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>> > > hunger, famine (with obscure etymology, the breve final - suggests possible Pre-Greek ending). German: Are you hungry? either: Bist du hungrig? [same structure as in English]or: Hast du Hunger? [lit: 'Have you hunger?' (lit: 'Have you hunger?') German: Are you thirsty?either: Bist du durstig? [same structure as in English]or: Hast du Durst? [lit: 'Have you there-is-to-me (= I have) appetite. Welsh: Mae chwant bwyd arnaf i 'I am hungry', literally 'There is hunger of food upon me'Mae syched arnaf i 'I am thirsty', lit. 'There is thirst upon me' In Dutch also both are possible: Heb je honger? (lit: do you have hunger?)Ben je hongerig? (lit: are you hungry?) Hungarian hes vagyok. (I am hungry) - only that form is possible Czech:Mn hlad. Mn ze. = I have hunger. I have thirst. - most commonJsem hladov (less common). Jsem zniv (rarely used in common speech). = I am hungry. I am thirsty.There are also verbs hladovti and zniti (to have hunger/thirst for longer time period):Hladovm. znm. = I hunger. I thirst. Blaze vm, kte te hladovte, nebo budete nasyceni. = Blessed are you who hunger now, for you shall be satisfied. Po Bohu, po jvm Bohu, zn due m. = My soul thirsts for God, for the living God. ~Similar to German "hungern" und "drsten" (verbs derived from "Hunger" and "Durst" respectively); as in Czech, we don't use them unless we want to specify someone has been hungry or thirsty for a longer time period, and they are also used in the Bible ("Gesegnet euch, die ihr hungert und drstet...") [not sure about the precise wording though...]. Also, the German word for "to starve" is based on the verb "hungern": It is "verhungern". Likewise, "drsten" for too long can result in "verdursten" ("to die of thirst"). Added Slovak comparing examples Czech:Mm hlad. Mm ze. = I have hunger. I have thirst. - most commonMm hlad. Mm smd. = I have hunger. I have thirst. - less commonJsem hladov (less common). Jsem zniv (rarely used in common speech). = I am hungry. I am thirsty.Som hladn (most common). Som smdn (commonly used in common speech). = I am hungry. I am thirsty. Hladovm. znm. = I hunger. I thirst.Hladoviem (very rare). Smd ma (quite common). = I hunger. It thirsts me. Last edited: Sep 27, 2014 Do you know the book "To have or to be" (Erich Fromm)?It's about two different psychological kinds of caracter and behaviour. Fromm struggles for the mood "to be" and regrets that in our consumerist society, "to have" has so much importance.In this book, he mentions the example "to be hungry" versus "to have hunger".Erich Fromm grew up in Germany but exiled to the US were he was naturalized. So his ideas about language are influenced by German and English. I don't know that book, no, but I don't think that the difference between "Tinc [I have] fam" and "I am hungry" is in any way connected with consumerism. Swedish:Jag r hungrig - I am hungryTo say "Jag har hunger" (I have hunger) is not correct in Swedish, but it's possible to say "Jag knner hunger/Jag knner mig hungrig/Jag har en hungerknsia" (I feel hunger/I feel (me) hungry/I have a feeling of hunger), and to ask somebody "Knner du dig hungrig?" (Do you feel hungry?) instead of "r du hungrig?" (Are you hungry?) Last edited: Sep 27, 2014 In Chinese it's most common to say "I hungry" We would add, the equivalent of "be" in the sentence as an emphasis "I am hungry," (the emphasis is on "am")And most of the time this expression is accompanied by a clause ", but.../however.../..." In Japanese, we have such phrases: stomach becomes empty. (the contents of) stomach has become fewer, anyone can't fight on the empty stomach TamilTypically,(enakku) pasikkirathu, spoken - pasikkuthu(. - You can just say, pasikkirathu - hunger happening (to me). enakku implied. To say in an active voice, (naan) pasiyaaka irukkireen - (I) am (being) hungry () Notes: naan - I, en - my, enathu - mine, enakku - for me, to me To say, I won't eat that (something we don't like), even if I am hungry, we use a proverb puli pasitthalum pullai thinnaathu tiger won't eat grass, even when he is (extremely) hungry!! for thirst we have another word - thaakamthaakathai pokka thanniir kudidrink water to quench the thirst pokka - removethanniir - waterthakathathai - the thirst, I think, it's more like "that which is thirst". mmm. another incidence the languages don't see eye to eye. @kaverisonWould you tell me what to say or be similar to "I'm starving(extremely hungry)" and "my stomach is rumbling(because of hunger)" in Tamil? Finnish minulla on nlk = I have hunger, or literally at me is hungerminun on nlk. I don't know how to translate this literally, minun is a dative adverbialolen nlkinen = I am hungrycolloquially minua nltt = [it] hungers me, here nltt is impersonal verb "makes hungry" Hello,French generally uses the "to have hunger" = avoir faim or "to have thirst" = avoir soif forms.But we also use the "to be hungry" = tre affam or "to be thirsty" = tre assoiff forms. The meaning is not exactly the same. The "to be hungry" form is stronger than the "to have hunger" form. I mean : tre affam means "to be very hungry". @kaverisonWould you tell me what to say or be similar to "I'm starving(extremely hungry)" and "my stomach is rumbling(because of hunger)" in Tamil? @810senior, We do have some expressions to mean big hunger. Let me try:kadumaiyaana pasi = hunger that is harshkadumai = harsh, severe from U.Chicago Tamil Lexicon and from Starling database, it could also mean troubleoften replaceable with kodumai = crueltyprobably == akoura pasi, akora may be the equivalent word in Sanskrit. spoken-pasi vayatthai killuthu = hunger is pinching my stomach;pasi kaathai atakkuthu = ear blocking because of hunger vayiRu > vayarU (spoken) = stomachicaathu = earkola(i)** pasi = killing hunger, I just remembered couple of proverbs - from Wiktionary:1) = roughly once you get (really) hungry, nothing else matters!2) = hunger doesn't know taste = when you are hungry, you eat anything! literally means all the 10 will fly away. Don't really know what this is: proverbs often have words corrupted so much, that they look totally different from the original expression but still convey the meaning.** You probably heard (of) the songwhy this, kola veri, kola veri, kola veri di;[Video link removed by moderator, as per Forum Rules#4]This Tamil pop song was briefly popular on the net. One night some Armenian kids told me they loved India. When I asked why (I had my own laundry list), they said, it's the land of kola veri song!!!!Incidentally, that's a good (worst) example of Tamingilam (Tamil + English) mashup. @kaverison, thanks for details and explanation! In Brazilian Portuguese, just like we make distinction between SER (permanent) and ESTAR (transitory),we make distinction in the sense of "having": TER (permanent have) and ESTAR COM (transitory have)(estar com is also used in Portugal but it's not preferred, estar con is also heard in Argentine Spanish, it's not rare at all). So,the normal expression for "be hungry" in Brazil is "be with hunger", that is ESTAR COM FOME: A gente est com fome. = We're hungry. TER FOME ("have hunger") gives you an idea of permanent hunger: Gente na frica tem fome. = People in Africa are suffering from hunger.(this would be just one step "less serious" than Gente na frica est passando fome.estar passando fome = be starving). Last edited: Jul 26, 2015 I think we need to pay attention indeed. There is often quite a different connotation.Peterdg pointed out that we have both to be hungry and to have hunger in Dutch, but the have expression suggests hunger better. Hongerig zijn seems like a state of... stomach, not implying a (desperate) need for food to me. Someone who is affam in French on the other hand, needs food rightaway, whereas the other avant (...) faim might be able to wait for a little while... So at least one of both is more common and more direct, I think...