

THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

HAND-BOOK
OF
VOLAPÜK

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P R E F A C E .

THIS book demands no previous knowledge of any language, except English. While linguistic training would, of course, be a great assistance to the learner, yet in framing my explanations, in selecting terms and in foreseeing difficulties, I have had in view the wants of persons who take up the study of Volapük next after that of their mother tongue. These are the persons most to be benefited by an international language, and this is its natural place in a course of study. I have, therefore, rigidly excluded all reference to any language except the two in question--English, already known, and Volapük, to be acquired. A fair knowledge of English grammar is presupposed; therefore I have not wasted space in explaining the ordinary technical terms.

There are excellent works on the subject in French, German and other languages, but translations of such works are very unsatisfactory to an American learner. He finds things taken for granted which are quite unknown, and things explained which to him are self-evident. I have tried to place myself in the attitude of such a learner, and to give him just the help he needs, and just at the point where he needs it. I have tested and modified my methods by experimental teaching.

I have not followed the ancient custom of treating each part of speech by itself, but have taken up each modification in succession, a plan which seems to me preferable, at least in a language without irregularities.

In the Exercises, few words are introduced, but many combinations are made of them, so as to give the greatest amount of drill in the inflections. As English has almost no inflection, this feature is the strangest and most difficult, and requires the most practice.

The Vocabulary will place at command over one thousand of the most frequently occurring words, besides a vast number of their derivatives which will be readily understood.

I have made no changes in the system itself, but have tried to represent faithfully what it actually is, following the authority of the Second General Assembly held in Munich.

Upon the recommendation of the American Philological Association and of the London Philological Society, I have dropped the final *c*, misleading and unhistorical, from such words as "infinitiv," "feminin," etc.

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INTRODUCTION.

VOLAPÜK is designed to serve as a means of communication between persons whose native languages are not the same. Such a medium has long been regarded as desirable. The hope has often been expressed that one of the great national languages may, by common consent, be selected as a "universal language"; but there is not the slightest probability that this great advantage will be voluntarily given to one nation, or that any one of the great powers can ever impose its language on others.

Volapük is one of numerous attempts at solving the problem of a common language. Without entering into a discussion of their merits, it is sufficient to say that no other attempt has ever passed beyond the experimental stage or been actually used, to any considerable extent, for the communication of thought. Volapük has now become so widely diffused that it can no longer be treated as a mere project, and some acquaintance with its history and the general principles of its construction will be desired by educated persons.

This "world-language" was invented and first published in 1879 by JOHANN MARTIN SCHLEYER, a German, and a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, who had become a very accomplished linguist. The system is entirely his production, and has not been modified in any essential point.

His aim was, first, to produce a language capable of expressing thought with the greatest clearness and accuracy; second, to make its acquisition as easy as possible to the greatest number of human beings. He resolved to seek these ends by observing the processes of the many languages with which he was acquainted; following them as models wherever they are clear, accurate and simple, but avoiding their faults, obscurities and difficulties.

The material and the form, or the dictionary and the grammar, call upon different mental faculties. One's stock of words is retained by exercise of the memory. Therefore the radicals or root-words were generally so chosen by him from existing language, that the greatest number of persons might have the fewest unfamiliar words to memorize. Since English is spoken as a mother-tongue by more millions than any other language he took from it more root-words, with or without modification, than from any other, or about 40 per cent. of the whole. The selection is limited by such considerations as brevity, distinctness and ease of utterance—difficult and unusual sounds and combinations being excluded.

Thus, in selecting a word for the idea *man*, the English word is found very suitable, especially as it is substantially the same in all other Teutonic tongues; and it has been adopted, but sounded as in German. The word *house*, or *haus*, for the idea of a dwelling, is found objectionable for several reasons: the *h* is to be avoided because unpronounceable by some nations,

and the *s* is already appropriated for the plural termination. The Teutonic roots being barred out, recourse is had to the Latin, and *dom* is selected. We are also familiar with this in English, as in *domestic*. In *hand* again we have the same trouble with *h* and also with the two consonants coming together, the plural *hands* being unpronounceable by certain peoples. The Latin root *man-* will not help us here, because *man* is already appropriated. Therefore, the transposed form *nam* is adopted, slightly assisting the memory.

As to grammar, the first requisite is regularity, and the second is simplicity. There was before the inventor a choice between the inflectional and the analytical modes; whether to express the relations between words by modifications in form, or by separate words as connectives. He inclined to the former, and his language is rather inflectional than analytical. It has four cases: the nominativ, being the unmodified form, and the genitiv, dativ and accusativ, designated by vowel endings. In selecting these endings the inventor has greatly aided the memory by employing the first three vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, in their regular order. In the verb, the distinctions of tense are denoted by the vowel series, *a*, *d*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, at the beginning, while the persons are distinguished by affixing the pronouns, *ob*, *I*, *ol*, thou, etc. A prefixed *p* marks the passiv voice. The remaining inflectional forms are provided for by simple and regular terminations.

For some time after the appearance of Schleyer's grammar, his adherents were few, and his project was ignored by the scientific and literary world. It spread first to Austria, where it awakened considerable interest, and where the first society for its propagation was formed at Vienna in 1882. Until 1884 its adherents outside of the German-speaking countries were very few and scattered. In that year it invaded Holland and Belgium, and a great many societies sprang up in those countries. In 1885, Dr. Auguste Kerckhoffs, Professor in the School of Higher Commercial Studies, at Paris, introduced it to the French nation by several articles, lectures and treatises. This created a great sensation in France and a strong National Association "pour la propagation du Volapük" was formed, which numbers such men as Francisque Sarcey, Emile Gauthier, and Dr. Allaire.

Prof. Kerckhoffs aroused enthusiasm, not only in France, but in other countries where his works were circulated. Spain was the next, followed by Italy and Portugal. During 1885 and 1886 the countries of the north—Sweden, Denmark and Russia—also received the new language. Thus, the extension of Volapük has been geographical, and the English-speaking peoples are the last of the great European races to be affected by it. In each country, as a rule, its popularization has immediately followed the publication of a grammar peculiarly suited to its people.

Prof. Kerckhoffs, some months ago, estimated the number of persons who have studied Volapük at 210,000. This may be somewhat too high, but the number is certainly very large. In Vienna alone, the classes during the winter of 1886-7 were attended by 2,500 students. 138 societies for its cultivation have been organized in different places.

Eleven periodicals are now published, devoted primarily to Volapük, at Constance, Breslau, Madrid, Paris, Vienna, Munich, Milan, Puerto-Rico, Stockholm Aabybro (Denmark), and Antwerp, the youngest being four months old, and the oldest, six years. Most of these contain articles in the language of the country, as well as in Volapük; but three of them, one being a humorous paper, are exclusively in Volapük.

The bibliography of the subject (as given at length in "Le Volapük," No. 10) comprises 96 books in 13 languages. This does not include articles in periodicals, nor Schleyer's single-sheet compendiums in various languages, nor works merely announced as forthcoming.

Two General Assemblies, or Congresses, of the advocates of Volapük have been held: the first at Friedrichshafen, in August, 1884; the second at Munich, in August, 1887. The third is to take place at Paris, probably in August, 1889.

The Congress of 1887 established a three-fold organization: a General Association of the supporters of Volapük (Volapükaklub Valemik); an Academy of Volapük (Kadem Volapüka); a Central Organ (Volapükabled Zenodik). Schleyer's own *Weltspracheblatt*, published at Constance, was designated as the organ, and its name has been changed accordingly.

Each of these organizations has its officers, Schleyer remaining at the head of the whole movement. The Director of the Academy is Prof. Kerckhoffs; his colleagues number, at present, 17, from various nations: Germany, Austro-Hungary, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Holland, England, the United States, Russia, Syria. The Academy is expected to edit the standard dictionary and grammar, to authorize new words, to adopt any necessary changes, and to give their sanction to approved works of instruction.

The most obvious application of Volapük is for international correspondence, especially commercial correspondence, which is numerically the most important. It will require no argument to convince the business world that a common language, if easily learned, and once established, will be an immense facilitation of commerce. This modest claim is all that is necessary to put forth on behalf of Volapük at present. If firmly established for this purpose, the extension of its usefulness into the fields of science, diplomacy and literature may safely be left to the future to determine, as well as whether it will ever be used by travelers. It will, in any event, be watched with great interest, and its rise and progress will form a novel and curious chapter of history.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK.

The best test of having thoroughly learned any section of the book is the ability to read and write the corresponding exercise fluently and correctly. After doing this, the section should again be read, to see that all its directions are fully understood, but memorizing is not recommended.

Persons who are not trained in the study of languages had better not examine the "Synopsis of Inflections" until after they have mastered Exercise 25 with all before it. They are then recommended to make a copy of the Synopsis, leaving blanks for the Volapük letters, which they will afterwards fill up from memory.

As additional practice, take at any time a few words of the Vocabulary, and compose some Volapük sentences introducing those words, together with the other words and forms already known. Try to compose in Volapük from the idea, without thinking of the English way of expressing it. Take the Volapük sentences given in the exercises as *frames*, and fit in other nouns, verbs and adjectives.

For teaching classes, I recommend blackboard lessons, based on the exercises and preceding the study of the text. Each lesson should embrace review-practice on foregoing sections and preparatory exercise on coming subjects. Oral lessons for schools, entirely inductive, will be published hereafter.

Linguists or philologists who desire to obtain a general knowledge of the structure of the language can do so by an hour's study of the fable of "Abraham and the Old Man," with the "Model of Translation and Grammatical Analysis" referring to the Synopsis of Inflection.

HAND-BOOK OF VOLAPÜK.

SOUNDS AND LETTERS.

The Alphabet of Volapük consists of the following letters :
a ä b c d e f g h i j k l m n o ö p r s t u ü v x y z.

These are the same as in English, omitting **q** and **w** and adding **ä ö ü**.

The following have their English sounds :

b, in *book*.

d, in *dog*.

f, in *same*.

h, in *hat*.

k, in *keep*.

l, in *low*.

m, in *me*.

n, in *no*. **p**, in *pay*.

r, in *ray*.

t, in *ta*.

v, in *vain*.

x, in *box*.

g is sounded as in *go*, never as in *George*.

s is usually sounded as in *sole* ; but in such combinations as **bs**, **ds**, **gs**, **ls**, it is softened to a *z*-sound as in *rose* ; just as happens in the English words, *tubs*, *eggs*.

y is always a consonant, as in *yet*.

j is sounded like *sh*.

c is sounded like *j* in *judge*.

z is sounded like *ts*.

The vowels have one invariable sound each ; not as in English, where each vowel has several sounds and each sound has many representatives.

a as in *pape*, *psalm*, *far*, *further*.

ä as in *care*, *fair* ; prolongation of the sound in *cat*.

e as in *they*, *obey*.

i as in *machine*, *be*.

o as in *go*.

ö as in *word*, *sir*.

u as in *rude*, *road*.

ü has nothing like it in English. The lips being protruded as if to say u (*oo*), try to say i (*ee*).

Some English words spelt, as nearly as possible, in Volapük letters :

A public functionary, *cöc*. A fowl, *gus*. The act of selling, *sel*. Parts of the hand, *pam*, *nels*. Animals, *jip*, *got*, *käz*.

The accent is always on the last syllable, exclusiv, however, of a syllable joined to it with a hyphen. -li and -la are the only syllables so hyphenized. Ex.: *getòm* ; *getòm-li* ? *getòm-la*.

Two vowels coming together are sounded in separate syllables ; as *laut* (*la-ut*), *geil* (*gay-eel*), *sied* (*see-ud*).

In writing and printing Volapük a system of punctuation is employed which differs slightly from ours, as follows :

The quotation-marks are „——“ instead of “——”.

The exclamation-point is used after a simple address, as well as after an ejaculation. Where we write

Dear Sir,

Volapükists would write

Dear Sir!

The use of capitals is the same as in English, except that nouns and adjectives derived from proper nouns do not begin with capitals, nor do any pronouns. In our language we print “Frenchman, France, French.”
in Volapük „*fientel*, *Flent*, *fientik*.”

In this book, we print Volapük words and sentences in heavier type.

In learning to pronounce Volapük, the first difficulty is to avoid sounding the vowels **a e i o u** like their English names **A E I O U**. Always think of them and speak of them by their Volapük names. Originally they had the same sounds in English.

The Volapük syllables **pa pe pi po pu** are not to be read **pay pea pie Po pew** but like the English syllables, **pa pay pea Po poo (shampoo)**. Read them over carefully several times, then drop the **p** sound and repeat **a e i o u**.

The adding of another consonant at the end does not change the vowel sound; therefore, **pet** is pronounced **pate** (not **pet**); **pit** is pronounced **pete** (not **pit**); **pot** rhymes with **goat**, not with **got**; **put** rhymes with **boot**, not with **but**, nor with **foot**.

When you meet with a new Volapük word do not "jump" at its pronunciation by guessing what the letters might spell in English, but consider each sound. If necessary to analyse it, do so in the following manner: begin at the last vowel; sound it alone; prefix a consonant; affix another consonant, if any, until the last syllable is sounded; then build up another syllable in the same way; sound the two together, accenting the last, then the next syllable, sounding all three, and so on.

Thus, to read the word **Volapükatidel**:

e,	A.
de,	day.
del,	dále.
i,	E.
ti,	tea.
tidel,	tea-dále.
a,	ah.
ka,	kah.
katidel,	kah-tea-dále.
ü,	—
pü,	pü.
pükatidel,	pükáh-teadále.
a,	ah.
la,	lah.
lapükatidel,	lah-pükáh-teadále.
o,	oh, owe.
vo,	vo.
volapükatidel,	voláh-pükáh-teadále.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are in Volapük the following Parts of Speech : Noun, Pronoun, Adjectiv, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection. Their uses are the same as in English.

There are no Articles in Volapük.*

The grammatical distinctions are : Number, Gender, Case, Person, Degree, Tense, Mood, Voice.

These distinctions are marked by adding a sound or a syllable at the beginning or end of the simple root-form. In English we often mark them by separate words. Thus the one word *pulogoms* stands for the five words, *they will have been seen*. *They* is indicated by the ending *oms* ; *will have been* by the syllable *pu* at the beginning ; *log* is the simple root-form, and means, as a noun, *eye*, but as a verb, *to see*. *Pu* and *oms* may be analysed thus : *u* as a verb-prefix (or tense augment, as it is called) indicates the future-perfect ; *p* is the sign of the passiv voice. In *oms*, *s* denotes the plural ; *m* denotes the masculin third person ; *o* is characteristic of all person-endings and unites them to the verb.

When no such distinctiv syllables are added it is understood that

the number is singular ;
the gender is masculin ;
the case is nominativ ;
the person is the third ;
the degree is positiv ;
the tense is present ;
the mood is indicativ ;
the voice is activ.

Nouns have number, gender and case.

Pronouns have number, gender, case and person.

Verbs have number, gender, person, tense, mood and voice.

Adjectives and adverbs have degree.

Adjectives *may* also have the inflections of nouns, but this is seldom required.

* Anyone may convince himself of possibility of dispensing with articles by reading aloud any extract. Omission of articles will be found not to obscure sense. In telegrams, articles are seldom used.

NUMBERS.

The simple form is the singular number.

The plural number always ends in *a*.

Man, a man ; plural, **mans**, men. (Man may also be translated, the man, or simply, man. The articles *an*, *a* and *the* are always omitted.) **Vom**, the woman ; **voms**, the women. **Ob**, I ; **obs**, we. **Om**, he ; **oms**, they.

Ol, thou or you ; **ols**, ye or you. In English, you is sometimes singular and sometimes plural. In addressing one person, **ol** should be used ; while **ols** is used for two or more.

The numerals are always placed after the thing numbered. **Man bal**, one man. **Mans tel**, two men. **Voms kil**, three women.

The first nine numerals end in *l*, preceded by the vowels in regular order.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
bal	tel	kil	fol	lul	mäl	vel	jöl	zül

The tens are formed by adding *a*.

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
bals	tels	kils	folä	luls	mäls	vels	jöls	zuls

Numbers composed of tens and units unite the two parts by *e'*, and, **balsebal**, 11 ; **balsetel**, twelve ; **telsedal**, 21 ; **lulsevel**, 57 ; **zülseziil**, 99.

Tum, hundred ; **mil**, thousand ; **balion**, million ; these are preceded by one of the digits. **Baltum**, 100 ; **teltum**, 200 ; **kilmil**, 3000 ; **folmil foltum**, 4400 ; **lulmil lultum lulseul**, 5555.

EXERCISE 1.

VOCABULARY.

Buk , book.	Dom , house.	Man , man.	Pul , boy.
Del , day.	E , and.	Mug , mouse.	Vig , week.
Doab , dollar.	Gan , goose.	(pronounce <i>mang</i>)	Yel , year.
Dog , dog.	Jip , sheep.	Mul , month.	

1. Put all the above nouns into the plural, giving the English meaning of each.

2. Express in Volapük : books, days, men, houses, mice, months, geese, boys, weeks, dollars.

3. Would you use *ol* or *ols* in the following sentences?:
 "Are you an American?" "Will you take seats?"

4. Read these numbers in Volapük: 2, 5, 33, 42, 3, 41, 6, 25, 50, 75, 100, 7, 77, 777, 7777, 8, 18, 6, 99, 15, 13, 64, 51, 84, 77, 333, 1887, 12.

5. Express in Volapük, aloud: 5 men (remember the order is 'men five'); 3 boys; 12 years; \$20; 10 years; 3 months; 6 mice; \$50; 16 houses; 3000 books; 100 sheep; 55 boys; 32 years and 10 months; 7 days; one week; 30 days, one month; 365 days; 12 months, 52 weeks, one year; \$2769.

6. Read aloud, thinking of the meaning, *Mans bals; gan bal; obs; muls kil; doms fol; yels baltum; jips tel; mugs zül; doabs balsetel; buks teltum; muls balsetel; yel bal; dels kiltum mäselul; yel bal; ols; obs tel.*

7. Give the English of each of the above phrases.

It is not sufficient to go through these exercises once; they should be repeated again and again, until they can be spoken with the greatest rapidity.

Each Volapük exercise is to be first read aloud, thinking of the meaning, but not of the English words. Then it should be translated into English, the translation written down and compared with the key. After a time the key should be translated back again and compared with the original.

CASES.

The case endings are *the first three vowels*,

-A. -E. -I.
 in the plural -AS. -ES. -IS.

For example,

1. Kim? who?
2. Kima? whose? of whom?
3. Kime? to whom?
4. Kimi? whom?

The names of the cases are: „kimfal, kimafal, kimefal, kimifal," taken from the cases of *kim*, with the word „fal," meaning "case."

1. The *kimfal*, who-case or nominativ, is the simple form without any added vowel. It answers the question, "Who?" It is usually translated by the English nominativ.

2. The kimafal, or whose-case, ending in *a*, is the answer to the question, "Whose?" or "Of whom?" It is usually translated by the possessiv (—'s) or by "of." *Fat mana; the man's father, or the father of the man.* The kimafal is sometimes called the genitiv.

3. The kimefal, or to-whom-case, ends in *e* and answers the question "To whom?" It is usually translated by *to* with the objectiv; but frequently we omit the *to*; thus we say "I gave an apple to the boy," or "I gave the boy an apple." "Boy" would be in the kimefal as expressing the indirect object of the action. The kimefal is sometimes called the dativ case.

4. The kimifal, or whom-case, ends in *i*, answers to the question "Whom?" and denotes the direct object. In the sentence just given "apple" would be in the kimifal. It corresponds nearly to the English objectiv. It is sometimes called the accusativ.

SUMMARY OF THE CASES.

As to endings :

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. — | 2. -a | 3. -e | 4. -i. |
|------|-------|-------|--------|

As to names :

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Kimfal. | 2. Kimafal. | 3. Kimefal. | 4. Kimifal. |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

Or, after the classical style :

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Nominativ. | 2. Genitiv. | 3. Dativ. | 4. Accusativ. |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|

Answering the questions

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Who? | 2. Whose? Of whom? | 3. To whom? |
| 4. Whom? | | |

Denoting usually

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Subject. | 2. The Possessor. | 3. The Indirect Object. |
| | 4. The Direct Object. | |

Translated by

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. The Nominativ. | 2. The Possessiv or <i>of</i> . | 3. <i>to</i> . |
| 4. The Objectiv. | | |

The kimfal, preceded by the interjection „o“ and followed by an exclamation point, is used in addressing a person : „o söll!“ "Sir." This is sometimes considered as a separate case, called the kimofal or vocativ. It seems, however, better to consider it a nominativ independent, as in English.

„o“ is sometimes omitted in this case.

Prepositions regularly govern the kimfal. Thus, we express "near me" by „*nilü ob*," not „*nilü obi*" nor „*nilü obe*;" "out of the house," „*se dom*," not „*se doma*" nor „*se domi*."

Occasionally, the kimfal will be found after a preposition instead of *i* at the end of the preposition itself, as will be explained hereafter.

A word used elliptically, like "good-morning," "thanks," "my compliments," is usually in the kimfal, a verb being understood as, [I wish you] good-morning, [I return] thanks, [I present] my compliments.

Directions for translating into Volapük :

1. A word in the nominativ is put in the kimfal. If the nominativ is independent put *o* before the kimfal.
2. The possessiv is rendered by the kimafal.
3. A word preceded by "of" is generally put in the kimafal.
4. A word (other than a verb in the infinitiv) preceded by "to" is generally put in the kimefal, but not if "to" signifies motion. "I say to you," „*sagob oles*"; "I go to you," „*golob al oles*," or „*ols*."
5. A word preceded by any other preposition is usually in the kimfal.
6. A word in the objectiv governed by a verb is put in the kimifal.

The adjectiv has ordinarily no case-ending; but occasionally it takes the case-endings of the noun which it qualifies. This is only done when the adjectiv, being out of its regular place, might be supposed to qualify some other word. Thus, *dünan*, meaning servant; *blod*, brother, and *fiedik*, faithful.

Dünane fiedik bloda; or,
fiedike dünane bloda; or,
dünane bloda fiedike; to the faithful servant of the brother.

Dünane bloda fiedik; or,
dünane fiedika bloda; to the servant of the faithful brother.

But it is better to leave the adjectiv in its usual place.

EXERCISE 2.

DECLINING.—To decline a noun is to give all its cases in regular order. Thus *fat* is declined :

fat fata fate fati
fats fatas fates fatis

Decline all the nouns in the vocabulary of Exercise 1. (Remember to accent the last syllable.)

Express the following in Volapük : Of the fathers, to the boys, of a man, to the dog, the geese.

VOCABULARY.

Givom, gives.
Blinom, brings.

Logom, sees.
Labom, has.

(Why these words end in *om* will be understood hereafter)

Nam, hand.
Düp, hour.

Fut, foot.
Mon, money.

Fat, father.
Log, eye.

Read in Volapük and translate into English :

Man labom dogi. Man labom dogis tel. Pul labom dogis tel e jipi bal. Dog logom gani. Pul logom dogi. Man givom dogi pule. Pul givom gani mane. Man givom doabis kil pule. Dog labom futis fol. Gan labom futis tel. Man labom futis tel e namis tel. Dog mana labom futis fol. Fat mana givom doabis fol pule. O fat! man givom doab bal pule. Kim blinom dogis mane? Pul blinom dogis mane. Kim labom moni? Fat labom moni.

Answer in Volapük the following questions :

Kim labom dogi?

Kim logom gani?

Kim givom dogi pule?

Kimi man givom pule?

Kime man givom dogi?

The last three questions may be answered by the same words differently emphasized.

CAUTION.—In translating into Volapük do not overlook the distinction between the subject and the object of the sentence. Put the subject in the *kimsal* and the object in the *kimifal*. In the above exercises there is one **ERROR** in this respect, purposely left uncorrected. Did you notice it?

Express the following sentences in Volapük. In each sentence there is at least one word which ought to be put in the kimifal.

Who has the dog? The boy has two dogs [dogs 2]. The man has three dogs. The dog has four feet. The boy has two feet. Who has two hands? The man gives money. The man gives money to the boy (or, the man gives the boy some money; *some* would not be translated). The boy's father [father of boy] gives a dollar to the man. The year has twelve months. The month has thirty days. The week has seven days. The day has 24 hours. Who brings the goose? Who sees the dog? Who sees the two sheep? To whom does the man give money? (Literally, to whom man gives money? "Does" is untranslatable.) To whom does the boy bring money? The boy brings five dollars to the father.

PERSONS.

The pronoun of the **FIRST** person is **ob**, I; plural, **obs**, we.

When the verb is in the first person the pronoun is united with it as a person ending, forming one word. **Binob**, I am; **pükob**, I speak; **kömobas**, we come; **golobs**, we go.

The pronoun of the **SECOND** person is **ol**, thou or you (singular); **ols**, you, plural. See remarks on the distinction between **ol** and **ols**, page 5.

These syllables **ol** and **ols** are likewise suffixed to the verb, forming one word. **Binol**, thou art or you are; **pükol**, thou speakest or you speak; **kömolas flenas**, you, friends, are coming; **golols**, ye are going.

We may also translate "I am" by **ob binob**, and "thou art" by **ol binol**; but this repetition of the personal syllable is unusual, and only employed for emphasis or when it is desired to place the subject at a distance from the verb.

