

BELLTES ACADEMY

International Languages

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SECTION A: ANIMALS (Part 1)

English	French	Arabic (Romanised)	Spanish	Portuguese
Dog	Chien	Kalb	Perro	Cão
Cat	Chat	Qitt	Gato	Gato
Bird	Oiseau	Ta'ir	Pájaro	Pássaro
Fish	Poisson	Samak	Pez	Peixe
Horse	Cheval	Hisan	Caballo	Cavalo
Cow	Vache	Baqarah	Vaca	Vaca
Mouse	Souris	Fa'ar	Ratón	Rato
Lion	Lion	Asad	León	Leão
Elephant	Éléphant	Fil	Elefante	Elefante
Monkey	Singe	Qird	Mono	Macaco

SECTION A: ANIMALS (Part 2)

German	Russian (Romanised)	Swahili	Urdu (Romanised)	Indonesian
Hund	Sobaka	Mbwa	Kutta	Anjing
Katze	Koshka	Paka	Billi	Kucing
Vogel	Ptitsa	Ndege	Parinda	Burung
Fisch	Ryba	Samaki	Machli	Ikan
Pferd	Loshad	Farasi	Ghora	Kuda
Kuh	Korova	Ng'ombe	Gaaye	Sapi
Maus	Mysh	Panya	Chuha	Tikus
Löwe	Lev	Simba	Sher	Singa
Elefant	Slon	Tembo	Haathi	Gajah
Affe	Obezyana	Nyani	Bandar	Monyet

SECTION A: Contextual Examples & Analysis

Aligned Word Focus: Dog

1. **English:** The **dog** barked loudly at the mail carrier.
2. **French:** Le **chien** a aboyé fort sur le facteur.
3. **Arabic (Romanised):** Al-**kalb** nabaha bi-shiddah 'ala 'amil al-barid.
4. **Spanish:** El **perro** ladró fuertemente al cartero.
5. **Portuguese:** O **cão** latiu alto para o carteiro.
6. **German:** Der **Hund** bellte den Postboten laut an.
7. **Russian (Romanised):** **Sobaka** gromko layala na pochta'ona.
8. **Swahili:** **Mbwa** alibweka kwa sauti kubwa kwa msambaza barua.
9. **Urdu (Romanised):** **Kutta** daakiyay par zor say bhaunka.
10. **Indonesian:** **Anjing** itu menggonggong keras ke tukang pos.

Linguistic Differences & Variations

Sentence Structure and Word Order: English, French, Spanish, Swahili, and Indonesian use Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order (e.g., "The dog barked..."). Urdu shifts to Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order, meaning a sentence structurally reads as "Dog mailman at loudly barked."

Grammatical Gender Agreement: In French and Spanish, the articles and adjectives must match the animal's gender (*Le chien* is masculine; *La vache* is feminine). English and Indonesian have no grammatical gender rules for animals.

SECTION B: COMMON VERBS (Part 1)

English	French	Arabic (Romanised)	Spanish	Portuguese
To be	Être	Kana	Ser / Estar	Ser / Estar
To have	Avoir	Malaka	Tener	Ter
To do	Faire	Fa'ala	Hacer	Fazer
To go	Aller	Dhahaba	Ir	Ir
To see	Voir	Ra'a	Ver	Ver
To eat	Manger	Akala	Comer	Comer
To drink	Boire	Shariba	Beber	Beber
To sleep	Dormir	Nama	Dormir	Dormir
To speak	Parler	Takallama	Hablar	Falar
To love	Aimer	Ahabba	Amar	Amar

SECTION B: COMMON VERBS (Part 2)

German	Russian (Romanised)	Swahili	Urdu (Romanised)	Indonesian
Sein	Byt'	Kuwa	Hona	Menjadi
Haben	Imet'	Kuwa na	Rakhna	Memiliki
Tun	Delat'	Kufanya	Karna	Melakukan
Gehen	Idti	Kwenda	Jaana	Pergi
Sehen	Videt'	Kuona	Dekhna	Melihat
Essen	Est'	Kula	Khaana	Makan
Trinken	Pit'	Kunywa	Peena	Minum
Schlafen	Spat'	Kulala	Sona	Tidur
Sprechen	Govorit'	Kuzungumza	Bolna	Berbicara
Lieben	Lyubit'	Kupenda	Pyar karna	Mencintai

SECTION B: Contextual Examples & Analysis

Aligned Word Focus: To be

1. **English:** I hope **to be** fully prepared for the examination.
2. **French:** J'espère **être** pleinement préparé pour l'examen.
3. **Arabic (Romanised):** Atamanna an **akuna** musta'iddan kamilan lil-imtihan.
4. **Spanish:** Espero **ser / estar** completamente preparado para el examen.
5. **Portuguese:** Espero **ser / estar** totalmente preparado para o exame.
6. **German:** Ich hoffe, auf die Prüfung voll vorbereitet zu **sein**.
7. **Russian (Romanised):** Ya nadeyus' **byt'** polnost'yu gotovym k ekzamenu.
8. **Swahili:** Natumai **kuwa** tayari kabisa kwa mtihani.
9. **Urdu (Romanised):** Mujhe imtihan k liye mukammal tayyar **hona** hai.
10. **Indonesian:** Saya berharap untuk **menjadi** siap sepenuhnya menghadapi ujian.

