2 (+ Modifier)

I sendd he leter yedai. (Unish)
I sent him a letter yesterday. (English)

Type 5 Subject + Verb + Object + Complement (+ Modifier)

Pipl kal i Sam. (Unish)
People call me Sam. (English)

3 Word Order

Unish, similar to English, has a word order of S-V-O/C (subject-verb-object/complement) using a verb right after a subject. However, in English, the word order is changed by putting the verb in front of the subject to ask questions, while Unish maintains the same word order in both a declarative sentence and interrogative sentence. A declarative sentence uses a period at the end of the sentence and ends with a descending accent, while an interrogative sentence uses a question mark at the end of the sentence with an upward accent.

Declarative Sentence

Subject + Verb + Object/Complement (+ Modifier).

U be tired. (Unish)
 You are tired. (English)

Interrogative Sentence

Subject + Verb + Object/Complement (+ Modifier)?

U be tired? (Unish)
 Are you tired? (English)

4 Personal Pronouns

Unish can use nouns repeatedly that were mentioned earlier, or use personal pronouns just like English. The types of personal pronouns are as follows:

Table 1. Personal Pronouns in Unish

		Subjective Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Singular	1 st person	i	i	i's	i's	iself (=self)
	2 nd person	u	u	u's	u's	uself (=self)
	3 rd person	he	he	he's	he's	heself (=self)
		she	she	she's	she's	sheself (=self)
	it	it	it's	it's	itself (=self)	
Plural	1 st person	we	we	we's	we's	weself (=self)
	2 nd person	u	u	u's	u's	uself (=self)
	3 rd person	dey	dey	dey's	dey's	deyself (=self)

5 Verbs

Verbs in Unish include basic verbs and auxiliary verbs. Basic verbs represent the state or behavior of the subject, playing an important role in making a structure and determining what sentence elements are needed after the verb. Basic verbs in English are largely divided into 'be verbs' and 'general verbs', and the form of the verb and the structure of interrogative sentences or negative sentences are determined by which verb comes. In Unish, however, 'be verbs' and 'general verbs' are not distinguished in their usage. In addition, English should match the subject and verb according to the different types of subject. But Unish uses the same form of verb regardless of the type of subject.

Table 2. Comparison of the verb form of Unish and English

English	Unish
I am Minsu.	I be Minsu.
You are smart.	U be smart.
He is busy.	He be busy.
It is too expensive.	It be too expensive.
We are at home.	We be at hom.
They are right.	Dey be rait.
I like Minsu.	I like Minsu.
He likes Minsu.	He like Minsu.

Part 2 Practice Part: Let's dig in.

Unit 1. Types of Sentences

1.1. Verb and Sentence Structure: Declarative Sentences

As briefly discussed in Part 1, Unish does not need to match the number of subjects and verbs, so any subject can use the same basic verb. The 'be verb,' which means 'to be or to exist,' is always used in the form of 'be' regardless of the subject's being singular or plural and does not add '-s' or 'es' after the verb.

Exercises

Change the following sentences to Unish.¹

(1) The bird is singing. (bird = bird, sing = sing)

_____.

(2) I am a student. (student = studyor)

_____.

(3) He is my brother. (brother = bruder)

_____.

(4) She likes me. (like = like)

_____.

(5) They eat apples every day. (apple = apl, eat = eat, every day = evrydai)

_____.

¹(1) Bird sing. (2) I be studyor. (3) He be i's bruder. (4) She like me. (5) Dey eat aple evrydai.

If a complement is needed to explain the subject additionally according to the meaning of the verb, an adjective or noun used after the verb as follows:

- (English) I am Korean.
(Unish) I be Korean. (noun)
- (English) You look tired.
(Unish) U look tired. (adjective)

If an object of the verb is needed, use a noun or pronoun after the verb as follows:

- (English) I like bananas.
(Unish) I like banana. (noun)
- (English) I eat it every day.
(Unish) I eat it evrydai. (pronoun)

When another verb is needed in the place of the object, use the form of 'verb+ing'.

- (English) I like cooking.
(Unish) I like kooking.
- (English) I want to meet him.
(Unish) I want meeting he.

When expressing an indirect object meaning 'to', use an indirect object right after the verb, and then use a direct object.

- (English) I tell him my secrets.
(Unish) I tel he i's sekret.

In English, the type of verb that can use the 'verb + indirect object + direct object' structure is grammatically limited, but in Unish, almost any verb can take this structure as long as the meaning is understood. Let's compare Unish and English through the following examples.

- (English) I tell him my secrets. / *I say him my secrets.
(Unish) I tel he i's sekret. / I say he i's sekret.

If present the direct object before the indirect object is desired, the preposition 'to' can be written in front of the indirect object. In English, prepositions 'to', 'for' or 'of' are used separately according to the type of verb, but in Unish, prepositions are selected and used according to their meaning regardless of the type of verb. In other words, if one wishes to emphasize 'to', which means 'the point of arrival' of a direct object, 'to' is used, but if 'for' is emphasized, which means 'beneficiary' or 'intention', 'for' is used. In addition, even if the indirect object form using prepositions is located right after the verb is grammatically correct in Unish. Compared to English, Unish grammar is much less strict and simple. Let's check through the examples below.

- (English) I tell him my secrets. / *I tell my secret to him. / *I tell to him my secrets.
(Unish) I tel he i's sekret. / I tel i's sekret to he. / I tel to he i's sekret.
- (English) I said nothing to him. / *I said to him nothing.
(Unish) I sayed noding to he. / I sayed to he noding.
- (English) I made him a cake. / *I made a cake for him. / *I made a cake to him.
(Unish) I maked he kake. / I maked kake for he. / I maked kake to he.

If a supplementary explanation of the object is needed, adjectives or nouns can be placed after the object.

- (English) The movie made me sad.
(Unish) Da movie maked i sad.
- (English) People call me a doctor.
(Unish) Pipl kal i doktor.

When conveying the meaning of an object doing something, use a verb after the object. In English, the type of verb that follows the object is determined by the type of verb that comes out first, but in Unish, the verb in the form of 'verb+ing' always used, acting as the objective complement behind the object.

- (English) I told him to clean his room.
(Unish) I teled he kleaning he's room.
- (English) I made him study.
(Unish) I maked he studying.

- (English) I saw him dance/dancing.
(Unish) I seed him dancing.

Exercises

Change the following sentences to Unish.²

- (1) I send my friend a gift. (friend = ami/frend, gift = gift)

_____.
= _____.

- (2) My friend writes me a letter. (letter = leter)

_____.
= _____.

- (3) I send her flowers every day.
(every day = evrydai, flower = flower)

_____.
= _____.

- (4) People want him to be happy. (hope = hope, happy = hapy)

_____.

- (5) I asked my mother to go with me.
(mother = madre, together = togeder, go = go, ask = ask)

_____.

- (6) I saw my brother crying. (brother = bruder, cry = kry)

_____.

² (1) I send (i's) ami/frend gift. = I send gift to (i's) ami/frend. (2) (I's) frend send i leter. = (I's) frend send leter to i. (3) I send she flower everydai. = I send flower everydai to she. = I send flower to she everydai. (4) Pipl hope he hapy. (5) I asked (i's) madre going togeder. (6) I seed (i's) bruder krying.

1.2. Verbs and Types of Sentences: Negative, Interrogative, Imperative, and Request Sentences

1.2.1. Negative Sentences

Unish uses the word 'no' in front of the verb to create a negative sentence. As a rule this is always observed regardless of the type of verb, applying to basic verbs including 'be verb' and other verbs, and to auxiliary verbs that are located in front of the verb to help the basic verb.

- (English) She is a doctor → She is not a doctor.
(Unish) She be doktor. She no be doktor.
- (English) He watches TV. → He doesn't watch TV.
(Unish) He wach TV. He no wach TV.
- (English) I can swim. → I can't swim.
(Unish) I kan swim. I no kan swim.

When denying multiple elements at the same time, Unish makes it clear which elements are denied by adding 'no' each time in front of the word that is subject to be denied. These rules apply equally to all parts of speech such as verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc., and apply equally to both words and phrases.

- (English) He **neither** danced **nor** sang
(Unish) He **no** danced, e **no** singed. (verb)
- (English) He **neither** danced **nor** sang, **but** stayed silent
(Unish) He **no** danced, **no** singed, **but** stayed silent. (verb)
- (English) He is not a doctor, an artist, a teacher, but a seller.
(Unish) He be **no** doktor, **no** artist, **no** teachor, **but** selor. (noun)
- (English) He is not kind, smart, but rich.
(Unish) He be **no** kind, **no** smart, **but** rich. (qjective)
- (English) He came not from China or Korea, but from Japan.
(Unish) He komed **no** from China, **no** from Korea, **but** from Japan. (phrase)

1.2.2. Interrogative Sentences

Yes/No questions are formed in the same way as declarative sentences with the 'subject + verb (+...)' word order. But a question mark is placed at the end of the sentence and the voice is raised at the end.

Positive Question

- (English) He is kind. → Is he kind?
(Unish) He be kind. He be kind?

Negative Question

- (English) He is not kind. → Isn't he kind?
(Unish) He no be kind. He no be kind?

The answer to the Yes/No question is 'Si, subject + verb,' if it is positive, and 'No, subject + no + verb,' if it is negative. Instead of 'Si', 'Yes' is also used. At this time, the subject + verb after 'Si' or 'No' can be omitted.

- (English) Is he kind? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
(Unish) He be kind? Si, (he be.) = Yes, (he be.) / No, (he no be.)
- (English) Can you speak Unish? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
(Unish) U kan speak Unish? Si, (i kan.) / No, (i no kan.)
- (English) Does he live in Seoul? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
(Unish) He liv at Seoul? Si, (he liv.) / No, (he no liv.)