In the **THIRD** person there are four pronouns: **om** for masculins and neuters, he, it; **of** for feminins, she; **os**, neuter impersonal or abstract; **on**, collectiv, one (as "one says"), people, "they." In the plural, **oms** and **ofs**, they.

These pronouns are also suffixed to the verb, binom, he is, it is ("ir" being some definit thing previously mentioned). Pükof, she speaks; golofa, they (the women) go; nifos, it snows; sagon, they say, people say, one says, it is said.

Even when the subject of the verb is a noun expressed, yet the om or of must be added: of for a feminin subject, om for any other. Vom binof jönik, the woman is beautiful. Man binom famik, the man is famous. Dom binom gletik (not dom binos gletik), the house is large. Doms binoms gletik, the houses are large. Jisons binofs yunik, the daughters are young.

We can now conjugate any verb through the persons of the present tense. —

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. binob, I am. | 1. binobs, we are. |
| 2. binol, thou art, you are. | 2. binola, you are. |
| 3. binom, is, he is, it is. | 3. binoma, are, they are. |
| binof, is, she is. | binofs, are, they are. |
| binos, it is. | |
| binon, one is, people are. | |

The mnemonic word **OBOLOMOFOSON** contains all the personal pronouns. If it be written from memory twenty times the verb endings will not be easily forgotten.

EXERCISE 3.

VOCABULARY.

Buk, book. Kömob, I come. Golob, I go.
Lilob, I hear. Binob, I am. Pükob, I speak.

Binob. Givob. Blinob. Pükob. Golob. Kömob.
Labob buki. Givobs moni. Labobs bukis tel. Givob
moni mane. Blinobs bukis pule. Blinobs bukis pula.

I speak. I go. I have the goose. We have the books.
I have five books. We give money to the man. I give five
dollars to the boy. We bring a dog to the man. I bring the
books. I bring the boys' books. I bring books to the boys.
We give books to the boys.

EXERCISE 4.

Labol buki. Pükol. Golol. Labols fati. Blinol buki obe. Blinob bukis ole. Givols moni pules. Kömöls e golobs. Pükobs e lilols.

(In the English exercises we shall print you in small capitals where it refers to more than one.) You have the book. You have books. You speak and we hear. You see the man. We come and you go. You come and I go. You have books. You give books to the boys. You speak to me. I give money to you. You give money to me. He comes. She goes. He gives money to the man. She has the book. He brings a dog to the boy. She speaks. He sees the man and the boy. He gives me money.

EXERCISE 5.**VOCABULARY.**

Tid, instruction.	Selob, I sell.	Bod, bread.
Tidob, I teach.	Lemob, I buy.	Mit, meat.
Fidob, I eat.	Tedel, merchant.	Yeb, grass.
Dlinob, I drink.	Vin, wine.	Vom, woman.
Lilädob, I read. (formerly liladob.)	Vat, water.	

Tidom. Kim tidom? Man tidom. Selom bukis. Kim selom bukis? Ob selob bukis. Givom moni. Kim givom moni? Fat givom moni. Man tidom puli. Tedel selom bukis. Man dlinom vati. Vom dlinof vini. Kat fidom mugi. Pul fidom bodi.

Kis? what?

Kisi givom pule? Givom moni e bodi pule. (Remember that, when the subject is not expressed, givom means he gives, or does he give?) Kisi blinof mane? Blinof vati. Kisi vom fidof? Fidof bodi e dlinof vati. Kisi man fidom? Fidom bodi e dlinom vini. Jip fidom yebi.

Supply the proper endings in the following sentences :

**Man dlin— vin—, Vom dlin— vat —, Fat pul—
giv— mon— vom—, Mot blin— bod— pul—.**

He comes. Who comes? The man comes. He eats bread. I eat bread. He gives a dollar. Who gives a dollar? The father gives a dollar. The man has a dog. The boy buys a book. The father drinks wine. The mother drinks water. The dog sees the cat. The boy eats bread. What does he eat? He eats bread. Who eats bread? What does she give to the boy? She gives the boy money. What does the woman eat? She eats bread and meat. The dog sees three sheep.

I eat meat, you eat bread; he drinks water, she drinks wine. We have books, you have eyes, they have ears.

EXERCISE 6.

**Penob, I write. Pened, a letter (correspondence).
Tonab, a letter (of the alphabet).**

**Tidoms. Kims tidoms? Mans tidoms. Seloms
bukis. Tedels seloms bukis pules. Laboms moni.
Kims laboms moni? Tedels laboms moni. Mans
fidoms bodi e miti. Voms dlinofs vini e vati. Man
penom penedi. Tedels penoms penedis. Puls pen-
oms tonabis. Voms penofs penedis manes.**

The dogs see the sheep. The sheep see the dog. The sheep sees the dog. The men write letters. The boys see the letters (a, b, c,). The women drink (not -oms) water. The men drink wine. The sheep eats grass.

EXERCISE 7.

**Nim, animal. Dlin, a drink. Fid, food. Dil, part.
Julel, scholar. Nif, snow. Töt, thunder. Sag, say.
Das, that.**

(CAUTION.—After the verb to be, use the kimfal, not the kimifal.)

**Man binom tedel. Vig binom dela vel (not binos).
Del binom dil viga. Döp binom dil dela. Mul binom
dil yela. Vat e vin binoms dlins. Nifos. Tötös.
Logon nimis. Dlinon vati. Fidon bodi. Lilädon
bukia.**

The boy is a scholar. Dogs and sheep are animals. The day is a part of the year. Bread is food. Wine is a drink. Water is a drink. I am a merchant. You are a scholar. You are scholars. It thunders. One eats meat. It snows. One says (they say) that you are a scholar.

Supply the proper endings :—Dog fid- bod-. Dogs e jips bin- nim-. Sagon das töt-. Logon das nif-.

GENDERS.

Om, he (it); of, she ; os, it ; ji, female.

All nouns are considered as "masculin" unless expressly denoting females. What we call the neuter gender of nouns does not exist in Volapük. Thus of is used of female persons or animals ; om is used—1st, of males ; 2nd, of living beings whose sex is disregarded ; 3rd, of lifeless or sexless things (it) ; os is *it*, speaking abstractly, where no noun is referred to, as,

It is fair weather.

Will you be faithful ? I swear it.

Ji- is a prefix (English, *she*) used to make nouns feminine, when the sex is to be specially pointed out.

A few words, easily recognised, are always feminine, as mot (=jifat), vorn (=jiman), läd (=jisöl), kun (=jixol).

Other words, if relating to men, are masculine without any prefix ; if relating to animals, the unprefix word is common (indifferent) gender, the name of the male animal has the prefix om-, and the name of the female the prefix ji-.

Jeval, horse ; omjeval, stallion ; jijeval, mare.

EXERCISE 8.

Flen , friend.	Tidel , teacher.	Jeval , horse.
Lautel , author.	Lanel , angel.	Viudel , widower.
Nelijel , Englishman.	Sanel , physician.	Blod , brother.
Vomül , Miss.	Matel , husband.	Maria , Mary.

Express in Volapük :

Lady-friend. Doctor's wife. Widow. Authoress. Miss
 Mary is an angel. Doctress. Mare. Sister. Englishwoman.
 Wife.

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVS.

The "cardinal" numeral adjectivs have been given under numbers.

The ordinal numerals, *first, second, third*, etc., end in *id*. First, *balid*; second, *telid*; tenth, *balsid*; eleventh, *balse-balid*; 377th, *kiltumvelsevelid*, written 377*id*. There is also an interrogation form, *kimid*? "how-many-eth?" for which we have in English no equivalent. „*Del kimid mula binom*?" "What day of the month is it?"

EXERCISE 9.

Balul, January. **Telul**, February.

In the same manner form the names of the months to September (*Zülul*) inclusive.

Balsul, October. **Babul**, November. **Batul**, December.
Balüdel, Sunday. **Telüdel**, Monday, etc.

Exercises for translation :

Balul binom mul balid. **Velul binom mul velid**.
Kilüdel binom del kilid viga. **Batul binom mul balse-
 telid yela**. **Düp kilid**. **Düp kimid binom**? **Binom
 düp balsid**.

Saturday is the seventh day of the week. November is the eleventh month. It is four o'clock. (It is the fourth hour.)

POSSESSIV PRONOUNS.

The possessivs, *my, mine, thy, thine*, etc., may be rendered in two ways :

1. By the kimafal of the pronoun ; fat oba, my father ; fat obas, our father.

2. By the termination *-ik*, forming a possessiv adjectiv ; buk obik, my book ; buks omaik, their books ; buk at binom olik, this book is yours.

The kimafal is used when otherwise there would be too much repetition of the termination *ik*.

EXERCISE 10.

Nelijapük, English language. Flentapük, French language.

Nelijel, Englishman. Flentel, Frenchman.

Sikod, therefore.

Tidel obik tidom pulis lul. Kim binom tidel ola ? Tidel obsik labom julelis telsefol. Pük obas binom nelijapük. Fat obik labom sonis kil e jisonis tel ; sikod labob blodis tel e jiblodis tel. Binobs cilis lul. Fat obsik löfom cilis omik. Mot obsik löfof cilis ofa. Fat e mot obsik löfoma cilis omaik.

My teacher reads a book. Your father has four dogs. Who is your teacher? Our teacher is a Frenchman. Our father and mother love their children. Who is our father? Our father is the husband of our mother. Your father and my mother are friends. My teacher's language [language of teacher mine] is French [French language]. Your teacher reads my books.

DEMONSTRATIVS.

The demonstrativ pronouns, which are used as adjectives, and also by themselves, are the following :

	at, et, it, ot, ut ; som.
Emphatic forms,	ät, eit, iet, öt, üt ; söm.

At, this ; **man at**, this man ; **buka at**, these books ; **del ät**, this very day.

Et, that ; **pul et**, that boy ; **jipuls eit**, those very girls.

It, -self ; **man it**, the man himself ; **vom it**, the woman herself ; **ob it**, I myself ; **obs iet**, we, our own selves.

Ot, same ; **tidel ot**, the same teacher ; **tid öt**, just the same instruction.

Ut, that, before a relativ ; **man ut**, **kel vilom binön libik**, that man (or the man) who wishes to be free.

Som, such ; **dog som**, such a dog ; **kats söm**, just such cats.

The emphatic forms are rarely used and may be dispensed with altogether.

EXERCISE 11.

Laned, country (not the city).

Dom, house.

Sevob, I know, am acquainted with (not, I know a fact).

Zif, town.

Lödöb, I live, dwell.

Län, country (a division of land).

Lödöp, dwelling.

Ab, but.

No, not, no.

Men, human being, person.

In, in (followed by the kinfal).

Dom at binom lödöp obsik. Man et labom cilis kil ; sevob cilis ab no mani it. Zif at labom domis tum e menis veltum. Mans, vom e cils binoms mens. Sevol tideli e tedeli ; ob sevob manis ot. Man ut, kel lödom in dom et, binom lautel, e penom bukia.

This country is mine. I live in that house. The men who live in that town know us. We live in the same town. These animals are horses.

THE RELATIV.

The relativ pronoun is **kel**, who, which, what. It has the force of a conjunction and a pronoun. It is used independently or as an adjectiv.

THE INTERROGATIV.

The interrogativ pronoun is *kim? kif? kis?* when used independently, and *kiom? kiof? kios?* when used as an adjectiv.

THE ADJECTIV IN -IK.

All other adjectivs are formed from nouns by adding the ending *-ik*. *Gud*, goodness; *gudik*, good. *Löf*, love; *löfik*, dear; *löffik*, lovely. *Yel*, year; *yelik*, pertaining to the year; *yelsik*, yearly. Any word with the end-syllable *-ik* is surely an adjectiv.

EXERCISE 12.

Sevob, I know. *Läd*, lady, Madam. *Din*, thing.
Lautob, I compose [a book].

Sevob mani, kel penom bukis at. *Man*, keli sevob, penom bukis at. *Kim* penom bukis? *Lautel*. *Kis* binom lautel? *Lautel* binom man ut, kel lautom bukis. *Kif* binof läd et, kel labof dogi? *Läd* et binof jisanel B—; matel ofa binom sanel obsik.

I see the man who gives money to the boys. Who knows the author of this book? The doctor's wife knows the man who is the author of the book. What is a merchant? A merchant is a man who buys and sells things. Who is that woman? That woman is a teacher, who teaches boys and girls.

EXERCISE 13.

<i>Gudik</i> , good.	<i>Badik</i> , bad.	<i>Spelob</i> , I hope.
<i>Gud</i> , goodness.	<i>Bad</i> , badness.	<i>Das</i> , that.
<i>Lonedik</i> , long.	<i>Blefik</i> , short.	<i>Lad</i> , heart.
<i>Manik</i> , male,	<i>Jilik</i> , female.	<i>Ladlik</i> , hearty,
masculin.	feminin.	cordial.
<i>Gletik</i> , great, large.	<i>Smalik</i> , small,	<i>Subsat</i> , noun.
<i>Mödik</i> , many, much.	little.	<i>Neudik</i> , neuter.
<i>Saunik</i> , well,	<i>Nemödik</i> , a few.	<i>Neit</i> , night.
healthy.	<i>Valik</i> , all.	<i>Te</i> , only.
<i>Löfik</i> , dear,	<i>Delidik</i> , dear,	<i>Nedelidik</i> , cheap.
[beloved].	[costly].	

Ed, used before a vowel, means *and*.

Man at binom gudik. Mans gudik laboms fienis mödik.—O söl löfik! penob ole penedi blefik e spelob das binol saunik. Binob fien volapüka e sagon das volapük labom fienis mödik in län olsik.—Men ut, kel labom ladi badik, labom nefienis mödik.—Subsats in nelijapük binoms manik, jilik e neudik; in volapük ed in fientapük binoms manik e jilik.—In batul labobs delis blefik e neitis lonedik.

My dear friend : [use *kimasal* to avoid repetition of *ik*] Your letter is short and cordial. I have a few friends who write to me long letters.

CAUTION.—Adjectiv *after* noun. But with two adjectives, you may put one before and one after, to avoid *ik* in succession. Give to the first the same termination as the noun. Ex.: "Of many men," „*manas mödik*;" "of many good men," „*mödikas manas gudik*."

All good men have good hearts, and love good things. God is the father of all men [human beings]. All men who love God are good. God is the author of all good things. I am your cordial friend, who hopes that you are well. The letters which you write to us are short. Who is the lady to whom you write long letters? That lady is the wife of Doctor B—; she, herself, is not [no *binof*] a physician.

EXERCISE 14.

Hereafter, many of the words used in the exercises will have to be looked for in the vocabulary at the end of the book.

Si, yes. No, no or not; when it means *no*, it is placed next before the verb which is denied.

Lesi, yes indeed. Leno, not at all, by no means.

God no löfom menis badik. Mens badik no löfoms Godi.—Subsats in volapük no binoms neudik; laboms genis te tel, no kil. Dins nelifik binoms gena manik.—Tedels, kels sevoms volapüki, spodoms ko vol lölik. Kims sevoms volapüki? Valiks mens estudik in vol lölik.

I do not see my three books. Which book [book *which*] is good? This book is not bad. I have not many good books. How many genders are there in Volapük? ["Genders how many are in Volapük?" Omit "there" in "there is," "there are."] There are two genders [two genders are] in Volapük and in French; there are three genders in English and in German. One (not bal, 1) studies Volapük in all countries of the whole world.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS.

Numeral adverbs, expressing repetition, are formed by adding *na*. *Kilna*, three times; *kilidna*, the third time.

Adverbs are formed from adjectives, and sometimes from other parts of speech by adding *o*, corresponding to the English *-ly*.

Vifik, quick; *vifiko*, quickly.

Neit, night; *neito*, at night; *neitiko*, nocturnally.

When the adverb ending in *iko* immediately follows the verb, *o* is sometimes omitted;

gonom vifik (vifiko), he runs fast (swiftly).

It is much clearer, however, to retain the *o*.

EXERCISE 15.

Fidobs kilna in del, telsebalna in vig. Buk at tidom volapüki obe balidna. Man et, kel binom deutet, pükom nelijapüki badiko, ab sevom volapüki gudiko. Dels goloms vifik, e no labobs timi mödik.

The dog eats fast. You write well [goodly]. We speak Volapük badly. I write three letters twice in a week. We buy books cheaply ["cheaply" after "buy"]. We buy cheap books. The merchant buys cheap and sells dear.

DEGREES.

To form the comparativ and superlativ degrees, the suffixes *um, ün*, are used.

Gudik, good ; **gudikum**, better ; **gudikün**, best.

Gudiko, well ; **gudikumo**, better, in a better manner ; **gudiküno**, in the best manner.

These endings *um, ün*, may be added even to nouns ; **fienün obik**, my best friend. **Binom solatum ka ob**, he is more of a soldier than I.

Umo, üno, are also used as separate words meaning *in greater degree, in the greatest degree*. **Binom umo solat ka bolitel**, he is more of a soldier than of a politician.

EXERCISE 16.

Ka, than.

äs, as.

Suno, soon.

Binob bäledikum ka om. Buk at binom gudikum ka et. Dom obsik no binom so gletik äs olsik ; binom smalikum. Penol gudikumo ka ob. Binob fien ola divodikün. Spelob das binol in saun gudik, o fien divikün ! Volapük binom pük nefikulikün in vol lölik.

I am more healthy than you. I have larger hands than you. The dog has larger feet than the cat. What book is the best in the whole world ? I have not so many books as you, but I read more [books]. What is the easiest language in the whole world ? I do not know a language which is easier than Volapük.

TENSES.

Each of the tenses has one of the vowels as its peculiar sign :

	[a,]	ä, e, i, o, u,	
for the present, or	patüp	a	
for the past, or (imperfect)	pätüp	ä	
for the perfect, or	petüp	e	
for the past-perfect, or (pluperfect)	pitüp	i	
for the future, or	potüp	o	
for the future perfect, or	putüp	u	

These vowels when prefixed to the verb are called tense-signs or augments.

The present-sign, **a**, is omitted in the activ voice.

Binob, I am ; **äbinol**, you were ; **ebinom**, he has been ; **ibinof**, she had been ; **obinos**, it will be ; **ubinon**, one will have been.

In English, most of the tenses are expressed by using the auxiliary verbs, have, shall and will ; while in Volapük there are no such auxiliaries, the verb-form consisting of a single word.

The word "do" is used in English as an auxiliary denoting emphasis, as, "I do believe." In Volapük this cannot be translated otherwise than "I believe."

The same tense-vowels,

a, ä, e, i, o, u,

are used with some words other than verbs, when time is to be distinguished.

adelo,	to-day.
ädelo,	yesterday.
odelo,	to-morrow.
udelo,	day-after-to-morrow.
amulo,	this month.
omulo, uyelo,	etc.

EXERCISE 17.

Put the following words into all the tenses, giving the meaning of each :

Kömob. Golol. Getom. Nägof. Lömibos. Sagon. Labobs. Binols. Sumoms.

O flen divikün ! egetob penedi ola blefik e pidob das ebinol malädik. Spelob das uvedol suno saunikum e das ovisitol obis omulo.

Dear friend : the long letter, which you wrote to me, has pleased me (kimefal) very much. I hope that I shall soon have got better, and that I shall see you again next year.

THE PASSIV VOICE.

All the tenses of the passiv voice commence with the letter p. Therefore the passiv tense-augments are,

present	pa-	palöfob, I am loved.
imperfect	pä-	pälogol, you were seen.
perfect	pe-	pefiapom, he has been struck.
pluperfect	pi-	piropof, she had been interrupted.
future	po-	posagos, it will be said.
future perfect	pu-	pununon, one will have been informed.

In English, a present passiv is often really perfect in signification ; as, "the house is finished," „dom pefinom.“ On the other hand we use what is, apparently, an activ form in a passiv sense, as, "the house is building," meaning "the house is being built," „dom pabumom.“ In all such cases we must consider the sense and not the sound.

EXERCISE 18.

Fa, by.

Nelijapük papükom in Nelij, Pebaltats, Kanadän, Talop e läns votik. Volapük potidom in juls valik. Volapük pädatuvom fa söl Schleyer. Fluks poseloms delido ayelo; päseloms nedelido äyelo. Dom gletik pabumom in süt telsekilid.

Many children are educated in the schools of America ; many have been educated and many will be educated. Books are sold by the merchant, whose store is in 42nd street. These books are not mine ; they are sold. [Is this patüp ?] What language is spoken in America ?

THE INFINITIV.

The verbs given so far have been in the form which simply asserts, called the indicativ mood.

The infinitiv mood, or verb-noun, has the ending -ön. It is usually, though not always, preceded in English by *to*. In Volapük it may be in various tenses : patüp, petüp, potüp, or putüp.

Logön, to see. **Elogön**, to have seen. **Ologön**, to be about to see (as we cannot say *to shall*). **Ulogön**, to be about to have seen.

Lilädön binos pöfudik, to read is profitable.

Lilädam binom pöfudik, reading is profitable.

Notice that the neuter-impersonal verb, **binos**, is used with the infinitiv as subject.

Vilob lilädön buki at, I wish to read this book.

Opöfudos alime elilädön buki at, It will benefit every one to have read this book.

Kanob lilädön, I can read.

The verbs *may*, *can*, *must* (called by some grammarians, signs of the potential mood), *let*, *dare*, etc., have no *to* after them in English, yet the verb following them is in the infinitiv.

Mutob pükön, I must speak (I am obliged *to* speak).

Dalob sagön, I may say (am permitted *to* say).

Letom puli golön, he lets the boy go ; he allows the boy *to* go.

Konsälob olis kömön, I advise you to come.

Olemob buki al studön volapüki, I shall buy a book, to study Volapük.

Here "to" means "in order to." In this case the infinitiv must be preceded by **al**. To test („**al blufön**") whether **al** should be used or not, see if you can change the English phrase into an equivalent one containing "for," or if it answers the question "for what?"

I shall buy a book (for what ?) to study Volapük.

Osegolob adelo al spatön, I shall go out to walk (for walking) to-day.

Eblibob in zif al lemön klotis, I have remained in the city in order to buy clothes.

No mutobs lifön al fidön, sod fidön al lifön, we must not live to eat, but eat to live.

The English verb-noun in -ing must be translated by the infinitiv.

Fidön zesüdos al lifön, eating is necessary for living.

The infinitiv, being a kind of verb-noun, may be declined, tho' this seldom occurs.

Löf studöna, the love of studying.

It is permitted to insert the personal pronouns before the ending **-ön** in order to indicate the subject.

Binobön u nebinobön ! [for me] to be or not to be !

The infinitiv in the passiv voice is formed in the same way, and is subject to the same rules.

Pamilagön, to be admired.

Pevunön, to have been wounded.

Pomatön, to be about to be married, to be going to be married.

EXERCISE 19.

Löfob fidön fluki. No vilob lilädön bukis mödik, sod gudikis. **Eseilön** binos ofen gudikum ka epükön. Men nonik kanom nolön valikosi. Kim okanom numön stelis sila u tofis mela? **Binob** in jul al studön, no al pledön. **Olemob** bukis al lenadön volapüki. **Sötol** studön volapüki al kanön pükön ko nets valik.

I like to read good books. I wish to see the stars. To read is better than to play. We ought to buy a house if we can buy it cheap. This man can read six languages and speak three ; he likes to study and he has time to study. It is better to have loved and lost than not to have loved.

THE PARTICIPLE.

The participle is a verb-adjectiv. Its ending is **-öl**, corresponding to **-ing**, **-ed**. It may be in the activ or passiv voice, and in any tense, tho' the **patüp**, **petüp** and **potüp** are the most common.

Logöl, seeing.

Elogöl, having seen.

Ologöl, about to see, being about to see.

Palogöl, seen, being seen.

Pelogöl, seen, having been seen.

Pologöl, about to be seen.

It is often necessary to examine English passive participles very carefully, to determine what tense they really signify.

The house seen in the distance, *dom palogöl in fag.*

The house built on a rock, *dom pebumöl su klif.*

If we turn the sentence into the active form it will be clearer. The house which *we see* in the distance. The house which *some one has built* (not *is building*) on a rock.

There is another form of the participle, slightly differing from the future, and having the augment *ö* instead of *o*. Its meaning is that which must or ought to do something, or that which must or ought to be done.

Öbinöl, that which ought to be.

Pöfinöl, to be finished.

Pöks pömenodöl, errors to be corrected.

Pöks pomenodöl, errors which will be corrected.

EXERCISE 20.

O söl pelestimöl ! Elilädöl vobuki ola nitedik, e no kanöl kapälön dilis anik, penob ole penedi at al säkön va vilol seplänön obe setis suköl.

Honored Sir : Having received your letter and not having had time to write to you this week, I hope that you will excuse the unavoidable (not-to-be-avoided) delay.

THE IMPERATIV.

The ending of the simple imperative is *öd*, following the person-ending.

Gololöd ! Go ! (to one person.)

Gololsöd ! Go ! (to more than one person.)

Pafögivolsöd ! Be ye forgiven !

Lit binomöd ! Let there be light ! (Be light !)

Senitonöd ! Pay attention ! (indefinitely.)

There are two modifications of the imperative, the courteous or softened form in *-ös* and the harsh form in *-öz* ; called by some grammarians the optative and the jussive. The former expresses a request and the latter a positive command.

