

Lib. 2 (62)

Léon Bollack

ABRIDGED GRAMMAR

OF

THE BLUE LANGUAGE

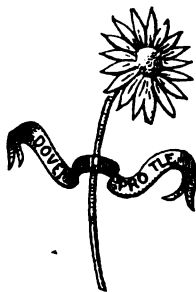
— BOLAK —

INTERNATIONAL PRACTICAL LANGUAGE

ENGLISH VERSION

BY
Léon
Professor TISCHER

Want creates organ



PARIS

EDITIONS OF
THE BLUE LANGUAGE
147, Avenue Malakoff.

BOLAK DITORT
Malakof Row, 147

1900

YHABU
JH TO VHU
AHABU

TO MY BELOVED CHILDREN

ALICE (8 years 1/2) — LUCIAN (7 years) — LOUISA

homage to them

as representatives of future generation

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Nobody, in our present civilization, would deny *the usefulness* of an international language which furnishes the means of communicating with all *foreigners*.

Every one states the irresistible tendency of nations to communicate together (1), and at the same time understands that the obstacle to this evolution consists in *the diversity of idioms*.

And, as it would be an idle fancy to learn the languages of all civilized nations, people acknowledge therefore the *NECESSITY* of a *neutral language* which could perform the office of an interpreter between nations, which would be the *ONLY FOREIGN LANGUAGE*, and which, going with the *native language of each one*, would become the *SECOND LANGUAGE* of the civilized world.

Such an idiom must be *easy* : therefore, without considering the rivalry of each nation, no one neither of the living nor of the dead languages could do for the purpose.

Many people deny the *POSSIBILITY* of creating an artificial idiom, because they do not know that such a design is *practicable* according to the meaning of learned men, and more than *twenty schemes* for the matter have been presented to the public.

And there is no use to object that, as no one of these schemes has been adopted, « a neutral language » could not be *practically* used.

Would not be rather the reason of it, because the proposed methods were not those claimed by *practice*?

The author of the *BLUE LANGUAGE* pretends to offer to the

(1) Universal exhibitions. — International congresses. — Unification of weights and measures, of the hour, of the meridian. — Post-office, telegraphic and monetary unions.

public « something else » than a servile copy of **already** shed works.

The precedent « artificial Languages » have the ambition to be « harmonious », even *literary*.

The BLUE LANGUAGE pretends not to be but an instrument of « oral and written » communication, easy to be managed by a convenient interpreter of *the most usual* wants of international relations.

Its method is simple; it consists in the full acknowledgment of grammatical classifications due to a quite *material* sensation felt by the *sound* or the *sight* of the words composing its dictionary.

Moreover, a most succinct alphabet (19 *letters*), a brief VOCABULARY, composed almost exclusively with substantives having determinate significations, and at last a UNIQUE CONSTRUCTION will contribute to acquire and to understand the international language.

THE BLUE LANGUAGE then reunites the necessary qualities of a *neutral idiom having a practical aim*, that is to say : the *concision*, the *precision*, the *strictness* and the *clearness* from which drops the FACILITY of assimilation.

Four **Basis-Rules** explain the principles of the BLUE LANGUAGE.

I st BASIS-RULE :	1 LETTER	1 SOUND
II nd BASIS-RULE :	1 WORD	1 SENSE
III rd BASIS-RULE :	1 CLASS (of words) . .	1 ASPECT
IV th BASIS-RULE :	1 PHRASE	1 CONSTRUCTION

Ist BASIS-RULE : **One letter, one sound.** — One understands easily that, if a *sign* has but a *sound* for expression, and that, if a *sound* is represented but by one letter, we get *concision, precision and clearness*.

That is not an idle fancy, as the *Spanish language* is written as it is pronounced.

IInd BASIS-RULE : **One word, one sense.** — It is difficult not to give but *one sense* to a word; considering however the aim of the BLUE LANGUAGE, it is easy to understand that a dictionary voluntarily *limited* compound with the indispensable words to

express the daily wants, will succeed to give at *every one* of its words a precise and definitive sense.

