

# New IRC Lexicon-Table for the Internet

created: 2020-04-22 last updated: 2020-05-03

## recommendations for use:

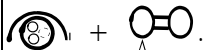
1. I am putting a colon after each entry-word (English and Spanish), so your search should be improved if you include the colon (e.g., she:).
2. many words in English, Spanish, and other languages have more than 1 meaning or function. As you gain familiarity with IRC, the IRC transcription under the English and Spanish entry-words, and the IRC-Meta column will help you identify your desired meaning.

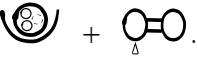
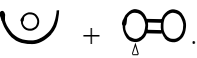
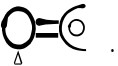
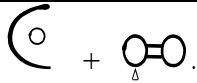

## notes for use:

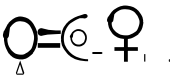

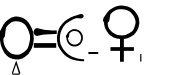
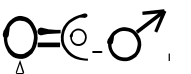
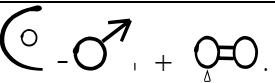
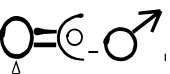
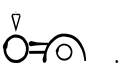
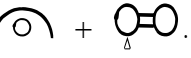
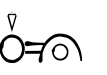

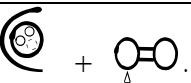
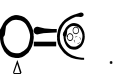

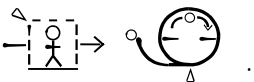
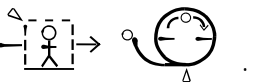
1. forms in *gray italics* are literary, generally archaic in speech
2. forms in *black italics* are popular forms which are not completely accepted

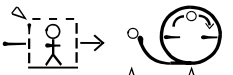


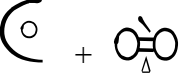

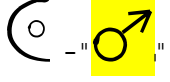
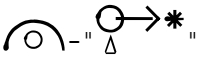
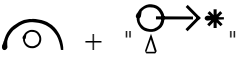
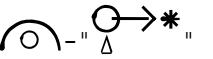


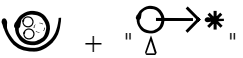
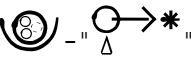
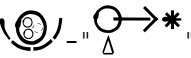
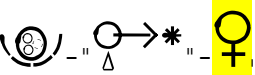
## other notes:








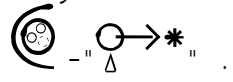

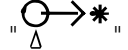
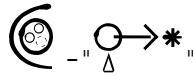
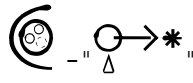

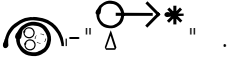

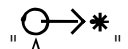
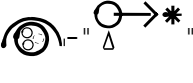
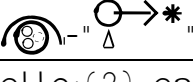




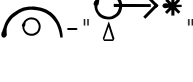
1. The primary purpose of this table is to demonstrate IRC by glossing English with it. I added the Spanish-column because I want to see how IRC does with it, and because I want to explore the possibility of using IRC in machine translation.
2. This table is "driven" by, and sorted by, the IRC-Meta column.
3. There could be errors in this table, especially in the Spanish-column.















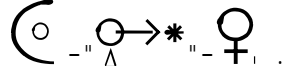



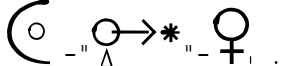
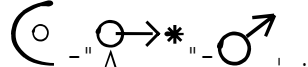



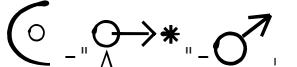










English/inglés	IRC Meta	español/Spanish
.	.	.
our: ours:	 .	nuestro: . nuestra: . nuestros: . nuestras: .

English/inglés	IRC Meta	español/Spanish
your: yours: you guys's: y'all's: .		su: su de usted: . sus: sus de usted: .
your: yours: . thy: thine: .		tu: . tus: . su: su de usted: . sus: sus de usted: .
its: <i>Their: Theirs:</i>  .  note: this is a 3 <sup>rd</sup> -person singular possessive without gender. I can represent 'its', I suggest. (Otherwise, we need a longer expression to specify 'neuter'.) The use of singular "Their" for an animate of unspecified gender could use this as well. This usage has recently been recognized as acceptable by some prestigious language-organizations, after hundreds of years of being shunned.		su: su de ello:(?) su de eso:(?)  sus: sus de ello:(?) su de eso:(?) .