EXERCISE 21.

Give four dollars to this poor boy. Please excuse the liberty which I take. Please visit us in our new house. Please answer this letter soon. Kill that snake! Remain in the house. Please mail me three copies of your new book. Accept my cordial salutations. Let each boy take his book and read.

Givolöd bodi mane pöfik. Kõmolaõs al visitõn obis in dom obas nulik. Sekusadolõs obe no egepükõn penede olik sunumo. Gololõz se dom! Potolõs obe samadis fol vödasbuka nelijik. Pul alik sumomöd peni okik e penomöd. Blibolõs in gad.

THE CONDITIONAL AND CONJUNCTIV.

The conditional mood expresses something not as actually occurring, but as what *would* be, under a certain supposition. The conjunctiv is the mood which expresses this supposition, preceded by if, if.

These two moods are formed by adding to the pättip or pittip the endings -õv and -la. The latter is written with a hyphen and the accent remains on the preceding syllable.

If äbinób-la liegik, äbinobõv givik, if I were rich I would be generous.

Ibinomõv givik, if ibinóm-la liegik, he would have been generous if he had been rich.

THE POTENTIAL.

A form seldom used, but mentioned by Schleyer, has the ending -õx, and the meaning *might possibly*.

Pelomõx, he might possibly pay.

EXERCISE 22.

Älöfoböv mani at, if äbinom-la gudikum. If ägolobs-la vädelo al spatön, äbinosöv saunlik. If ägolols-la adelo al spatön, blinolsös buki nulik, keli äbonedob, de bukatedam. Binosöv gälod gletik obe, getön penedi lonedik de ol. If no äbinos-la so varnik, älöfoböv visitön flenis obsik in zif.

If I should see the teacher to-day I would give him the book which he wishes to see. This book would be useful to you if you should wish to study the French language. If you had seen this man in the garden he would have spoken to you. If you should travel in Europe you would hear many languages.

THE INTERROGATIV FORM.

In English we change an assertion into a question by changing the order of the words,

I have.	Have I ?
He will go.	Will he go ?
You have seen.	Have you seen ?

But we seldom put a verb, unless an auxiliary, before the subject. We use, instead, the emphatic form with *do*.

You go.	Do you go ?	instead of	Go you ?
He speaks.	Does he speak ?		

In Volapük the sign of the question is the syllable *li*, generally placed either before or after the verb and united to it by a hyphen. The accent of the verb is unchanged. *Li* should not be placed after the verb when this would bring two *l*'s or three consonants together, as *li-binoms* ? not *binoms-li* ?

Man binom gudik,	Man binom-li gudik ?
Labob,	Labob-li ?
Ogoloms,	Li-ogoloms ?
Egolols,	Li-egolols ?

If the sentence contains an interrogativ word, such as, who ? which ? what ? how ? when ? where ? *li* is unnecessary.

Kim binom man at ? Who is this man ?

Man kiom binom at ? What man is this ?

Kipladi man at golom ? Where (whither) is this man going ?

EXERCISE 23.

Kikod ? why ? **Kiplad or kiöp ?** where ? **Kipladi ?** where (to what place) ? **Kiüp or kitim ?** when ? **Liko ?** how ? These are interrogativs which do not require *-li*.

Stadön, to be [in a certain state or condition], to do, as in "how do you do ?"

Liko stadol, o söl ! ? **Stadob gudiko, danob ole** (or danis). **Li-ebinol lonedo in zif ?** No lonedo, ekömob bletimo de Madrid. **Binom-li Madrid zif jönik ?** **Binom lejönik ; ilöfoböv blibön us lonedumo.** **Kiöp lom olik binom ?** Lom obik binom in Boston, ab labob fienis mödik in zif at. **Li-estudol flentapüki ?** **Estudob flentapüki** ab no kanob pükön omi gudiko. **Li-kapälol valikosi keli lilädol ?** **Sí, o söl ! ti valikosi.**

Have you seen my father to-day ? No, sir ; is he not in the house ? Have you read the newspapers to-day ? I have not had time to read. How is your father to-day ? Thanks ; he is (stadom) much better. His many friends will have much pleasure to know it.

THE FREQUENTATIV FORM OR AORIST.

When a verb refers to the habitual performance of an action, this may be indicated by adding the letter *i* (pronounced as a separate syllable) to the tense augment. Thus,

ai-,	äi-,	ei-,	ii-,	oi-,	ui-.
pai-,	päi-,	pei-,	pii-,	poi-,	pui-.

In English we have no special form for habitual action ; but, on the other hand, we use the verb *to be* with the participle in -ing to express action continuing temporarily.

Fidob bodi, I am eating bread.

Aifidob bodi, I eat bread (am in the habit of eating bread).

Äpenob penedi, I wrote a letter, or I was writing a letter.

Äpenob penedis mödik, I used to write many letters.

The form "to be —ing" is adopted in Volapük.

Binob penöl, I am writing.

Ai- is also used as a prefix denoting universality with other words.

Aikel, whoever ; **aikitim**, whenever ; **aikiöp**, wherever.

EXERCISE 24.

Lio-? how-? to what degree? as **lio-gletik?** how large? **lio-mödik?** how many?

Aispatob vädelo in gad obik. Li-aigebol spatini? No ; **spatins paigeboms te fa mans bäledik ; li-tikol das binob bäledik?** No **nolob ; binob yunik, ab aispatob ko spatini. Li-aifidol miti vädelo?** No **aifidob omi mäüdelo. Ven äbinobs in Flent, äidlinobs vini, ab nu ven binobs in Melop aidlinobs vati. Du yels lio-mödik äbinols in Flent? Du yels kil.**

Do you drink wine? I drink wine, but now I am drinking water. In France they drink [one drinks] wine and not water. In Belgium they speak the French and the Dutch languages. What language do they speak in Australia? They speak-English [one word]; wherever many Englishmen are, one speaks English.

THE REFLEXIV.

The reflexiv form is the same as the activ voice with the addition of -ok.

Vatükob, I wash. **Vatükobok**, I wash myself.

An equivalent expression, sometimes used, is

Vatükob obi.

Vatükol, you wash. Vatükolok, } you wash yourself.
 or, **Vatükol oli, }**

Vatükomok, or vatükom oki, he washes himself.
 (**Vatükom omi** would mean *he washes him*, two different persons.)

In the plural the *s* usually follows the *ok*, but may be made to precede it, if that form is thought more euphonious. **Vatükoboks, or vatükobsok, we wash ourselves.** **Vatükomoks, they wash themselves.** If the object is expressed by a separate pronoun in the plural it is translated "each other." **Löfomoks, they love themselves; Löfoms okis, they love each other; Löfobsok, we love ourselves; Löfobs obis, we love each other.**

EXERCISE 25.

Dälön, to permit.

Mutön, must.

Dalön, to have permission (may). Mütön, compel.

Logobok in lok at. Pladolokös in stul et. Aikel löfomok gudikumo ka nileli okik, no binom krit velatik; ab krits velatik löfoms okis. Aivatükobok vägödelo.

I have struck myself with this walking stick. I permit myself to address this letter to you. You will kill yourself. Please seat yourself and make yourself contented.

(Formerly *dälön - dälön, mutön - mütön*, had converse meanings.)

PREPOSITIONS AND THE KIMIFAL.

In English we make a distinction between *in* and *into*.

Into expresses motion from the outside to the interior; while *in* relates wholly to the interior.

This distinction is expressed in Volapük either by putting the noun into the kimifal or by adding -i to the preposition.

Binob in gad, I am in the garden.

Golob in gadi, or } I am going into the garden.
 golob ini gad }

In Volaptuk there are other prepositions subject to the same distinction ; when they denote place, *where*, they govern the kimfal ; when they denote direction, *whither*, they govern the kimfal or take the ending i.

Buk seistom su tab, the book lies on the table.

Seitom buki su tabi, he lays the book on [on to] the table.

This distinction is not always necessary nor always observed, and the list, given in Schleyer's grammar, of prepositions which may govern the kimfal is incorrect, because based on the German prepositions.

The ending i is sometimes added to adverbs of place, giving them the meaning of motion towards.

Binob domo, I am at home.

Kipladi golol ? Where are you going [to] ?

Golob domoi, I am going home [ward].

Similarly the ending a is used to denote motion *from* in a few words.

Is, isa, isi. Here, hence, hither.

Us, usa, usi. There, thence, thither.

Kiöp, kiöpa, kiöpi. Where, whence, whither.

It would seem quite as natural and correct to say **de is, de us, de kiöp ; al (or ali) is, al us, al kiöp**.

To express duration of time the preposition **du** is used. But sometimes the preposition is omitted (as in English) and then the noun may remain in the kimfal or be put into the kimfal. Thus there are three forms of expression ; we prefer to retain the **du**.

Äblibob in Rom du yels kil,	} I remained in Rome [during] three years.
Äblibob in Rom yels kil,	
Äblibob in Rom yelis kil,	

SYNOPSIS OF THE VOLAPÜK INFLECTION.

The changes of form which words may take are all contained in the following table :

1. Plural Ending	-s							
2. Case Endings	— nom. who?	-a pos. whose?	-e dat. to whom?	-i obj. 'whom.				
3. Gender Prefixes		ji- fem.	om- mas.					
Gender Ending		-os neu.						
4. Adjectiv Endings	-ik	-id						
5. Adverb Endings	-o	-na	-um comp.	-ün sup.				
			-umo	-üno				
			} Degrees.					
6. Person Endings	-ob	-ol	-om	-of	-os	-on		
	1	2	m.	f.	n.	indef.		
7. Tense Augments								
Activ	—	ä-	e-	i-	o-	u-		
Passiv	pa-	pä-	pe-	pi-	po-	pu-		
	pres. does	imp. did	per. has	plup. had	fat. will	fat. per. will have		
Freq. Activ	ai-	äi-	ei-	ii-	oi-	ui-		
Passiv	pai-	päi-	pei-	pui-	poi-	pui-		
Gerundiv Augments		ö-		pö-				
		act.		pas.				
8. Mood Endings	-öl	-ön	-öd-ös-öz	(-öx)	-öv	-la	-li	-ok
	part.	inf.	imp.	pot.	cond.	conj.	interrog.	rel.
9. Preposition Ending	ü							
10. Interjection Ending	ö							

THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS.

In English we often use one of the common prepositions in several different meanings, which may not coincide with the meanings of any one Volapük preposition. In Volapük it is intended that each preposition should have only two meanings, the literal and the figurativ.

The following list is intended for reference in case of doubt :

It must be remembered also that there are many words in English which are used sometimes as prepositions, sometimes as adverbs : to run down the hill ; to tear down the house.

By, the doer, *fa* ; by, beside, *nebü* ; by, past, *bei* ; by, by means of, *dub* ; by, each, *a* ; a del, day by day ; a tel, two by two.

At, close to, *len* ; at, in a town, *in* ; at, o'clock, not translated.

Among } *bevü* { In English we use *between* in speaking of
Between } two objects, and *among* of more than two ;
in Volapük there is no distinction.

Before, speaking of place, *bifü* ; speaking of time, *büfü*.

After, in time, *pos* ; after, behind. *po*.

Ago ; where we use this adverb of time, for example "two years ago," the Volapük expression is, "before two years." Similarly, for "two years hence," after two years.

Of, belonging to, translated by the *kimafal* ; of concerning (I speak *of* this subject), *dö* ; of, composed of, containing, originating from, coming from (a glass *of* water, Schleyer *of* Constance), *de*.

To, the indirect object of a verb, generally meaning *in relation to*, translated by the *kimefal* ; to, denoting progress to a place, *al*.

From, departure from, *de* ; from, on account of, *dem* or *demü*.

For, in favor of, in exchange for, *plö* ; for, instead of, *pla* ; for, during (for years), *du* ; for, on account of *dem* or *demü*.

Towards, direction of movement, *äl* ; towards, disposition towards, *kol* ; towards, nearly (towards three o'clock), *za*.

With, in company with, **ko**; with, as an instrument, **me**.

But, except, **plä**, **seamü**; but, only, **te**.

Till, until; **jü al**, **jü in**, **jü su**, **jü len**, etc.

Without, deprived of, **nen**; without, outside of, **plö**, **mosü**.

About, surrounding, **zi**; about, concerning, **dö**; about, approximately, **za**.

DERIVED PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions derived from nouns end in **ü**. They are generally translated by three English words: a preposition, a noun, another preposition.

Stimü, in honor of.

Stim, honor.

Kodü, by reason of.

Kod, cause.

Sukü, in consequence of.

Suk, following.

Yufü, by aid of.

Yuf, aid.

Danü, thanks to.

Dan, thank.

Tefü, regarding, concerning.

Tef, reference.

Some prepositions are used both with and without the ending **ü**, as **dem** or **demü**.

INTERJECTIONS.

The ending for interjections is **ö**. Therefore verbs in the imperative simply drop **d**, and omit personal ending.

Spidö! Make haste!

Stopö! Halt!

Bafö! Bravo!

THE USE OF CONJUNCTIONS AND ADVERBS.

Since many English words are used both as conjunctions and as adverbs, we group together the principal difficulties of both these parts of speech.

But, as a preposition, has been explained. *But*, as a conjunction, is **ab** or **sod**. **Sod** is only used after a negative; it is *not* this, *but* (on the contrary) that. Even in this case **ab** may be used. "Not only — but also —," is expressed by „**noe** — **soi**."

And, e; before vowels ed is used, though not by all writers. For "both — and —" „ ä — ä — " is used.

As, like in the same manner as, äs; *as*, in the capacity of, as. The verb is generally omitted in the latter case. *As*, since, for the reason that, bi.

Before, as a preposition, has been explained. *Before*, as a conjunction, is büfo; look before you leap; *before* as an adverb of time, hüfumo; you said that before.

That, as a pronoun, at, atos. *That*, as a conjunction, has two meanings expressed by dat and das. *Dat* means, in order that, for the purpose that. *Das* merely introduces a subordinate sentence as a member of a principal one, as, I said that he would come. The subordinate sentence "he would come" introduced by *that*, is the object; *that* shows it to be subordinate.

Though, conjunction, or although, do. *Though*, adverb, nevertheless, deno.

Also, i, or id before vowels.

Nor, ni. "Neither — nor —," „ ni — ni —."

If, provided, if. *If*, whether, va.

Even if, ifi.

Until, till, conjunction, jüs; as a preposition, jü al, jü in, etc.

After, conjunction, na; preposition, pos; adverb, poso.

Or, u, or ud before vowels. "Either — or —," „ uf — ud —."

When, conjunction, ven, kü, kelüp; when? kiüp? kitim? *when*, whereupon, e täno.

Where, conjunction, kö, kelöp; where? kiöp? kiplad?

Yet, referring to time, nog; *yet*, nevertheless, yed.

There, when unemphatic, is frequently untranslatable, as in the phrases, there is, there are. *There* is, *there* are, have quite a different meaning, *there* being taken in the sense of *yonder*.

EXERCISE 26.

PENED.

1887 balul r6id.

O söl lestimlik! Egetob penedi olik de batul kilsebalid äyela e gälobok levemo das binol in saun gudik e das volapük mekom mostepis so gletik lomü ols. Tefü buks, kelis vilol das olemob, ogolob odelo ini glezif, ed osükob omis. Stadoba valiks gudiko e glidoba oli e famüli olik.

Dear Sir: I request that you will mail me your paper during one year, addressing it as is written below. I send [mail] you one dollar in payment, and remain

Your friend.

In volapük pladon ladyeki pos subsat, e kimifali pos velib.

In English one places the adjectiv before the noun. In German the accusativ is placed sometimes before the verb.

ORDER OF WORDS.

The exercises have given an idea of the usual order in which the words in a sentence are placed. Except that the adjectiv follows, instead of preceding the word which it qualifies, this order is about the same as in English.

The general principle is that the word which limits or describes follows that which is limited or described, or, to use Prof. Kerckhoffs' expression, the determinant follows the determined.

The predicate or verb follows the subject or kimfal.

The object or kimifal follows the verb, and the kimefal, being a more remote object, is placed still later.

The kimafal or possessiv follows the thing possessed. In English the possessor comes first if it is expressed by the possessiv case, but if expressed by *of* it comes after.

The adverb follows the verb which it modifies, but if it modifies an adjectiv then the adverb precedes the adjectiv. This is an apparent exception to the general rule of position; the adverb may, however, be considered as forming a compound word with the adjectiv; the rule being, in compound words, the opposit to the rule of position, viz., that the determinant *precedes* the determined.

The negativ adverb no precedes the word which it denies, on the same principle.

Although the regular order of words in a sentence is that just explained, yet it is not rigorously fixed. For the sake of emphasis or special effect words may be transposed, provided the sense be not obscured. The terminations often enable such transposition to take place without confusion.

Thus, "the man loves the woman," may be expressed in several ways :

1. Man löfom vomí.
2. Vomí löfom man.
3. Löfom man vomí.
4. Vomí man löfom.
5. Man vomí löfom.

We give these forms because they may occasionally be met with in reading; we recommend, however, that the regular form, No. 1, be habitually used.

Form No. 5, where the kimifal precedes the verb, is one which German writers of Volapük are fond of using in subordinate sentences, following the order of their own language. For example, they will say

„If man vomí löfom,“

although without the „if“ they would follow the natural order „man löfom vomí.“ This is a German idiom and has nothing to recommend it in Volapük.

If we examin the English sentence "the man loves the woman" we see that no transposition can take place without destroying the sense, because we can only distinguish the subject from the object by position. If we had a different ending for the objectiv, like the kimifal, then we might transpose.

EXERCISE 27.

In this reading exercise the left-hand column contains a translation from the German, in which the words are, to a great extent, arranged in the German order,—too much so, I think: The verb is placed at the end of the sentence or clause without any apparent reason for this position, except that in the German original it is at the end. In the right-hand column the same words are re-arranged with correction of some other Germanisms.

INVERTED ORDER.

Glut ledik tegom sili
kel jünü yulibik ebinom.
Yono flamom filakolüm,
tegöpi mena kösumöl,
kel omi ed omikis esävom.
Noli binoms valüds atoz?^{*}
Si, atoz binoms „valüds
fäta ko kels nonik fed
tenalik binos al fedön.”
Ga ekusi! Lelit, kel
domi et ävilom nosön,
disialifom äi tali, nen
dämön. Näm jekik,
vali duzuköl, menaladi
fulöl ko tlep e jek, golom
büdo menas du voli,
tiki polöl da oti ko
vif nesuemik.

NATURAL ORDER.

Glut ledik tegom sili
kel ebinom jünü yulibik.
Filakolüm flamom yono,
kösumöl tegöpi mena
kel esävom omi ed omikis.
No-li ats binoms valüds?
Si, ats binoms „valüds
fäta ko kels nonik fed
tenalik binom pöfedöl.”
Ga, ekusi! Lelit, kel
ävilom nosön domi et,
disialifom äi tali nen
dämön. Näm jekik,
duzuköl vali, fulöl mena-
ladi ko tlep e jek, golom
büdü mens da vol,
polöl tiki da om ko
vif nesuemik.

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS.

In English there are certain peculiarities of expression, which we do not notice until our attention is called to them by the study of other languages. It is therefore dangerous to translate literally into Volapük unless we first reflect upon the English phrase and are sure that it means literally and exactly what it says. It is safest, in regard to Volapük, as well as other languages, to frame sentences on the model of those which have been composed by authors of known correctness.

^{*} In the earlier editions of the grammar es was given as a permissible plural of es.

Correspondents of different nationalities may be of mutual assistance in pointing out phrases which are difficult to understand, and requesting a repetition of the idea in different words. This alteration will itself be a valuable exercise. The various Volapük periodicals give from time to time notices of societies in various cities and towns of Europe. By writing to the president of one of these societies a correspondent may be secured, probably interested in the same pursuits as the applicant.

A few cautions as to idiomatic expressions are given below :

1. The distinction between the verbs "have, be, do," etc., when used as principal verbs and as auxiliaries, must be carefully watched.
2. In such phrases as "there is, there are," *there*, as already stated, is untranslatable. Yet it has a value ; it shows that the verb *to be* has its meaning *to exist*, and that it is not a mere copula. For example :

There is a Volapük society in Constance ;
The Volapük Society in Constance is famous.

Is in the latter sentence is a copula, attributing the quality *famous* to the Society ; in the former sentence the affirmation is that such a society exists. It is allowed by usage in Volapük to mark this distinction by placing the verb before the subject, as,

1. Binom Volapükaklub in Konstanz, or
 Volapükaklub sbinom in Konstanz.
2. Volapükaklub in Konstanz binom famik.

3. Besides the articles *a, an, the*, we use the words *some* and *any* as a kind of *partitive* articles, and these are also omitted in Volapük, as they add nothing to the sense.

Have you any money ? }
 or, have you money ? } Li-labob moni ?

I have some money, }
 or I have money. } Labob moni.

In the negativ we use *no* or *not any*.

I have no money, }
 or, I have not [any] money. } No labob moni,
 or,
 Labob moni nonik.

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

The simplest ideas are represented by radicals of one syllable. There are also radicals of two syllables, expressing somewhat more complex ideas.

The radicals have been taken principally from the following languages : English, Latin, German and French. More material has been taken from the English than from any other language. The English words are, however, much modified in adapting them to Volapük.

1. The spelling is changed, the pronunciation being preserved or nearly so.

Jip , sheep.	Löf , love.
Kipön , to keep.	Giv , give.
Kömön , to come.	Sin , sin.
Gudik , good.	

2. Consonants are dropt or changed when there would be any difficulty of pronunciation.

Vol , world.	Pükön , to speak.
Tat , state.	Ted , trade.
Täv , travel.	Tif , (thief) stealing.

3. The letter r is specially avoided ; l being frequently substituted.

Glen , grain.	Glet , great.
Bil , beer.	Telegaf , telegraph.
Blod , brother.	Flen , friend.

4. As radicals seldom begin or end in a vowel the consonants n or l are added, or the letters are transposed.

Pel , pay.	Lep , ape.
Love- , over-	Nidian , Indian.
Nelijik , English.	Nulik , new.

From the radicals other words are formed by compounding, by prefixing and by suffixing.

COMPOUND WORDS.

In forming compound words the rule of word placing is exactly reversed, and the determinant precedes the determined.

A compound noun is formed by inserting the vowel *a* between the determining word and the principal word.

Vol-a-pük, world-language.

Potamon, postage (post-money).

Pükatidel, language teacher.

Flentapük, language of France, French language.

Yagadog, hunting dog, hound.

Nulayel, new-year.

The first part of the compound may be considered as the *kimasal*, and usually the meaning of the compound may be expressed by placing it after the principal word either in the *kimasal* or in the adjectiv form; **pük vola**, *mon potik*, **tidel pükas**, *pük flentik*, *dog yagik*, *yel nulik*. But the meaning of the compound word is more specialized. **Pük vola** may mean a language of the world, any language of the world, while **volapük** means a language understood through the whole world.

In a few compounds instead of *a* the syllables *as*, *i* and *o*, are used as connectives, tho' there seems to be no settled rule.

Vödasbuk, dictionary.

Pölivegam, wandering astray.

Sometimes three nouns are compounded together, but care must be taken not to produce too long words.

Volapükatidel, universal-language-teacher.

PREFIXES.

Words formed by prefixing syllables are in reality a kind of compounds in which the first part is intimately blended with the second. For example, in **glezif**, a capital, composed of

prefix **gle-** + noun **zif**,
great town ;

zif is the principal word and **gle-** the determinant.

Gle- is a contraction of the adjectiv **gletik** or of its radical **glet**, greatness. Many other prefixes are similarly formed from nouns and adjectiva.

Sma-, from **smalik**, small ; **smabed**, nest (little bed).

Blä-, from **blägik**, black ; **Bläfot**, the Black Forest.

Vie-, from **vietik**, white ; **viebod**, white bread.

Ba-, from **bal**, one ; **bafom**, uniformity.

Mö-, from **mödik**, many, much ; **möpükik**, polyglot ; **möflanik**, many-sided.

Si-, from **sil**, heaven ; prefix of constellations or zodiacal signs : **Sijip**, Aries ; **Sijutel**, Sagittarius ; **Sifits**, Pisces.

Nölü-, **Sulü-**, **Lefü-**, **Vesü-**, from **Nölüd**, **Sulüd**, **Lefüd**, **Vesüd**, North, South, East, West ; **Nölümelop**, North America ; **Vesünidän**, West Indies.

Bä-, from **bapik**, low, and **vä-**, from **valik**, all, with a change of vowel.

Other prefixes are simple prepositions, and most of them can be so used.

Bevü, between, inter- ; **bevünetik**, international.

Bif, before (in place), contracted to **bi-**, pre- ; **bisiedön**, to preside.

De, from ; **de-**, ab-, off-, away ; **defal**, falling off ; **defiledön**, to burn off ; **deyulön**, to abjure.

Ko-, **ke-** ; with ; **com-**, **con-**, **syn-** ; **kokörn**, coming together ; **kelied**, compassion ; **kevobel**, colaborer ; **kezenodön**, to concentrate.

Len-, towards, ad- ; **lenpük**, address ; **lensumön**, to assume, take to one's-self.