Similar to English, the answer to the negative question is 'Si/Yes, subject + verb,' if it is positive, and 'No, subject + no + verb,' if it is negative. In other words, whether a positive question or a negative question is asked, the 'Si' applies if the answer is positive, and 'No' applies if the answer is negative. The 'Si/No' choice for the negative question varies depending on the language, so the answer to the negative question is to use the 'subject+ (no) verb' after 'Si' or 'No' to convey the exact meaning.

- (English) Isn't he kind? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
(Unish) He no be kind? Si, he be. = Yes, he be / No, he no be.
- (English) Can't you speak Unish? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
(Unish) U no kan speak Unish? Si, i kan. / No, i no kan.
- (English) Doesn't he live in Seoul? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
(Unish) He no liv at Seoul? Si, he liv. / No, he no liv.

When asking for specific details, questions as to who, who's, what, which, when, how, where, why, how are used. In English, Wh-Questions are placed at the beginning of the sentence, but in Unish, the basic word order of 'subject + verb + ...' is basically maintained, using a question word in the original place of the question as in the following examples:

- (English) Who made it? (subject)
(Unish) Who maked it?
- (English) Who do you like? (object)
(Unish) U like who?
- (English) Who is he? (complement)
(Unish) He be who?
- (English) What do you want for dinner?
(Unish) U want what for diner?
- (English) Which do you prefer, meat or fish?
(Unish) U prefer which, meat or fish?
- (English) When did you meet Peter?
(Unish) U meeted Peter when?
- (English) Why did you meet Peter?(reason)
(Unish) U meeted Peter why?

When asking the meaning of ownership, use a question word in the form of 'who's + noun' or 'who's'.

- (English) Whose house is this? / Whose is this?
(Unish) Dis be who's hous? / Dis be who's?

Sometimes a question word can be placed at the beginning of a sentence in order to emphasize or convey the question quickly.

- (Unish) U meeted Peter when? = When u meeted Peter?
- (Unish) U meeted Peter why? = Why u meeted Peter?

If degree is to be specifically asked for, an adjective or adverb can be used after the question word 'how'. The word 'how' comes right after the verb, so the word order is 'verb + how + adjective / adverb', or 'How' can be located at the beginning of the sentence.

- (English) How old are you?
(Unish) U be how old? = How old u be?
- (English) How big is the room?
(Unish) Da room be how big? = How big da room be?
- (English) How fast does he run?
(Unish) He run how fast? = How fast he run?

When number or amount of nouns is to be specifically asked for, the question word 'howm' is used. Unlike English, which uses 'how many' for countable nouns and 'how much' for uncountable nouns, in Unish, both numbers and quantities are expressed in the 'howm+noun' pattern. Nouns following the question word 'howm' basically use singular, and nouns with multiple meanings, such as 'pipl', are also used as needed.

- (English) How many books do you have?
(Unish) U hav howm book? = Howm book u hav?

- (English) How much money do you have?
(Unish) U hav howm mony? = Howm mony u have?
- (English) How many people met him?
(Unish) Howm pipl meeted he?

Exercises

Change the following sentences to Unish.³

- (1) Is she beautiful? (beautiful = bela)

Yes, she is

No, she isn't.

- (2) Doesn't he look happy? (seem = seem, happy = hapy)

_____.

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

- (3) How tall are you? (tall = tal)

_____.

- (4) How much is the book? (book = book, price = price)

_____.

- (5) How many cookies did you eat? (cookie = kooki)

³ (1) She be bela? / Se, (she be). / No, (she no be). (2) He no seem hapy? Si, he seem. / No, he no seem. (3) U be how tal? = How tal ue be? (4) Da book be what price? = What price be da book? (5) U eated howm kooki? = Howm kooki u eated?

1.2.3. Imperative Sentences and Request Sentences

In a sentence ordering person to do something, the subject, u, is omitted and the verb is put at the front of the sentence. The word 'pliz' can also be used to express a polite tone. 'Pliz' can be located anywhere, at the front, middle, or end of a sentence.

- (English) Open the door. / Open the door, please.
(Unish) Open door. / Open door pliz. (=Pliz open door.)

The negative imperative sentence using 'Don't...' in English begins with 'No + Verb'.

- (English) Don't open the door. / Don't open the door, please.
(Unish) No open door. / No open door pliz. (=Pliz no open door.)

In request sentences, where the other person is asked to join, the structure of 'Let'e + verb' is used. 'Pliz' expresses the nuance of asking more politely.

- (English) Let's go.
(Unish) Let'e go (plz).

Unit 1 Review

Change the following sentences to Unish.⁴

(1) He calls me every day. (kal, evrydai)

Unish: _____

(2) This bag is yours. (dis, bag)

Unish: _____

(3) Did you watch a movie? (wached, muvi)

Unish: _____

(Positive response) Yes, I watched a movie.

Unish: _____

(Negative response) No, I didn't watch a movie.

Unish: _____

(4) Where did you meet him? (where, meeted)

Unish: _____

(5) Why did she cry? (why, kryed)

Unish: _____

(6) How many bananas did you eat? (howm, banana, eated)

Unish: _____

(7) Read this book, please. (dis, book, read, pliz)

Unish: _____

⁴ (1) He kal i evrydai. (2) Dis bag be u's. (3) U wached muvi? / Si, i wached. / No, i no wached. (4) U meeted he where? = Where u meeted he? (5) She kryed why? = Why she kryed? (6) U eated howm banana? = Howm banana u eated? (7) Read dis book pliz. (8) Let'e lern Unish.

(8) Let's learn Unish. (lern, Unish)

Unish: _____

Dialog 1

[Unish]

A: U be how today?

B: Fine, dank. U be how?

A: I be fine. Dank u.

B: U want to drink kofe?

A: Si, pliz.

B: Si. I wil make kofe for u. U want having kooki too?

A: Dank. U buyed kooki where?

B: I no buyed it, i maked it.

A: Great! Dank for kofe e kooki.

[English]

A: How are you today?

B: I am fine, thank you. How are you?

A: I am fine. Thank you.

B: Do you want to drink a cup of coffee?

A: Yes, please.

B: Yes, I will make a cup of coffee for you. Do you want to have some cookies, too?

A: Thank you. Where did you buy the cookies?

B: I didn't buy them. I made them .

A: Great! Thank you for the coffee and cookies.

Dialog 2

[Unish]

A: Good morning

B: Good morning.

A: U speak Unish?

B: Si, i kan help u (wid somding)?

A: Si, pliz. I no kan read dis sain in Korean. Dis bus go to airport?

B: No, it no go dere. U kan see bus stop over dere? Take bus no. 1002 to airport.

A: Oh, si, I kan see. Dank (u).

B: No at al.

[English]

A: Good morning

B: Good morning

A: Do you speak Unish?

B: Yes, can I help you with something?

A: Yes, please. I can't read this sign in Korean. Does this bus go to the airport?

B: No, it doesn't. Can you see the bus stop over there? Take a bus no. 1002 to the airport.

A: Oh, yes, I see. Thank you.

B: Not at all.

Unit 2. Tense and Aspect

2.1. Tenses

Tenses, which indicate when something happened, are expressed through the form of a verb. In Unish, basic tenses are divided into three categories: present, past, and future.

The present tense is used to express the current state, repetitive work, habits, and facts, and uses the basic form of the verb regardless of the type of subject.

Present Tense

- (English) He meets his friend every day.
(Unish) He meet (he's) friend evrydai.
- (English) He works at ABC bank.
(Unish) He work at ABC bank.

The past tense is used to express past conditions or events that occurred in the past, and is expressed in the past form of verbs. The past tense of the verb is expressed by adding the suffix '-ed', and the verb ending with '-e' is only attached with '-d'. The past tense of the 'be verb' uses the "beed" form as an exception.

Past Tense

- (English) He met his friends yesterday.
(Unish) He meetet (he's) friend yedai.

The future tense is used to express what will happen in the future or a plan, and is expressed using the verb 'wil' in front of the verb. English uses the form of 'will', 'be going to', or 'be + [verb]ing' depending on whether or not the future tense is planned, but Unish expresses the future tense only through the verb 'will'.

Future Tense

- (English) He will meet his friend tomorrow.
He is going to meet his friend tomorrow.
He is meeting his friend tomorrow.
(Unish) He wil meet (he's) friend nedai.
- (English) I will answer the phone.
(Unish) I wil anser fon.

2.2. Aspect

Aspect refers to the state of movement and shows the feature of movement progressing or after movement is over. In Unish, the 'progressive' aspect expresses that the movement is underway. The form of 'be verb + [verb]ing' is used and can make past progressive, present progressive, or future progressive distinctively depending on the tense of the 'be verb'.

The present progressive uses the form of 'be + [verb]ing' and expresses what is going on at this moment or these days. The verb 'be' is always used in the same form regardless of the type of subject.

Present Progressive: 'be + [verb]ing'

- (English) He is eating now.
(Unish) He be eating now.
- (English) I am studying Unish this year.
(Unish) I be studying Unish dis an.

The past progressive uses the form of 'beed + [verb]ing' and expresses what was going on at a specific point or time in the past.

Past Progressive: 'beed + [verb]ing'

- (English) He was eating then.
(Unish) He beed eating den.
- (English) I was studying Unish then.
(Unish) I beed studying Unish den.

The future progressive uses the form 'will + be + [verb]ing' to express what is in progress in the future.

Future Progressive: 'wil be + [verb]ing'

- (English) He will be eating at noon today.
(Unish) He wil be eating at noon todai.
- (English) I will be studying Unish next year.
(Unish) I wil be studying Unish next an.

In English, the present perfect expresses that what started in the past affects the present through the form of 'have + past participle', but there is no present perfect in Unish. Events or conditions that start in the past and affect the present are expressed in the past or present perfect tense, respectively, depending on speaker focus. Let's compare English and Unish through the example sentences below.