IIIrd BASIS-RULE : **One class** (of words), **one aspect**. — This rule contains the true innovation brought for by the BLUE LANGUAGE; the value of it could not be appreciated but after the study of this book.

An example can show the importance of it.

An Englishman hears or reads the words : *pain*, *brod*, *pan*, *pane*, *bulka*, which mean in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, the English word « *bread* ». I allow me to ask which grammatical notion furnish these words to him? NONE.

These words are they nouns or verbs, prepositions or adverbs? no classification can be made *a priori*.

Otherwise said, the sense of these words cannot be learned but by their sonorousness, because their structure does not give any indication about their *grammatical Nature* (1).

On the contrary, in the BLUE LANGUAGE, the word **pan** (which is pronounced as in English) (2), will give a first grammatical signification by its *structure* : and that because it begins with a consonant no matter which, and *it finishes with a consonant* (3), and this structure constitutes the characteristical **aspect** of the substantives of the BLUE LANGUAGE (4).

This first definition makes evidently easy the research of the sense of this *isolated* word, as well as to its *audition* as to its *vision* (equal between them, according to the Ist Basis-Rule). This comprehension will become more easy in a whole phrase where all words must figurate in a definite order. In fact :

IVth BASIS-RULE : **One phrase, one construction**. — The unity of construction will give not only a great *precision* to the speech, but it will facilitate too the « *aknowledgment* » of the signification of each word in the different parts of speech.

(1) As to the transcription more difficulty, for an Englishman, hearing these words, ought to write them : *pan*, *brot*, *panay*, etc.

(2) **Pan** is naturally pronounced *pan*. Indeed in **B** all letters are pronounced, and every nasal sound is prohibited.

(3) This final consonant could not be neither the letter **ŋ** nor the letter **ɲ**.

(4) Moreover, one can state *a priori* that this word is in *singular*, every noun in plural being terminated by the letter **u**.

The method of the BLUE LANGUAGE exacts an « instantaneous classification » of the words in their classes; this desideratum is in practice realized by combinations of *length* and *sonorousness*.

But to fix these distinctions of *aspect* between the different parts of speech, the arbitrary divisions of the usual grammar had to be lightly modified.

The gentle reader will easily be aware that the changes made are not very important and that they are always inspired by the law of the « least effort ».

Whatever may be the fate of the BLUE LANGUAGE, I believe firmly that at least a few of the ideas exposed in this book could be utilized in the future international language which the xxth century will inavoidably call forth.

When from all the countries of the world hands are held out through an impulse of fraternity, when all governments deliberate for « disarmement »; how could it be possible that so many pacific aims would not have a common mode of expression?

The universal thorough good understanding would be soon obtained, if a neutral language were adopted as an organ of the « *intellectual free trade* ».

The fondest wish of the author is that his method may be chosen in order to realize the dream of humanity anxious for concord; and therefore he has given to his work the name of the very colour of the firmament.

Towards the heavens, the same to the eyes of all, but differently designed by all, rises instinctively the universal hope of the nations wishing a *better future*.

To give to all men the possibility of expressing in one only manner their common aspirations, that is the ideal pursued by the BLUE LANGUAGE.

Paris, December 1899.

LÉON BOLLACK.

*The simplified name of the author, **Bolak**, will be the denomination of the BLUE LANGUAGE in the new idiom. — Its abbreviation is **B**.*

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ABRIDGED GRAMMAR
OF
THE BLUE LANGUAGE
— BOLAK —

ALPHABET

1st BASIS-RULE OF **B** : One letter, one sound.

A *simple alphabet* is evidently the first condition of swift intelligence of an international language.

It is equally necessary that this alphabet not only contains no sound which could not be pronounced *easily* by all peoples, but that each of the signs composing this alphabet represents a *unique* sound.