Love-, over, super- ; **loveḍugön**, to lead over ; **lovelogön**, to overlook ; **lovepenäd**, superscription, something written over ; **lovepolam**, translation.

There are also prefix-syllables which never occur separately and are not contractions of other words. The following are the most important of these *inseparable* prefixes :

Ne-, negativ, or contrary ; un-, in-, dis-, non-, -less ;
neflen, enemy (unfriend) ; **nelab**, want (opposit of lab, possession) ; **det**, right [hand] ; **nedet**, left ; **nedanik**, ungrateful ; **nebin**, non-existence.

Le- ; intensiv ; very, highly, chief, arch- ; **legudik**, very good ; **legletik**, very great ; **lebijop**, archbishop ; **lezif**, large city (**glezif** is a capital). **Gle-** indicates the highest or most important of its kind.

Lu-, small, insignificant, bad or contemptible. This prefix is frequently used where in English we use different words. **Beg**, a request, **lubegel**, a beggar, mendicant ; **lufat**, a step-father ; **lak**, a lake, **lulak**, a pond ; **sanel**, a physician, **lusanel**, a quack ; **sölel**, a ruler, **lusölel**, a tyrant ; **vomik**, feminin, **luvomik**, effeminate.

(See suffix -il for a list of augmentativs and diminutivs.)

Ge-, back, re- ; **gepük**, reply ; **gekipön**, to keep back.

Be- is said to strengthen the meaning of the radical ; it frequently means to cause or confer the thing expressed by the radical.

Da- denotes the completion of an action or the attainment of an object.

SUFFIXES.

Some suffixes are formed by cutting off the beginnings of nouns.

From **mul**, month, -ul as a termination for the names of months. There are two sets of names for the months: one derived from the numerals, the other from the Roman names,—

January,	balul or yanul.	July,	velul or yulul.
February,	telul or febul.	August,	jölul or gustul.
March,	kilul or mǎzul.	September,	zülul or setul.
April,	folul or apul.	October,	balsul or otul.
May,	lulul or mayul.	November,	babul or novul.
June,	mälul or yunul.	December,	batul or dekul.

From **län**, country, **-än** as a termination for names of countries or states.

Cinän, China. **Bayän**, Bavaria. **Lusän**, Russia.

From **düp**, hour, **-üp** as a termination for a portion of time.

Tidüp, a lesson (teaching time).

Kiüp ? when ? at what time ?

Patüp, the present tense.

Yelüp, the course of a year.

From **top**, place,

(1) **-op**, for the divisions of the earth.

Yulop, Europe.

Silop, Asia.

Fikop, Africa.

Melop, America.

Talop, Australia.

(2) **-öp**, for a place.

Kiöp ? where ?

Malädöp, a hospital.

The following endings have no meaning, except in composition:

-el, **-er** ; one who does, a person.

Mekel, a maker, from **mekön**, to make.

Datuvel, discoverer, from **datuv**, discovering.

Tidel, teacher.

This ending occurs very frequently. It denotes also an inhabitant of a country.

Melopel, an American.

Nelijel, Englishman.

Deutel, a German.

Flentel, Frenchman.

-al and **-an** also refer to persons. **Al** implies dignity or superiority.

-ef is a collection of persons ; **-em**, of things.

-en is an establishment for a trade (**-ery**).

-af, names of animals ; **-it**, of birds ; **-in**, of substances.

-ip, diseases ; **-öm**, apparatus ; **-av**, sciences.

-äl, **-am**, **-öf**, abstract nouns ; **äl**, character ; **-am**, action ;

-öf, quality, or state.

-il, diminutiv ; **-et**, **-kin**, **-ling** ; **domil**, a little house ;

ganil, gosling.

The following illustration shows the various gradations of diminutiv and augmentativ words in Volapük :

luzifil,	wretched little town,
emazifil,	little hamlet,
zifil,	little town,
luzif,	wretched town,
emazif,	village,
zif,	town,
lulezif,	big ugly city,
lezif,	city,
glezif,	important city or capital.
lulezif,	miserable great city,
leglezif,	metropolis.

The endings **-ik**, **-el**, **-am**, are the most common, and almost every radical may assume them. In our vocabulary we frequently give the radical only or one of these derivatives, leaving the others to be inferred.

From any radical denoting a quality may be formed, by adding **ik**, an adjectiv attributing that quality, as **gud**, goodness, **gudik**, good ; **jap**, sharpness, **japik**, sharp. Thus dropping *ness* is equivalent to adding **ik**, or *vice versa*. In this case we usually give the adjectiv only, leaving the student to drop the **ik** and add the *ness*, or we give the noun only, leaving him to drop the *ness* and add the **ik**.

Every root has, or may have, an adjectiv form in **ik**, but there is not always a corresponding English adjectiv. Many adjectives are entirely lacking in English. We have no such word, for example, as "to-daily," and we use the possessiv, "to-day's newspaper;" but in Volapük, „**gased adelik**." We have "golden" derived from "gold," but have no adjectiv derived from "iron." But in Volapük „**golüdik**, **lelik**, **silefik**," are regularly formed from „**goldüd**, **lel**, **silef**," and in translating from English we must be careful to distinguish ; in phrases like "silver watch," treating "silver" as an adjectiv ; „**glok silefik**." Whole phrases are also rendered by an adjectiv in **ik** or an adverb in **iko** ; the adjectiv being used if the phrase qualifies a noun, the adverb, if it qualifies a verb.

Many words are used both as nouns and as verbs in Volapük and in English. Thus we speak of *a name* and *to*

neme, *nem* and *nemön* ; a *reward* and *to reward*, *mese*d and *mese*dön. In this case we add the syllable -ön as an indication that the same words are used as nouns and as verbs. But if -ön or -ik be enclosed in parenthesis we mean that a slight but obvious change is made in passing from one English part of speech to another.

Any verb may form a noun in *am*, which expresses the *action* of the verb, like our words in *-tion* ; for example, *plepalön*, to prepare, *plepalam*, preparation.

Almost any verb may form a noun in *el*, which expresses the *doer* of the action, as *plepalel*, a preparer ; *studön*, to study, *studel*, a student.

EXAMPLE OF DERIVATION.

(From Kerckhoff's Complete Course.)

Pük, language, speech ; **pükik**, linguistic, pertaining to language ; **pükatidel**, language teacher ; **pükapök**, defect of speech ; **pükön**, to speak ; **pükönabid**, **pükönamod**, manner of speech ; **motapük**, mother tongue ; **volapük**, universal language.

Pükat, oration ; **pükatil**, little speech ; [**pükatel**, orator ;] **telapükat**, dialogue.

Pükav, philology ; **pükavik**, philological.

Püked, saying ; **pükedik**, sententious ; **pükedavöd**, proverb ; **pükedavödik**, proverbial ; **valapüked**, motto.

Pükel, orator, speaker ; **pükelik**, oratorical ; **möppükel**, polyglot, speaker of many languages.

Püköf, eloquence ; **püköfik**, eloquent ; **püköfav**, rhetoric ; **püköfavik**, rhetorical.

Pükot, talk ; **pükotik**, talkativ ; **okopükot**, soliloquy.

Bepük, discussion ; **bepükön**, to discuss.

Bipük, preface.

Gepük, answer ; **gepükön**, to answer.

Lepük, assertion, affirmation ; **lepükön**, to assert, to affirm.

Lenpük, address ; **lenpükön**, to address.

Libapük, acquittal ; **libapükön**, to acquit ("speak free").

Lupük, chatter ; **lupükön**, to chatter ; **lupükem**, gossip ;
lupükot, gossip (that which is said) ; **lupüklam**, stammer-
 ing ; **lupüklön**, to stammer.

Mipük, mis-speaking, slip of the tongue ; **mipükön**, to mis-
 speak.

Nepük, silence ; **nepükik**, silent ; **nepükön**, to keep still.

Sepük, pronunciation ; **sepükik**, pronounceable ; **sepükad**,
 pronouncement (rendering of decision) ; **sepükam**, act of
 pronouncing ; **sepükön**, to pronounce.

Tapük, contradiction ; **tapükik**, contradictory ; **tapükön**,
 to contradict.

EXERCISE 28.

VOTAMS FA LASAM VALEMİK TELID.

In jölul yela 1887 lasam valemik volapükelas äzitom in München, zif Deuta. Lasam at ämekom votamis anik in noms volapüka, e zesüdos sevön votamis at, dat kanon lilädön bukis pepüböl büf tum lasama. Buk obsik pepenomr segun noms nulik pestaböls fa lasam. Ab in penäds vönik onoeton :

1. Das äbinoms foms tel tonaba h, e e h, müedik e düfik ; nu labobs fomi te bal, h.

2. Das äbinom fom plütik, „ons,“ pla „ol,“ kel fom (ons) no sibinom nu.

3. Das nems lönik päpenoms segun ton, fonetigo ; nu paipenoms segun lotogaf länas keles lönoms.

4. Das vökäds ä, ö, ü älaboms fomis patik, nen pünils.

5. Das ji- as bisilab älabom fetanamali (-).

6. Das ,ji-‘ ämalom sotimo jimateli dunela e no jiduneli it ; e das ,of,‘ pla ,ji,‘ ämalom jiduneli. a.s., ji-tidel, vöno, jimatel tidela ; of-tidel, vom kel tidof, jitidel.

PARABLE ; translated by Schleyer.

ABRAHAM E BÄLEDAN.

Abraham äsiedom vöno len yan teneda oma, valädöl (segun kösöm omik) foginelis al lotadön omis. Ädalogom bäledani blegöl oki su staf e kömöi al omi. Bäled e töbs ifenoms omi.

Abraham älasumom omi fieno; äbegom omi siadönok, ävatükom futis omia, ed äblinom flukis e vati flifik. Ab logöl das bäledan äfidom ed ädlinom nes sagön pleki, äsäkom ome kikod no äleplekom Godi süla. Bäledan ägepükom das äleplekom te Fili e das no äsevom godi votik.

Abraham äzunom sovemo demü gesag at das äjokom bäledani mofü tened.

Ven at igolom, God ävokom Abrahami ed äsäkom ome kiöp foginel äbinom. Ägesagom: „ejokob omi mofü tened, bi no leplekom oli.“ God äsagom täno ome: „esufob omi du yels tum do änestimom obi; ed ol no-li äkanol sufön omi du neit bal ven no ätupom oli?“

Na Abraham ililom vödis at, ägevokom bäledani, älinkipom omi lotado ed ägivom ome tidamis sapik.

Dunolöd id also e pomecedol fa God Abrahami.

MODEL OF TRANSLATION,

AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

I give an analysis of the above parable, taking it sentence by sentence, and showing how a person, ignorant of the words, would go to work and ascertain the meaning by the aid of the vocabulary.

Persons familiar with other languages, and hence accustomed to translation, may obtain a general idea of the structure of Volaptük by following this analysis even before they have at all studied the grammar.

Beginning with the first sentence, we look for the verb. When we come to äsiedom, we know it to be a verb because it has a tense-vowel ä as a prefix (of the series a, ä, e, i, o, u), and a person-ending om (of the series -ob, -ol, -om, -of, -os, -on). As om means *he*, we know that the verb is in the third

person singular ; as *ā* means "imperfect tense" we know that "he" *did* something. *What* he did is to be found out by removing the prefix and the ending which leaves the root *sied*. Looking in the vocabulary we find that *sied*, as a noun, means a *seat*, and the verb *siedōn*, to sit. Therefore *āsiedom* must express, of someone, "he sat."—Who sat? As „*Abraham*“ precedes the verb and is in the *kimfal*, it answers the question, „*Kim āsiedom?*“ "Who sat?" *Āsiedom* alone would have meant "he sat," but we omit the "he" in English when the subject is expressed; therefore,

Abraham āsiedom = Abraham sat.

When the *kimfal* and the verb are known, the rest of the sentence must fall into place to modify these. *Vōno* is, judging by the ending *o*, an adverb, and as it follows *āsiedom* it probably is used to modify that verb. Looking in the vocabulary we find it means, "once, formerly." "Once," that is, not as distinguished from "twice," but "once upon a time." We now have, in the English order,

Abraham āsiedom vōno = Abraham once sat.

As *len* does not show by its form what part of speech it is we must look it up, and we find it to be a preposition meaning "at." The word following it, *yan*, we find to be a noun ; as it is in the *kimfal* (not ending in a vowel) and follows the preposition, it is evident that *len yan* meant either "at a door" or "at the door;" which of these it will be cannot yet be determined.

Immediately after *yan* is a word *teneda*. From its ending in *a* we know that it is in the *kimafal*, and answers the question "whose?" "whose door?" As *tened* means tent, „*yan teneda*“ must mean "tent's door," or rather "door of tent," for we seldom use 's in English except in speaking of living things.

Len yan teneda = at door of tent.

In English we should conventionally expand this into one of the following forms :

at the door of the tent ;
 at the door of a tent ;
 at a door of the tent ;
 at a door of a tent.

But these articles do not add anything whatever to the meaning. If an artist were to paint four pictures of Abraham,

- (1) sitting at *the* door of *the* tent,
- (2) sitting at *the* door of *a* tent,
- (3) sitting at *a* door of *the* tent,
- (4) sitting at *a* door of *a* tent,

all four views would be alike, and each would be precisely the same as if he had received the briefer description, "at door of tent," or "at tent door."

„Oma“ is another kimafal, and as it immediately follows *teneda* it must answer the question "whose tent?" Its root, *om*, we recognise as meaning he; therefore *oma* means "his" and refers to *teneda*. So that we now have the full meaning of the first clause: "Abraham once sat at the door of his tent."

The next word *valädöl* must be a participle as it ends in *-öl*, which is like our "-ing." *Valäd* we find in the vocabulary to mean awaiting; *valädön*, to wait for, to await, to attend. Therefore *valädöl* must mean either "waiting for," "awaiting," or "attending."

Now he who awaits or attends must await something or some one; that is, *valädön* is the kind of verb which is called transitive; it may have an object. This object must be in the kimifal; that is, must end in *i* or *is*. Looking further along we find such a word, *foginelis*. The *s* tells us it is plural. The *i* that it is in the objectiv or kimifal. This leaves us *foginel*. The ending *el* refers to a person, and often corresponds to *er* in English. We find *fogin* to mean "a foreign country," for which there is no one word in English. *Foginel* means a foreigner, stranger, one from a distant country.

The words „*valädöl foginelis*“ mean "awaiting strangers." The three words *segun kösöm omik*, as they come just after *valädöl*, must modify or explain its meaning. *Segun* is found to be a preposition meaning "according to," and *kösöm*, a noun in the kimfal, "custom;" „*segun kösöm*“ must be "according to custom." The ending *-ik* tells us that *omik* is an adjective; as adjectives always follow the words they qualify, it must describe *kösöm*. We know that „*om*“ is "he," and that „*-ik*“ is "pertaining to;"

„omik“ is „his.“ This is another form, equivalent to *orna* ; when the possessor is one of the pronouns *ob, ol, om, of, os, on*, it may be put in either the adjectiv form or the *kimafal* ; may end either in *ik* or in *a*.

Segun kōsōm omik = according to his custom.

Valādōl, segun kōsōm omik, } = { awaiting strangers, ac-
foginelis cording to his custom.

We cannot in English place the phrase “according to his custom” where it naturally belongs. The reason for this is that we have no separate form for the objectiv, and therefore feel a necessity for placing it as close as possible to the verb so that it may be felt as the object. “Awaiting, according to his custom, strangers,” would sound awkward.

Al lotadōn omis. The ending *-ōn* indicates the infinitiv, and we have seen that *al* before the infinitiv gives it the meaning “in order to ;” altho’ “in order” need not be expressed. If we look up *lotad* we find that it means hospitality ; but we have in English no verb “to hospitate.” We are obliged to use some such phrase as “to give hospitality to,” “to receive hospitably.” *Omis* is the same word „*orn*“ which we have already met several times. This time it is in the *kimifal*, plural, like *foginelis*, which, in fact, it replaces.

Al lotadōn omis = to offer them hospitality.

This completes the first sentence.

We begin the second by searching as before for a verb, which we may expect to find marked by its tense-vowel at the beginning and its person-ending. We have not far to seek, as *ādalogram* has the marks. We see at once that (as in *āsiedom*) the framework is *he did* something. *Dalogōn* is to perceive, hence *ādalogram* is *he perceived*. The subject not being expressed the *he* must stand in its stead.

Dalog-ōn is not a simple word. *Da* is a prefix, and *log* is the real root. *Log*, as a noun, means eye ; *log-ōn*, the verb, is to see. *Da*, as a prefix, denotes the completion of an action or the attainment of the object sought.

Ädalogom, being a transitive verb, should have an object, in the *kimisal*, of course. We readily find this object in the next word **bäledani**. This we find to mean "old-man;" but even if **bäledan** were omitted from the vocabulary we could discover its meaning from the root **bäled**, age, and the ending **an** (an echo of **man**), which is applied to persons.

Ädalogom bäledani = he perceived an old man.

Blegöl is recognised as a participle qualifying **bäledani**, which it follows. **Blegön** is found to mean to bend. **Oki** is the reflexive pronoun **ok**, -self in the *kimisal*. Therefore **blegöl oki** is bending himself. It might be expressed in one word, **blegölok**. **Su staf** is readily found to mean on a staff. Taking the phrase together we may translate it "leaning on a staff." **E**, and. **Kömöl** is another participle, from **kömön**, to come. **Al omi**, to him; **omi** is in the *kimisal* because **al** denotes motion toward him. This is not indispensable, for **al om** would express the same idea. **Al**, of itself, conveys the idea of direction; so that there is not the same useful distinction as between *in* and *into*.

In the next sentence, seeking first the verb, we recognise it in *ifenoms* by the personal ending **oms**, they, and the tense-prefix **i**. I we find in the series **a, ä, e, i, o, u** (present, imperfect, perfect, *superfect*, future, future perfect); its English equivalent is "had;" **oms** is third person, plural, they; therefore we have only to look for the meaning of **fen** to know what "they had" done. **Fen** being to weary, *ifenoms* must be they had wearied. We now look back for the subject which must be plural. **Töbs** has the plural-sign and is in the *kimisal*.

Töbs ifenoms = troubles had wearied.

But we cannot positively decide upon this until we examine the words which precede **töbs**, for according to the rules of position the subject must be at the beginning of the sentence. Much depends upon the particle **e**, for if this is a preposition, **töbs**, tho' in the *kimisal*, cannot be the subject. **E** proves, however, to be the conjunction *and*, and **bäled**, the noun, age. **Bäled e töbs**, age and troubles, form a compound subject to *ifenoms*. The object **omi** is at once recognised by its ending.

Bäled e töbs ifenoms omi. } = { age and troubles had
weariéd him.

The ending *omi* is masculine, but is used here where in English we should expect the neuter. *It*, as well as *he*, is represented by *omi*.

The next sentence presents nothing of difficulty ; subject, verb (in the third person, singular, imperfect), object, adverb. *Fleno*, in a friendly manner, requires four words in English because we do not say friendly-ly. *Fleniko* would have about the same meaning ; the adverb may be formed from the adjectiv or directly from the noun.

Abraham ālasumom omi fleno. } = { Abraham received him in
a friendly manner.

ābegom omi is familiar. *Siadōnok*: *ok* is the reflexiv ending, meaning myself, yourself, himself, etc., as the case may be ; *-ōn* is the infinitiv-ending already mentioned ; *siadōn* is to seat. *Siedōn*, to sit, is intransitiv ; *siadōn*, to seat, is transitive. *Siadōnok* is here translated to seat *himself*, on account of *omi*.

ābegom omi siadōnok = requested him to seat himself.

And the next clause presents nothing new :

āvatūkom futis oma = washed his feet.

Ed is the same as *e*, used before a vowel. If *e* were used here there would be no misunderstanding ; and some writers refuse to change *e* into *ed* on the ground that there should be no variation of form where there is no difference in sense. *Flifik* is an adjectiv since it ends in *ik* ; it qualifies *vati*, for it immediately follows that word. In English we say "fresh water," in Volapük the order is "water fresh."

Ed āblinom flukis e vati flifik } = { and brought fruits
and fresh water.

The first verbal form which we find in the next sentence is *logöl*, which we already know to mean "seeing." Das we find to be the conjunction that, therefore the following words, „*bāledan*," etc., must be a subordinate sentence, which we may take up first and translate as if it were standing alone.

Bäledan äfidom ed ädlinom nes sagön pleki.

Proceeding in the usual manner to look for the verb, we find **äfidom**; but we also find the verb **ädlinom** and the conjunction **e** or **ed** connecting them. **E** (or **ed**) like *and* in English, connects two similar words or phrases as two subjects (**bäled e töbs** for example), two predicates, as in this instance, two objects (for example **flukis e vati flifik**), two adverbs, two subordinate sentences. Looking for the roots, **fid** and **dlin**, we find that **äfidom ed ädlinom** means, by itself, he ate and drank. The subject **bäledan** is a word with which we are familiar. On its former occurrence we translated it "an old man," but now, as he has been previously mentioned, we use the article "the"—"the old man ate and drank."

The following clause "**nes sagön pleki**," we may presume to modify the verbs as it follows them. We confirm this by finding that **nes** is a preposition, meaning "without." **Nen** also means without, but **nes** is used before infinitiva. **Nen**, however, would be perfectly understood, and may be used without confusion. After a preposition we use in English the form in **-ing**; **nes sagön** = without saying. The ending **-i** shows that **pleki** is the object of the verb **sagön**. **Nes sagön pleki** = without saying a prayer.

**Ab logöl das bäledan äfidom
ed ädlinom nes sagön** } = { But seeing that the old
pleki— } man ate and drank with-
out saying a prayer—

This participial clause is placed at the beginning of the sentence because it qualifies the subject, which is the **-orn** in **äskom**, he asked. **Orne** is another form of **orn**, the kimefal or indirect object. In English the person of whom anything is asked is put in the objectiv, but in Volapük the thing asked is considered as the direct object; "he asked [to] him." This is indicated in the vocabulary by [**boai eke**]; **säkö** [**boai eke**], to ask any one anything; that is, the thing asked is in the kimifal, and the person asked in the kimefal.

The words following this constitute the question which was asked, in the exact words Abraham would use, except that Abraham would have changed one letter.

Kikod no äleplekol Godi süla ?

äsäkom ome, kikod no äleplekom Godi süla.

Kikod is found to be an interrogativ adverb, "why?" derived from **kod**, cause ;—"what cause?" In the same way are formed, **kiplad**? "what place?" for *where?* and **kitim**? "what time?" for *when?* This being the connecting word, we next take up the sentence in the usual order, beginning with the verb **äleplekom**, which is the same form as **äsledom** and several other verbs given. **Leplekön** is to worship, being derived from **plekön**, to pray, with the *intensiv* prefix **le**. **No** is the negativ particle not ; it is so closely connected with the verb which it modifies, or rather reverses, that it is placed *before* like a prefix rather than *after* as a modifier. **No äleplekom**, he did not worship. What is the object in this sentence? **Godi**, because it ends in **i**. **No äleplekom Godi** = he did not worship God. What is **süla**? A noun in the *kimafal* or "whose" case, answering the question whose? of whom? or of what? God of what? God of heaven. Here we insert in English a "the" before "God," though it would seem more reasonable to say "God of the heaven" than "the God of heaven."

äsäkom ome, kikod no äleplekom Godi süla. } = { He asked him why he did not worship the God of heaven.

In the next sentence it is at once seen that **Bäledan** is the subject and **ägepükom** the verb ; that the old man did something denoted by **gepük**, which is found to mean reply. The old man replied—what? There are two subordinate sentences, each beginning with **das**, that ; these two sentences are connected by **e**, and. We may analyse them separately.

1. **äleplekom te Fili.**

What is the verb? **äleplekom**, he worshiped. What is its subject? **He**, expressed by **om** in the termination. What is its object? **Fili**, because it ends in **i**. **äleplekom Fili** = he worshiped Fire. **Te**, like all words of two letters, is a particle of some kind. It is found to be the adverb *only*. It precedes the word to which it refers.

äleplekom te Fili = he worshiped only Fire (Fire alone).

2. No äševom godi votik.

What is the verb? äševom, he did—something; he knew; no äševom, he did not know. Votik must be an adjectiv from its ending; other, another.

No äševom godi votik } = { he did not know another god;
or, he knew no other god.

The two replies of the old man can now be translated.

We have now had all the cases exemplified in the forms of om.

Om, he; oma, his (of him); ome, to him; omi, him; and we can complete the plural:

Oms, they; omas, their (of them); omes, to them; omis, them.

The next sentence will now be easily understood upon ascertaining the meanings of the separate words.

The phrase „Ven at igolom,” although it comes first, really modifies ävokom. The reason for placing it out of the usual order is to place it in the order of *time*, as will be seen. Ven is a conjunction, “when.” What is the verb? Igolom, and it is in the pluperfect tense, third person, singular, masculine; “he had —,” is the English formula. Golön, to go; therefore igolom = he had gone. What is the subject? At means *this*, and refers to bälledan, understood. In English it is not customary to use *this* without its noun (when masculine), hence we say “the latter.”

Ven at igolom = when the latter had gone or was gone.

Observe that “was gone” is not a passiv, altho’ it looks like one. The auxilliary “am” does not always denote the passiv voice, and the meaning must be followed, not the sound.