- (Unish) I kuted i's finger. (past)
- (English) (1) I cut my finger. (past)
- (2) I've cut my finger. (present perfect)

In English, the same event of cutting a finger can be expressed as the simple past like (1) or as the present perfect like (2), considering the importance and connection with the present. Let's say that I cut my finger, but I don't have much trouble using my hands because the wound is not large. If it doesn't affect much on my current life, I'll see it as an event that started in the past and ended in the past. In this case, I express it as the simple past, "I cut my finger." On the other hand, if I am hospitalized or uncomfortable using my hands because of the large cut in my finger, it will be expressed as "I've cut my finger.", which is the present perfect tense, focusing on the relevance and importance of the current life. In other words, the same event is also expressed in different tenses according to the context and the speaker's judgment. However, Unish does not have such an aspect, and the events that occurred in the past are expressed in the past, and the current state is expressed in the present tense. And it is up to the speaker to decide which tense to choose between the two. Let's compare Unish and English, taking the case of frequent expressions of present perfect in English as an example.

- (Unish) We kleaned room. (past)
- (English) (1) We cleaned a/the room. (past)
- (2) We've cleaned a/the room. (present perfect)

When English focuses only on cleaning in the past, it starts in the past and ends in the past, we use the past tense ('cleaned'). Expressing that cleaning started in the past and finished cleaning, and that the impact continues to this day and is still in a clean state, 'have cleaned' is used. However, Unish does not have the present perfect tense, so it uses the past tense ('kleaned') that delivers only what was cleaned in the past. To express the current state that it is still clean, 'and it be clean now' can be added to the sentence.

- (Unish) (1) We be living here al life. (present progressive)
- (2) We liv here al life. (present)

(English) (1) We've lived here all our life. (present perfect)

(2) We've been living here all our life. (present perfect progressive)

If we are currently living here and that period is our lifetime, we express it in the present tense in Unish, focusing on the fact that we are living here now. In Unish, since we are living here right now, we can express it in the present progressive form like (1) or in the simple present form like (2). However, in English, it is used in the form of present perfect progressive as in (2), or in the form of present perfect as in (1).

- (Unish) I gained weit. (past)
(English) I've gained weight. (present perfect)

The sentence "I have gained weight." means that I started gaining weight in the past and now I weigh more than before. In English, this is expressed as the present perfect. But since Unish does not have the present perfect tense, it should be expressed in the present or past. Gaining weight means that it started in the past and gained weight before, so in Unish, the past tense is used.

Exercises

Change the following sentences to Unish.

(1) She sings / sang / will sing every day. (sing, evrydai)

Unish: _____

(2) John has just read the book. (John, read, book)

Unish: _____

(3) I have not seen Paul today. (see, Paul, today)

Unish: _____

(4) We have never eaten Kimchi before. (never, eat, Kimchi, before)

Unish: _____

(5) She has been late four times this week. (late, fomal(=four times), dis, week)

Unish: _____

(6) Ellen has always written with her left hand. (Elen, always, writ, wid, left, hand)

Unish: _____

(7) We have known him for two years. (know, for, du, an(=year))

Unish: _____

(8) Frank got his bike last May, so he has had it for 4 months.⁵ (Frank, get, bike, last, Fimese(=April), so, hav, fo mese(=four months))

Unish: _____

Dialog 3

[Unish]

A: Helo, I be glad to see u again.

B: Glad to see u, too.

A: Long time pased.

B: Si, i no seed u for long time.

A: We no meetet how long?

B: About ti an?

A: You be doing how?

B: I be attending kooking skool recently.

A: Sound great.

B: How about u?

A: I be stil working at univ.

[English]

A: Hello, I am glad to see you again.

B: Glad to see you, too.

A: It's been a long time.

B: Yes, I haven't seen you for a long time.

A: How long has it been since we met last?

B: About ten years?

A: How are you doing?

B: I am attending a cooking school recently.

A: Sounds great.

B: How about you?

A: I am still working at the university.

⁵ (1) She sing/singed/wil sing everydai. (2) John readeed da book just now. (3) I no seed Paul todai. (4) We never eated Kimchi befor. (5) She beed late fomal dis week. (6) Elen always writ wid left hand. (7) We know he for du ans. (To emphasize that we've known each other for a long time, express it in the past tense like "We knowed."). (8) Frank getted he's bike last Fimese, so he had it for fo meses.

Dialog 4

[Unish]

A: U wil do i favor?

B: Certnly. It be what?

A: U wil help i wid i's homework?

B: U's homework?

A: Si, deadline be nedai.

B: It be what kind homework?

A: It be reading paper about histori.

B: U finished reading it?

A: I be afraid no.

B: U be kiding. Da paper be realy long!

[English]

A: Will you do me a favor?

B: Certainly. What is it?

A: Will you help me with my homework?

B: Your homework?

A: Yes, the deadline is tomorrow.

B: What kind homework is it?

A: It is reading a paper on history.

B: Have you finished reading it?

A: I am afraid not.

B: You're kidding. The paper is really long.

Unit 3. Parts of Speech

Parts of speech refer to the nature and usage of the word, and there are eight parts of speech in Unish. Since verbs were covered in Unit 2, let's learn the characteristics and related usage of the other major parts.

3.1. Nouns

3.1.1. Noun Form

Unish uses regular suffixes, so the derivatives of words are very regular. In the case of nouns derived from verbs, the noun suffix "-i" is attached to indicate that they are nouns.

Parts of Speech	Unish	English
Verb	abrev	abbreviate
Noun	abrev <u>i</u>	abbreviation

When a noun derived from a verb is far from the meaning of the verb, a different form of suffix is used to prevent confusion of meaning, mainly using the suffix '-o'.

Parts of Speech	Unish	English
Verb	expedit	expedite
Noun	expedit <u>o</u>	expedition

When expressing an actor who does something, the form of a 'verb+-or' is used, and for a verb that ends with '-e', '-r' is added. In other words, the suffix representing the actor is '-or', and the verb ending with '-e' uses the form '-er'. If emphasizing the expertise of an action or referring to a person who has a certain belief, the suffix '-ist' is used.

The 'verb+-ee' form is used for the subject who receives the action, and the 'verb+-er' form for the item used in the action.

Parts of Speech	Unish	English
Verb	akus	accuse
Noun	akus <u>i</u>	accusation
Noun	akus <u>or</u>	accuser
Noun	akus <u>ee</u>	accused

Parts of Speech	Unish	English
Verb	abol	abolish
Noun	aboli <u>l</u>	abolition
Noun	abol <u>l</u> ist	abolitionist

Parts of Speech	Unish	English
Verb	feed	feed
Noun	feed <u>o</u> r	feeder
Noun	feed <u>e</u> r	feeder

Parts of Speech	Unish	English
Verb	make	make
Noun	make <u>r</u>	maker
Noun	make <u>r</u>	maker

3.1.2. Number of Amount

Nouns can generally refer to both singular and plural in one basic form. In Korean, the sentence, "Please give me an apple," sometimes means one apple or several apples. If you want to clarify plural, attach the plural suffix '-s'.

- I buyed banana. (English: 'I bought a banana/bananas.)
I buyed bananas. (E: 'I bought bananas')

To indicate in detail how many there are and how much there is, the appropriate number of amount is placed in front of the noun. Even if the amount of a noun is more than one, it is not necessary to use the form of the plural suffix '-s'.

- I buyed du banana. (E: 'I bought two bananas!')
= I buyed du bananas.

When asking the number or amount, 'howm + basic form of noun' is used.

- U buyed howm banana? = Howm banana u buyed?
(E: How many bananas did you buy?)

Words with plural meaning, such as 'ppl' (people), can also be used with 'howm'.

- U meeted howm pipl? = Howm pipl u meeted?
(E: How many people did you meet?)

However, to prevent confusion in the meaning of 'the name of month' and 'the duration of month', 'the name of month' is made into one word with 'mese' attached, and 'the duration of month' starts with lowercase letters. And from two months on, 'meses' is used, which is formed by adding the plural suffix '-s' to 'mese'.

Unish	D <u>u</u> mese	du <u>meses</u>
English	February	two months

3.1.3. Articles

In English, the indefinite article 'a/an' and the definite article 'the' are used depending on the noun and context, but Unish does not have articles. The speaker/auditor implicitly communicates and understands the information of the object through context.

- A: U look tired. (English: 'You look tired.')
- B: I no slepted wel yedai nait, koz dog barked.
(English: 'I didn't sleep well last night because a dog / the dog / dogs / the dogs barked.')

In the conversation above, the specific information about 'dog' mentioned by B is not clearly revealed in terms of which dog it is and how many dogs there are. Therefore, if necessary, the more specific information will be requested or delivered through subsequent sentences in the conversation.

- A: U look tired.
- B: I no slepted wel yedai nait, koz dog barked.
- A: Which dog?
- B: I's neibor raise dog. It be fiers. (English: 'My neighbor raises a dog. It is fierce.')

To clearly express the number of nouns as singular or plural, the plural suffix '-s' or the quantifier 'un, du, tri...' is added. Quantifiers such as 'na' and 'some' are used as well.

- (English) I have only one banana.
(Unish) We hav only un banana.
- (English) We bought some bananas.
(Unish) We buyed som banana/bananas.
- (English) I have one kid.
(Unish) I hav un kid. (=I hav kid.)
- (English) I have kids.
(Unish) I hav kids.

In English, there are complicated rules for the use of the article 'the', such as using it for nouns that are clearly indicated, and in front of musical instruments, rivers, seas, deserts, mountain ranges, and some country names. However, in Unish, with no articles, such complex rules do not exist, rather using the indicator 'da' to identify the object as the same object mentioned earlier. As in the second example below, there is no difference in meaning whether they use 'da' or not if the speaker and the listener can fully guess the subject of the instruction.

- (English) I need the book. (not another book).
(Unish) I need da book.
- (English) I need the book that I bought you yesterday.
(Unish) I need (da) book dat i buyed to u yedai.

The demonstrative 'dis' is used to indicate a noun that is close by, while 'dat' is used to indicate a noun that is relatively far away. 'Dis' and 'dat' can also be used as demonstrative pronouns.