Linguistic Differences & Variations

Infinitive Markers: English uses a separate particle ("to" be). German puts the infinitive marker at the end (*zu sein*). Swahili and Indonesian embed it directly into the verb as an action prefix (*kuwa* and *menjadi*).

The Dual Nature of Existence: Spanish and Portuguese split the core concept of "To be" into two separate operational verbs: *Ser* (for permanent identity traits) and *Estar* (for temporary states or dynamic spatial locations). English, French, and German collapse this meaning into a single unified root framework.

SECTION C: HOUSEHOLD NOUNS (Part 1)

English	French	Arabic (Romanised)	Spanish	Portuguese
Chair	Chaise	Kursi	Silla	Cadeira
Table	Table	Tawilah	Mesa	Mesa
Bed	Lit	Sarir	Cama	Cama
Door	Porte	Bab	Puerta	Porta
Window	Fenêtre	Nafidhah	Ventana	Janela
Key	Clé	Miftah	Llave	Chave
Cup	Tasse	Kub	Taza	Chávena
Knife	Couteau	Sikkin	Cuchillo	Faca
Book	Livre	Kitab	Libro	Livro
Lamp	Lampe	Misbah	Lámpara	Lâmpada

SECTION C: HOUSEHOLD NOUNS (Part 2)

German	Russian (Romanised)	Swahili	Urdu (Romanised)	Indonesian
Stuhl	Stul	Kiti	Kursi	Kursi
Tisch	Stol	Mesa	Mez	Meja
Bett	Krovat'	Kitanda	Palang	Tempat tidur
Tür	Dver'	Mlango	Darwaza	Pintu
Fenster	Okno	Dirisha	Khidki	Jendela
Schlüssel	Klyuch	Funguo	Chaabi	Kunci
Tasse	Chashka	Kikombe	Pyala	Cangkir
Messer	Nozh	Kisu	Churi	Pisau
Buch	Kniga	Kitabu	Kitab	Buku
Lampe	Lampa	Taa	Chiraagh	Lampu

SECTION C: Contextual Examples & Analysis

Aligned Word Focus: Chair

1. **English:** Place the wooden **chair** near the office window.
2. **French:** Placez la **chaise** en bois près de la fenêtre du bureau.
3. **Arabic (Romanised):** Da' al-**kursi** al-khashabi bi-janib nafidhat al-maktab.
4. **Spanish:** Coloca la **silla** de madera cerca de la ventana de la oficina.
5. **Portuguese:** Coloque a **cadeira** de madeira perto da janela do escritório.
6. **German:** Stellen Sie den hölzernen **Stuhl** neben das Bürofenster.
7. **Russian (Romanised):** Postav'te derevyanny **stul** vozle okna kabineta.
8. **Swahili:** Weka **kiti** cha mbao karibu na dirisha la ofisi.
9. **Urdu (Romanised):** Lakri ki **kursi** ko daftar ki khidki k paas rakhein.
10. **Indonesian:** Letakkan **kursi** kayu itu di dekat jendela kantor.

Linguistic Differences & Variations

The Intercontinental Journey of Loanwords: Historical maritime silk and spice trade routes caused specific structural nouns to spread globally. The original Arabic word *Kursi* (chair) was integrated directly into Urdu (*Kursi*) and traveled across the Indian Ocean to become the standard word in Indonesian (*Kursi*).

Noun Class Prefixes: In Swahili, household objects are split into physical classes. *Kiti* (chair) belongs to the *KI-VI* class. If you change it to plural (chairs), the whole front of the word shifts phonetically to *Viti*.

SECTION D: COLORS (Part 1)

English	French	Arabic (Romanised)	Spanish	Portuguese
Red	Rouge	Ahmar	Rojo	Vermelho
Blue	Bleu	Azraq	Azul	Azul
Green	Vert	Akhdar	Verde	Verde
Yellow	Jaune	Asfar	Amarillo	Amarelo
Black	Noir	Aswad	Negro	Preto
White	Blanc	Abyad	Blanco	Branco
Orange	Orange	Burtuqali	Naranja	Laranja
Purple	Violet	Banafshaji	Morado	Roxo
Pink	Rose	Wardiyya	Rosa	Rosa
Brown	Brun	Bunni	Marrón	Castanho

SECTION D: COLORS (Part 2)

German	Russian (Romanised)	Swahili	Urdu (Romanised)	Indonesian
Rot	Krasny	Nyekundu	Laal	Merah
Blau	Siny	Buluu	Neela	Biru
Grün	Zelyony	Kijani	Sabz	Hijau
Gelb	Zhyolty	Njano	Peela	Kuning
Schwarz	Chyorny	Nyeusi	Kala	Hitam
Weiß	Bely	Nyeupe	Safeid	Putih
Orange	Oranzhevy	Chungwa	Narangi	Oranye
Lila	Fioletovy	Zambarau	Jamni	Ungu
Rosa	Rozovy	Waridi	Gulabi	Merah muda
Braun	Korichnevy	Kahawia	Bhoora	Cokelat