Likewise this alphabet must be as *short* as possible.

The acquisition of such an alphabet would be *very easy*.

The ALPHABET of the **Blue Language** unites all these qualities.

It contains but 19 LETTERS (1).

Each of these letters represents only one sound (2).

*Each of the sounds of **B** will be represented but by one letter* (3).

Each of these sounds is easily pronounced by all the peoples of Aryan race, that is to say, by THE WHOLE OF THE CIVILIZED NATIONS.

(1) Whereas the alphabets of the living languages contain from 20 to 36 signs.

(2) Whereas some English letters represent several sounds (*c, g*).

(3) Whereas some English sounds have different figurations (sound : *a*) or claim several signs for their transcription (sound : *ch*).

YABU...
 LU TO YABU...
 ABABU...

THE BLUE LANGUAGE

TABLE OF THE ALPHABET

PRINTED.....	{		A	B	U	D	E	F	G	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	U	V
	{		a	b	u	d	e	f	g	i	k	l	m	n	o	p	r	s	t	u	v
WRITTEN.....	{		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>
	{		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>v</i>

PRONOUNCED : a¹ be² tche de ai fe gue e ke le me ne o pe re se te oo ve

OBSERVATIONS. — 1. Pronounce this letter as *a* in *fat*, *mad*, *sad*, *glad*.
 2. Pronounce this final *e* as well as all the following ones like *a* in *about*, *above*, *around*.

THE ALPHABET CONTAINS 5 VOWELS : **a, e, i, o, u** and 14 CONSONANTS : **b, u, d, f, g, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v**.
 TWELVE of these letters have exactly the same sound as in English : **b, d, f, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, t, v**.

the letter **a** (See above Obs. 1.)

- **e** is always pronounced as *e* in *bed*, *red*, *let*.
- **i** is always pronounced as *i* in *fit*, *bit*.
- **g** is always pronounced like *gu* in *league*, *dog*, *garden*.
- **s** is always pronounced very sibilant (*less*, *kiss*) and never soft as *z*.
- **u** is always pronounced *oo* (*book*, *foot*, *full*).

ONE ONLY NEW LETTER to be learned **u**. This sign corresponds to the English compound sound **tch** or **ch** (*match*, *chin*, *chop*).

The question being of an international Alphabet the *written letters* had equally to be indicated; those who will write in the BLUE LANGUAGE must as well as possible reproduce the very forms of the letters, in order to avoid any confusion corresponding with foreigners.

1st GENERAL RULE. — *All signs are pronounced and that in a single way.* Consequently it is settled that :

1° The vowels **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, have but ONE sound. See *Table of the alphabet* above.

2° The letter **t** is never pronounced like *sh* (nation). The compound letter *th* as well as its sound does not exist in **B**.

3° The final *gh* pronounced *f* (enough), and the final *ch* pronounced *k* (stomach) do not exist, every consonant having a single sound.

4° No diphthongs in **B** (1).

2nd GENERAL RULE. — *All sounds are written.*

Of this rule comes an *absolutely phonetic* spelling.

The reunion of these two GENERAL RULES allows to give to **B** an *audition absolutely equivalent to its vision* (and vice versa).

In order to facilitate the orthography and to avoid the errors of pronunciation, there have been created :

1° INITIAL DOUBLE CONSONANTS to the number of 31.

2° FINAL DOUBLE CONSONANTS to the number of 59 (2).

GRAPHICAL AND ORTHOGRAPHICAL ACCENTS. — None.

Consequently the orthographical signs called *diaeresis*, *dash*, *apostrophe*, which complicate the spelling and stop up the writing, do not exist.

The writing of the BLUE LANGUAGE will be therefore more rapid than that of the English (3).

PUNCTUATION. — The same as in English.

The *capital letters* are used only in the beginning of phrases or as initial letter of a proper name. (See *Syntax*, p. 36.)