- (English) This dog is my friend's. He loves it.
(Unish) Dis dog be i's frend's. He lov it.
- (English) A: Do you know that dog?
(Unish) A: U know dat dog?
- (English) I prefer this to that.
(Unish) I prefer dis dan dat.

3.2. Pronouns

Unlike English, where nouns mentioned once must be converted to pronouns, Unish may use nouns repeatedly. However, it is also common to switch to the following pronouns.

		Subjective Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Singular	1 st person	i	i	i's	i's	iself (=self)
	2 nd person	u	u	u's	u's	uself (=self)
	3 rd person	he	he	he's	he's	heself (=self)
		she	she	she's	she's	sheself (=self)
	it	it	it's	it's	itself (=self)	
Plural	1 st person	we	we	we's	we's	weself (=self)
	2 nd person	u	u	u's	u's	uself (=self)
	3 rd person	dey	dey	dey's	dey's	deyself (=self)

The subjective and objective cases of a pronoun have the same form. Whether the role of the pronoun is the subject or the object will be determined depending on the position in the sentence. In the first person, the singular form is 'I' and the plural form is 'we'. In the second person, the singular form is 'u' and the plural form is 'u'. In the third person, the singular form is subdivided into 'he', 'she', and 'it', and the plural form is 'dey' without considering gender. Possessives and possessive pronouns have the same form, and are expressed using apostrophes and plural suffix '-s'. Reflective pronouns are in the form of '-self' attached to the subjective case of pronouns, and can be used only as 'self' if we know 'who' or 'what' clearly in context.

Let's look at examples of repeating nouns and switching to pronouns for the person or the thing already mentioned.

- (English) Minsu is my friend. Minsu is tall, brave and smart. I like Minsu.
 (Unish) Minsu be i's ami. Minsu be tal, brav, e smart. I like Minsu. (noun repeating)
 (Unish) Minsu be i's ami. He be tal, brav, e smart. I like he. (switching to pronoun)
- (English) Minsu and Mina are my friends. Minsu is tall and Mina is strong. I like Minsu and Mina.
 (Unish) Minsu e Mina be i's ami. Minsu be tal e Mina be strong. I like Minsu e Mina. (noun repeating)
 (Unish) Minsu e Mina be i's ami. He be tal e she be strong. I like dey. (switching to pronoun)

3.3. Adjectives and Adverbs

3.3.1. Form and Function of Adjectives and Adverbs

In Unish, adjectives put in front of the nouns are used to modify nouns, while adjectives located behind verbs complement the subject. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, adverbs, or whole sentences. Adjectives use a variety of suffixes depending on their meaning, but adverbs use only one form of 'adjective + ly'. However, an adverb can be made by attaching only 'y' behind the adjective that ends with 'l'.

Adjective	Meaning	Adverb	Meaning
hapy	'happy'	hapyly	'happily'
awful	'awful'	awfully	'awfully'
difera	'different'	diferaly	'differently'

When multiple adjectives are listed, only adjectives can be listed with commas, or 'e' can be put in front of the last adjective. Whether you modify it in front of a noun or after a verb, the same principle always applies.

- Mina be smart, kind, strong. = Mina be smart, kind, e strong.
- I like da smart, kind, strong man. = I like da smart, kind, e strong man.

Adverbs are usually located at the beginning or the end of a sentence when modifying the entire sentence. When modifying an adjective or another adverb, it is located in front of the adjective or adverb, and when modifying a verb, it is located behind the verb. When there are several adverbs that modify verbs, there is no specific order, but it is common for the speaker to present the adverbs he or she wants to emphasize first.

- (English) Fortunately, we caught the train.
(Unish) Furtunaly, we kached train. (to modify the whole sentence)
- (English) I am awfully sorry.
(Unish) I be awfully sorry, (to modify the adjective)
- (English) He ran fast.
(Unish) he runed fast. (to modify the verb)

- (English) He ran very fast.
(Unish) He runed very fast. (to modify the adverb)

3.3.2. Comparatives and Superlatives

In Unish, adjectives and adverbs have comparative forms and superlative forms. First, let's look at the comparative forms. Between the two comparison targets, the comparative form 'more' is always presented in front of an adjective or adverb regardless of the length of the adjective or adverb, and 'dan' is used in front of the compared target.

- (English) I run faster than you.
(Unish) I run mor fast dan u.
- (English) My rough hands are more beautiful than your soft ones.
(Unish) I's rof hand be mor bela dan u's hand.

The superlative form 'most' is used in front of an adjective or adverb. When the comparison target is presented in detail, such as the number of people, the preposition 'among' is used in front of the target, and when a group or category is presented, the preposition 'in' is used in front of the target.

- (English) I run fastest among the three of us.
(Unish) I run most fast among we tri.
- (English) He is the smartest student in my class.
(Unish) He be most smart studyor in i's klas.

When the two people to be compared are similar to each other, the 'as+adjective/adverb+as+the target of comparison' structure is used.

- (English) I run as fast as you.
(Unish) I run as fast as u.

Exercises

Change the following sentences to Unish.⁶

(1) I bought three apples. (apple = apl, three = tri).

(2) I have five children. (kid = kid, five = fi)

(3) How many pencils do you have? (pencil = pencil)

(4) This cat is my friend. (cat = kat, frined = ami/frend)

(5) Minsu and Mina are our friends. (friend = ami/frend)

(6) Rabbits are faster than turtles. (rabbit = rabit, turtle = turtl, fast = fast)

3.4. Prepositions and Conjunctions

3.4.1. Prepositions

Prepositions convey various meanings in front of nouns. There are various prepositions in Unish, such as 'from', 'to', 'for', 'during', and 'behind'. Among them, prepositions representing time, date, and place are the most frequently used prepositions in everyday life. Let's compare prepositions 'at', 'in', and 'on' with those in English and check the exact usage.

In English, when 'at', 'in', or 'on' is used in front of the time expression, it is used distinctively

⁶ (1) I buyed tri apl(s). (2) I hav fi kid(s). (3) Howm pencil u hav? (4) Dis kat be i's ami. (4) Minsu e Mina be we's ami(s). (4) Rabit be mor fast dan turtl.

according to the length of time. Also, 'in' is used to mean 'after' in the future tense. On the other hand, in Unish, regardless of the length of time, only 'at' is used, which is much simpler and easier. To convey the meaning of 'after', just use the preposition 'after'.

English	Usage	Unish	
at	3:00 p.m.(time), dawn, noon, night	at	3:00 pm (time), Sundi (day)
on	date, day, weekend		weekend, morning
in	the morning, month, season, quarter, year, decade, century... / after~		2019 /after ~

When expressing the place, 'at' or 'in' is used in English. But only 'at' is used in Unish. The preposition 'in' in Unish only conveys the meaning of 'inside' when used in front of the place. When an object is actually touching something, the preposition 'on' is used.

English	Usage	Unish	
at	narrow place	at	place
in	spacious place	in	inside
on	a street (address) / contact	on	contact

Let's check the use of prepositions that are often used in front of time/place nouns through the following example sentences.

- (Unish) We hav clas at te o'klok.
(English) We have class at ten o'clock.
- (Unish) We hav clas from te to teun.
(English) We have class from ten to eleven.
- (Unish) I hav clas at morning, e i work at afternoon.
(English) I have class in the morning, and I work in the afternoon.
- (Unish) I wil leav after du dai(s).
(English) I will leave in two days.
- (Unish) Tom liv at Korea.
(English) Tom lives in Korea.

- (Unish) He liv at Nungdong Street.
(English) He lives on Nungdong Street.
- (Unish) He hav som mony in he's bag.
(English) He has some money in his bag.
- (Unish) He's bag be on desk.
(English) His bag is on the desk.

Unish is free of using prepositions that match verbs because most verbs can be used as both intransitive and transitive verbs. For example, in English, both the verb 'arrive' and 'reach' are used to express the meaning of 'getting to somewhere'. The verb 'reach' is a transitive verb, so the place immediately follows without a preposition. On the other hand, the verb 'arrive' is an intransitive verb, so an additional preposition 'at' is needed. In English, whether the verb is transitive or intransitive is determined in the original meaning of the verb, but in many cases, it is determined arbitrarily, so there is the inconvenience of memorizing it one by one. Unish, however, can function as both transitive and intransitive verbs unless the meaning of the verb is distorted. Therefore, both 'arive' and 'reach' can be used as transitive and intransitive verbs. Namely, all four types of 'arive + noun for place', 'arive at + noun for place', 'reach + noun for place', and 'reach at + noun for place' are possible.

- (English) He arrived in Korea.
(Unish) He arived (at) Korea. = He reached (at) Korea.
- (English) We discussed this plan.
(Unish) We dikused (about) dis plan.
- (English) She graduated from university.
(Unish) She graduated (from) univ.
- (English) Jim will marry Janet.
(Unish) Jim wil mary (wid) Janet.

Exercises

Put the appropriate prepositions in the blank.⁷

- (1) I sleep ___ nite. (English: I sleep at night.)
- (2) I beed beared ___ 1950. (English: I was born in 1950.)
- (3) I beed beared ___ Unmes 1, 1950. (English: I was born on January 1, 1950.)
- (4) He liv ___ Seoul. (English: He lives in Seoul.)
- (5) Dere be no un ___ da stor. (English: There is no one in the store.)
- (6) Dere be nabi ___ wal. (English: There is a butterfly on the wall.)

3.4.2. Conjunctions

A conjunction serves to connect elements of a sentence. The conjunctions 'e'(and), 'but'(but), and 'or'(or) connect words, phrases and clauses, and they connect the same grammatical elements. A comma is not needed when connecting words or phrases but is used in front of the conjunction when connecting clauses.

- (English) I like music and art.
(Unish) I like musik **e** art. (connecting nouns)
- (English) My house is small but beautiful.
(Unish) I's hous be smal **but** bela. (connecting adjectives)
- (English) He is in the garden or kitchen.
(Unish) He be at garden **or** at kichen.
- (English) He is in the garden, and she is in the kitchen.
(Unish) He be at garden, **e** she be at kichen.