SECTION D: Contextual Examples & Analysis

Aligned Word Focus: Red

1. **English:** The bright **red** sports car drove past the building.
2. **French:** La voiture de sport **rouge** vif est passée devant le bâtiment.
3. **Arabic (Romanised):** Marrat al-sayyarah al-riyadiyyah al-**hamra'** al-lami'ah bi-janib al-mabna.
4. **Spanish:** El coche deportivo **rojo** brillante pasó por delante del edificio.
5. **Portuguese:** O carro esportivo **vermelho** brilhante passou pelo prédio.
6. **German:** Das auffällig **rote** Sportauto fuhr am Gebäude vorbei.
7. **Russian (Romanised):** Yarkiy **krasny** sportivny avtomobil' proyehal mimo zdaniya.
8. **Swahili:** Gari la spoti la rangi **nyekundu** ling'aalo lilipita mbele ya jengo.
9. **Urdu (Romanised):** Chamakdar **laal** sports car imarat k paas say guzri.
10. **Indonesian:** Mobil sport berwarna **merah** cerah itu melaju melewati gedung.

Linguistic Differences & Variations

Placement Shifts: English and German place color adjectives strictly *before* the structural noun ("red car"). Romance languages and Swahili reposition the descriptive color element *after* the noun it modifies (*voiture rouge*, *carro vermelho*, *gari nyekundu*).

Adjectival Declension: In German and Russian, color words dynamically alter their trailing vowel endings depending on the grammatical case, gender framework, and quantity of the item modified (e.g., *rote* vs *roter*).

SECTION E: NUMBERS (Part 1)

English	French	Arabic (Romanised)	Spanish	Portuguese
One	Un	Wahid	Uno	Um
Two	Deux	Ithnan	Dos	Dois
Three	Trois	Thalathah	Tres	Três
Four	Quatre	Arba'ah	Cuatro	Quatro
Five	Cinq	Khamsah	Cinco	Cinco
Six	Six	Sittah	Seis	Seis
Seven	Sept	Sab'ah	Siete	Sete
Eight	Huit	Thamaniyah	Ocho	Oito
Nine	Neuf	Tis'ah	Nueve	Nove
Ten	Dix	'Asharah	Diez	Dez

SECTION E: NUMBERS (Part 2)

German	Russian (Romanised)	Swahili	Urdu (Romanised)	Indonesian
Eins	Odin	Moja	Ek	Satu
Zwei	Dva	Mbili	Do	Dua
Drei	Tri	Tatu	Teen	Tiga
Vier	Chetyre	Nne	Chaar	Empat
Fünf	Pyat'	Tano	Paanch	Lima
Sechs	Shest'	Sita	Chey	Enam
Sieben	Sem'	Saba	Saat	Tujuh
Acht	Vosem'	Nane	Aath	Delapan
Neun	Devyat'	Tisa	Nau	Sembilan
Zehn	Desyat'	Kumi	Das	Sepuluh

SECTION E: Contextual Examples & Analysis

Aligned Word Focus: One

1. **English:** Only **one** seat remained empty in the whole theater.
2. **French:** Un **seul** siège est resté vide dans tout le théâtre.
3. **Arabic (Romanised):** Baqiya maq'ad **wahid** faqat farighan fi al-masrah kullih.
4. **Spanish:** Solo **un** asiento quedó vacío en todo el teatro.
5. **Portuguese:** Apenas **um** assento permaneceu vazio em todo o teatro.
6. **German:** Nur **ein** Sitzplatz blieb im ganzen Theater leer.
7. **Russian (Romanised):** Tol'ko **odno** mesto ostalos' pustym vo vsem teatre.
8. **Swahili:** Kiti **kimoja** tu ndicho kilichobaki wazi katika ukumbi mzima.
9. **Urdu (Romanised):** Poore theater mein sirf **ek** nishast khaali rahi.
10. **Indonesian:** Hanya **satu** kursi yang tersisa kosong di seluruh bioskop.

Linguistic Differences & Variations

The Proto-Indo-European Structural Lineage: Because English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, and Urdu share deep roots within the prehistoric Indo-European family tree, their numerical systems share clear historical cognates. Compare "One/Three" roots across groups: *Un/Trois* (French), *Uno/Tres* (Spanish), *Ein/Drei* (German), *Odin/Tri* (Russian), and *Ek/Teen* (Urdu).

Numerical Agreement: In languages like Arabic, Russian, and Swahili, the number "one" changes its spelling dynamically to agree with the grammatical gender or noun class of the object described (*Odin* changes to *Odno* for neutral nouns in Russian; *Moja* changes to *Kimoja* for the chair class in Swahili).