

7. Prepositions

7.1 List of prepositions

Here is a list of Jameld prepositions with their English equivalents, followed by some notes on important differences between Jameld and English usage. For general guidance on correct usage in Jameld, please see the dictionary entry for the relevant English prepositions, many of which provide extensive examples.

<i>ab</i>	off
<i>as</i>	than
<i>ax</i>	at, on, by
<i>bisilt</i>	since, as
<i>böya, bö</i>	about, concerning
<i>böyäd</i>	around
<i>endlink</i>	along
<i>ew</i>	of
<i>förab</i>	away from
<i>förober</i>	beyond
<i>frän</i>	in front of, ahead
<i>fränvor</i>	in front of, ahead
<i>ghregvor</i>	behind
<i>i</i>	to
<i>iänd</i>	toward
<i>inek</i>	until
<i>int</i>	in, at
<i>inter</i>	inside, within
<i>inti</i>	into
<i>intmit</i>	among
<i>iyk</i>	past, by
<i>izbi</i>	beside
<i>jem</i>	against, towards
<i>kontraja</i>	against
<i>kontrober</i>	opposite, facing
<i>lauk</i>	like
<i>met</i>	with, by, among
<i>mönös, möns</i>	without
<i>nech</i>	by, beside
<i>nober</i>	across, opposite, facing
<i>ob</i>	above, over
<i>ober</i>	over, above, across

<i>ohn</i>	on, at
<i>opt</i>	up
<i>ot</i>	out, out of, from, by
<i>oter</i>	outside
<i>otvor</i>	except, besides, but
<i>par</i>	per
<i>pastš</i>	after
<i>pastši</i>	according to
<i>pozirš</i>	due to, because of
<i>pu</i>	through, via, by
<i>sith</i>	since
<i>süb</i>	under, below, underneath
<i>ther</i>	across, over, above
<i>tint</i>	down
<i>tisk</i>	between
<i>tretew</i>	despite, notwithstanding
<i>tügo</i>	despite
<i>ük</i>	by
<i>unter</i>	under, below, underneath
<i>via</i>	via
<i>vor</i>	for, to, at
<i>vorand</i>	forward, forth
<i>vorvor</i>	before
<i>wenpastš</i>	after
<i>wil</i>	during, while, in, for
<i>wrun</i>	from, of
<i>za</i>	behind

7.2 Contractions

Several Jameld prepositions form contractions with the definite article:

<i>ew te</i> → <i>ete</i>	of the
<i>int te</i> → <i>inte</i>	in the
<i>met te</i> → <i>mete</i>	with the

The last of these, *mete*, is not considered acceptable in formal writing, although it may be encountered in very informal contexts. *Ete* and *inte*, however, are entirely normal usage in modern standard Jameld.

Before a vowel, *ew t'*, *int t'* and *met t'* do not contract.

7.3 The suffix *-and*

Mention should be made of the suffix *-and*, which has similarities with the English *-ward[s]* (as in *toward[s]*, *homeward[s]*, etc.). It appears in the list above as part of *ïand* and *vorand*, and also forms compounds with nouns, such as:

<i>homzand</i>	homewards
<i>Wörthand</i>	towards (the town of) Wœrth
<i>Davidand</i>	towards David

7.4 “At” and “in”: expressions of location

“At/in [somewhere]” is usually translated by *int*, although sometimes by *ohn* for certain non-enclosed locations:

<i>int tsüle</i>	at school
<i>int Jonü</i>	at John’s house
<i>inte fruktkohkarü</i>	at the chemist’s
<i>ohn te viaskrüsün</i>	at the road junction
<i>ohn te top ete ghul</i>	at the top of the hill
<i>int homz</i>	at home
<i>inte homze</i>	in the house
<i>inte miyr</i>	at sea
<i>inte sonnen</i>	in the sun
<i>int Anglant</i>	in England
<i>willkümne int Zuraalant</i>	welcome to Zuraaland

7.5 “At”, “in” and “on”: expressions of time

“At [a point in time]” is usually translated by *ax*:

<i>ax thren tsüddres</i>	at three o’clock
<i>ax sonnentint</i>	at sunset

But note:

<i>int nin</i>) at night
<i>nins</i>)

“In” in expressions of time is translated by *int* when referring to a point in time during a longer period, and *wil* when referring to the whole period:

me dēhomzta ī Zuraalant int 1998 I moved to Zuraaland in 1998
me famta int Zuraalant wīl 1998 I lived in Zuraaland in 1998