English/inglés	IRC Meta	español/Spanish
her: hers: 		su: su de ella:   sus: sus de ella: .
his: 		su: su de él:   sus: sus de él: .
my: mine: 		mi:   mis: .
their: theirs:   note: I suggest there is no <i>semantic</i> difference between "their" and "theirs", that it's only a grammatical difference in English: "their" comes before a noun, while "theirs" is a pronoun.		su: su de ellos:  'any person or thing associated with them'  sus: sus de ellos:  'any people or things associated with them'  exs: su idea, sus ideas
vehicle: 	.	vehículo: 

English/inglés	IRC Meta	español/Spanish
vehicle: 		vehículo: 
it: 		la:  lo: (after a verb or prep.)  note: Spanish has grammatical gender, and uses "la" and "lo" where English uses "it".
I: 		yo: 
you: you guys: y'all:   ye: 		ustedes: Uds.:  (Latin America)  vosotros:  (Spain)  vosotras:  (Spain)

English/inglés	IRC Meta	español/Spanish
<p>you: you guys: y'all:</p>  .	<p> +  .</p> <p><b>exs:</b>  * I saw y'all yesterday at the park.  * Las ví ayer en el parque.</p>	<p>los:</p>  (Latin America) <p>las:</p>  -  (Latin America) <p>vos:</p>  (Spain)
<p>they:</p>  .	<p> + "  " .</p>	<p>ellos:</p>  . <p>ellas:</p>  -  .
<p>we:</p>  .	<p> + "  " .</p>	<p>nosotros:</p>  . <p>nosotras:</p>  -  .
<p>it:</p> 	<p> + "  " .</p>	<p>ello:(?) eso:(?) él: ella:</p>  . <p>note: Spanish has grammatical gender; and "él" and "ella" supposedly are used for 'it'. However, some native speakers have told me they consider "ello" and/or "eso" to mean 'it'. I remain unclear on this.</p>

English/inglés	IRC Meta	español/Spanish
me: 	 + 	me: 
them: 	 + 	los:   las:  
us: 	 + 	nos: 
she: 	 + "  * " + 	ella: 
he: 	 + "  * " + 	él: 
her: 	 +  + 	la: 
him: 	 +  + 	lo: 

English/inglés

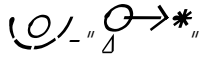
IRC Meta

español/Spanish

you:



*thou: ya:(?)*



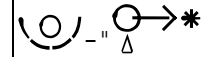
*ye:*



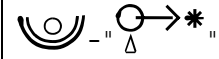
note: I am going out on a limb by considering "ya" to be an informal form of "you". I believe we do use "ya" in relaxed speech, and therefore probably wouldn't use it when Spanish would use "Ud."; but it still may be a stretch to consider "ya" a modern equivalent of "thou".



tú:



usted: Ud.:



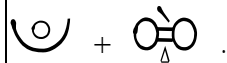
you:



*thee: ya:(?)*



see note at



te:

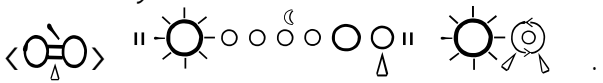
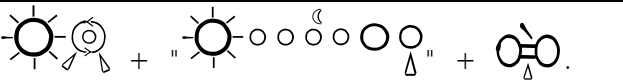