„God ävokom Abrahami” will be understood upon finding the meaning of vokön, to call; ed äsäkom ome, this is all familiar. Kiöp is the connecting word, an interrogativ adverb, where?

ägesagom, he answered; this is a synonym of ägeptükom. Both are formed by prefixing the syllable ge-, which means

back, re-; to re-say, to re-speak. The exact words of Abraham's reply are given, in quotation marks. What is the verb? **ejokob**; it is in the perfect tense and first person, singular; "I have" done something. "I have thrust." What is the subject? **Ob**, I; in the termination of the verb. What is the object? **Omi**, him; ending in *i*. **Mofü** is a preposition; any word ending in *ü* is a preposition. **Mofü tened**, outside of the tent. **Bi**, because, is a conjunction introducing the subordinate sentence „no leplekom oli," which should now be analysed. What is its verb? **Leplemekom**, present tense, third person, singular, masculine; tells what *he does* or with no what *he does not*. **No leplekom**, he does not worship. What is the object? **Oli** (ob-ol-om-of-os-on), thee.

ägesagom: „ejokob omi } = { He answered: "I have thrust
mofü tened, bi no } him outside the tent because
leplekom oli." he does not worship thee."

God **äsagom täno ome**, God said then to him; or, God then said to him.

Esufob omi du yels tum.

What is the verb? **Esufob**, perfect tense, first person, singular; tells what *I have* done. — I have endured. What is the object? **Omi**, him. **Du**, is a preposition, during. **Yels** is the plural of *yel*, a year. The numeral **tum** is placed after its noun.

Esufob omi du yels tum } = { I have endured him for a
 hundred years.

Do is a conjunction, connecting the clause **änestimom obi** with the main sentence, as above.

Do änestimom obi = 'Though he contemned me.

In the clause beginning with „ed ol" the particle **-li**, as well as the interrogation point, shows that a question is asked. First translate the clause as if an assertion, disregarding **-li**, then change it to a question.

What is the verb? **äkanol**, imperfect, second person, singular, Thou couldst. What is the subject? **Ol**, expressed separately as well as in the termination, making it more emphatic.

Ed ol no-li ākanol sufōn omi, and couldst not *thou*
du neit bal, endure him,
ven no ātupom oli ? during one night,
when he did not
trouble thee ?

In the next sentence, **Na** is the conjunction, and the clause introduced by it is placed at the first of the sentence for the same reason as the clause, **Ven at igolom**.—**Vödis at**, these words ; **at** is here an adjectiv pronoun.—There are, in this sentence not two, but three, clauses connected by **ed** ; they begin with the verbs **ägevokom**, **älinkipom** and **ägivom**. The last of these clauses „**ägivom orne tidamis sapik**“ has two objects : **tidamis**, the direct object or **kimisal**, and **orne**, the indirect object or **kimefal**. The order would be more strictly logical and regular if **orne** were placed last. This, however, creates no difficulty in understanding.

Dunolöd id also.

What is the verb ? Dunolöd. It is imperativ because it ends in öd ; it is second person, singular, shown by ol ; the absence of prefix shows it to be present tense. The root dun means to do ; therefore its translation is, do thou ! or simply, do ! The other words are merely adverbs.

Dunolöd id also ! = do thou also thus !

Pomesedol fa God Abraham.

The verb is **pomesedol**. **P** shows it to be passiv ; **n** shows it to be future ; **po**=shall be —ed ; **ol**, shows it to be second person, singular, thou shalt be —ed. **Mesed**, is reward ; **pomesedol**, thou shalt be rewarded.

These sentences have introduced all the cases, both numbers, all the persons, all the tenses, except the future-perfect, both voices, and the reflexiv, interrogativ, imperativ, infinitiv, and participial forma. Almost all the rules of inflexion and construction have been exemplified.

The following, then, is an outline of the usual course to be followed in translating a sentence :

1. What is the VERB, or predicate? It is recognised by its having a *person-ending*, which will be one of the syllables ob, ol, om, of, oa, on. If there be more than one verb found disregard all subordinate clauses, connected by conjunctions, and seek the principal verb.

2. What is the tense? What is the person, the number, the gender? These are determined by the syllables at the beginning and end, and from them may be formed a skeleton or framework, which is completed by finding and inserting the meaning of the radical.

3. What is the SUBJECT? Perhaps it is implied in the person-ending and not otherwise expressed. If it be expressed it must be in the kimfal. Then read these two words together as the foundation of the sentence : subject, verb.

4. Is there an OBJECT? If so it must be in the kimfal ; and you now have : kimfal, verb, kimfal.

5. Is there a more remote or INDIRECT OBJECT? If so it is in the kimefal, and completes the four principal parts :
Kimfal.....VERB.....kimfal.....kimefal.....

Each of these four principal words may be followed by determinants, words or phrases limiting or modifying its meaning, and these are last taken up and translated.

S P O D A M .

1.

NEW YORK, 1887, batul 18id.

Söle *Schloyer* in *Konstanz* :

O söl löfik !

Vipöl vedön bonedel Volapükableda Zenodik,
sedob ole in pened at tlati plo maks tel e fenigs mäls, suämi
boneda yelsik, e begob das opotol bledi al ladet pepenöl diso.

Dünan olik divodikün,

John Smith,
365 Fifth Avenue.

2.

CHICAGO, 1887, mälul 20id.

Söles *Müller und Schultze* in Berlin :

O söls pelestimöl !

Pened at polovegivom oles fa flen obsik
e bonedel söl *Adolphus Snodgrass* kel ovisitom Yulop kodü
saun e keli kanobs komedön as man pekulivik e digik lotada
keli klödobs das olofols ome.

Danöl biseo plo flenöf, bliboba,

Dünans olsik divodikün,

Brown & Jones.

3.

PARIS, telul 15id, 1887.

Söles *Soloff e K°.*, spulals,
in *Kostroma*:

Söls :

Penunob fa *S. Alexandroff*, spodel olsik in zif at, das nedols konodeli sevöl, plä jäfs patik tedadoma olsik, magavi e volapüki.

Labeledob sevis pevipöl e sikodo dālob obe lofön oles dūnis obik plo cāl vagik.

Ss. *Gaudin e Langlois* in zif obsik lä kels binob pecālöl, sis yels mödumik, okanom s givön oles ntūnis valik kelis odesidols tefū ob. Lemāno fūsefob olis das osteifob melidön konfidi keli ugivols obe.

Valadöl gepüki gönik olsik, blibob.

D. O.

Gutrin.

4.

[Blufapened xama al getön dipedi as Spodal Volapükik de Volapükaklub Flentik, 1887.]

PARIS, lulul 22id, 1887.

Söle *Nicolescu* in *Jussi*:

Potob ole atosö cānapenedis tel suköl :

Fr. 5000, mālul balid su Stihl e K°.

— 2500, velul balselulid su Vladescu.

Suam : Fr. 7500, su zif olik.

Noelolös geti omas e kadolös omis klödattl kal obik. Falo pel panevilom, begob oli plotetön te cānapenedi su Vladescu.

Nunob oli otūpo das ecānapenedob adelo su ol :

Fr. 6000 bñdū *Diamandi* mul bal sis dāt.

Noetolös cānapenedi obik e lasumolös omi gudiko.

Dūnar, olik divodikūn,

Fould.

5.

Boston, 1887, babul 15id.

Labobs stimi nunõn oles das eleblimobs in zif at fabludi sobas, labõl fiami, JAMES ROBINSON AND COMPANY. Begobs olis noetõn disopenãdis kopanalas e bestimõn obis lesuno ko boneds olik, kelas põmetobs befulami kuladik.

*James Robinson,
Peter Wilkins.*

6.

[Blulapened xamas flentik, 1886.]

ODESSA, kilul 6id, 1886.

Sõles *Lacour e Burdel*, vinatedals,

Bordeaux:

Sedolsõs obe dub medam Sõlas *Charlier e K^o*, sedans in zif olsik, segun stips kõsõmik tedadoma olsik, sotis difik de vins e ligš kels sukoms :

Saint Julien, yel 1878, . . flads 300.

Graves, vietik, yel 1855. . otos 150.

I've. Cligunt, . . . flads lafik 200.

Chartreuse, likõf balid, . liãts 50.

Abinobõv vemo kotenik if åkanob-la getõn bonedi obik bõfõ fin mula at.

Besãkolsõs Sõli *Melnikoff* in Marseilles, flen e kolãnan obik. dõ klõdat keli tedadom obik melidom ; sõl at egivom obe võladalisedi olsik e ekomedom levemo vinis olsik.

Spelõl das sek jãfa at balid okodom suno bonedamis nulik, blibob

dũnan olsik divodikũn,

Gruzentseff.

L I L Ä D A M .

1.

BISIEDAL GARFIELD.

Dun balid sõla Garfield, bisiedal de Tats pehalõl posfinam cälama oma as bisiedal Pübliga legletik et, äbinom kidõn moti e jimateli omik len stunam e betikālam de cifals gletik e pop nenumlik läna et, kels äbinoms plisenik põtü zäl et.

Kikod edunom atosi? Ibo mote oma edebom sibini, nulüdi e dadukami, kels eblinoms ome diniti mayedikün fatalāna omik; ed in jimatel oma ituvom jikopaneli fiedik, divodik, sägik e stimik in lefulõn debis jimatelik e domik!

O net läbik! Ol labedõl regalis aistimõl ed aistimõl tugi e fetanis samtlilik!

Joseph Holden (nelijel).

2.

K O N .

Läd nelijik, polõl dogi smalik in lams ofik, lüodof äi valādasäl stejena de Lyon.

Pecälel sembal leloda stopom ofi e sagom:

„Läd, no kanol bekipün dogi olik ko ol.“

„Desidob bekipün omi ko ob.“

„Atos binos nemögik. Dogs binoms papolõl delidü tävels e paninkikõl in lelodavab patik.“

„No oninkikol obiki!“

„Oninkikob olik i: sesum nonik sbinom.“

„ Osiadob omi in tävasak obik. “
 „ Atos binos nemõgik. “
 „ Esiadob egelo omi in sak obik in Nelij. “
 „ In Flent, mutol konfidõn dogi olik pecäleles leloda e
 pelõn poli. “
 „ No opelob. Lütovob dogi ole. “
 „ Bentõno, Läd. “

Läd mltrof setis anik zunik e givof dogi pecälele. At
 sumom nimi ab gegivom omi soviko, zenodõ smils hõsetik
 tävelas. Dog päfulom ko stol !

Guigues (flentel).

3.

NAPOLEONA POKAGLOK.

Napoleon äbinom son lavogela Bonaparte baonik ab no
 liegik. Nag ilefulom studis omik su jul militik in Paris,
 päcälom as liõtan kånemik. In tim ot älemom oke, de seniga
 pespalõl, pokagloki silefik, cintõfadi badik e nedelidik, kel
 äskanom omi levemo in viga balid. Ven mon ädefom liõtane
 põfik, kelos ofen äzitos, äpanom gloki oma.

In balmil jõltum sol päsevokom as limep flentik. Id as
 lelimep, kel rigetom divis valik yulopik, äipolom pokagloki
 baledatik. In pug de Marengo, Napoleon äsõkom dõke de
 Montebello, kel ästadom lä om, dõp kimid äbinos. „ Poka-
 glok oba takom denu, “ sovom Napoleon smtõlõl, ed äjonom
 su citi : „ Luglok vetik et eikopanom obi su lifaveg oba ; sikod
 oiledivob omi. “ Vo päikonsefom in samõl Napoleonas as ineb
 kostik len fatasked legletik.

Äkopanom Napoleoni balid al Elba ed al St. Helena, e ven
 ädeilom in balmil jõltum telsebal ägelõtõm gloki sone oma
 balsebal-yelik kel äbilibom in Schönbrunn nilõ Wien, ledom
 omika fatela Franz I de Lõstakin.

Pos kela deil ägekõmom al famtli ; e ven Napoleon kilid pävikodom lä Sedan, äpolom pokagloki bäledatik ; kopanom omi al Chislehurst ; kilna sukom Napoleone votik al läni foginik. Jilimep Eugénie, jiviudel limepa flentik lätik äkonsefom pokagloki plo son ofa Louis, as pul penemöl „ Lulu. “ Napoleon solid ädeilom nog yunik, fagik de fatän omik lä foetäbs Fikopa sulüdik.

Id om äpolom gloki ; ab jonels äjonoms suno düpi lätik oma. Fun omik pätuvom peseklotöl. Bo polom eiti nu Zulu sembal as deki su blöt blonik oma. Ko Napoleon lätik pokaglok päpölvodom.

Vomtl de Keiser (jinedänel).

4.

JOHANN MARTIN SCHLEYER.

Pämotom in Oberlauda, in Badän, e labom nu lifayelis lulsemäl. Estudom pükis plu ka luls. Äpölbom balidna in yel 1879 volapükiki omik, kel nu pasevom e pagebom su vol lölik.



Mödikna iblūfon datikōn pūki valemik u bevūnetik, e blūfs et pämekoms fa mens sapik ed estudik ; ab blūfam nonik pilasumom in gebi plāgik.

Datikel döla at legletik emelidom läsevami e danöfi menada valik, ab lifom nu in Konstanz de bäledamon smalik pagetöl as pädel glūga romik katolik. No-li binos blig e gälod volapūkeles yufōn omi ?

VOCABULARY.

Volapük words are printed in heavy type.

Words which have the same spelling and the same meaning, both in Volapük and in English, are printed in *ITALIC CAPITALS*.

Words of the same meaning which happen to be next each other in the alphabetical arrangement are bracketed {

Many derivatives, formed by adding syllables, are placed under the radical, and abbreviated by dropping the radical. *See remarks on page 46.*

When an English word is defined by several Volapük words the distinction between these must be found by looking them up in succession.

a	agreeable
a, by ; a tel, by twos ; a del, per day.	adherent, züpel.
ab, but (<i>conjunction</i>).	adieu, adyö.
to be able, kanön.	adjectiv, ladyek.
about, dö, za.	admonition, monedam.
abundance, bundan.	to advance, födön.
academy, kadem.	advantage, bizug.
to accept, lasumön.	advice, konsäl.
to accompany, kopanön.	adyö ! adieu !
according to, segun.	affair, din.
to accuse, kusadön.	Africa, Fikop.
acid, züd.	African, fikopik, fikopel.
act, dun[am].	after, na, po, pos.
to act, dunön.	again, denu.
adelo, to-day.	against, ta.
address, ladet,-ön, lenpük,-ön.	age, bäled.
	agreeable, plidik.

agreement	68	ataflano
<p>agreement, balam. ai, constantly, habitually. aim, seil. . ir, lut. ai, to. alik, every. alim, every one. alive, lifik. all, valik. almanac, kaled. almost, ti. along, ve. alphabet, lafab. already, ya. also, so, thus. also, i. alteration, vot (-ön), votam. although, do. America, Melop, (-ik, -el). among, bevü. amount, suäm. and, e. angel, lanel. angle, gul. angry, zunik. animal, nim. anik, some. to announce, nunön. to annul, nosön. another, votik. ans, some [people]. answer, gesag, gepük.</p>		<p>to answer, gesagön, gepükön. ape, lep. apod, apple. to appear, jinön. appetite, pötīt. apple, apod. appropriate, pötik. { April, folul, { apul. arbitrary, vülik. arch, bob. archbishop, lebijop. arithmetic, kalav. arm, lam. army, milit. around, zi. article, laltüg. artillery, känem. as, as, in the capacity of. as, as, äs. to ascend, xänön. ascent, xän. to be ashamed, jemön. Asia, Silop. to ask, säkön. ass, cuk. assembly, lasam. assistance, yüf. to assure, fösöfön. to be astonished, stunön. at, this, this one. at, len. ataflano, on this side.</p>

to attach, yümön.
 to attend, senitön.
 attention, senit.
 August, jölul.
 Australia, Talop.
 Austria, Löstakin.
 author, lautel.
 authority, riget.
 Autumn, flukatim.
 avarice, monäl.
 avaricious, monälik.
 to avoid, vitön.
 to await, valädön.
 ayelo, this year.
 ädelo, yesterday.
 äl, towards.
 äs, as, similarly to.
 ba, perhaps.
 bachelor, nepematel.
 back, bäk.
 { bad,
 badik.
 bafö ! bravo !
 bafom, uniformity.
 bag, sak.
 { to bake,
 bakön.
 bal, one, 1.
 -ad, union.
 -am, agreement.
 -ik, simple.
 -ön, to unite.
 balib, beard.
 balid, first.
 balna, once.

bals, ten.
 balsid, tenth.
 balul, January.
 balüdel, Sunday.
 bam, bench.
 ban, bath.
 bank, leböb.
 baon, nobility (of birth).
 -el, nobleman,
 baron.
 bap, lowness.
 barrel, tub.
 bath, ban.
 battle, pug.
 bäk, back.
 bälat, pasture.
 bäled, age, old age.
 -an, old man.
 -ik, old.
 -at, antiquity.
 -atik, antiquated.
 to be, binön.
 beard, balib.
 beat, happiness.
 -ik, happy.
 beautiful, jönik.
 beauty, jön.
 to become, vedön.
 BED.
 bee, bien.
 beer, bil.
 before, bifü, bufü, büfö.
 beforehand, biseo.
 befulön, to fill (an order).
 to beg, lubegön.

beg, request.
 begin, beginning.
 -ön, to begin.
 to begin, beginön.
 beginning, begin.
 behind, po.
 behold ! ekö !
 bei, by, passing.
 beit, bite, -ön.
 bekip, keeping.
 -ön, to keep.
 bekön, to beseech.
 bel, mountain.
 Belgium, Beljän.
 belief, klöd.
 to believe, klödön.
 Beljän, Belgium. *Beljän*
 bell, glök.
 to belong, lönön [eke].
 ben, grace. *beneath:dis*
 bench, bam.
 to bend, blegön.
 benovip, congratulation.
 to beseech, bekön.
 beside, nebü.
 besides, plä.
 betikälam, enthusiasm.
 between, bevü.
 bevü, between, among.
 bevünetik, international.
 { Bib,
 Bible.
 bid, kind, sort.
 biedik, bitter.

bien, bee.
 bifü, before (in place).
 bigik, thick.
 bijop, bishop.
 bijut, jewel.
 bil, beer.
 bill of exchange,
 cänapened.
 bim, tree.
 binön, to be.
 bird, böd.
 biseo, beforehand.
 bishop, bijop.
 bisiedal, president (of
 Republic).
 bisiedel, president (of a
 Society).
 bisilab, prefix (fore-
 syllable).
 bit, process.
 bite, beit.
 bitterness, bied.
 bizug, advantage.
 -am, preference.
 -ön, to prefer.
 black, blägik.
 { blam, -ön,
 blame.
 blä- (prefix), black-.
 blägik, black.
 ble- (prefix), short-.
 bled, leaf (of tree or paper).
 blefik, short, brief.
 blegön, to bend.
 bleinik, blind.

blekõn, to break.
 bletimo, a short time ago.
 blibõn, to remain.
 blig, duty.
 -ik, obligatory.
 blim, equipment.
 blind, bleinik.
 blinõn, to bring.
 blod, brother.
 -ät, fraternity.
 -ik, fraternal.
 blonik, brown.
 blood, blud.
 blöf, proof.
 blöt, breast.
 blud, blood.
 blue, yulibik.
 bluf, test.
 blüf, trial.
 blünõn, to deliver, supply.
 bo, doubtless.
 boad, wood.
 boat, bot.
 bob, bow, arch.
 bod, bread.
 bodily, kopik.
 body, kop.
 bofik, both.
 bog, box.
 bolit, politics.
 -el, politician.
 bom, bone.
 bond, fetan.
 bone, bom.

boned, order, subscription.
 -õn, to order, sub-
 scribe.
 book, buk.
 boot, but.
 bos, something.
 bot, boat.
 both, bofik.
 bottle, flad.
 bov, dish.
 box, bog.
 boy, pul.
 böd, bird.
 bölad, burden.
 böset, noise.
 bötel, waiter.
 bravo ! bafö !
 bread, bod.
 to break, blekõn.
 breast, blöt.
 bridge, pon.
 brief, blefik.
 brilliance, nid (-ik).
 brilliancy, klat.
 to bring, blinõn.
 { brokel,
 { broker.
 brother, blod.
 brown, blonik.
 bufü, before (in precedence)
 to build, bumõn.
 buk, book.
 bumõn, to build.
 bun, leap.
 -õn, to leap.

bundan	72	chemistry
<p> bundan, abundance. burden, bölad. bureau, бүр. to burn, filedön. business, jäf. but, ab, sod. but, boot. butter, mileg. button, gnob. büd, command, order, -ön. büfü, before (in time). bük, impression. -ön, to print. -el, printer. bür, bureau, office. by, a, bei, fa, dub. by means of, dub. cal, office (function). -el, an official, functionary. -ik, official (adjective). calculation, kalam. calendar, kaled. to call, vokön. to call back, gevokön. can, merchandise. I can, kanob. Canada, Kanadän. candor, känd. capable, fägik. capital, katäd. captain, katan. card, kad. care, käl, kud. carriage, vab. </p>		<p> to carry, polön. case, fal. cash, käd. castle, kased. cat, kat. to catch, fanön. Catholic, katolik. cause, kod. cäd, distinction, eminence. cäl, employment, situation. -am, appointment, inauguration into office. cän, exchange (of money). -apened, bill of exchange. cedön, to consider, deem. cek, check (draft). cellar, kav. cem, room. cen, change, variation, ön. cent, sentab. central, zenodik. centre, zenod. century, yeltum. chair, stul. champagne, jamänavin. change, cen. to change, cenön. chance, fäd. character, kalad. cheap, nedelidik. cheese, fömad. check, cek. chemist, kiemavel. chemistry, kiemav. </p>

cherished, divik.
 chess, cög.
 chestnut, kätan.
 chief, cif.
 child, cil.
 China, Cinän.
 chivalry, montiäl.
 Christian, krit, kritik.
 church, glüg.
 cif, chief, director.
 cigar, zigad.
 cil, child.
 cin, machine.
 Cinän, China.
 cinüfad, mechanism.
 cipher, züf.
 circuit, züm.
 cit, deception, -ön.
 civilization, kuliv.
 class, klad.
 clerk, konodel.
 climate, klüm.
 clock, glok.
 to close, jötön.
 cloth, klöf.
 clothes, klots.
 club, klub.
 coarse, globik.
 coat, gun.
 coffee, kaf.
 cog, joke.
 coin, kön.
 cold, kalod.
 to collect, konletön.

collection, konlet.
 colony, kolun.
 color, köl.
 column, kolüm.
 combat, komip.
 to come, kömön.
 command, büd.
 commerce, ted.
 common, tugedik.
 company, kopanöm.
 compassion, kelied.
 to compose, lautön.
 to compel, mütön.
 complaint, plon.
 complete, lefulnik.
 compliment, plim, ön.
 complimentary, plimik.
 to concentrate,
 kezenodön.
 concerning, dö.
 condition, stip.
 conduct, kodöt.
 to confess, koefön.
 confession, koef.
 confidence, konfid.
 confusion, kofud.
 conflagration, filed.
 congratulation, benovip.
 Congress, kongef.
 connection, fetan.
 conscience, konsien.
 consequence, klud, sek.
 to consider, cedön.
 consideration, konsid.

consolation, **tłod.**
 consul, **konsal.**
 to consume, **kösumön.**
 contented, **kotenik.**
 contentment, **koten.**
 contents, **nin.**
 continuation, **fov.**
 to continue, **fovön.**
 to convalesce, **saunön.**
 conversation, **musam.**
 to convince, **suadön.**
 cook, **kukel.**
 to cook, **kukön.**
 copper, **koped.**
 copy, **samad, depenäd.**
 cordial, **ladlik.**
 corner, **gul.**
 corpse, **fun.**
 to correct, **menodön.**
 correction, **menod,**
 menodam.
 to correspond, **spodön.**
 correspondence, **arod,**
 spodam.
 costly, **delidik.**
 to count, **numön.**
 counting-room, **konod.**
 cotton, **kotin.**
 country, **laned, län.**
 courage, **lanim.**
 cousin, **kösel.**
 cover, **teg, -ön.**
 cow, **kun.**
 coward, **temipel.**

cöd, justice.
 -el, judge.
 -ön, to judge.
cög, chess.
cötif, responsibility.
 cradle, **kled.**
 to create, **jafön.**
 creation, **jaf, jafam.**
 credit, **klödat.**
 crime, **klim.**
 critic, **krütel.**
 criticism, **krüt.**
 crown, **klon.**
 cuk, **ass.**
 culture, **kuliv.**
 cun, **fast, abstinence from**
 food.
 cup, **köp.**
 a curiosity, **makab.**
 custom, **kösöm.**
 to cut, **kötön.**
 cün, **chin.**
da, through (literally).
dabal, singleness.
daduk, education (-ön).
dagik, dark, obscure.
dalogön, to perceive.
dalön, to dare.
DAM.
 damage, **däm.**
 damat, **drama.**
 dan, **thanks.**
 -ön [cke], to thank.
 dance, **danüd.**
 danger, **pölig.**

danüd, dance.
 to dare, **dalön**.
 dark, **dagik**.
das, that conjunction.
dat, that, in order that.
 date, **dät**, -ön.
datuv, invention.
 day, **del**.
däl, permission.
 -ön, to permit.
dām, damage.
dät, date, ön.
de, from.
 deaf, **sud**.
 dear, **delidik**, **löfik**.
 death, **deil**.
deb, debt.
 -ön, to owe.
 -ik, due.
 debt, **deb**.
 deceit, **cit**.
 to deceive, **citön**.
 December, **batul**
 (**balsetelul**).
 to decline, **deklinön**.
 decoration, **dek**.
dedil, portion, department.
 deep, **dibik**.
def, lack, deficiency.
 defect, **döf**.
 deficiency, **def**.
 definit, **fūmik**.
degol, departure.
deil, death.
 -ön, to die.