The conjunction 'so' connects the clause containing the subject and the verb to another clause, indicating that the latter clause is the result of the previous one.

- (English) I was hungry, so I ate pizza.
(Unish) I beed hungry, **so** i eated piza.

⁷ (1) at (2) at (3) at (4) at (5) in (6) on

The conjunctions 'when', 'if', and 'koz' (because) play a role in connecting clauses. The conjunctions mentioned above 'e', 'but', 'or', and 'so' do not change the order of the first and second clauses, but 'when, if, koz' can change the order of the clauses. When the clause led by the conjunction is located in front of the sentence, a comma is placed at the end of the clause to indicate that a new clause begins afterwards.

- (English) When I am sleepy, I drink coffee.
(Unish) **When** i be sleepy, i drink kofe. = I drink kofe, when i be sleepy.
- (English) If you turn left, you will see the school.
(Unish) **If** u turn left, u wil see skool. = U wil see skool, if u turn left.
- (English) Because I got up late, I missed the train.
(Unish) **Koz** i geted up late, i mised train. = I mised train, koz i geted up late.

The conjunctions 'se' and 'dat' make a clause like a noun. If 'se' or 'dat' is written in front of the clause, this clause is regarded as the object of the verb, and a comma in front of the conjunction is not needed.

- (English) She asked me whether I was busy.
(Unish) She asked i se i beed busy.
- (English) I hope that you will have a nice trip.
(Unish) I hope dat u wil hav nice trip.

Exercises

Change the following sentences to Unish.⁸

(1) I like apples and pears. (apple = apl, pear = pera)

⁸ (1) I like apl e pera. (2) Take bus or metro. (3) I hope dat she be hapy. (4) When i get up at morning, i lish musik. (5) I no studyed hard, so i fail exam. (6) If u ariv early, u wil meet he. (7) U know se she wil kom to skool today?

(2) Take a bus or a subway. (take = take, bus = bus, subway = metro)

(3) I hope that she is happy. (hope = hope, happy = happy)

(4) When I get up in the morning, I listen to the music. (get up = get up, music = musik, listen = lisen)

(5) I didn't study hard, so I failed the exam. (study = study, hard = hard, exam = exam, fail = fail)

(6) If you arrive early, you will meet him. (early = early, arrive = ariv, meet = meet)

(7) Do you want to know if she comes to school today? (school = skool, come = kom, know = know)

Unit 4. Advanced Grammar

4.1. Passive Voice

Sentences are divided into active and passive voices depending on the subject of an action expressed by the verb whether in active or passive voice. In the active voice, the story unfolds from the perspective of the subject of the action. The word order of active voice is the 'subject and the verb'. On the other hand, the passive voice, which tells the story with the object's voice, presents the verb in the form of 'be + [verb]ed'. To present the person or object performing the action, 'by + person or object performing the action' is used in the objective form after the verb or at the end of the sentence.

Active Voice

- (English) I love you.
(Unish) I **lov** u.

Passive Voice

- (English) You are loved by me.
(Unish) U **be loved** by i.

Active Voice

- (English) She bought this book yesterday.
(Unish) She **buyed** dis book yedai.

Passive Voice

- (English) The book was bought by her yesterday.
(Unish) Dis book **beed buyed** yedai by she.
= Dis book **beed buyed** by she yedai.

When direct and indirect objects appear in the active voice at the same time, only direct objects can be used as the subject of passive voice to prevent confusion of meaning.

Active Voice

- (English) Jim sent me Janet.
(Unish) Jim sended i (indirect object) Janet (direct object).

Passive Voice

- (English) Janet was sent to me by Jim.
(Unish) Janet **beed sended** (to) i by Jim.
- cf. I beed sended Janet by Jim. (X)

In the case of the example sentence above, if 'I', the indirect object, is used as the subject of the passive sentence, it is read as "I was sent to Janet," unlike the original meaning of the active sentence. Therefore, in sentences where both indirect object and direct object appear at the same time, only one form of passive voice is allowed with the direct object as the subject. And it is preferred to write a preposition 'to' that clarifies the meaning in front of the indirect object.

Exercises

Change the following sentences to Unish.⁹

(1) A letter was sent to her. (letter = leter, send = send)

(2) Parcels are sent to me by Susan. (parcel = parcel)

(3) I was told the news by John. (news = news, tell = tel)

(4) This PC will be repaired tomorrow. (repair = repair, tomorrow = nedi)

4.2. 'to+verb' and '[verb]ing'

In Unish, the form of '[verb]ing' is always used when the verb is used like a noun. In other words, the form of '[verb]ing' can be used as a subject, object, or complement like a noun in a

⁹ (1) Da leter beed sended to she. (2) Parcel be sended to i by Susan. (3) I beed teled da news by John. (4) Dis PC wil be repaired nedi.

sentence, and the form of '[verb]ing' is also used as an object of a preposition behind a preposition.

Subject

- (English) Collecting stamps is my hobby.
(Unish) Koleting stamp be i's hobi.

Object of the Verb

- (English) I like collecting stamps.
(Unish) I like koleting stamp.

Object of the Preposition

- (English) Understanding well about nature is effective for developing emotions.
(Unish) Understanding wel about natur be efetiv for developing emoti.

Subjective Complement

- (English) My hobby is collecting stamps.
(Unish) I's hobi be koleting stamp.

Objective Complement

- (English) I saw him dancing.
(Unish) I seed him dancing.

The '[verb]ing' form can be used in the 'be verb + [verb]ing' structure to express the progression of a movement or state of the verb.

Progressive

- (English) He is eating lunch.
(Unish) He **beed eating** lunch.

The 'to + verb' structure does not act as a noun, but is used to act as an adjective or an adverb. First, let's take a look at the case of modifying nouns like adjectives through example sentences.

Functioning as an adjective

- (English) I have something to do.
(Unish) I hav somding **to do**. ('to do' modifying 'something')

The 'to + verb' structure also functions as an adverb to modify a verb or an adjective or to modify the entire sentence.

Functioning as an adverb

- (English) I went there to see you.
(Unish) I goed dere **to see u**.
= **To see** u, I goed dere.

In the example sentence above, 'to see u' modifies the verb 'goed' to reveal the purpose of going there. In this case, the 'to verb' form may be located behind the verb phrase or at the beginning of the sentence. If 'to verb' is located at the beginning of a sentence, it is preferred that the comma is put after the form of 'to verb' to clarify the meaning of the sentence. The next example shows how the structure of 'to verb' modifies an adjective.

Functioning as an adverb

- (English) The book is difficult to read.
(Unish) Da book be difikult **to read**.

The phrase 'to read' modifies the adjective 'difikult' located in front of it. In addition, the 'to verb' structure is used to indicate the cause of emotions or to express the result of something.

Cause of emotion

- (English) I am happy to see you.
(Unish) I be hapy **to see** you.

Result of something

- (English) She grew up to be a famous actress.
(Unish) She growed up **to be fameos aktor**.

Exercises

Change the following sentences to Unish.

(1) Reading books is my hobby. (read = read, hobby = hobi)

(2) I like cooking. (like = like, cook = kook)

(3) Baking is always enjoyable. (bake = bake, always = always, enjoyable = enjoyabl)

(4) He is hard to understand. (understand = understand, hard = hard)

(5) I went to the library to read a book. (book = book, read = read, library = librari)

(6) Listening to music makes me happy. (listen = lisen, music = musik, make = make, happy = hapy)

(7) I stopped to smoke. (stop = stop, smoke = smok)

(8) I have books to read. (read = read, book = book)¹⁰

¹⁰ (1) Reading book be i's hobi. (2) I like kooking. (3) Bakeing be always enjoyabl. (4) He be hard to understand. (5) I goed to librari to read book. (6) Lisning musik make i hapy. (7) I stoped to smok. (8) I hav book to read.

4.3. Auxiliary Verbs and Modal Verbs

Auxiliary verbs and modal verbs are located between the subject and the verb and add some meaning to the verb or play a role in indicating the nuance of the speaker. The basic form of the verb always follows after the helping verb, and the past is indicated by attaching the suffix '-ed' to the helping verb. Let's look at the usage of different kinds of helping verb.

4.3.1. Wil/Wiled

The auxiliary verb 'wil' is used to express speculation and possibility about the future or present, and requesting to the other person. Let's check each use through the example sentences below.

Future prediction / Future plan

- (English) He will come soon.
(Unish) He wil kom soon.

- (English) I will go now.
(Unish) I wil go now.

Speculation/Possibility

- (English) The distance will be 4 km.
(Unish) Distans wil be 4 km.

Request

- (English) Will You help me?
(Unish) U wil help i?

To ask more politely, use 'pliz', so the sentence becomes "U will help i, pliz?". In the past tense sentence, 'willed', the past tense of wil, is used.

4.3.2. Kan / Kaned

The modifier 'kan' is used to express the present ability, speculation and possibility of the present, permission, and requesting. Let's check each use through the example sentences below.

Present ability

- (English) I can swim.
(Unish) I kan swim.

Present speculation / Possibility

- (English) Can it be true?
(Unish) It kan be tru?

Permission

- (English) May I go now?
(Unish) I kan go now?

Requesting

- (English) Can you help me?
(Unish) U kan help i?

To ask more politely, you can say "U kan help i, pliz?" by adding 'pliz'. In past tense sentences, 'kaned', the past tense of 'kan', is used.

Past possibility

- (English) I could hear you.
(Unish) I kaned hear u.

Past speculation / Possibility

- (English) He could have been a doctor.
(Unish) He kaned be doktor.
- (English) Don't worry. He could have been just tired.
(Unish) No worry. He kaned just be tired.

4.3.3. May/Mayed

The modal verb 'may' represents an uncertain guess about the present or the future, and the past form 'mayed' represents an uncertain guess about the past.