(1) There will be used in **B** but a few words containing two successive vowels. They must be pronounced separately.

Ex. : **nea**, « our, ours », pronounced : *nai-ah* ; **au**, pronounced *ah-oo*.

(2) The knowledge of these double consonants, without being indispensable, is however very useful to acquire rapidly the language. The use of the vocabulary will teach them easily, almost, if I dare say, mechanically.

The *initial* double consonants are : **fk**, **fl**, **fn**, **fr**, **ft** — **kl**, **kn**, **kr**, **ks**, **kv** — **ml**, **mn**, **mr** — **pl**, **pn**, **pr**, **ps** — **sf**, **sk**, **sl**, **sm**, **sn**, **sp**, **sr**, **st** — **tl**, **tn**, **tr**, **ts**, **tv**.

The *final* double consonants are : **bl**, **br**, **bs** — **dl**, **dr**, **ds** — **fg**, **fm**, **ft** — **gl**, **gn**, **gr** — **ks**, **kt**, **kv** — **lb**, **lq**, **lg**, **lm**, **ls**, **lt**, **lv** — **mb**, **mg**, **ml**, **ms**, **mt**, **mv** — **nq**, **nf**, **nk**, **np**, **ns**, **nt** — **pt**, **pv**, **rq**, **rf**, **rk**, **rl**, **rm**, **rn**, **rp**, **rs**, **rt** — **sf**, **sk**, **sl**, **sm**, **sn**, **sp**, **sr**, **st** — **tg**, **tm**, **tv** — **vl**, **vr**, **vs**.

(3) There is no need to put the point on the *i*, nor dash upon the *t*, which will permit to write every word *without lifting the hand*.

THE BLUE LANGUAGE

TONIC ACCENT. — There is no tonic accent.

Every syllable must be pronounced with the same intensity.

PRONUNCIATION. — A short pause is recommended between each word, and a longer one between each phrase. (See, p. 36.)

TONALITIES. — In consequence of the settlement of certain words, so to say, symbolical (See p. 12, note 1), it is quite useless to modify the *inflection* of the voice in the enunciation of thoughts (1).

ORTHOGRAPHICAL RULES. — In order to bring about new facilities to the orthography, the 4 following rules have been fixed :

1° Never *three consonants* will be used *successively*.

2° Never *three vowels* will be used *successively*.

3° Never *two similar consonants* will be used *successively*.

4° Never *two vowels* will be used *successively* in *any longword* of

B — word of 4 letters and more (See p. 3, note 1.)

RULE OF THE TOOL U

This rule is the only one which offers some difficulty in **B**.

In the BLUE LANGUAGE the letter **u** has not the same functions than the other signs of the alphabet.

This letter does not serve to the constitution of the words at their *simple state*.

In the vocabulary therefore one will not find any word expressing precisely a simple notion and containing this letter (3).

The function of the vowel **u** will be that of a *grammatical tool*.

Like a coefficient it will be employed at *different places* of the words to show their *variations*.

Consequently whenever one will see in a precise word the sign **u**, or hear the sound oo, it will be sure *in advance* that this word is *modified* in its essential signification.

(1) This does not take place in the living languages (interrogative, exclamative forms and others).

(2) FORMATION RULES. — In order to fix grammatical rules a few formations of words are prohibited. It is useless to know them by heart.

(3) This letter will be found but in 47 simple words : 2 interjections **u**, **uu** and in 45 words which are all *stafficords*; their forms are the following ones : *vowel* and **u**, *consonant* and **u**, or *double consonant* and **u**.

These words express all vague notions and, as it will be shown at the practical classification of the divisions of speech they cannot have more than 3 letters.

The VARIATIONS brought on a word by the tool **u** are the following ones :

1° Placed at the END of a word, the **u** always indicates the *plural of the names*.

A word thus formed will always have 2 syllables and at least 4 letters.