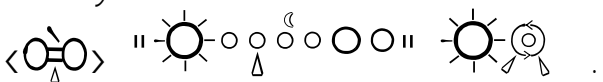
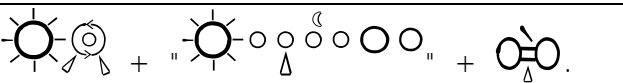
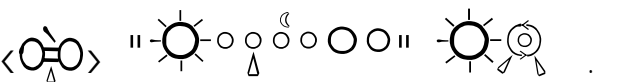
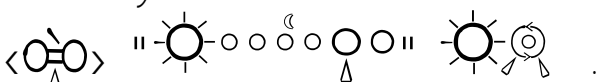
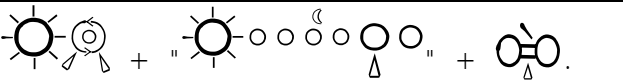
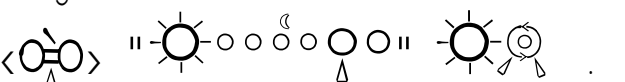
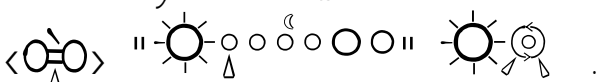
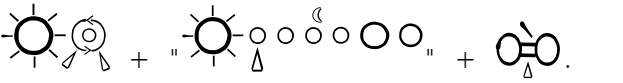
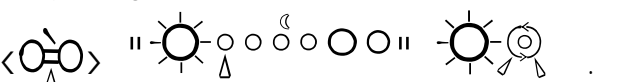
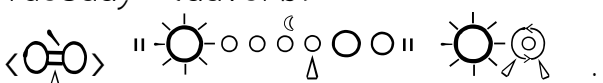
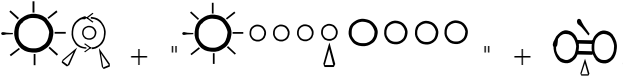
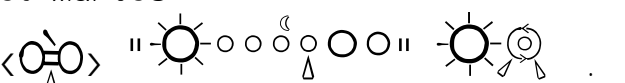
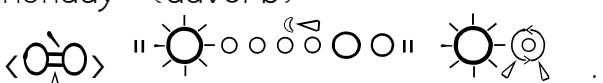
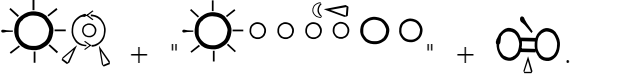
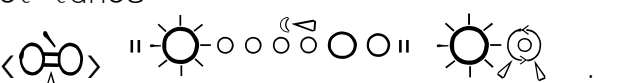
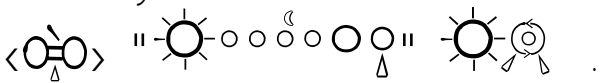
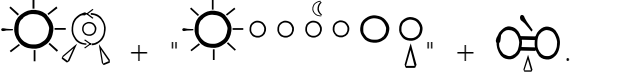

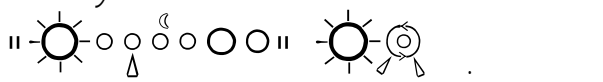
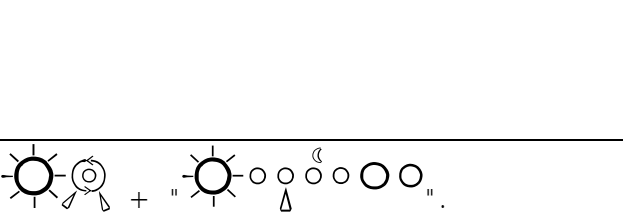
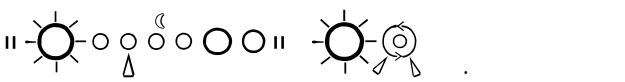


lo:



la:




English/inglés	IRC Meta	español/Spanish
Saturday: (adverb) 		el sábado  note: The Romans renamed this day from "dies Saturnī"
Friday: (adverb) 		el viernes 
Thursday: (adverb) 		el jueves 
Wednesday: (adverb) 		el miercoles 
Tuesday: (adverb) 		el martes 
Monday: (adverb) 		el lunes: 
Saturday: (adverb) 		el sábado  note: The Romans renamed this day from "dies Saturnī"
Friday: (noun) 		viernes 



English/inglés	IRC Meta	español/Spanish
Thursday: (noun)    ☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯    ☀️ 👁️	☀️ 👁️ + "☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯"	jueves    ☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯    ☀️ 👁️
Wednesday: (noun)    ☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯    ☀️ 👁️	☀️ 👁️ + "☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯"	miércoles    ☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯    ☀️ 👁️
Tuesday: (noun)    ☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯    ☀️ 👁️	☀️ 👁️ + "☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯"	martes    ☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯    ☀️ 👁️
Monday: (noun)    ☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯    ☀️ 👁️	☀️ 👁️ + "☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯"	lunes:    ☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯    ☀️ 👁️
Sunday: (noun)    ☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯    ☀️ 👁️	☀️ 👁️ + "☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯"	domingo: ☀️ ☀️ 👁️ ☀️ 👁️  note 1: the Romans changed the name from "dies Solis" to "(dies) Dominicus", which evolved into "domingo" in Spanish.  note 2: "dominicus" was nominative, not genitive; but its <i>meaning</i> was 'of the lord', so it was <i>semantically</i> genitive-like, hence the ☀️.
Sunday: (adverb) <☀️>    ☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯    ☀️ 👁️	☀️ 👁️ + "☀️ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯" + ☀️	el domingo: <☀️> ☀️ ☀️ 👁️ ☀️ 👁️  note: the latter-day Romans renamed this day from "dies Solis" to "dies Dominicus", 'day of the Lord'.