“In” is also translated by *int* when referring to a period of time taken:

m’at iet int thren tšūdres I did it in three hours
me tšald vīsen iye int thren I’ll see you in three weeks
wōktes

Note also:

int nin) in the night
nins)

int dāi) in the daytime
dāis)

“On” in expressions of time is not directly translated:

(delet) Samūdāi on Saturday (last Saturday)
(necht) Samūdāi on Saturday (next Saturday)
Samūdāis on Saturdays
ven alta ī te strond (delet) we went to the beach on Saturday
Samūdāi
ven al ī te strond (necht) Samūdāi we’re going to the beach on Saturday
ven al ī te strond Samūdāis we go to the beach on Saturdays
ven al ī te strond Samūdāis paǵé we go to the beach every Saturday

7.6 “By”: causes and means

“By” when referring to a cause or agent is translated *ūk*:

todi ūk lechten killed by lightning
bōyayeban ūk an tēn surrounded by a fence
But:
an skeldarel ot Picasso a painting by Picasso
(see also 7.8 “FROM” AND “OUT OF” – *WRUN* AND *OT* below)

“By” when referring to a means or method is usually translated *met*:

met buss by bus
met ferrūvias by train
met e-pošt by e-mail
zēien met kreditkarta pay by credit card

But:

ax föd

by foot, on foot

7.7 Translating “of”

English “of” is sometimes directly translated by the Jameld equivalent, *ew*:

te gründe ew Zuraaland
(also *Zuraalandü gründe*)

the size of Zuraaland

te nimen ete mazath
(also *te mazathü nimen*)

the name of the girl

aunt ew meü brothares
an mazath ew ight yuras
an chadof mackti ew gold
(also *an chadof ot gold*)

one of my brothers

a girl of eight

a head (made) of gold

However, there are many cases where this is not so. For instance, when referring to groups a genitive construction is often used:

an grup vourü

a party of four

ven ist threnü

there are three of us

tem wä threnü

there were three of them

(although *et wä thren ew item* would also be idiomatic in this case)

When referring to quantities or measures, “of” is not translated:

an kap kofë

a cup of coffee

an pär kohkjas

a couple of biscuits

tï kilos mel

two kilos of flour

Ew is used, however, when specifying, or when preceding the definite article (when it becomes *ete* – see 7.2 CONTRACTIONS):

an kap ew yeü härlauk kofë

a cup of your delicious coffee

an pär ete kohkjas leri

a couple of those biscuits

ans pau ete tfsipes

a few of the crisps

“Of” in dates is not translated:

temzvourfš Septembü

the fourteenth of September

fšumme '69

the summer of '69

“Of” with compass points is translated *wrun*:

<i>Krakatoa na jist üst wrun Java</i>	Krakatoa is not east of Java
But: <i>Zud-Anglant</i>	the south of England

7.8 “From” and “out of” – *Wrun* and *ot*

English “from” is translated by its direct Jameld equivalent, *wrun*, when referring to distances or in the construction “from ... to/until ...”:

<i>tī kilometeres wrun Lembek</i>	two kilometres from Lembach
<i>wrun Lembek i Wissembörg</i>	from Lembach to Wissembourg
<i>wrun aunt inek tī</i>	from one o’clock until two o’clock

“From” in the sense of coming from somewhere or someone or something is translated *ot*, which has the basic meaning of “out” or “out of”:

<i>an e-poſt ot Älvard</i>	an e-mail from Älvard
<i>te buss ot Lembek</i>	the bus from Lembach
<i>trinken ot te flass</i>	drink from the bottle
<i>vaniysaus ot an boix</i>	custard out of a packet
<i>Ot au kümne ye?</i>	Where are you from? (lit. Out-of where come you?)

Ot also translates “by” when indicating an artist or author:

<i>an skeldarel ot Picasso</i>	a painting by Picasso
<i>te nüaw CD ot Prefab Sprout</i>	the new CD by Prefab Sprout

7.9 “For” meaning “during” – *wil*

With regard to time and distance expressions, “for” can be translated *vor* only in the sense of sufficiency:

<i>et wés yanoh mestel vor fēfe däis</i>	there’s enough food for five days
<i>et wés yanoh benzën vor tī miles</i>	there’s enough petrol for two (Jameldic) miles

Otherwise, where “for” carries the sense of “during”, it is translated by *wil*:

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krames wīl ti kilometeres
et tsald régenen wīl voursi dāis
tem wawübta wīl fēfe tsüдрес

bends for two kilometres
it will rain for forty days
they worked for five hours