Uncertain guess in the present / future

- (English) He may like you.
(Unish) He may like u.

Uncertain guess in the past

- (English) He may have liked you.
(Unish) He mayed like u.

4.3.4. Must/Musted

The modal verb 'must' expresses obligation or strong guess about the present or future.

Obligation

- (English) I must go.
(Unish) I must go.

Strong guess

- (English) You must be hungry.
(Unish) U must be hungry.

Past tense 'musted' expresses obligation or strong guess about the past.

Past obligation

- (English) I had to go.
(Unish) I musted go.

Strong guess about the past

- (English) You must have been hungry.
(Unish) U musted be hungry.

4.3.5. Shal/Shaled

The modal verb 'shal' is used to give advice, conveying the meaning of 'It's better + to verb'. In Unish, the past form 'shaled' is used to convey the meaning of 'should have p.p.' of English.

The present / future advice

- (English) You should stop smoking.
(Unish) U shal stop smoking.

Advice on the past

- (English) You should have stopped smoking.
(Unish) U shaled stop smoking.

Dialog 5

[Unish]

A: I kan hav un glas of water? I feel very tirsty.

B: Sur.

A: Dis be u's album? I kan see it, pliz?

B: Al rait. But u never wil rekog i in dat foto.

A: U mind if i open window?

B: No at al. Here be litl hot.

[English]

A: Can I have a glass of water please? I feel very thirsty.

B: Sure

A: Is this your album? Can I see it please?

B: All right. But, you never will recognize me in that photo.

A: Do you mind if I open the window?

B: Not at all. It is little hot here.

Dialog 6

[Unish]

A: Mr. White? U wil do i favor?

B: Certnly. It be what?

A: I be planing going to New York. I wil like knowing about it.

B: Si, i kan rekomend kopl of fameos restoran. U wil stay for how long?

A: I wil be dere for fi dai. U kan rekomend som nice hotel?

B: Sur. U wil wait for afew minut, pliz. I wil ask i's sekretari bringing hotel e restoran list dwat i goed to last an.

A: Dank.

[English]

A: Mr. White? Will you do me a favor?

B: Certainly. What is it?

A: I am planning to go to New York. I would like to know about it.

B: Yes, I can recommend a couple of famous restaurants. How long will you stay?

A: I will be there for 5 days. Can you recommend some nice hotels?

B: Sure. Would you wait for a few minutes, please? I will ask my secretary to bring a list of hotels and restaurants that I went to last year.

A: Thank you.

Dialog 7

[Unish]

A: Hi, Kate. U be free tonait?

B: Si, i hav noding partikulaly. Why?

A: U will like going e seeing dis movi wid i?
I hav du tiket.

B: Realy? I wanted seeing dat movi.

A: I, too. Evrybodi say it be very good.

B: Let's go. We shal hurry. It wil probably be
krowded.

A: We wil hav diner togeder after movi?

B: I be sorry, but i must get up early nedai.
Let's hav diner togeder next time.

[English]

A: Hi, Kate. Are you free tonight?

B: Yes, I have nothing in particular. why?

A: Would you like to go to see this movie
with me? I have two tickets.

B: Really? I wanted to see that movie.

A: Me, too. Everybody says it is very good.

B: Let's go. We should hurry. It will probably
be crowded.

A: Shall we have dinner together after the
movie?

B: I am sorry, but I must get up early
tomorrow. Let's have dinner together next
time.

4.4. Conditionals

In English, when a situation is assumed not to be real, the use of verb tense is complicated by whether it is present, past, or future. The grand principle is that if it is not feasible or less feasible, the tense of the verb is used one step before the situation. Therefore, for hypothetical situations, there is a difference in the way the verb is used. For example, the past tense instead of the present tense is used for the unreal current situation. In English, through these differences and gaps, we know that the content of the conditional clause is actually unrealizable or unlikely.

However, Unish matches the situation with the tense form of the verb regardless of its feasibility. In other words, the present tense is used for the assumption of the current situation, the future tense for the assumption of the future situation, and the past tense for the assumption of the past situation. Let's look at the form of a conditional clause for each situation through explanation in detail and the example sentences below.

Assuming about the current situation, we always use the same form of 'If + subject + base form of verb...', 'subject + base form of auxiliary verb + base form of verb.' regardless of whether the assumption is actually feasible or not. In addition, when expressing hope, the verb 'wish'

is used in the 'I wish + subject + base form of verb' structure.

Present conditional

- Form: If + subject + base form of verb..., subject + simple auxiliary verb + base form of verb.
- (English) If he were at home, we would go with him.
(Unish) If he be at hom, we wil go wid he.
- (English) If I were you, I would go there.
(Unish) If i be u, i wil go dere.

Conditional: Wish for present

- Form: I wish + subject + base form of verb
- (English) I wish I were you.
(Unish) I wish i be u.

Assuming what will happen or a situation in the future, we use the 'If + subject + will + base form of verb..., subject + base form of auxiliary verb + base form of verb' structure, and it does not reveal whether such a thing or situation is feasible. In other words, this structure can be used for both situations. In addition, when expressing hope for the future, the verb 'wish' is used in the 'I wish + subject + will + base form of verb' structure. Depending on the meaning to be conveyed, modal verbs such as 'kan' are sometimes used.

Future conditional

- Form: If + subject + wil + base form of verb..., subject + auxiliary verb/modal verb + base form of verb.
- (English) If he comes tomorrow, we will/can go with him.
(Unish) If he wil kom nedai, we wil/kan go wid he.

Conditional: Wish for future

- Form: I wish + subject + wil + base form of verb.
- (English) I wish he would/could come tomorrow.
(Unish) I wish he wil/kan kom nedai.

Assuming that the past that has already passed is actually an expression of regret because it is not feasible at all. In Unish, the form of 'If + subject + past tense..., subject + past form of auxiliary/modal verb + base form of verb' about the past can be used.

Past conditional

- Form : If + subject + past tense..., subject + past form of auxiliary/modal verb + base form of verb.
- (English) If he had come yesterday, we would/could have gone with him.
(Unish) If he komed yedai, we wiled/kaned go wid he.

In addition, when expressing regret, the verb 'wish' is used in the 'I wish + subject + past tense of verb' structure.

Past conditional: Wish

- Form : I wish + subject + past tense.
- (English) I wish he had come yesterday.
(Unish) I wish he komed yedai.

Finally, when making 'If-clause' by mixing tenses, the verb form is chosen appropriate for each tense. Below are example sentences:

- (English) If you had gone there at that time, you would be with me now.
(Unish) If u goed dere den, u be wid i now.

This a sentence that expresses the regret that the other person could not go there at that time in the past, so he cannot 'be with me now.' In the beginning, 'If you had gone there at that time' is an assumption of the past situation, so the past form of the verb is used to express it as 'If + subject + past tense form of verb...'. Since the latter part is an assumption about the current situation where you are not 'with me now,' the basic form of the verb is used to express it as 'subject + basic form of verb...' in Unish.

Exercises

Change the following conditional sentences to appropriate Unish.

(1) If I were you, I would do that.

-> _____

(2) If he lived in Seoul, I would visit him more often.

-> _____

(3) If it rains tomorrow, we will postpone the picnic. (rain, kom, postpon, piknik)

-> _____

(4) If you had come early, you could have caught the train. (kach, da tren)

-> _____

(5) If you come here, you can meet him.

-> _____

(6) If I were you, I would accept the offer. (accept, da ofer)

-> _____

(7) If you had failed, I would have helped you. (fail, help)

-> _____

(8) I wish you were with me now. (wish)

-> _____

(9) I wish you had come earlier yesterday. (wish, mor early)¹¹

-> _____

¹¹ (1) If i be u, i wil be do dat. (2) If he liv at Seoul, i wil visit he mor often. (3) If rain wil kom nedi, we wil postpon piknik. (4) If u komed early, u kaned kach da tren. (5) If u wil kom here, u kan meet he. (6) If i be u, i wil accept da ofer. (7) If u failed, i wiled help u. (8) I wish u be wid i now. (9) I wish u komed mor early yedai.

4.5. Relative Clauses

In order to explain and modify a noun in detail in Unish, the related pronoun 'dwat' is written after the noun and continues the modifying clause. Unlike English, where different related pronouns are used depending on whether a noun in front of relative pronoun is a person or an object as well as its function, Unish plays all of these roles with a single relative pronoun 'dwat'. Let's look at the usage of the related pronoun 'dwat' through the examples below.

Subjective case

- (English) I have a friend who studies Unish.
(Unish) I hav ami **dwat** study Unish.
- (English) I have a car which is black.
(Unish) I hav kar **dwat** be blak.

Objective case

- (English) I know the man whom you like.
(Unish) I know man **dwat** u like.
- (English) I lost the pen which I bought yesterday.
(Unish) I losed pen **dwat** i buyed yedai.

To connect clauses while conveying the meaning of ownership, the possessive form *dwat's* is used.

Possessive case

- (English) I like the kid whose father is kind.
(Unish) I like da kid **dwat's** padre be kind.
- (English) I live in the house whose roof is red.
(Unish) I liv at dis hous **dwat's** roof be red.

Behind nouns such as time or place, the relative adverbs 'when, where, how, and why' are used depending on the type of noun. If it does not interfere with understanding in context, either a noun or a relative adverb may be omitted.

Relative adverb

- (English) This is the café where I met him.
(Unish) Dis be kafe **where** i met he.
(=Dis be kafe i met he. = Dis be where i met he.)
- (English) Now is time when we must try hard.
(Unish) Now be time **when** we must try hard.
(=Now be time we must try hard. Now be when we must try hard.)

Exercises

Change the following sentences to Unish.

(1) I went to the restaurant which sells African food.

(African = Afrikan, well = sel, restaurant = restoran)

A. _____

(2) John who has a brother is very kind.

(brother = bruder, kind = kind)

A. _____

(3) I know the man whom you met yesterday.