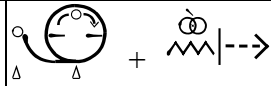
English/inglés

went:  


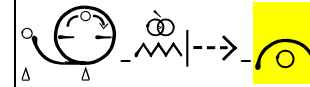
wentest:  

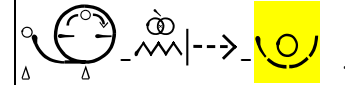

wenteth:  

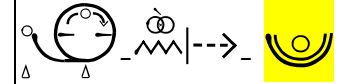

IRC Meta

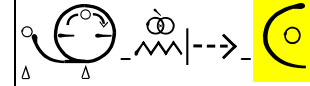


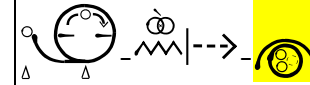
español/Spanish


fui:  


fuiste: fuistes:  


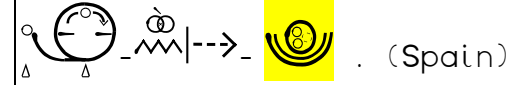
fue:  



fue:  


fuimos:  



fuisteis:  
 (Spain)

fueron:  
 (Latin America).


fueron:  
 (Spain)

fueron:  


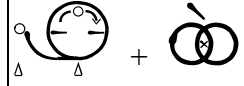
English/inglés

go:  


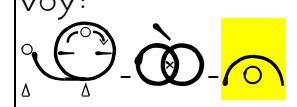
goest:  

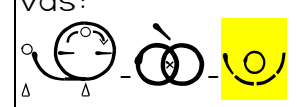

goes:  


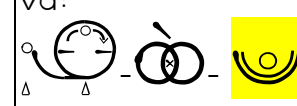
IRC Meta

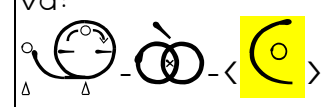


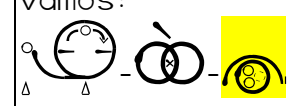
español/Spanish

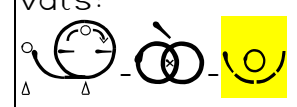
voy:  


vas:  



va:  


va:  


vamos:  


vais:  
 (Spain)

van:  
 (Latin America)

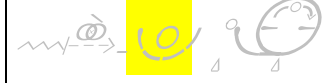
van:  


English/inglés

will go: shall go: 'll go:



wilt go: shalt go:

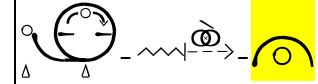


IRC Meta

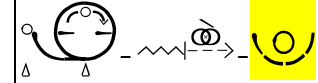


español/Spanish

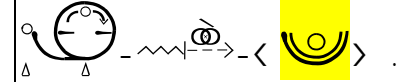
iré:



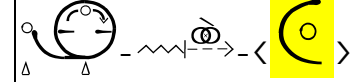
irás:



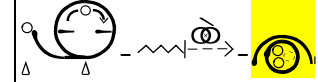
irá:



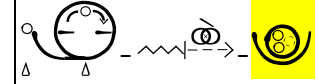
irá:



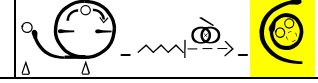
iremos:



irán:

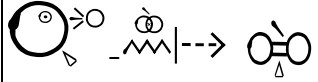


irán:



English/inglés

saw:



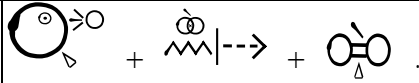
sawest:



saweth:

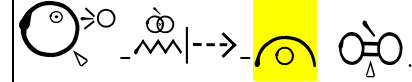


IRC Meta

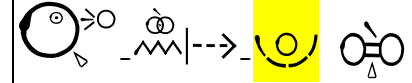


español/Spanish

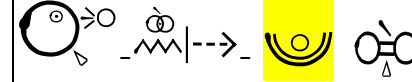
ví:



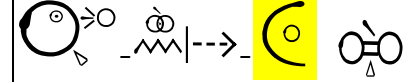
viste: vistas:



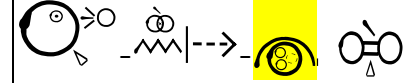
vió:



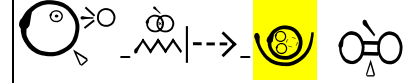
vió:



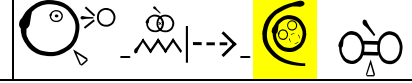
vimos:






vieron:






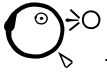


vieron:



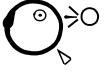

English/inglés

see:  
 -  - 

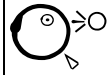


seest:  
 -  - 

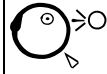


sees:  
 -  - 

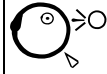


IRC Meta

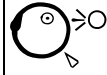


 +  + 

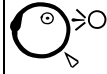


español/Spanish

veo:  
 -  - 

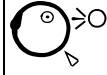


ves:  
 -  - 

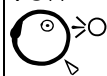


ve:  
 -  - 

ve:  
 -  - 

vemos:  
 -  - 

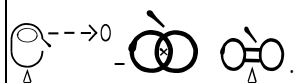
veis:  
 -  -  (Spain)

ven:  
 -  -  (Latin America)

ven:  
 -  - 

English/inglés

want: desire:



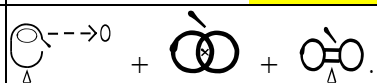
wantest: desirest:



wants: desires:



IRC Meta



español/Spanish

deseo: quiero:



deseas: quieres:



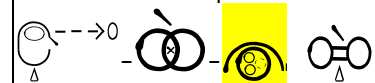
desea: quiere:



desea: quiere:



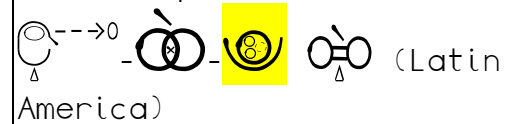
deseamos: queremos:



deseais: quereis:



desean: quieren:



desean: quieren:



Journal / Thoughts on this File:

2020-04-22

The definition-column is removed: the definition is in the IRC.

2020-04-24

Is the middle column (IRC Meta) necessary, considering English and Spanish are both securely nailed down via IRC? One use the IRC-Meta column has is the ability to sort, or collate, English and Spanish semantically. IRC Meta may be needed to deal with the problem that the width of the database is limited. This means that we cannot indefinitely add additional columns when we want to add additional languages. This is how the IRC-Meta column could be helpful: each language could be stored in its own column, and with IRC-Meta column. Then we could either: (a) create tables for English<>Spanish, Latvian<>Spanish, Farsi<>Swedish, etc., or (b) have each language online with IRC Meta, and when you type an entry, you look at the IRC Meta, possibly clicking on it to get you to the same IRC Meta in the output-language.

In a previous version of the table, I included the subject-pronouns with English verbs as a way to make better translations to Spanish and other languages, as plenty of languages have that information on the end.

<p>I want; I desire</p>		<p>(yo) deseo; (yo) quiero</p>
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However, I didn't like that adverbs can be inserted between subjects & verbs (ex: I often want to study). So for that reason, I've decided to switch to the present set-up instead:

<p>go</p>		<p>voy</p> <p>vas</p>
-----------	--	-----------------------



		etc.
--	--	------

In some cases, as the futures in English, I have no choice but to put "will go" as an entry, since Spanish has the futures as endings on the verbs. It's somewhat awkward, since adverbs can also be inserted between "will" and its main verb; but it doesn't seem avoidable.

Going from English to Spanish massively multiplies the amount of work I have to do; and I won't be able to make a full English<>Spanish dictionary using IRC Meta as a go-between unless someone pays me to work-on it full-time or unless I have others working with me: all I'll be able to demonstrate here is a prototype with a skeleton of vocabulary. (I'm not even sure I'll be able to finish IRC itself; and that's the greater priority.) And if I add a case-language like Latvian, it will be absolutely overwhelming, as then each noun has many forms, not just the verbs (as in Spanish).