2° Placed at the BEGINNING of a word the **u** has *three* different attributions :

A. — Before a name it expresses the *feminine*.

B. — Before a verb it expresses the priority in the compound tenses and supplies the place of the *auxiliary verbs*.

C. — Before a *qualifying, a participle or an adverb* it expresses the *comparison of parity*.

3° Placed in the INTERIOR of a word :

1° As the before last letter the **u** indicates the *passive voice of the verbs*;

2° In the middle of a word the **u** serves as *dash*, both oral and written, in the compound words .

To show more clearly the grammatical uses of the tool **u**, below follows the table of the different places it can occupy :

(v = vowel; c = consonant; U = the grammatical tool.)

	In a word formed as below :	This word will necessarily be in B a :	Thus placed the tool u grammatically expresses and indicates the idea of :
Place 1	Ucvc (excepted <i>d</i> and <i>y</i>)	feminine name;	femininity.
— 2	cvcU	name in pfural;	plurality.
— 3	UcvcU	feminine name in plural (reunion of the places 1 and 2);	feminine plurality.
— 4	cvcUv	Verb in passive voice;	passivity.
— 5	Ucvcv	Verb in active voice, in past tense;	priority, perfection.
— 6	UcvcUv	Verb in passive voice, past tense (reunion of the places 4 and 5);	priority, passive. perfection.
— 7	Ucvcvd	attributive having the idea of parity;	comparative of parity in qualifying words.
— 8	Ucvcv/ } Ucv/ } Uccv/ } Ucvc/ }	modificative having the idea of parity;	comparative of parity in adverbs.
— 9	cvcUcvc	compound word;	oral dash.

It is impossible to mistake for the *different* uses of this **tool** of the BLUE LANGUAGE. According to the *place* occupied by the «tool **u**» in a word, the change suffered by this word is of a *different* nature.

GRAMMAR

3rd BASIS-RULE of **B** : **One class** (of words), **One aspect**.

In the ADVERTISEMENT it has been exposed that the condition *sine qua non* of the success of an ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGE is the *facility of acquiring*.

The method, it was said, which could offer such a facility in the most efficacious way is that which would forward a *practical process of classification* of the language permitting, at first sight and at first audition (1), to share grammatically each word into one of the parts of speech (2).

In the BLUE LANGUAGE this « process of divination » consists in giving to every class of words a *figure*, a *relief*, a different **aspect**.

The *differentiating the aspect* of each part of speech is effectuated in **B** by combining the *length* of the words with their *sonorousness*.

The LENGTH of the words permits at once to distinguish from each other the two important CATEGORIES of language : *the vague and precise notions*.

The VAGUE NOTIONS which are the *ideas of relation* to the words between themselves, will be represented in **B** by SHORT words (3); their generic denomination will be : **shortwords**.

The PRECISE NOTIONS which are the *ideas of substance, state or action*, will be represented in **B** by LONG words; their generic denomination will be : **longwords**.

The SONOROUSNESS of the words will permit to make after the necessary distinctions between every class of words, that is to say, between *every part of speech*.

But, in order to obtain this result in *practice*, it has been necessary to modify somewhat the divisions of the usual Grammar.

(1) Through the 1st BASIS-RULE **One letter, one sound**, learned at the ALPHABET, one knows that in the BLUE LANGUAGE the vision of a word is always equivalent to its audition, what happens very rarely in English.

(2) See Theoretic French Books : N° 1, THE BLUE LANGUAGE; N° 7, THEORETIC SUMMARY.

(3) As it is stated besides in all living languages, those words, in consideration of their frequent use, are necessarily brief and concise words; this rule, however, has never been generalized and admits of many exceptions.

The TABLE of the PARTS of SPEECH of **B** set up at the following page indicates all details of this new distribution of the language.

On this table one will read some new appellations; therefore it is indispensable to give previously their definitions.