dek, decoration.
dekal, deduction.
deklinön, to decline
 (grammatically).
dekul = **batul**.
del, day.
 delay, **fezog**.
delägön, to depend.
 delicate, **zadik**.
delidik, dear, costly.
 to deliver, **blünön**.
demag, portrait.
demal, emblem.
 { **deman**, -ön.
 { demand.
dem[ü], on account of,
 by reason of.
den, sword.
deno, nevertheless, still.
denu, again.
depad, dispatch.
 departure, **degol**.
depenād, copy, transcript.
depenön, to copy, to
 transcribe.
 to depend, **delägön**.
 depth, **dib**.
 derivation, **licin**.
desän, design (intention).
 to deserve, **melidön**.
desid, desire, -ön.
 design, **desän**, **desin**.
desin, design (premedita-
 tion).
 desire, **desid**.

despair	76	dokel
despair, dev.		discount, rabat, dekal.
destination, diseinam.		disease, maläd.
det, right (hand).		disein, intention, purpose.
{ detail, retail.		dish, bov.
{ detül.		dishonor, nestum, -ön.
Deut, Germany.		disisilifön, to slide down.
-ik, German.		disopen, signature.
dev, despair.		-ön, to subscribe.
devoted, divodik.		dispatch, depad.
devotion, divod.		distin, distinction (between things).
dib, depth.		-ön, to distinguish.
-ik, deep.		distinction, cäd, distin.
dictionary, vödabuk.		disturbance, tup (-ön).
to die, deilön.		div, treasure.
dif, difference.		-ik, cherished, esteemed.
-ik, different.		divod, devotion.
difference, dif.		-ik, devoted.
difficult, fikulik.		dlan, shove, press, -ön.
difficulty, fikul.		dled, fear, -ön.
diffusion, pakam.		dlefön, to hit.
dig, worthiness, -ik.		dlemön, to tremble.
dignity, dinit.		dlen, tear.
dik, dictation.		-ön, to weep.
dikod, quarrel.		dlim, dream, -ön.
dil, part.		dlin, drink, -ön.
dilek, administration.		do, though.
-el, director.		to do, dunön.
din, thing, affair.		doab, dollar, \$.
-amaf, proportion.		dob, duplicity.
dinit, dignity.		-ik, false.
{ diped,		doctor, dokel.
{ diploma.		doer, dunel.
to direct one's self, lüodön.		DOG.
director, cif, dilekel.		dokel, doctor.
dis, beneath.		

dol, pain.
 dollar, doab.
 dom, house.
 donation, legiv.
 door, yan.
 dot, doubt, -ön.
 dot, pünil.
 doubt, dot, -ön.
 down, dis.
 dö, of, about, concerning.
 döbik, wrong, incorrect.
 dödel = lulüdel.
 döf, fault, defect.
 dök, duck.
 döl, idea.
 draft, flat.
 drama, damat.
 to draw, zugön.
 dream, dlim, -ön.
 drink, dlin, -ön.
 { drol,
 drollery.
 drop, tof.
 du, during, while.
 dub, through, by means of.
 dugön, to guide, direct.
 duin, efficiency.
 -ön, to effect, perform
 duke, dük.
 dukiel, guide-book.
 dukön, to guide, lead.
 dul, duration.
 -ik, durable.
 -ön, to last.
 dumb, muedik.

dun, act.
 -ön, to do, act.
 -el, doer.
 dut, industry, application.
 -ik, industrious.
 duplicity, dob.
 durable, dulik.
 duration, dul.
 during, du.
 dustod, industry.
 -ik, industrial.
 duty, blig.
 „duzukön,“ to flash
 through.
 düfik, hard.
 dük, duke.
 dülin, steel.
 dünan, servant.
 dünön, to serve.
 düp, hour.
 düv, appraisal.
 to dwell, lödön.
 e, and. *each:alik*
 ear, lil.
 earth, tal.
 ease, nefikul.
 east, lefüd.
 easy, nefikulik.
 to eat, fiddön.
 eb, ebo, just, exactly.
 edelo, day before yesterday.
 edition, segivam.
 editor, redakel.
 to educate, dadukön.
 educated, estudik.

education, **daduk[am]**.
 effeminate, **luvomik**.
 egelo, always.
 egg, **nög**.
 eight, **jöl**.
 either, **uf**.
 ek, somebody, someone.
 ekö! behold!
 ekusi! see there!
 to elect, **välön, sevälön**.
 electricity, **lektin**.
 elephant, **nelfan**.
 emblem, **demal**.
 emperor, **limep**.
 to employ, **cälön**.
 employee, **pecälel**.
 empty, **vagik**.
 end, **fin**.
 endeavor, **steif, -ön**.
 to endure, **sufön**.
 England, **Nelij (-el, -ik)**.
 to engrave, **gavön**.
 to enjoy, **juitön**.
 enough, **sätik**.
 enthusiasm, **betikälam**.
 envelope, **köv**.
 equal, **leigik**.
 equality, **leig**.
 equipment, **blim**.
 equity, **git**.
 to erect, **leblimön**.
 to establish, **stabön**.
 esteem, **stüm**.
 esteemed, **divik**.

estudik, educated.
 et, that (demonstrativ).
 eternity, **tenal**.
 Europe, **Yulop**.
 European, **yulopik, yulopel**.
 evelo, ever.
 even, **sägo**.
 evening, **vendel**.
 ever, **evelo**.
 every, **alik**.
 every one, **alim**.
 examination, **xam (-ön)**.
 example, **sam**.
 except, **sesumü**.
 exception, **sesum**.
 exchange, **cän, tök, -ön**.
 to excuse, **sekusadön**.
 exercise, **pläg**.
 to exist, **sibinön**.
 existence, **sibin**.
 expenditure, **segiv**.
 to explain, **seplänön**.
 explanation, **seplän**.
 cyc, **log**.
 fa, by (agent).
 { **fab**,
 { **fable**.
fablöd, manufactory.
 fact, **jen**.
 fad, thread.
 fag, remoteness.
 -ik, far, distant.

fairy, feof.
 faithful, fiedik.
 fal, fall, case.
 -ön, to fall.
 -o, in case.
 fall, fal.
 to fall, falön.
 false, dobik.
 { fam,
 { fame.
 { family,
 { famül.
 fancy, fän.
 fanön, to catch.
 far, fagik.
 to fast, cunön.
 to fasten, yümön.
 fat, father.
 fat, pin, pinik, pien,
 pienik.
 fate, fät.
 fatel, grandfather.
 father, fat.
 to fatigue, fenön.
 fault, döf, pök.
 favor, gön, -ön.
 fäd, chance, accident.
 fägik, capable.
 fälo, further, any more.
 fälön, to overturn, cause to
 fall.
 fän, fancy.
 fät, fate.
 fe, indced.
 fear, dled, -ön.

feb, trade, profession.
 February, telul.
 febul = telul.
 { fed,
 { federation, league.
 to feel, senön.
 fesik, serious.
 fein, fineness, -ik.
 feit, fight, -ön.
 fek, affection.
 fel, field.
 fellow-worker, kevobel.
 feminin, jilik.
 fenig, one-hundredth of a
 mark, pfennig.
 fenön, to weary, fatigue.
 feof, fairy.
 fertile, fetik.
 festival, zäl.
 festun, wreath.
 fet, fertility.
 fetan, bond, connexion.
 -amal, hyphen.
 lever, fif.
 few, nemödik.
 fezog, delay.
 fiam, firm-name.
 fib, weakness, -ik.
 fid, food.
 -ön, to eat.
 fiedik, faithful.
 field, fel, feil.
 sien, interest (on money).
 fif, sever.
 fifth, lulid ; †, luldil.

fikul	80	fol
<p>fikul, difficulty, -ik. fil, fire. filed, fire, conflagration, burning (of an house). fight, feit, -ön. Fikop, Africa, -ik. filedön, to burn. to fill (an order), befulön. fimik, firm. fin, end. -ik, final. final, finik. { finan finance. finap, toe. to find, tuvön. fine, feinik. fineness, fein. { fined, finger. fire, fil, filed. firm, fimik, fiam. first, balid. { fish, fit. five, lul. flad, bottle. { flam, -ön, flame. flan, side, page. flapön, to strike. to flash through, „duzükön.“ { flattery, flät.</p>	<p>to flee, fugön. flekön, to turn. flen, friend. -ik, -ly. -üg, friendship. Flent, France. -el, Frenchman. -ik, French. -apük, French [lan- guage]. flesh, mid. flidel = mälüdel. flifik, fresh. flight, flit. flit, flight. -ön, to fly. -ad, wing. flock, jep. flol, flower. -atim, spring [time]. { flon, florin. flotön, to freeze (transitiv). flour, meil. flower, flol. fluk, fruit. -atim, autumn. flul, floor. flum, river. flun, influence, -ön. to fly, flitön. foetäbs, savages. foetik, wild. fogin, foreign country. -el, foreigner. fok, fork. fol, four.</p>	

foldil, fourth, $\frac{1}{4}$, quarter.
 to follow, sukön.
 form, form, -ön.
 fo 1, spring (of water).
 fonetig, phonetics.
 food, fid, zib.
 fool, fop.
 foot, fut.
 fop, fool.
 for, plo, pla, demü, du.
 force, näm.
 foreign, foginik.
 foreigner, foginel.
 forest, fot.
 to forget, fögetön.
 to forgive, fögivön.
 forgiveness, fögiv.
 fork, fok.
 form, fom, ön.
 fortunate, läbik.
 fot, forest, woods.
 four, fol.
 fourth, $\frac{1}{4}$, foldil.
 fov, continuation.
 -ön, to continue.
 -ik, immediate.
 -iko, immediately,
 "right away."
 föd, furthering, advancing,
 -ön.
 föget, oblivion.
 -ön, to forget.
 fögiv, forgiveness (-ön).
 fömad, cheese.
 fön, stove.

fösefön, to assure.
 { fran,
 franc.
 France, Flent.
 fraternity, blodät.
 to freeze, flotön.
 French, flentik.
 the French language,
 flentapük.
 Frenchman, flentel.
 frequent, ofenik.
 fresh, flifik.
 friend, flen.
 friendly, flenik.
 friendship, flenüg.
 fright, tlep.
 to frighten, tlepön.
 FROG.
 from, de.
 frugal, spälük.
 fruit, fluk.
 fugin, flee.
 { full,
 fulik.
 fun, corpse.
 -ön, to kill.
 furniture, möbs.
 further, fälo.
 fut, foot.
 future (adjective), füdik.
 { future (noun),
 füden.
 füdik, future, coming.
 fümik, definit.
 ga, indeed.

gad	82	glow
<p>gad, garden. -el, gardener. galön, to watch. gan, goose. garden, gad. gardener, gadel. garment, klot. gas, gasin. gased, newspaper. gasin, gas. gav, engraving (the art). gäl, joy. -od, pleasure. -önok, to rejoice. geb, use, -ön. gedik, gray. geil, hight. -ik, high. gel, organ (musical). gelüt, inheritance. gen, gender. genal, general (officer). gender, gen. general, valemik, genal. generous, givik. { genial, a man of genius. gentle, molik. gepük, reply, -ön. German, deutik, deutel. Germany, Deut. gesag, answer, -ön. gesture, vineg. get, reception. -ön, to receive.</p>		<p>getapenäd, receipt, voucher. gevokön, to call back. git, right, equity. gift, giv. giv, gift. -ik, generous. -ön [bosi eke], to give. to give, givön [bosi eke]. glad, ice. glamat, grammar. glass, glät, glätik. glatik, gratuitous. glät, glass. -ik, [made of] glass. gle- ^{prefix} great. gleinön, to grind. gleip, grasp, -ön. glen, grain. glet, greatness. -ik, great. glezif, capital city. glid, greeting. -ön, to greet, to salute. glif, grief. to glitter, nidön. globe, glöp. globik, coarse. glof, vegetable substance. -ön, to grow. glok, clock, or watch, time- piece. glol, glory. gloom, glum. glory, glol. glow, glut.</p>

glök, bell.
 glöp, globe.
 glum, gloom.
 glun, ground.
 glup, group.
 glut, glow, -ön.
 glüg, church.
 glünik, green.
 gnob, button.
 to go, golön.
 to go out, segolön.
GOD.
 gold, golüd.
 golden, golüdik.
 golön, to go.
 golüd, gold.
 gonön, to run.
 good, gudik.
 good fortune, läb.
 goodness, gud.
 goose, gan.
GOSPEL.
 gov, government.
 -ön, to govern.
 to govern, govön.
 government, gov.
 gö, even.
 gödel, morning.
 gön, favor, -ön.
 grace, ben, venud.
 grade, slep.
 gradual, pianik.
 grain, glen.
 grammar, glamat.

grandfather, fatel.
 grasp, gleip, -ön.
 grass, yeb.
 gratuitous, glatik.
 gray, gedik.
 great, gletik.
 greatness, glet.
 green, glünik.
 to greet, glidön.
 greeting, glid.
 grief, glif.
 to grind, gleinön.
 ground, glun.
 group, glup.
 to grow, glosön.
 guarantee, spon.
 gud, goodness.
 -ik, good.
 to guess, rätön.
 guest, lot.
 gug, throat.
 guide, dukel.
 to guide, dugön, dukön.
 guitar, züt.
 gun, coat.
 gun, gün.
 gustul = jölul.
 gut, taste.
 gymnad, gymnasium, college.
 gün, gun.
 gymnasium (college),
 gymnad.
 hair, hel.
 half, laf, teldil.

hand, nam.
 handkerchief, nudod.
 to hang, lägön, lagön.
 hap, harp.
 happiness, beat, läb.
 happy, beatik.
 hard, düfik.
 harp, hap.
 haste, spid.
 to hasten, spidön.
 hat, hāt.
 hate, het.
 to hate, hetön.
 haughty, pleidik.
 to have, labön.
 hāt, hat.
 he, om.
 health, saun.
 healthful, saunlik.
 healthy, saunik.
 head, kap.
 heap, kum.
 to hear, lilön.
 heart, lad.
 heat, hit.
 heaven, sil, sül.
 hel, hair.
 help, yuf, -ön.
 here, is.
 hero, jamep.
 herself, of it.
 to hesitate, zogön.
 het, hate, -ön.
 to hide, sävön.

high, geilük.
 hight, geil.
 himself, om it.
 hit, heat.
 -ik, hot.
 to hit, dlefön.
 hitherto, jünü.
 hog, hole.
 hog, avin.
 to hold, kipön.
 hole, hog.
 Holland, Nedän.
 home, lom.
 hon, horn.
 honor, lestim.
 honor, stim, -ön.
 hook, nug.
 hope, spel, -ön.
 horn, hon.
 horse, jeval.
 hospitality, lotad.
 host, lotel.
 hot, hitik.
 hotel, loted.
 hour, düp.
 house, dom.
 how ? liko ? lio- ?
 huit, oy:ter.
 huk, ha: dle.
 human, menik.
 humanity, menad.
 hundred, tum.
 hunger, pötüt.
 to hunt, yagön.

husband	85	jilik
husband, matel.		intellect, kapäl.
hyphen, fetanamal.		interest, nited, fien.
i, also (id).		international, bevünetik.
I, ob.		interruption, rop (-ön).
ibo, for (because).		invention, datuv.
ice, glad.		iror, lel.
idea, döl.		island, nisul.
<i>IF.</i>		it, -self.
ill, malädik.		it, om, os.
illness, maläd.		Italian, tälel, tälik.
image, mag.		Italy, Täl.
immediate, fovik.		jad, shadow.
immediately, foviko.		jaf, creation.
immorality, nedeilöf.		-ön, to create.
impression, бүк.		jäl, shell.
<i>IN.</i>		jalep, severity.
is, here.		jamänavin, champagne.
inclination, klien.		jamep, hero.
inclination, slop.		January, balul.
to incline, slopön.		jap, sharpness.
inconceivable, nesuemik.		-ik, sharp.
indeed, vo.		jäf, business.
Indian, nidian.		jedön, to throw.
influence, flun.		jek, terror.
industrial, dustodik.		jel, shelter, protection, -ön.
industrious, dutik.		jem, shame.
industry, dut, dustod.		-ön, to be ashamed.
to inform nünön.		jemad, scheme, plan.
to inherit gelütön.		jep, flock.
iniquity, negit.		jen, fact.
instead, pla.		jeval, horse.
institution, stit.		Jew, yudel.
instruction, tid, -am.		jewel, bijut.
instrument, stum.		Jewish, yudik.
		jilik, feminin.

jim, scissors, shears.

jin, appearance.

-ön, to appear.

jip, sheep.

jireg, queen.

jitidel [female] teacher.

jok, thrust.

-ör, to thrust.

joke, cog.

jol, shore.

jonön, to show, point.

jonels, hands of a watch.

journey, täv.

joy, gäl, yof.

jöl, eight.

jönik, beautiful.

jötön, to close, conclude.

judge, cödel.

to judge, cödön.

jueg, sugar.

juit, enjoyment.

juk, shoe.

jul, school.

-el, scholar.

July, velul.

June, mälul.

just, eb.

justice, cöd.

jutön, to shoot.

jü, till.

jüf, cipher, cryptogram.

jünu, till now, hitherto.

ka, than.

kad, card.

kadem, academy.

-äl, academician.

kaf, coffee.

kal, account.

-av, arithmetic.

-ön, to calculate.

kalad, character.

kaled, calendar.

kalod, cold.

kan, art.

Kanadän, Canada.

kanit, song.

-ön, to sing.

kanob, I can, I am able.

kanön, to be able.

kap, head.

-äl, intellect.

-älön, to understand.

kased, castle.

kat, cat.

katäd, capital (investment).

katan, captain.

katolik, catholic.

kautö ! look out ! be careful.

kav, cellar.

kazet, accent.

käd, cash, -ön.

käl, care.

känem, artillery.

känüd, candor.

kätan, chestnut.

ked, row, rank.

to keep, bekipön.
 kel, who, which.
 kelied, compassion.
 keolön, to address a person
 by the pronoun ol (in-
 stead of the ceremonial
 forms formerly used).
 ket, chain.
 kevobel, fellow-worker.
 key, kik.
 kezenodön, to concen-
 trate.
 kid, kiss, -ön.
 kiemav, chemistry.
 -el, chemist.
 kif? who? (feminine).
 kik, key.
 -ön, to shut.
 kiss, kid.
 kikod? why?
 kil, three.
 kildil, third, $\frac{1}{3}$.
 to kill, funön.
 kim? who?
 -id? what, in numeri-
 cal order?
 -ik? what kind of?
 kinfal, kinfafal, kimefal,
 kimifal, names of the
 cases.
 kin, boldness.
 kinän, kingdom or empire,
 realm.
 kind, bid.
 king, reg.
 kiom? which? which one?

klöp? where?
 kiplad? where?
 -i? whither?
 kipön, to hold.
 kis? what?
 kitchen, kuk.
 kiüp? when?
 klad, class.
 klat, brilliancy, distinction,
 -ik.
 klän, secret.
 kled, cradle.
 klig, war.
 klil, clear.
 klim, crime.
 klin, cleanness.
 klon, crown.
 klop, crop.
 klot, garment.
 klöd, belief.
 -ön, to believe.
 -at, credit.
 klöf, cloth.
 klub, society, club.
 klud, consequence, conclu-
 sion.
 kluf, nail.
 klüm, climate.
 knife, neif.
 knight, montiel.
 knot, anob.
 to know, nolön.
 to know, sevön.
 knowledge, nol.
 ko, with.

kod, cause.
kodem, condemnation.
kodöt, conduct.
koef, confession, -ön.
kof, ridicule.
kofud, confusion.
kolun, colony.
kolüm, column.
komed, recommendation.
 -ön, to recommend.
komip, combat.
komit, order, commission.
komplig, complication.
kon, story, tale.
konfid, confidence.
konlet, collection, -ön.
konod, counting-room.
 -el, clerk.
konsal, consul.
konsäl, advice.
konsefön, to preserve.
konsid, consideration.
konsien, conscience.
konzed, concert.
kop, body.
 -ik, bodily.
kopan, act of accompany-
 ing.
 -al, companion,
 member.
 -el, partner.
 -öm, company (mer-
 cantile).
koped, copper.
kosiad, combination.
kostön, to cost.

koten, contentment, -ik.
kotin, cotton.
kö, where.
köd, sculpture.
ködutön, to hire.
ködütön, to let for hire.
köl, color.
kömön, to come.
kön, coin.
köp, cup.
kösöm, custom.
kösel, cousin.
kösumön, to consume.
kötön, to cut.
köv, envelope.
krit, [a] christian.
krüt, criticism.
 -el, critic.
kud, care (of the sick), -ön,
 -ik.
kuk, kitchen.
 -el, cook.
 -ön, to cook.
kulad, precision.
kuliv, civilization, culture.
kum, heap.
kun, cow.
kusad, accusation.
kü, when.
kü- prefix, cubic.
küb, cube.
labedön, to possess.
labön, to have.
lad, heart.
 -lik, cordial.

ladet, address (of letter),
 -ön.
 ladyek, adjectiv.
 lack, def.
 lady, läd.
 laf, half.
 lafab, alphabet.
 lafik, half.
 lagön, to hang (intransitiv).
 lain, wool.
 { lak,
 { lake.
 lakif, share of stock, bond.
 laltüg, article (in period-
 ical).
 lam, arm.
 lamb, liäm.
 lan, soul.
 land, län.
 laned, country (not town).
 -ik, rural.
 lanel, angel.
 language, pük.
 lanim, courage.
 lapin, robbery.
 -ön, to rob.
 lasam, Assembly, Conven-
 tion, Congress.
 last, lätik.
 to last, dulön.
 lasum, reception.
 -ön, to receive (a per-
 son).
 latik, late, tardy.
 laugh, smil.

late, latik.
 laundry, viötöp.
 laut, authorship.
 -el, author.
 -ön, to compose.
 lavogel, advocate, attorney.
 law, lon.
 lawyer, lavogel.
 to lay, seitön.
 lazy, nedutik.
 läb, happiness, good fir-
 tune.
 -ik, fortunate.
 läd, lady.
 lägön, to hang [anything].
 län, land (not water), coun-
 try (one's own).
 läsev, approval.
 lätik, last.
 leaf, bled.
 leak, voad.
 leap, bun, -ön.
 to learn, lenadön.
 leather, skit.
 to leave, lüvön.
 lebijop, archbishop.
 leblimön, to establish,
 erect.
 leböb, bank.
 ledik, red.
 left, nedet.
 leful, perfection.
 -ik, perfect.
 -nik, complete.
 lefüd, east.

leg, authenticity.
legiv, present, gift.
legudik, very good.
leig, equality.
 -ik, equal.
leil, mile.
leit, lightness (not heavy),
 -ik.
lektin, electricity.
lel, iron.
 -od, railroad.
lelit, lightning.
lem, [a] purchase.
 -ön, to buy.
 -acem, store, shop.
lemän, remainder.
lemuf, shake.
len, at.
lenad, learning.
 -ön, to learn.
length, loned.
leno, not at all, no indeed.
lenpük, address (speech).
leod, order, arrangement.
 -ik, orderly.
lep, ape.
leplekön, to worship.
lesevam, recognition.
lesi, yes certainly.
leson, prince.
lesson, tidüp.
lestim, honor.
letön, to let.
letter, tonab, pened.
leül, oil.

levemo, very much indeed.
lezif, city.
li ? indicates a question.
liab, linen.
liäm, lamb.
liän, line (of poetry), verse.
liät, litre.
lib, liberty, freedom.
 -ik, free.
liberty, lib.
licin, derivation.
to lie, seistön.
lieb, vine.
lied, pain.
lieg, riches, wealth.
 -ik, rich, wealthy.
lielön, to listen.
lien, line (from one point to
 another).
lieutenant, liötan.
liev, hare.
lif, life.
 -ik, alive.
 -ön, to live.
life, lif.
to lift, tovön.
lig, liquor.
light ^{noun}, lit.
light (not heavy), leitik.
lightning, lelit.
liko ? how ?
liköf, quality.
lil, ear.
 -ön, to hear.
lilädön, to read.