A. _____

(4) I have a friend whose mother is a teacher.

(mother = madre, teacher = teachor, friend = frend)

A. _____

(5) Now is time when we depart.

(depart = depart)

A. _____

(6) This is the bookstore where I met my friend.

(bookstore = bookstor)

A. _____

(7) Jane is the friend whom I talked about.

A. _____

(8) John whose job is a doctor is my neighbor.

(job = job, dentist = dentist, neighbor = neighbor)

A. _____

(9) I ate the dish which you recommended.

(recommend = rekomend)¹²

A. _____

4.6. Indirect Speech

When conveying other people's words in sentences or conversational expressions, the speaker can say them with his or her own words and deliver them indirectly. There are three different forms depending on the time of utterance and the time when the event actually happens.

1) <When the time that the event happens is earlier than that of utterance>

Form: past tense verb in a reported clause

2) <When the time that the event happens is the same as that of utterance>

Form: present tense verb in a reported clause

3) <When the time that the event happens is later than that of utterance>

Form: future tense verb in a reported clause

Let's take an example for each case with following sentences:

¹² (1) I go to restoran to eat African dish. (2) John has a brother who is very kind. (3) I know a man who met my friend. (4) I have a friend whose mother is a teacher. (5) Now is the time when we depart. (6) This is a bookstore where I met my friend. (7) Jane is the friend whom I talked about. (8) John's job is a dentist who is my neighbor. (9) I ate a dish which you recommended.

- (English) You said you had visited the museum. .
(Unish) U sayed dat u **visited** museum.

The time of occurrence of 'visiting the museum' is ahead of the time of 'you said'. When the time that the event happens is earlier than that of utterance, the verb in a reported clause is expressed in the past tense verb. Therefore, the past tense of verb 'visited' is used in a reported clause.

This time, let's look at an example in which the time that the event happens is the same as that of utterance. In this case, the verb in a reported clause is used in the form of present tense.

- (English) You said that you were hungry.
(Unish) U sayed dat u **be** hungry.

Since the time when the other person says he or she is hungry and the time when the other person is hungry is the same, the verb in a reported clause is used in the basic form 'be'.

Finally, when the time that the event happens is later than that of utterance, the future tense verb is used in a reported clause. That is, the auxiliary verb 'wil' indicating the future is used.

- (English) You said that you would visit the museum.
(Unish) U sayed dat u **wil visit** museum.

Since the visit to the museum will take place later than the other person said, the future tense is used in a reported clause.

4.7. Numbers

4.7.1. Cardinal Numbers and Counting

There are 15 number words in Unish, including number words that indicate each number from 0 to 10 and that represent 1,000, 1 million, 1 billion, and trillion, respectively. The basic number words from 0 to 10 is as follows and consist of only 2-3 letters, which are much simpler than those of English.

	Unish	English
0	ze	zero
1	un	one
2	du	two
3	tri	three
4	fo	four
5	fi	five
6	si	six
7	se	seven
8	ot	eight
9	ni	nine
10	te	ten

There is no separate word representing two digit numbers, so a word for 'tens place' and a word for 'ones place' are put together without spaces. Tens such as '20' and '30' are expressed as 'dute' and 'trite' using a word for 'tens place' and 'te' corresponding to ten. '21' and '22' are expressed as 'dute-un' and 'dute-du' using hyphens.

	Unish	English
11	teun	eleven
12	tedu	twelve
13	tetri	thirteen
14	tefo	fourteen
15	tefi	fifteen
16	tesi	sixteen
17	tese	seventeen
18	teot	eighteen
19	teni	nineteen
20	dute	twenty
21	dute-un ...	twenty-one ...
30	trite	thirty
40	fote	forty
50	fite	fifty
60	site	sixty
70	sete	seventy
80	otte	eighty
90	nite	ninety

The word 'cen' is used for 'hundred', 'mil' for 'thousand', 'milion' for 'million', 'bilion' for 'billion', and 'trilion' for 'trillion'. From the three digit numbers, hyphens are attached between the number and the unit noun. If only a unit noun is used without the number, we understand that 'un' is omitted. For example, 'milion' is understood as 'un-milion'.

	Unish	English
100	(un-)cen	one hundred
200	du-cen	two hundred
1,000	(un-)mil	one thousand
4,589	fo-mil fi-cen otte-ni	four thousand five hundred eighty-nine
10,000	te-mil	ten thousand
100,000	(un-)cen mil	one hundred thousand
1,000,000	(un-)milion	one million
1,000,000,000	(un-)bilion	one billion
1,000,000,000,000	(un-)trilion	one trillion

4.7.2. Ordinal Numbers

The ordinal number representing the order is expressed by adding the suffix '-me' to the cardinal number. When expressing ordinal numbers using Arabic numerals is desired, add 'me' to Arabic numerals.

Unish		English	
unme	1me	first	1st
dume	2me	second	2nd
trime	3me	third	3rd
fome	4me	fourth	4th
fime	5me	fifth	5th
sime	6me	sixth	6th
seme	7me	seventh	7th
otme	8me	eighth	8th
nime	9me	ninth	9th
teme	10me	tenth	10th
cenme	100me	hundredth	100th
milme	1,000me	thousandth	1,000th

4.7.3. Part of Speech of Numbers

Cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers can be used as nouns, adjectives, and adverbs in the same form, that is, without changing their form.

- (English) 'Two' is greater than 'one'
(Unish) 'Du' be mor great dan 'un'. (du/un : used as noun)
- (English) I have two pens.
(Unish) I hav du pen. (du: used as adjective)
- (English) This is the second train.
(Unish) Dis be dume tren. (dume: used as adjective)
- (English) First, tell me the truth.
(Unish) Unme, tel i trui. (unme: used as adverb)

'A lot' can be indicated by adding the plural suffix '-s' to 'te', 'cen', 'milion', 'milion', and 'trillion'.

Unish	English
tes	dozens of
cens	hundreds of
mils	thousands of
milions	millions of
bilions	billions of
trillions	trillions of

- (English) I bought dozens of books.
(Unish) I buyed tes books.

4.7.4. Fractions and Decimals

Decimal points are read as 'point,' and the numbers before the decimal point are read as cardinal numbers, but the ones after the decimal point are read one by one separately.

- 0.5 : ze point fi
12.3 : tedu point tri

12.345 : tedu point trifo fi

Fractional numbers are read in the order of numerators and denominators. Numerators are read in the cardinal numbers and denominators in the ordinal numbers. The denominator is always written in a singular form regardless of whether the numerator is singular or plural, and a hyphen is used between the numerator and the denominator when expressed in Unish.

- 1/2: un-dume
1/3: un-trime
3/4: tri-fome

4.7.5. Number of Times and Months

The number of times is expressed by attaching the suffix '-mal' to the cardinal number.

Unish	English
unmal	once/one time
dumal	twice/two times
timal	three times
fomal	four times
fimal	five times

The twelve months, January to December, are used by attaching the word 'mese', which means 'month', to the cardinal number. For duration of months, 'mese' can also be used, but this time a space follows the cardinal number. '1 month', '2 months' and '3 months' in English can be expressed as 'un mese', 'du mese', and 'tri mese' in Unish and can be emphasized with the plural suffix '-s' like 'du meses' and 'tri meses'. On the other hand, when it comes to the name of the month, the first letter is written in capital letters and 'mese' is attached to the number word without spaces.

Unish	English
Unmese	January
Dumese	February
Trimese	March
Fomese	April
Fimese	May
Simese	June

Semese	July
Otmese	August
Nimese	September
Temese	October
Teunmese	November
Tedumese	December

4.7.6. Dates, Times, and Telephone Numbers

1) For the year, the numbers are read individually from the first digit.

- 1987 : un ni ot se
2014 : du ze un fo

The date is in the order of 'year-month-day' or 'month-day-year,' and the year and day are read in cardinal numbers.

- August 1st, 2014 : du ze un fo, Otmese un (=Otmes un, du ze un fo)

2) When talking about time, Unish uses content words such as 'time', 'now', and 'meeting' instead of using 'it' in the subject position like English. Hours and minutes are expressed only with numbers in the order of 'hour-minute'.

- (English) What time is it now?
(Unish) Now be what time now?
- (English) It is three twenty-five.
(Unish) Time be tri dute-fi.

The phrase '(minute) to (hour)' in English is expressed in the order of '(minute) befor (hour)' in Unish.

- ten to five : te befor fi

The phrase 'half past (hour)' in English' is expressed in the order of 'half past (hour)' or '(hour) half' in Unish.

- half past five : half past fi (=fi half)

4.7.7. Arithmetic

(1) Addition (Unish : plus)

- (English) Two plus three equals five. / Two and three is five.)
- (Unish) $2 + 3 = 5$
2 plus 3 equal 5.
Du plus tri equal fi.

(2) Subtraction (Unish : minus)

- (English) Ten minus five equals five.
- (Unish) $10 - 5 = 5$
10 minus 5 equal 5.
Te minus fi equal fi.

(3) Multiplication (Unish : mal)

- (English) Eight times three equals twenty-four. / Eight multiplied by three equals twenty-four.
- (Unish) $8 \times 3 = 24$
8 mal 3 equal 24.
ot mal tri equal dute-fo.

(4) Division (Unish : bun)

1) The case with no remainder

- (English) Ten divided by two equals five.
- (Unish) $10 \text{ bun } 2 \text{ equal } 5$.
Te bun du equal fi.

2) The case with a remainder

- (English) Ten divided by three is three with a remainder of one.
- (Unish) $10 \text{ bun } 3 \text{ equal } 3 \text{ with } 1$.
Te bun tri equal ti wid un.