- Aspect.** . . . *Special figure* of each part of speech in **B**.
- Shortwords.** . *First category* of the language comprising all classes of words which *cannot give* by themselves *any precise notion*.
- Longwords.** . *Second category* of the language comprising all classes of words which, on the contrary, *offer to the mind a precise notion*, either by their only enunciation or by their only vision.
- Staffwords.** . *Second part of speech* of **B**. It includes expressions of *general ideas* and certain very useful *abbreviations*. It is so called because the words contained in it, in consequence of their position before the principal notion, *command* this notion and confine it within bounds.
- Connectives.** . *Third part of Speech* of **B**. It includes the words offering in a general manner the notions of relation between the different words: the *conjunctions* and *prepositions*. In a wider sense, the connectives serve as *adverbs of situation* as in English.
- Designatives.** . *Fourth part of Speech* of **B**. It includes all « designating » words; that is to say, the *articles*, all pronouns and the *adjectives*, excepted the numeral adjectives and the qualifying ones.
- Attributives.** . *Secenth part of Speech* of **B**. It includes the words giving an « attribute » to the principal ideas; that is to say the *qualifying adjectives* and the *participles*, excepted the gerundive which is a *modification*.
- Modificatives.** . *Eighth part of Speech* of **B**. It includes all English *adverbs* and the *gerundice participle*.

In the BLUE LANGUAGE the Speech is divided into **two categories** containing each of them **four classes**; thus we have **eight parts** of Speech :

1st Category: THE SHORTWORDS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 st PART OF SPEECH. | — | <i>The interjections.</i> |
| 2 nd | — | <i>The staffwords.</i> |
| 3 rd | — | <i>The connectives.</i> |
| 4 th | — | <i>The designatives.</i> |

2nd Category : THE LONGWORDS.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 5 th | — | <i>The nouns and numbers.</i> |
| 6 th | — | <i>The verbs.</i> |
| 7 th | — | <i>The attributives.</i> |
| 8 th | — | <i>The modificatives.</i> |

TABLE OF THE EIG

OF THE

	Names of the parts of Speech in B.	Corresponding Cla English.
<p>1st CATEGORY. — Short-words, including all the <i>vague notions</i> of the language.</p> <p>The words of these parts of speech are called Shortwords because they are all SHORT.</p> <p>Their aspect will be : words of 1, 2, or 3 <i>letters</i>, and, if they are of 3 <i>letters</i>, finishing by a VOWEL.</p> <p>This category is divided into <i>four classes</i> forming the <i>four FIRST parts of Speech</i>.</p> <p>2nd CATEGORY. — Long-words, including all the <i>precise notions</i> of the language.</p> <p>The words of these parts of speech are called Longwords because they are all LONG.</p> <p>Their aspect will be: words of 3 <i>letters at least</i>, and, if they are of 3 <i>letters</i>, finishing by a CONSONANT.</p> <p>This category is divided into <i>four classes</i> forming the <i>four LAST parts of Speech</i>.</p>	I. INTERJECTIONS.....	<i>Interjections.</i>
	II. STAFFWORDS.....	New class of comprising the <i>e</i> sions of <i>general</i> the <i>prefixes</i> , <i>certa</i> <i>fixes</i> , some <i>abbrev</i> modes.
	III. CONNECTIVES Reunion of the ..	<i>Prepositions and junctions.</i>
	IV. DESIGNATIVES Reunion of the..	<i>Articles, of all the nouns and Adject except the Numer Qualifying ones.</i>
	V. NOUNS and NUMBERS Reunion of the..	<i>Substantives and Numeral Adjectives</i>
	VI. VERBS.....	<i>Verbs less the p</i> ciple mood.
	VII. ATTRIBUTIVES Reunion of the..	<i>Qualifying Adject and participles, ex the gerundive.</i>
	VIII. MODIFICATIVES Reunion of the..	<i>Adverbs of every and of the gerund participle.</i>

(1) Though theoretically correct, the form : « consonant, vowel, vowel » is not used.