@kaverison: is your language often that metaphorical? Serbian - the expression used is "biti gladan", which means "to be hungry". E.g. "ja sam gladan". "Imati glad" sounds ridiculous. In Chinese "hungry" is considered more as an adjective or a verb. So there is no "have hunger".The formal word can be a noun word for "hunger". However, it cannot be simply used to say "I have hunger". It is usually used to discuss "the problem of hunger". @kaverison: is your language often that metaphorical? Hi @ThomasK, Sorry went into the other (programming) language world for a bit. I would say yes. I will assume all old languages are to some extent.In Tamil, we have (uvamai) simile?, (uruvakam) - metaphor as part of the grammar. Apparently there are 15 types of metaphors. (See Wikipedia).Other forms of figure of speech, such as synecdoche and metonymy (I honestly didn't know former existed in English and never had to look up latter. Thanks for creating the opportunity!) also fill the language in literature and spoken language. In Tamil we call it (aaku peyar). And there are 19 types of these.I will have to dig some more to find examples. Will do so soon. Czech, very colloquially: ze (thirst) = aI have thirst. - Mm u.there is slang name for village iznkov - k Last edited: Aug 10, 2015 I've often wondered about the French: avoir trs faim, avoir trs soif.Just like Spanish and Italian, the usual way is "to have hunger/thirst", but whereas these languages logically use "mucha/molta" to qualify "hambre/fame, sed/sete", literally "I have much hunger/thirst (this is normal being hunger/ thirst nouns and not adjectives), French treats the nouns kind of like (pseudo)adjectives.J'ai trs faim is literally I have very hunger!ai trs soif, I have very thirst. Mae syched arnaf i 'I am thirsty", lit. "There is thirst upon me" Does Welsh have a fixed verb for "to have" or has to recur to structures like this "X is upon me", like Russian X "by me is X"? It's about two different psychological kinds of caracter and behaviour. Fromm struggles for the mood "to be" and regrets that in our consumerist society, "to have" has so much importance. This is interesting, but too radically Whorfianist, I'm afraid Did the Communist Revolution take place in Russia because Russian lacks a common verb for "to have"? we make distinction in the sense of "having": TER (permanent have) and ESTAR COM (transitory have)(estar com is also used in Portugal but it's not preferred, estar con is also heard in Argentine Spanish, it's not rare at all). This reminds me of the ser-estar distinction in Spanish, which goes along the lines of "permanent be" and "transitory be". --- Apart from the already mentioned cold-hot or thirsty-hungry pairs, in which English uses "be + adj" while Romance languages prefer "have + p", I think it also covers other bodily phenomena: "I'm sleepy".Catalan: Tinc sonSpanish: Tengo sueoLit.: "I have sleep" Even, in childish language: "I have to pee".Catalan: Tinc pipSpanish: Tengo pis / Tengo pipLit.: "I have pee" Does Welsh have a fixed verb for "to have" or has to recur to structures like this "X is upon me", like Russian X "by me is X"? Usually it uses prepositional constructions with the verb "be". The specific preposition varies depending on what you are saying; e.g. gyda "with" is more common than ar "on, upon" as in the example above. Upper Sorbian:hungrysym hdny - I am hungrythirstysym lany - I am thirstymI chce so pi - i wants to drink to me Last edited: Mar 29, 2017 In Sardinian we can use both structures!m hungry = So famdu!m thirsty = So sitdu / So siddu!m sleepy = So sonndu! have hunger = Happo fmene / Tenzo Fmene (I keep hunger)I have thirst = Happo stis-sdis / Tenzo stis-sdis I have sleep = Happo sonnu / Tenzo sonnu Haitian Creole:Mwen Grangou = I hungryNo verb needed. In Sardinian we can use both structures!m hungry = So famdu!m thirsty = So sitdu / So siddu!m sleepy = So sonndu Well, Greek uses active verbs for the three aforementioned concepts (not even deponents that usually express reflexivity) and doesn't use specialised reflexive pronouns:I'm hungry: [pino] (lit. I hunger)I'm thirsty: [ipso] (lit. I thirst)I'm sleepy: [nistazo] (lit. I slumber)* *MoGr v. [nistazo] < Classical v. nstz --> to slumber, be sleepy (the striking resemblance with some Baltic expressions e.g. Lith. snaudiu, to slumber, and with an l-suffix, snaudius, sleepy man = Gr. (nstls) point to a possible PIE root *snud- to be sleepy, slumber). >> > > _

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