Exercises

1. Read the following numbers and number expressions in Unish. ¹³

(1) 6 :

(2) 16 :

(3) 25 :

(4) 873 :

(5) 1,234 :

(6) 21,234 :

(7) 621,234 :

(8) $1/4$:

(9) $3/5$:

(10) 1.56 :

(11) 23.01 :

(12) $3 + 9 = 12$

(13) $50 - 30 = 20$

(14) $2 \times 7 = 14$

(15) $30 \div 5 = 6$

(16) $30 \div 4 = 7 \dots 2$

¹³ 1. (1) si (2) tesi (3) dute-fi (4) ot-cen sete-tri (5) un-mil du-cen trite-fo (6) dute-un-mil du-cen trite-fo (7) si-cen dute-un-mil (8) un-fome (9) tri-fime (10) un point fi si (11) dute-tri point ze un (12) tri plus ni equal tedu (13) fite minus trite equal dute (14) Du mal se equal tefo (15) trite bun fi equal si (16) trite bun fo equal se wid du

2. Pay attention to the numeral expressions and write the following sentences.

(1) 'One' is my favorite number. (favorit, numer)

(Unish) _____

(2) I have two pens. (hav, pen)

(Unish) _____

(3) The third train arrived. (tren, ariv)

(Unish) _____

(4) Hundreds of students visited him. (studyor, visit)

(Unish) _____

(5) He has visited Japan twice. (visit, Japan)

(Unish) _____

(6) Tomorrow is December 24th.

(Unish) _____

(7)) It is three fifty now.

(Unish) _____

(8) It is ten to four.¹⁴

(Unish) _____

¹⁴ 2. (1) 'Un' be i's favorit numer. (2) I hav du pen. (3) Trime tren arived. (4) Cens studyor visited he. (5) He visited Japan dumal. (6) Nedi be Tedumese dute-fo. (7) Now be tri fite. (8) Time be te befor fo.

Part 3 Application: Essential Expressions for Conversation

1. Unish	English
Good morning/afternoon/evening.	Good morning/afternoon/evening.
U be how today?	How are you today?
I be fine, dank, e u be how?	I am fine. Thank you. How are you?
Exkus (me).	Excuse me.

2. Unish	English
Nice to meet u.	Nice to meet you.
I be glad to meet u.	I am glad to meet you.
I be honored to meet u.	I am honored to meet you.
Plz i wil introdus self?	May I introduce myself?
I be Mr. Park.	I am Mr. Park.
I be from Seoul, Korea.	I am from Seoul, Korea.

3. Unish	English
Hi!	Hi!
U be doing how?	How are you doing?
Anyding new?	Anything new?
U feel how today?	How do you feel today?
U beed doing how?	How have you been doing?
I be fine, dank. E u?	I am fine. Thank you. And you?
I be fine, too. Dank.	I am fine, too. Thank you..
It be good to see u again.	It is good to see you again.

4. Unish	English
I kan take un?	Can I take one?
Pliz i kan kom in?	May I come in?
Pliz i kan park here for moment?	May I park here for a moment?
I kan hav u's fon numer?	Can I have your phone number?
Si, u kan.	Yes, you can.
No problem.	No problem.

5. Unish	English
Exkus i?	Excuse me?
What?	What?
U sayed what just now?	What did you say just now?
Dat be rait?	It that right?
I be sorry, but i no kan understand u.	I am sorry, but I can't understand you.
I beg u's pardon? U kan say dat again?	I beg your pardon? Could you say that again?
U kan say it in difera way?	Can you say it in a different way?

6. Unish	English
How about dis un?	How about this one?
U be enjoying u's life here how?	How are you enjoying your life here?
What about u?	What about you?
Weder be how?	How is the weather?
U haved nice holiday?	Did you have a nice holiday?
U haved good trip?	Did you have a good trip?
U reserved?	Did you make a reservation?

7. Unish	English
U's hobi be what? = U's interest be what?	What is your hobby? = What are you interested in?
I's interest be varyos.	I'm interested in various things.
I no hav partikula hobi.	I don't have a particular hobby.
U like what kind Korean food?	What kind of Korean food do you like?
U like exercising?	Do you like exercising?
I no like dis patern.	I don't like this pattern.

8. Unish	English
U hav time?	Do you have time?
I kan see u for moment?	Can I see you for a moment?
U hav unoter apointi?	Do you have another appointment?
U's skedul be what for dis afternoon?	What is your schedule like for this afternoon?
Si, i be free.	Yes, I am free.
We kan meet when?	When can we meet?
U kan kom here?	Can you come here?

Dialog 1

	[Unish]	[English]
A:	Good morning.	Good morning.
B:	Good morning.	Good morning.
A:	U speak Unish?	Do you speak Unish?
B:	Si, i kan help u (wid somding)?	Yes, can I help you with something?
A:	Si, pliz.I no kan read dis sain in Korean. Dis bus go to airport?	Yes, please. I can't read this sign in Korean. Does this bus go to the airport?
B:	No, it no go dere. U kan see bus stop over dere? Take bus no. 1002 to airport.	No, it doesn't. Can you see the bus stop over there? Take a bus no. 1002 to the airport.
A:	Oh, si, I see. Dank (u).	Oh, yes, I see. Thank you.
B:	No at al.	Not at all.

Dialog 2

	[Unish]	[English]
A:	Good morning. U be how today?	Good morning. How are you today?
B:	Oh, hi. I be fine, e u?	Oh, hi. I am fine and you?
A:	Good, dank.	Good, thank you.
B:	(SNEEZING) Exkus i.	Excuse me.
A:	Oh, u be OK? U hav kold?	Oh. Are you okay? Do you have a cold?
B:	No. Dank for asking.	No. Thanks for asking.

Dialog 3

	[Unish]	[English]
Sean:	Let me introdus i's frend Emily to u. She be i's best frend.	Let me introduce my friend Emily to you. She is my best friend.
Jack:	Hi, Emily. I be Jack. Jack Spencer.	Hi, Emily. I am Jack. Jack Spencer.
Emily:	Hi. I be Emily Kang Nice to meet u.	Hi. I am Emily Kang. Nice to meet you.
Jack:	U, too.	You, too.

Dialog 4

	[Unish]	[English]
A:	Helo, Jane, i be glad to see u again.	Hello, Jane. I am glad to see you again.
B:	Glad to see u, too. Long time pased.	Glad to see you, too. It's been a long time.
A:	Si, i no seed u for long time.	Yes, I haven't seen you for a long time.
B:	We no meeted how long?	How long has it been since we met?

Dialog 5

	[Unish]	[English]
A:	I kan park here?	Can I park here?
B:	I dink u no shal.	I think you shouldn't.
A:	Dere be parking lot around here?	Is there a parking lot around here?
B:	Dere be un near citi hal.	There is one near City Hall.
A:	We be alowed smoking here? (= We kan smok here?)	Are we allowed to smoke here?
B:	I be afraid no. Dis be no-smok area.	I am afraid not. This is a non-smoking area.
A:	Dere be smok area around here?	Is there a smoking area around here?
B:	Dere be un outside cinema.	There is one outside the cinema.
A:	Dank very much.	Thank you very much.

Dialog 6

	[Unish]	[English]
A:	Helo. Dis be IRF industri? I like speaking to Mr. Lee, pliz.	Hello. Is this IRF industry? I would like to speak to Mr. Lee, please.
B:	I be sorry, but Mr. Lee be out for lunch.	I am sorry, but Mr. Lee is out for lunch.
A:	I see. Den pliz tel he kaling i. Dis be Mr. Bidwells.	I see. Then, please tell him to call me. This is Mr. Bidwells.
B:	I be sorry, but i no kaned hear u. Pliz u kan giv i u's name again?	I am sorry, but I didn't hear you. Please, can you give me your name again?
A:	Mr. Bidwells..	Mr. Bidwells.
B:	Mr. Bidwells. I see. I wil leav he mesage.	Mr. Bidwells. I see. I will leave him a message.
A:	Dank. Bye.	Thank you. Bye.

Dialog 7

	[Unish]	[English]
A:	U's holiday be how?	How was your holiday?
B:	I went to Jeju.	I went to Jeju.
A:	Really? Lucky u. I stayed home whole time. Trip beed how?	Really? Lucky you. I stayed home the whole time. How was the trip?
B:	Everything went well. I had a good time	Everything went well. I had a good time.
A:	Jeju be interesting place?	Is Jeju an interesting place?
B:	Si, it be fantastic city. Dere be many interesting sight to visit. I hav some trip's pictur. U will like seeing it?	Yes, it is a fantastic city. There are many interesting sights to visit. I have some pictures of the trip. Would you like to see them?
A:	I want visiting dere somdi.	I would like to visit there someday.
B:	Si, u shal really go.	Yes, you should really go.

Dialog 8

	[Unish]	[English]
A:	Hi, u be bizi now? U hav minut to talk?	Hi. Are you busy now? Do you have a minute to talk?
B:	Sorry, but i no kan talk rait now. I wil kal u after te minut.	Sorry, but I can't talk right now. I will call you in ten minutes.
	Hi.	(later on the phone) Hi.
A:	U be free tonait? I finded very nice French restoran. I like takeing u dere	Are you free tonight? I found a very nice French restaurant. I would like to take you there.
B:	Oh, u be very kind. But i hav apointi tonait	Oh, you are very kind. But, I have an appointment tonight.
A:	Wel, how/what about nedai nait?	Well, how about tomorrow night?
B:	Dat be O.K wid i.	That is okay with me.

Dialog 9

[Unish]

- A: Here u go (=Here u be).
B: Oh, u self maked dis?
A: Sur. Bakeing be i's hoby. U like kooki how?
B: Mmm! It be very good. Dank. U be good cookor.
A: Next time i wil make chokolat kake for u.
B: Realy? U like bakeing?
A: Si, no be surprized! U like what kind kake?
B: I no like anyding too sweet.

[English]

- Here you go.
Oh, did you make this yourself?
Sure. Baking is my hobby. How do you like the cookie?
Mmm! It is very good. Thank you. You are a good cook.
Next time, I will make a chocolate cake for you.
Really? Do you like baking?
Yes, don't be surprised. What kind of cake do you like?
I don't like anything too sweet.