{ lim,
 limb, member.
 limep, emperor.
 lin, ring.
 line, lien.
 lined, interior.
 lineg, tongue.
 lincn, liab.
 linkip = lotel.
 lio- ? how?
 liötan, lieutenant.
 LIP.
 liquor, lig.
 lisäl, reason.
 { lised,
 list.
 to listen, lielön.
 lit, light (illumination).
 { literat,
 literature.
 litre, liät.
 to live, lifön.
 livik, loose.
 living, lifik.
 lo, in front of.
 load, lod.
 lob, praise, -ön.
 lobed, obedience (-ön).
 locality, top.
 lod, load.
 loeg, observation (-ön).
 lof, offer, -ön.
 log, eye.
 -ön, to see.
 logic, tikav.

lok, mirror.
 lol, rose.
 lom, home (native country).
 lon, law.
 loned, length.
 -ik, long.
 long, lonedik.
 look out ! kautö !
 loose, livik.
 lop, opera.
 lord, sölal.
 loss, pölüd.
 lot, guest.
 -ad, hospitality.
 -el, host, entertainer.
 -adön, to receive hospitably.
 -ed, hotel.
 lotogaf, orthography.
 love-, over-.
 love, löf, -ön.
 lovegivön, to hand over,
 to present.
 lovely, löflik.
 lovepolön, to translate.
 { lovik,
 low, inaudible.
 low, bapik.
 lödön, to live, dwell.
 löf, love.
 -ön, to love.
 -ik, dear.
 -lik, lovely.
 lög, leg.
 lölik, whole.
 lömib, rain.

lönik	92	masculin
lönik, own proper.		maeg, illustration.
lönön [eke], to belong.		maf, measure.
lönef, property, peculiarity.		-od, moderation.
lönug, idiom.		mag, image, representation.
löp, top.		{ magif,
Löstakin, Austria.		{ magnificence.
lubegel, beggar.		to mail, potön.
lufat, step-father.		majesty, mayed.
lugiv, loan.		mak, mark (German money).
luib, wheel.		makab, curiosity, wonder
lul, five.		ful thing.
lulak, swamp.		-ik, remarkable.
luldil, fifth, $\frac{1}{5}$.		to make, mekön.
lusanel, quack-doctor.		maläd, sickness, illness.
Lusän, Russia.		-ik, sick, ill.
-el, Russian.		male, manik.
lusölel, tyrant.		malit, market.
lut, air.		man, man (not woman).
luumo, less.		-ik, male, masculin.
luüno, least.		-lik, manly.
luvelat, probability.		man, man, men.
luvomik, effeminate.		manif, openness.
lüdik, rough.		-ön, to open.
lüedik, raw.		-öf, publicity.
lülen, degree.		manly, manlik.
lüod, direction (towards).		manufactory, fablüd.
lүvön, to quit, leave, abandon.		many, mödik.
lүxam, luxury.		marble, mab.
ma, in conformity with.		March, kilul.
mab, marble.		mark (money), mak.
machine, cin.		market, malit.
mad, ripeness.		marriage, mat.
Madam, vom.		to marry, matön.
		masculin, manik.

{ masel,
{ master.

mat, marriage.
-el, husband.
-ön, to marry.
-adit, divorce.

{ material,
{ materik.

matter, stöf.
May, lulul.
mayed, majesty.
mayul = lulul.
māk, stamp, mark.
mākab, celebrity, -ik.
māl, six.
mälüdel, Friday.
māzul = kilul.
me, with, by means of.
means, med.
measure, maf.
meat, mit.
meb, recollection.
med, means.
{ medicin,
{ medin.
{ medit,
{ meditation.
meil, flour.
mekön, to make.
mel, sea.
melak, traffic.
melid, merit.
-ön, to deserve.

{ melod,
{ melody.
Melop, America.

mem, memory.
-ön, to remember.
memory, mem, meb.
men, man (human being).
-ad, humanity.
-ik, human.

menod, correction, -ön.
merchandise, can.
merchant, tedel.
mercy, misal.
merit, melid, -ön.
mesed, reward, -ön.
met, metre (39 inches).

METAL.

metre, met.
mid, flesh.
mid-day, zendel.
middle, zenod.
mied, boundary.
miegik, meek.
miel, honey.
mig, mixture.
migration, tev.
mil, thousand.
milag, wonder.
mileg, butter.
milig, milk.
milit, army.
-öl, military spirit.
-ik, military.
military, militik.
milk, milig.
mill, mül.
min, mineral.
-av, mineralogy.

mind, tikäl.

mineral, min.

{ minut,
minute.

miot, dirt.

mirror, lok.

misalad, mercy.

miser, monälan.

mistake, pök.

Mister, Söl.

mit, meat.

to mix, rnigön.

mob, proposal.

-ön, to propose.

mobin, absence.

{ mod,
mode.

mofü, outside of.

mol, gentleness.

molad, fashion.

mon, money.

-äl, avarice.

-älan, miser.

{ monarchy,
monäk.

monedön, to warn,
admonish.

money, mon.

monitön, to ride on horse-
back.

month, mul.

montiäl, chivalry.

montiel, knight, chevalier.

moon, mun.

morning, gödel.

mostep, progress, -ön.

mot, mother.

-apük, mother-tongue.

mother, mot.

mountain, bel.

mouse, mug.

mouth, mud.

movement, muf.

möb, piece of furniture.

möd, quantity, multitude.

-ik, many, much.

-umik, several.

mögik, possible.

mölod, murder.

mön, wall.

mud, mouth.

muedik, mute, dumb.

muf, movement.

-ön, to move.

mug, mouse.

mul, month.

multitude, möd.

mun, moon.

mundel = telüdel.

murmur, mür.

musam, conversation.

{ music,
musig.

mute, muedik.

mutön, to be compelled.

mutob, I must.

müedik, soft.

mül, mill.

mür, murmur, -ön.

mütön, to compel.

myself, ob it.

na, after conjunction, not preposi-
tion.

nab, narrowness.

nad, needle, pin.

naf, ship.

nag, same as na (before a
vowel).

nail, kluf.

nam, hand.

name, nem, -ön.

narrow, nabik.

nat, nature.

-ik, natural.

nation, net.

national, netik.

natural, natik.

nature, nat.

nägön, to sew.

näm, force, energy.

near, nilik, nilü.

nearness, nil.

nebin, non-existence.

nebü, beside.

necessity, zesüd.

neck, nökeb.

ned, need, -ön.

nedanik, ungrateful.

Nedän, Holland.

nedeilöf, immortality.

nedelidik, cheap.

nedet, left [hand].

nedut, laziness.

need, ned, -ön.

needle, nab.

nef, nephew.

nefikul, ease, facility.

-ik, easy.

neflen, enemy.

negit, wrong.

-ik, wrongful, iniquitous.

to neglect, zögön.

neif, knife.

neit, night.

neither, ni.

nek, nobody.

nelab, privation.

nelfan, elephant.

Nelij, England.

-el, Englishman.

-ik, English.

-apük, English language.

nem, name, -ön.

nemödik, few, not much.

nen, without.

nepematel, bachelor, single man.

nephew, nef.

nepük, silence.

nerve, nev.

nes, without (before infinitive).

nestimön, to contemn.

nesuemik, inconceivable.

net, nation.

-ik, national.

{ neudik,

{ neuter.

nev, nerve.

nevertheless, deno.

nevilön	96	nud
nevilön, to refuse.		nog, yet, as yet.
new, nulik.		nogan, organ.
news, nun.		noise, böset.
newspaper, gased.		nol, science, knowledge.
ni, neither, nor.		-ön, to know.
nid, brilliance.		-ik, scientific.
-ik, brilliant.		nolüd, north.
-ön, to glitter.		nom, rule.
Nidian, Indian.		none, nonik.
nif, snow, -ön.		non-existence, nesibin,
-atim, winter.		nebin.
nig, ink.		nonik, none, no (adjective).
night, neit.		noon, zendel. (nong: report)
nil, nearness, -ik.		nor, ni.
niludam, opinion, meaning.		north, nolüd.
nilü, near (preposition).		nos, nothing.
nim, animal.		-ön, to annul.
nin, contents.		nose, nud.
nine, zül.		not, no.
nisul, island.		{ not,
nited, interest.		{ notice.
-ik, interesting.		to notify, notön.
niver, university.		nothing, nos.
no, not, no.		noun, subat.
no, no, nonik.		nourishment, nulüd.
nob, nobility.		novelty, nul.
-ik, noble.		November, babul
-aston, precious stone.		(balsebalul).
nobility, nob.		novul = babul.
noble, nobik, baonik.		nög, egg.
nobody, nek.		nök, uncle.
noel, witness.		nökeb, neck.
-ön, to testify.		nud, nose.
noetön, to note.		-od, handkerchief.

nul, novelty.

-ik, new.

nulüd, nourishment (-ön).

num, number (how many).

-ön, to count.

number, num, -ön, nüm,

-ön.

nun, news.

-od, report.

-ön, to announce.

nüm, number (No.)

nün, information.

O! oh! (sign of address).

oath, yul.

ob, I.

to obey, lobedön.

obligatory, bligik.

oblivion, föget.

observation, loeg.

occasion, pöt.

October, balsul.

odelo, to-morrow.

of, dö, de.

of, she.

offer, lof, -ön.

ofen, ofen.

-ik, frequent.

ok, one's self.

ol, you (thou).

office, cal.

official (noun) calel;
(adjective) calik.

often, ofen.

oil, leül.

old, bäledik.

old age, bäled.

old man, bäledan.

om, he, it.

on, one, people.

on, su.

on account of, dem(ü).

once, balna, vöno.

one, bal, on.

oned, under (in rank).

only, te, lebalik.

open, manifik.

opera, lop.

opinion, niludam.

opportunity, pöt.

or, u, ud.

order, boned, büd, leod.

to order, bonedön,
büdön.

organ, gel, nogan.

origin, rig.

original, rigik.

orthography, lotogaf.

os, it (not referring to any
noun).

ot, same.

other, votik.

otul = balsul.

otüpo, at the same time.

ought, söt(ön).

ourselves, obs it.

out of, se.

outside of, plö, mofü.

to owe, debön.

own, lönik.

oyster, huit.
 pab, butterfly.
 paf, peacock.
 pag, village.
 page, flan.
 pain, lied, dol.
 painting, pän.
 pair, pal.
 pakam, diffusion (of
 knowledge).
 pal, pair.
 palet, party (faction).
 panön, to pawn.
 paper, pöp.
 part, dil.
 particular, patik.
 partisan, züpel.
 party (sect), palet
 patience, sufäd.
 pap, pope.
 patik, special, particular.
 patüp, pätüp, petüp,
 pitüp, potüp, putüp,
 names of tenses.
 { paud,
 { pause.
 to pawn, panön.
 to pay, pelön.
 pädel, curate, pastor.
 päk, package.
 pän, painting.
 päť, patent.
 peace, püd.
 peacock, paf.

peb, pulse.
 Pebaltata, the United
 States.
 pecälel, employee.
 ped, press.
 pejin, pigeon, dove.
 pelön, to pay.
 PEN:
 -ön, to write.
 -ed, letter, epistle.
 -äd, writing, written-
 matter.
 people, pop, on.
 to perceive, dalogön.
 perfect, lefulnik.
 perfection, leful.
 perhaps, ba.
 permission, дәл.
 to permit, дәлön.
 person, pösod.
 to persuade, suadön.
 pesevik, well-known.
 phonetics, fonetig.
 physician, sanel.
 pianik, gradual.
 pidön, to regret.
 pien, -ik, fat.
 pigeon, pejin.
 pin, fat, -ik.
 pin, nad.
 { pip,
 { pipe.
 pla, instead.
 place, plad, tof.

plad	99	pos
plad, place (in which to put something).		plow, plaud.
plag, practice.		ployeg, project.
plak, experience, -ön.		plö, outside of.
{ plan, plant.		plöpön, to succeed (but the thing "succeeds" to the person, <i>bos plöpos eke</i>).
plat, plane.		plu, more.
plaud, plow.		plum, lead.
play, pled, -ön.		plüt, politeness.
plä, besides.		-ik, polite.
pläg, exercise.		po, after, behind.
plän, explanation.		pocket, pok.
to please, plidön (<i>eke</i>).		poed, poetry.
pleasure, gälod.		-at, poem.
pled, play.		-el, poet.
-ön, to play.		poem, poedat.
pleid, haughtiness.		poet, poedel.
pleit, vanity.		poison, venod.
plek, prayer.		poetry, poed.
-ön, to pray.		point, pün.
plepalön, to prepare.		pok, pocket.
plidön (<i>eke</i>), to please.		pokaglok, watch.
plidik, agreeable.		polen, police.
plim, compliment.		politeness, plüt (-ik).
-ik, complimentary.		politics, bolit.
-ön, to compliment.		politician, bolitel.
plin, prince.		polön, to carry, wear.
plisen, presence.		pon, bridge.
plisip, principle.		poor, pöfik.
plivad, privacy.		pop, people.
plo, for.		pope, pap.
plofed, professor.		portion, dedil.
plon, complaint.		portrait, demag.
plotet, protest.		pos, after (in time).
plovín, province.		

possess	100	protest
to possess, labedön.		to preach, predön.
possible, mögik.		precise, kuladik.
postal, potik.		precision, kulad.
post office, pot.		pred, sermon.
pot, post (-office).		-ön, to preach.
-ön, to post, mail.		to prefer, bizugön.
potato, pötet.		preference, bizugam.
pound (20 shillings), steab.		prefix, bisilab.
pound (weight), paun.		to prepare, plepalön.
power, valüd.		present (gift), legiv.
pöf, poverty.		president, bisiedal,
-ik, poor.		bisiedel.
pöfudik, useful.		press, ped.
pök, fault, mistake.		pretense, simul.
pölig, danger.		to prevent, viatön.
pölivegam, a going astray.		pride, pleid.
pölüd, loss.		prince, lesön, regason.
-ön, to lose.		principle, plisip.
pömet, promise.		to print, bükön.
pön, punishment.		printer, bükel.
pönit, repentance.		private, plivadik.
pöp, paper.		privation, nelab.
pöäod, person.		prize, präm.
pöt, occasion, opportunity.		probable, luvelatik.
-ik, appropriate.		process, bit.
-ü, on the occasion of.		professor, plofed.
pötet, potato.		progress, mostep, -ön.
pötüt, appetite.		project, ployeg.
pötüt, hunger.		promise, pömet, -ön.
pözet, lawsuit.		proof, blöf.
practice, plag.		proposal, mob.
praise, lob, -ön.		to propose, mobön.
to pray, plekön.		to protect, jelön.
prayer, plek.		protest, plotet, -ön.
präm, prize.		

protestan	101	rent
<p> { protestan, { protestant. province, plovín. prudent, visedik. to publish, pübön. publüg, public. pubön, to appear, as a new publication. pug, battle. pul, boy. pun, fist. to punish, pönön. purchase, lem, ön. püblig, republic. pübön, to publish. püd, peace. pük, language. -ön, to speak. <i>(For derivatives, see page 47.)</i> pün, point. -il, dot. quack, lusanel. quality, liköf. quantity, möd. quarrel, dikod, feit. queen, jireg. question, säk. quick, vifik. quickness, vif. rabat, discount. radical, vulik. rage, zun. railroad, lelod. rain, lömib, -ön. rarity, seled. </p>		<p> raw, lüedik. rät, riddle. -ön, to guess. to read, lilädön. reason, lisäl. receipt, getapenäd. to receive, getön. reception, get, lasum. reciprocal, rezipik. recognition, lesevam. recollection, meb. to recommend, komedön. recommendation, komed. red, ledik. redakön, to edit. to refuse, nevilön. reg, king. -al, ruler. -ön, to reign. to regret, pidön. to rejoice, gälönok. rel, religion. relating to, tefü. relation, tef. relativ, tefamik. religion, rel. remainder, lemän. remarkable, makabik. to remember, memön. remoteness, fag. to remain, blibön. to rent from any one, ködütön. to rent to any one, föködütön (ködütön). </p>

to repent, põnitõn.
 reply, gepük, gesag.
 to reply, gepükõn,
 gesagõn.
 report, nunod.
 republic, püblig.
 request, beg.
 to rescue, savõn.
 reticence, seil.
 reticent, seilik.
 { revid,
 { revision.
 revolution, volut.
 reward, mesed.
 rezipik, reciprocal.
 rich, liegik.
 riches, lieg.
 to ride, monitõn.
 riddle, rät.
 ridicule, kof.
 rig, origin.
 -ik, original.
 riget, authority, control.
 right, det, git.
 ring, lin.
 ripe, madik
 river, flum.
 road, veg.
 to rob, lapinõn.
 robbery, lapin.
 Rome, Rom.
 room, cem.
 root, vul.
 rop, interruption.
 -õn, to interrupt.

Rom, Rome.
 rose, lol.
 rouble, ruab.
 rough, lüdik.
 ruab, rouble.
 rule, nom.
 to rule, sõlõn.
 ruler, sõlel.
 to run, gonõn.
 rural, lanedik.
 Russia, Lusän.
 Russian, lusänel, lusänik.
 sab, sand.
 to sacrifice, vitimõn.
 safe, sefik.
 sagit, arrow.
 sagõn[bosi eke], to say, tell.
 sak, bag.
 sal, salt.
 sale, sel.
 salt, sal.
 to salute, glidõn.
 sam, example.
 -ad, copy, specimen.
 same, ot.
 to sanction, zepõn.
 sand, sab.
 sanel, physician.
 sap, wisdom.
 -ik, wise.
 satin, silk.
 saun, health.
 -ik, healthy, well.
 -lik, healthful.
 -õn, to convalesce.

savage, foetäb, foetik.
 savings, späl.
 savings-bank, spälastit.
 savön, to rescue.
 to say, sagön.
 sägo, even.
 säk, question.
 -ön, to ask.
 säl, hall.
 sävön, to hide.
 sätik, sufficient, enough.
 scandal, skan.
 scheme, jemad.
 scholar, julel.
 school, jul.
 science, nol.
 scientific, nolik.
 scissors, jim.
 sculpture, köd.
 se, out of.
 sea, mel.
 search (for), sük, -ön.
 seat, sied.
 to seat, siadön.
 secret, klän, klänik.
 section, sekion.
 sedön, to send, to forward,
 to ship.
 to see, logön.
 see there ! ekusi !
 sefik, safe.
 segiv, expenditure.
 segivam, edition.
 segolön, to go out.

segun, according to.
 seil, reticence.
 -ik, reticent.
 -ön, to keep silent.
 seistön, to lie.
 seitön, to lay.
 sek, consequence, result.
 sekion, section.
 sekusadön, to excuse.
 sel, sale.
 -ön, to sell.
 seled, rarity.
 to sell, selön.
 sem, some.
 sembal, a certain.
 sen, feeling.
 to send, sedön.
 sened, exterior.
 senit, attention.
 -ön, to attend, give
 attention to.
 sense, siäm.
 sentab, cent.
 sentence, set.
 sep, sepulchre, tomb.
 sepet, expression.
 to separate, teilön.
 seplän, explanation.
 -ön, to explain.
 September, zülul.
 sepulchre, sep.
 serious, sefik.
 sermon, pred.
 servant, dūnan.
 to serve, dūnön.

sesum	104	similar
sesum, exception. -ü, excepting.		sick, malädik.
set, sentence.		sickness, maläd.
setopa.n, exposition.		sid, seed.
setul = zülul.		side, flan.
seväl, election.		sied, seat.
seven, vel.		-ön, to sit.
severe, jalepik.		sif, citizen.
sevön, to know, be acquainted with.		to sign, disopenön.
to sew, nägön.		sikod, therefore.
shadow, jad.		sil, sky, heaven.
shake, lemuf, -ön.		silab, syllable.
shame, jem.		silef, silver.
share of stock, lakif.		silence, nepük.
sharpness, jap, -ik.		silk, satin.
she, of.		Silop, Asia.
sheep, jip.		silver, silef.
shell, jal.		simple, balik.
shelter, jel, tegöp.		simul, pretense.
shepherd, jepel.		SIN, -ön.
ship, naf.		since, sis.
shoe, juk.		to sing, kanitön.
to shoot, jutön.		single, dabalik.
shore, jol. shop: lemacan		sir, söl.
short, blefik.		sis, since.
shove, dlan, -ön.		sit, system.
to show, jonön.		to sit, siedön.
to shut, kikön.		six, mäl.
si, yes.		skan, scandal.
siadön, to seat.		skäm, vagrancy.
siäm, sense.		{ skil,
sibin, existence.		{ skill.
-ön, to exist.		SKIN.
		skit, leather.
		sky, sil.
		similar, sümik.

{ **slaf**,
 { slave.
 sleep, **slip**, -ön.
 { **slen**,
 { slenderness.
slep, grade.
slet, slate.
 to slide down, **disislifön**.
slip, sleep, -ön.
slop, inclination.
 -ön, to incline.
 -el, partisan, adherent.
slud, resolution, decision.
sma- prefix, small.
smal, smallness.
 -ik, small.
 small, **smalik**.
 smallness, **smal**.
 { **smel**, -ön,
 { smell.
smil, laugh, -ön.
smile, **smül**, -ön.
 { **smok**, -ön,
 { smoke.
 { smoothness,
 { **smuf** (-ik, -ön).
smül, smile.
snek, snake, serpent.
snob, knot.
snow, **nif**, -ön.
so, also, **so**.
sc, so, thus.
soal, solitude.
 -ik, solitary, alone.
 { **soap**,
 { **sob**.

society, **klub**, **sog**.
sod, hut.
sost, müedik.
sog, society.
 -ik, social.
sol, sun.
 { **solat**,
 { soldier.
sodel = **balüdel**.
 solemn, **zelik**.
 solitary, **soalik**.
 solitude, **soal**.
solutik, loose.
som, such.
 -ik, such (kind of).
 some, **ans**, **anik**.
 somebody, **ek**.
 some one, **ek**.
 something, **bos**.
 sometimes, **sotimo**.
SOA:
 song, **kanit**.
 soon, **suno**.
 { **sort**,
 { **sot**.
sotimo, sometimes.
 soul, **lan**.
 sound, **ton**.
 south, **sulüd**.
soverno, so much, to such
 a degree.
söl, Sir, Mr.
 -al, lord.
 -ön, to rule.
 -el, ruler.

sötön, sötob, I ought.

{ space,
spad.

spat, walk.

-in, walking-stick.

-ön, to walk.

späl, frugality.

-astit, savings-bank.

-ik, frugal.

to speak, pükön.

special, patik.

specimen, samad.

spel, hope, -ön.

spid, haste (-ön).

spinner, spulel.

spirit, tikäl.

spod, correspondence.

-ön, to correspond.

spon, guarantee.

spring, fon, flolatim.

spulel, spinner.

stabön, to establish.

stad, state, situation.

-ön, to be in a certain
state or condition.

{ staf,
staff.

stain, sten.

stamp, postage, māk.

{ to stand,
stanön.

star, stel.

state, stad, tat.

station (railroad) stejen.

staud, restaurant.

to stay, stebön.

steab, pound sterling, £.

to steal, tifön.

steam, stem.

stebön, to stay.

sted, straightness, -ik.

steel, dülin.

steif, endeavor, -ön.

stejen, station, dépôt.

stel, star.

stem, steam.

-abot, steamboat.

-acin, steam-engine.

-anaf, steamship.

sten, stain.

stenüd, strength.

-ik, strong.

step, -ön, advance.

stepfather, lufat.

{ stiff,
stifik.

still, takik, stilik.

stim, honor, -ön.

stip, condition, stipulation.

stit, establishment.

stom, weather.

{ ston,
stone. <store: lemacem

story, kon.

stove, fön.

stool, stulil.

stöf, matter.

straight, stedik.

straightness, sted.

street, süt.

strength, stenüd.

to strike, flapön.
 strong, stenüdik.
 { stud, -ön,
 study, to study.
 stul, chair.
 -il, stool.
 stum, instrument.
 stun, astonishment.
 { stup, stupidity, -ik, -el.
 stupidity.
 stül, style.
 stüm, esteem.
 su, on.
 suadön, to persuade, convince.
 suam, sum, total.
 suäm, amount, price.
 subject, yeg.
 subsat, noun.
 to subscribe for, bonedön.
 subscription, boned.
 to succeed, plöpön (he succeeds, plöpos ome).
 such, som, somik.
 sud, deafness.
 suf, tolerance.
 -äd, patience.
 -ön, to endure, tolerate.
 sugar, jueg.
 sukön, to follow.
 sulüd, south.
 sum, suam, suäm.
 sumön, to take.
 sun, sol.
 Sunday, balüdel.
 suno, soon.

sük, search, -ön.
 süm, similarity.
 süt, street.
 svin, hog.
 swamp, lulak.
 to swear, yulön.
 swift, vifik.
 sword, den.
 ta, against, in opposition to.
 { tab,
 table.
 tabled, branch (department).
 taen, tannery.
 -ön, to tan.
 tailor, teladel.
 to take, sumön.
 take care! kautö!
 to take place, zitön.
 takön, to be quiet, to stop.
 tal, earth.
 { talen,
 talent.
 tan, tie, band.
 tannery, taen.
 Talop, Australia.
 taste, gut.
 tat, state (government).
 Täl, Italy.
 -ik, Italian (adjective).
 -el, Italian (noun).
 täno, then.
 täv, journey.
 -el, traveler.
 te, only.

to teach, **tidön**.
 teacher, **tidel**.
 tear (*teer*), **dlen**.
 teat, theatre.
 ted, commerce.
 -el, merchant.
 -ön, to trade.
 tef, relation.
 -ü, relating to.
 -amik, relativ.
 teg, cover, **-ön**.
 -öp, shelter.
 teilön, to separate.
 tel, two, 2.
 telad, tailor-work.
 -el, tailor.
 -öp, tailor shop.
 teldik, many a.
 { **telegaf**, **-ön**.
 { telegraph.
 { **telefon**,
 { telephone.
 to tell, **sagön**.
 temip, cowardice.
 tempest, **tep**.
 ten, **bals**.
 tenön, to stretch, extend.
 -al, eternity.
 -alo, for ever.
 { **tened**,
 { tent.
 tenth, **balsid**.
 tenüd, temptation.
 tep, tempest.
 terror, **jek**.
 tevön, to wander, migrate.

test, **bluf**.
 to testify, **noelön**.
 than, **ka**.
 to thank, **danön** [eke].
 thanks, **dan**.
 that, **das**, **dat**, **et**, **ut**.
 theatre, **teat**.
 themselves, **oms it**, **ofs it**.
 then, **täno**.
 there, **us**, or untranslatable.
 therefore, **sikod**.
 thick, **bigik**.
 thief, **tifel**.
 thing, **din**.
 to think, **tikön**.
 third, $\frac{1}{3}$, **kildil**.
 this, this one, **at**.
 this year, **ayelo**.
 though, **do**.
 thought, **tik**.
 thousand, **mil**.
 thread, **fad**.
 three, **kil**.
 throat, **gug**.
 throne, **tlon**.
 through, **da**, **dub**.
 thrust, **jok**.
 thus, **also**.
 thunder, **töt**, **-ön**.
 ti, almost.
 tiäd, title.
 tid, instruction.
 -el, teacher.
 -ön, to teach.
 -üp, lesson, lesson-time.
 -am, instruction.

tif	109	tüd
tif, theft.		total, suam.
-ön, to steal.		tour, tüd.
tik, thought.		tourist, tüdel.
-ön, to think.		tovön, to lift.
-av, logic.		towards, äl.
-äl, mind, spirit.		town, zif.
üil, jüs, jü.		töb, trouble.
till now, jünü.		tök, exchange, barter, -ön.
{ tim,		tölatön, to treat.
time.		tötön, to thunder.
timid, tleplik.		trade, feb.
TIN.		to trade, tedön.
TIP , extremity.		transcript, depenäd.
tlat, draft, for drawing money.		to translate, lovepolön.
tläp, trap.		translation, lovepolam.
tlät, treachery.		treasure, div. <i>Travel: tälön</i>
tlep, fright.		to treat, tölatön.
-ön, to frighten.		tree, bim.
-ik, timid.		trial, blüf.
tlid, step, ön.		troop, tlup.
tlod, consolation.		trouble, töb.
tlon, throne.		true, velatik.
tlup, troop.		truth, velat.
to, al.		tu, too, excessively.
to-day, adelo.		tub, barrel.
tof, drop.		tudelo = adelo.
tom, torment.		tug, virtue.
tomb, sep.		tuged, community.
ton, sound.		-ik, common.
-ab, letter (of alphabet).		turn, hundred.
tongue, lineg.		tup, disturbance, -ön.
too, tu.		tusdel = kilüdel.
tooth, tut.		tut, tooth.
top, place, locality.		tuvön, to find.
top, löp.		tüd, tour.

two, tel.
 tyrant, **lusöel**.
 u, ud, or.
 uf — ud, either — or.
 umo, more.
 uncle, **nök**. *under: die*
 to understand, **kapälön**.
 ungrateful, **nedanik**.
 union, **balad**.
 to unite, **balön**.
 United States, **Pebaltats**,
 Tats Pebalöl.
 unity, **yum**.
 universe, **val**.
 university, **niver**.
 us, there.
 use, **geb**, -ön.
 useful, **pöfudik**.
 ut, that *before relativ*.
 ül- (prefix), original, primitiv.
 va, whether.
 vab, wagon, carriage.
 vaf, weapon.
 vagik, empty, vacant.
 vagrant, **skäm**.
 vain, **vanik**.
 val, universe.
 valädön, to wait for, to
 await.
 valemik, universal.
 valik, all.
 valikodik, general.
 valuable, **völadik**.
 value, **völad**.
 valüd, power (-ik).

varn, warmth (-ik).
 vanik, vain, deceptive.
 vat, water.
 vatükön, to wash.
 vädik, wrong.
 vögödelo, every morning.
 ve, along.
 vedön, to become.
 veg, road.
 -ü, viä.
 veit, width (-ik).
 veköm, welcome.
 vel, seven, 7.
 velat, truth (-ik).
 velät, exactness (-ik).
 velib, verb.
 velüdel, Saturday.
 ven, when.
 vendel, evening.
 venod, poison, venom.
 venud, grace.
 venüd, risk, venture, -ön.
 verb, **velib**.
 verse, **liän**.
 vesdel = folüdel.
 vesüd, west.
 vet, weight.
 veüt, importance (ik).
 { to vex,
 vexadön.
 viä, **vegü**.
 viatön, to prevent.
 victim, **vitim**.
 victory, **vikod**.
 vidik, broad.

vie- (prefix), white-.
vien, wind.
vietik, white.
vif, quickness, swiftness.
 -ik, quick, swift.
vig, week.
vikod, victory.
vil, will.
vin, wine.
vindit, vengeance.
vineg, sign, gesture.
viod,
 { violation.
viötöp, laundry.
vip, wish, -ön.
virtue, tug.
visedik, prudent.
VISIT, -ön.
vitim, victim.
 -ön, to sacrifice.
vitön, to avoid.
viud, widowhood.
 -el, widower.
viv, act of weaving.
 -ön, to weave.
vo, indeed, in fact.
voad, leak.
vob, work, -ön.
vobuk, work (book).
vokön, to call.
vol, world.
 -apük, world-language.
 -apükatidel, teacher of
 the world-language.
volut, revolution.
vom, woman, wife, Mrs.
 -ül, Miss.

vot, alteration.
 -ön, to alter.
 -am, (un) alteration.
 -ik, other, another.
vöd, word.
 -asbuk, dictionary.
vög, voice.
 -od, vote.
vökäds, the letters ä, ö, ü.
völad, value (-ik).
 -alised, price list.
vöno, once, formerly.
vul, root.
 -ik, radical.
vum, worm.
vun, wound, -ön.
vut, rage.
vülik, arbitrary.
wagon, **vab**.
 to wait for, **valädön** [eki].
waiter, **bötel**.
walk, **spat**, -ön.
walking-stick, **spatin**.
wall, **mön**.
war, **klig**.
warm, **vamik**.
warmth, **vam**.
 to warn, **monedön**.
 to wash, **vatükön**.
watch, **glok**, **pokaglok**.
 to watch, **galön**.
water, **vat**.
weakness, **fib**.
wealth, **lieg** (-ik).
 to wear, **polön**.
 to weave, **vivön**.

web, vivot.
 week, vig.
 weight, vet.
 welcome, veköm.
 west, vesüd.
 weather, stom.
 what? kis?
 what kind of? kimik?
 wheel, luib.
 when, kü, kelüp, ven.
 when? kiüp?
 where, kelöp, kö.
 where? kiöp? kiplad?
 whether, va.
 which? kiom?
 while, du.
 white, vietik.
 who, kel.
 who? kim? kif?
 whole, löl, lölik.
 why? kikod?
 wide, vidik.
 widow, jiviude.
 widower, viudel.
 wife, vom.
 wild, foetik.
 will, vil, -ön.
 wind, vien.
 wine, vin.
 wing, flitad.
 winter, nifatim.
 wisdom, sap.
 wise, sapik.
 wish, vip.
 with, ko, me.

without, nen.
 witness, noel.
 woman, vom.
 wonder, milag.
 wood, boad.
 woods, fot.
 wool, lain.
 word, vöd.
 work, vob, -ön, vobuk.
 world, vol.
 worm, vum.
 to worship, leplekön.
 worthy, digik.
 wound, vun, -ön.
 to write, penön.
 wrong, negitik, vädik.
 xam, examination.
 xän, ascent (-ön).
 xol, ox.
 xüd, oxid.
 ya, already.
 yad, yard (court).
 yagön, to hunt.
 yam, lament, -ön.
 yan, door.
 yanul = balul.
 yard, yad.
 yän, yarn.
 ye, yed, yet, nevertheless.
 year, yel.
 yearly, yelsik.
 yeb, grass.
 yed = ye.
 yeg, subject.

yel, year.

-sik, yearly.

-šp, space of a year.

{ yelibik,
yellow.

yeltum, century.

yes, ai.

yeadelo = ädelo.

yet, nog.

{ to yield,
yilön.

yof, joy.

-ön, to make joyful.

{ yok,
yoke.

{ yonder,
yono.

you, ol, ols.

young, yunik.

yourself, ol it.

yourselves, ols it.

youth, yun, yunel.

yud, Judaism.

-el, Jew.

-ik, Jewish.

yuf, help, -ön.

yul, oath.

-ön, to swear.

yulibik, blue.

Yulop, Europe.

-el, -ik, European.

yulul = velul.

yum, unity, concord.

yun, youth.

-ik, young.

-el, young person,
youth.

-lik, youthful.

yunul = mäulul.

yüf, assistance.

yül, bet.

za, about, towards, nearly.

zad, delicacy.

zädel = velüdel.

zäl, festival.

ze, almost, nearly.

zeal, zil.

zeil, aim.

zel, solemnity.

zelad, certainty.

zen, ashes.

zendel, noon, mid-day.

zenod, centre, middle.

-ik, central.

zepön, to sanction.

zesüd, necessity.

-ön, to be necessary.

zi, around.

zib, food, article of diet.

zibasäl, dining-room.

zif, town.

zigad, cigar.

zil, zeal.

-ik, zealous.

zitön, to take place.

zog, hesitation.

zög, neglect, -ön.

zöt, ticket.

zugön, to draw.

zunön, to be angry.

züd, acid.

zül, nine.

zülul, September.

züm, circuit.

züp, adherence (to a party
or sect).

-el, partisan, adherent.

züt, guitar, cither.

KEY TO THE EXERCISES.

EXERCISE I.

1. Buks. Dels. Doabs. Dogs. Doms. Gans. Jips. Mans. Mugs. Muls. Puls. Vigs. Yels.

2. Buks, dels, mans, doms, mugs, muls, gans, puls, vigs, doabs.

3. Ol in the first sentence ; ols in the second.

4. Tel, lul, kilsekil, folsetel, kil, folsebal, māl, telsetul, luls, velsetul, baltum, vel, velsevel, veltum velsevel, velmil veltum velsevel, jōl, balsejōl, māl, zōlsetul, balselul, balsekil, mālsefol, lulsebal, jōlsefol, velsevel, kiltum kilsekil, balmil jōltum jōlsevel, balsetel.

5. Mans lul; puls kil; yels balsetel; doabs tels; yels bals; muls kil; mugs māl; doabs luls; doms balsemāl; buks kilmil; jips baltum; puls lulsetul; yels kilsetel e muls bals; dels vel; vig bal; dels kills, mul bal; dels kiltum mālsetul, muls balsetel, vigs lulsetel, yet bal; doabs telmil veltum mālsetul.

6, 7. 10 men; one goose; we; three months; four houses; 100 years; two sheep; nine mice; twelve dollars; 200 books; twelve months; one year; 365 days; one year; YOU; we two.

EXERCISE II.

Fatas, pules, mana, doge, gans.

The man has a dog. The man has two dogs. The boy has two dogs and one sheep. The dog sees the goose. The boy sees the dog. The man gives the dog to the boy, *or* the man gives the boy the dog. The boy gives the goose to the man. The man gives the boy three dollars. The dog has four feet. The goose has two feet. The man has two feet and two hands. The man's dog has four feet. The man's father gives four dollars to the boy. (The next sentence is incorrect; doab should be doabi; it will then read :) Father! the man gives one dollar to the boy. Who brings the dogs to the man? The boy brings the dogs to the man. Who has money? The father has money.

Answers : Pul labom dogi.
Dog logom gani.

Man givom dogi pule.
Man givom dogi pule.
Man givom dogi pule.

Kim labom dogi? Pul labom dogis tel. Man labom dogis kil. Dog labom futis fol. Pul labom futis tel. Kim labom namis tel? Man givom moni. Man givom moni pule. Fat pula givom doabi mane. Ye! labom mulis balsetel. Mul labom delis kills. Vig labom delis vel. Del labom dūpis telsetol. Kim blinom gani? Kim logom dogi? Kim logom jipis tel? Kime man givom moni? Kime pul blinom moni? Pul blinom doabis lul fate.

EXERCISE III.

I am. I give. I bring. I speak. I go. I come. I have a book.

We give money. We have two books. I give money to the man. We bring books to the boy. We bring the boy's books.

Pakob. Golob. Labob gani. Labobs buki. Labob buki lul. Givobs moni mane. Givob doabis lul pule. Blinobs dogi mane. Blinob buki. Blinob buki pules. Blinob buki pules. Givobs buki pules.

EXERCISE IV.

You have the book. You speak. You go. You have a father. You bring me a book. I bring you books. You give money to the boys. You come and we go. We speak and you hear.

Labol buki. Labols buki. Pakol e lilobs. Logol mani. Komobs e golobs. Komol e golob. Labol buki. Givol buki pules. Pakol obe. Givob moni ole. Givol moni obe.

Komom. Golof. Givom moni mane. Labof buki. Blinom dogi pule. Pakof. Logom mani e puli. Givom moni obe.

EXERCISE V.

He teaches. Who teaches? The man teaches. He sells books. Who sells books? I sell books. He gives money. Who gives money? The father gives money. The man teaches the boy. The merchant sells books. The man drinks water. The woman drinks wine. The cat eats the mouse. The boy eats bread.

What does he give the boy? He gives the boy money and bread. What does she bring to the man? She brings water. What does the woman eat? She eats bread and drinks water. What does the man eat? He eats bread and drinks wine. The sheep eats grass.

Man dlinom vini. Vom dlinof vati. Fat pula givom moni vome. Mot blinof bodi pule.

Komom. Kim komom? Man komom. Fidom bodi. Fidob bodi. Givom doabi. Kim givom doabi? Fat givom doabi. Man labom dogi. Pul lemom buki. Fat dlinom vini. Mot dlinof vati. Dog logom kati. Pul fidom bodi. Kisi fidom? Fidom bodi. Kim fidom bodi? Kisi givof pule? Givof moni pule. Kisi vom fidof? Fidof bodi e miti. Dog logom jipis kil.

Fidob miti, fidol bodi; dlinom vati, dlinof vini. Labobs buki, labols logis, laboms lilis.

EXERCISE VI.

They teach. Who teach? The men teach. They sell books. The merchants sell books to the boys. They have money. Who have money? The merchants have money. The men eat bread and meat. The women drink wine and water. The man writes a letter. The merchants write letters. The boys write letters. The women write letters to the men.

Dogs logoms jipis. Jips logoms dogi. Jip logom dogi. Mans penoms penedis. Puls logoms tonalis. Voms dlinof vati. Mans dlinoms vini. Jip fidom yebi.

EXERCISE VII.

The man is a merchant. The week (or a week) is seven days. The day is a part of the week. The hour is a part of the day. The month is a part of the year. Water and wine are drinks. It snows. It thunders. One sees animals. One drinks water. One eats bread (Bread is eaten). One reads books (Books are read).

Pul binom julel (*not* juleli). Dogs e jips binoms nims. Del binom dil yela. Bod binom fid. Vin binom dlin. Vat binom dlin. Binob tedel. Binol julel. Binols julels. Totos. Fidon mitl. Nifos. Sagon, das binol julel. Dog fidom bodli. Dogs e jips binoms nims. Sagon das totos. Logon, das nifos.

EXERCISE VIII.

Jiflen. Vom sanela. Jiviudel. Jilautel. Vomul Maria binof jilanel. Jisanel. Jijeval. Jiblod. Jinelijel. Jimatel.

EXERCISE IX.

January is the first month. July is the seventh month. Tuesday is the third day of the week. December is the twelfth month of the year. Three o'clock. What o'clock (what time) is it? It is ten o'clock.

Velidel binom del velid viga. Babul binom mul lakebalid. Binom dap solid.

EXERCISE X.

My teacher teaches five boys. Who is your teacher? Our teacher has twenty-four scholars. Our language is English. My father has three sons and two daughters; so I have two brothers and two sisters. We are five children (or there are five children of us). Our father loves his children. Our mother loves her children. Our father and mother love their children.

Tidel obik liladom buki. Fat oluk labom dogis fol. Kim binom tidel olsik? Tidel obsik binom stentel. Fat e mot obsik losoms cilis omsik. Kim binom fat olsik? Fat obsik binom matel mota olsik. Fat oluk e mot obik binoms stens. Pak tidela obik binom stentapik. Tidel oluk liladom bukis obik.

EXERCISE XI.

This house is our home. That man has three children; I know the children, but not the man himself. This town has a hundred houses and seven hundred persons. Men, women and children are human beings. You know the teacher and the merchant and I know the same men. The man who lives in that house is an author and writes books.

I an at binom obik. Lodob in dom et. Mans ut, kels lodoms in zif et, sevoms obis. Lodobs in zif et. Nims at binoms jevals.

EXERCISE XII.

I know the man who writes these books. The man, whom I know, writes these books. Who writes books? The author. What is an author? An author is the man who writes books. Who is that lady who has the dog? That lady is Doctress B.; her husband is our physician.

Logob mani ut, kel givom moni pules. Kim sevom lauteli buka at / Jimatei sanela sevof mani ut kel binom lautel buka. Kis binom tedel? Tedel binom man kel lemom e selor dinis. Kif binof vom et? Vom et binof jitledel kel tidof pulis e jipulis.

EXERCISE XIII.

This man is good. Good men have many friends. — Dear Sir: I write you a short letter, and hope that you are well. I am a friend of Volapük, and it is said that Volapük has many friends in YOUR country. — That person, who has a bad heart, has many enemies. Nouns in English are masculin, feminin and neuter; in Volapük and in French they are masculin and feminin. In December we have short days and long nights.

O fien oba löfik! Pened ola binom blefik e ladiik. Labob fienis nemödik kels penoms penedis lonedik obe. Valiks mens gudik laboms ladiis gudik e löfoms dinis gudik. God binom fat menas valik. Mens ut valik, kel löfoms Godi, binoms gudik. God binom lautel valikas dinas gudik. Binob fien ola ladiik, kel spelob das binol saunik. Peneds, kelis penols obes, binoms blefik. Kif binof läd, keke penol penedis lonedik? Läd et binof vom sanela B; it no binof jisanel.

EXERCISE XIV.

God does not love bad men (persons). Bad men do not love God. Nouns in Volapük are not neuter; they have only two genders, not three. Lifeless things are of the masculin gender. Merchants, who are acquainted with Volapük, correspond with the whole world. Who are acquainted with Volapük? All educated persons in the whole world.

No logob bukis kil obik. Buk kioma binom gudik? Buk at no binom badik. No labob mödikis bukis gudik. Gens flo-mödik binoms in volapük? Gens tel binoms in volapük ed in flentapük; gens kil binoms in neljapük e deutapük. Studon volapüki in län valik vola lölik.

EXERCISE XV.

We eat three times in the day, twenty-one times in the week. This book teaches me Volapük for the first time. That man, who is a German, speaks English badly, but is well acquainted with Volapük. The days go quickly and we have not much time.

Dog fidom visiko. Penol gudiko. Pükobs volapüki badiko. Penob penedis kil, telna in vig. Lemobs nedelikiko bukis. Lemobs bukis nedelikik. Tedel lemom nedelikiko e selom delidiko.

EXERCISE XVI.

I am older than he. This book is better than that one. Our house is not so large as yours; it is smaller. You write better than I. I am your most devoted friend. I hope you are in good health, most cherished friend. Volapük is the easiest language in the whole world.

Binob saunikum ka ol. Labob namis gletikum ka ol. Dog lahom futis gletikum ka kat. Buk kiom binom gudikün in vol lölik? No labob bukis so mödik as ol, ab liladob mödikumis. Kiom binom pük nefikulikum in vol lölik? No sevob püki kel binom nefikulikum ka volapük.

EXERCISE XVII.

Most valued friend: I have received your short letter and regret that you have been ill. I hope that you will soon have got better and that you will visit us next month.

O fien löfik! Pened lonedik keli apenol obe, eplidom obe levemo. Spelob das uvedob suno saunikum, e das ologob oli denu oyelo.

EXERCISE XVIII.

English is spoken in England, the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries. Volapük will be taught in all schools. Volapük was invented by Mr. Schleyer. Fruits are sold dear this year; they were sold cheap last year. A large house is building (being built) in Twenty-third street.

Cils mödik padadukoms in juls Melopa; mödiks padadukoms, e mödiks poladukoms. Buks paseloms fa tedel, kela lemacem binom in sät Folsetelid. Buks at no binoms obik; paseloms. Pük kiom papükom in Melop?

EXERCISE XIX.

I like to eat fruit. I do not wish to read many books, but good ones. To have been silent is often better than to have spoken. No man can know everything. Who shall be able to count the stars of the heaven or the sands of the sea? I am in school to study, not to play. I will buy books to learn Volapük. You ought to study Volapük in order to be able to speak with all nations.

Löfob liladön bukis gudik. Vilob logön stelis. Liladön binos gudikum ka pledön. Sötubs lemön domi, if kanobs lemön omi nedelidiko. Man at kanom liladön pükis mal, e pükön pükis kil; löfom studön e labom timi al studön. Binos gudikum elöfön ed epölödön ka no elöfön.

EXERCISE XX.

Honored Sir: Having read your interesting work, and not being able to understand some parts, I write [to] you this letter to ask whether you will explain the following sentences.

O söl pelestimöl! Egetöl penedi olik e no elaböl timi al penön ole avigo, spelob das osekusadol fezogí nepövitoi.

EXERCISE XXI.

Givolöd doabis iöl pule at pöfik. Sekusadolös libi keli sumob. Visit-olsös obis in dom obas nulik. Gepükolös suno penede at. Funolös sneki et! Bilibolöd in dom. Potolös obe samadis kil buka nulik ola. Lasumolös glidis oba ladlik. Pul al'c sumomöd buki omik e liladomöd.

Give the poor man some bread. Please come to visit us in our new house. Please excuse me for not having answered your letter sooner. Go out of the house! Please mail me four copies of the English dictionary. Let every boy take his pen and write. Please remain in the garden.

EXERCISE XXII.

I would like this man if he were better. If we went walking every day it would be healthful. If you should go walking to-day, please bring the new book, which I ordered, from the bookstore. It would be a great pleasure to me to receive a long letter from you. If it were not so warm I should like to visit our friends in town.

If Alogob-la tideli adelo, Agivohöv omé buki keli vilom logön. Buk at abinomöv pöfudik ole if Avilol-la stulön flentapüki. If ilogol-la maniat in gad, ipükomöv ole. If Atavol-la in Yulop, Alilolöv pükis mödik.

EXERCISE XXIII.

How do you do, sir? I am well, thank you. Have you been long in town? Not long; I came from Madrid a short time ago. Is Madrid a beautiful city? It is very beautiful; I should have liked to stay there longer. Where is your home? My home is in Boston, but I have many friends in this town. Have you studied French? I have studied French, but I cannot speak it well. Do you understand all which you read? Yes, sir; nearly all.

Li-elogol fati obik adele? No, o söl! no-li binom in dom? Li-elilulol gasedis adele? No elabob timi al liladön. Iiko fat olik stadom adele? Dani; stadom nödo gudikumo. Flens oma mödik olaboms gälodi mölik al sevön osi.

EXERCISE XXIV.

I walk every day in my garden. Do you use a cane? No; canes are used by old men; do you think that I am old? I don't know; I am young, but I walk with a cane. Do you eat meat every day? I do not eat it on Fridays. When we were in France we used to drink wine; but now, when we are in America, we drink water. How many years were you in France? Three years.

Li-aidlinoi vini? Aidlinoi vini, ab nu diinob vati. In Flent aidlinon vini e no vati. In Beljan päkon flentapäki e nedanapäki. Päki kiom päkon in Talop? Nelijapäkon; aikiöp nelijels mödik binoms, nelijapäkon.

EXERCISE XXV.

I see myself in this mirror. Please seat (place) yourself in that chair. Whoever loves himself better than his neighbor is not a true Christian, but true Christians love each other. I wash myself every morning.

Eflapobok me spat in at. Dalobok ladetön penedi at ole. Ofunolok, Siadolokös e mekolokös kotenik.

EXERCISE XXVI.

LETTER.

January 16, 1887.

Respected Sir: I have received your letter of December 31st, of last year, and rejoice very much that you are in good health and that Volapük is making such (so) great progress with you. Concerning the books, which you wish me to buy, I shall go into the city to-morrow and look for them. We are all well and greet you and your family.

O söl löfik! Begob das opotol gasedi olik ole du yet bal, ladetöl omi as pepenos diso. Potob ole doabi bal in pelani e blibob,

Flen olik.

In Volapük one places the adjectiv after the noun and the objectiv after the verb.

In nelijapük, aipladon ladyeki bifn subsat. In deutapük kimafal paipladom (or aipladon kimifal) sotimo bif velib.

FIN.