(2) Forming the feminine. At the SYNTAX one will see that the senses brought on by the *garetation* can equally make begin by a vowel as well the nouns as the other classes derived from them.

RTS OF SPEECH **AGE**

Aspect of each class in B .	Examples of words of each Class.
el or the same vowel repeated.	a, aa.
ifferent vowels. 2° : Words of 2 and 3 let- final of which is u and the first or the two ters are <i>consonants</i> .	iu, oi, ae, bu, nu, stu, plu.
ls of 2 or 3 letters, containing 1 or 2 con- and into which enter only the vowels	ib, ob, bi, bo, sti, sto. ibi, ibo, obi, obo (1).
e words of 3 letters the final letter must be i or o .	
ds of 2 or 3 letters, containing 1 or 2 con- and into which enter only the vowels	am, em, ma, ma, sta, ste, mac, mea, ama, ame, ema, eme.
he words of 3 letters the final letter must be a or e .	
ds beginning all by a <i>consonant</i> whate- — or by the tool u (2) — and finishing al- by a <i>consonant</i> , except u and d , or by the (3).	lev, plan, dort, sport, vikor, ditort.
ds beginning all by a <i>consonant</i> whate- — or by the tool u (4) — and finishing al- by a <i>vowel</i> , except the u .	levi, plano, dorte, spor- ta.
ds beginning all by a <i>consonants</i> whate- — and finishing always by the <i>consonant</i> d .	lovid, planod, dorted, sported.
ds beginning all by a <i>consonant</i> whate- — and finishing always by the <i>conso-</i> u .	loviu, planou, dorteu, sportau. siu, finu, mlaqu.

forming the plural.

forming the past tenses.

at their natural state. On the contrary, at their degrees of comparison, these words will
by a vowel.

1st Category of the language.

THE SHORTWORDS

The **SHORTWORDS** are the words forming the 1st *Category of the language*. They comprise all the series representing *vague* ideas; they give the possibility of expressing all *notions of relation* between the precise words.

In order to discern better the nature of the **SHORTWORDS** we suppose the following words pronounced or written *separately*:

oh! — *but*, — *by*, — *who*, — *this*, — *other*, — *my*.

Evidently from the audition or vision of one of these words we cannot deduce any *exact* knowledge of the speaker's or of the writer's thought.

Just these kinds of words, reunited under the generic name of **SHORTWORDS**, will be studied in the *four first* Parts of Speech.

According to the 3^d BASIS-RULE of **B** « *one class one aspect* », a law which constitutes the method of the **BLUE LANGUAGE**, — and which permits also a *rapid divination* of the categories of the language, — the **SHORTWORDS** will be all **SHORT**.

The **SHORTWORDS** will have at *most* **three** letters, and, if they are of three letters, they will finish by a *vowel*.

The **SIGNS** of the alphabet having been already fixed and the **RULES OF STRUCTURE AND ORTHOGRAPHY** having been already studied too, we can theoretically state that these words must all be « cast » to 475 « moulds ».

This 1st *category of language* is divided into *four* classes (See p. 7).

The **SONOROUSNESS OF THE VOWELS** contained in the different forms of these shortwords will be sufficient *by itself* to effectuate the classification of all these words, as it will be shown in the study of the four first parts of speech.

The **SHORTWORDS** will always be *invariable*, except the 4th class of these words: the **DESIGNATIVES** which can be *variable in respect of number and case*.

No shortword has any **GENDER** (1).

(1) The representations of the *feminine* and of the *neuter*, in the **PERSONAL** and **POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**, are effectuated by words that one can consider as *different* words, having no relation to those used for the *masculine* sense.

Ist DIVISION OF THE GRAMMARThe Shortwords. — Ist CATEGORY OF THE LANGUAGEIst PART OF SPEECH

THE INTERJECTIONS

1st Class of the shortwords.

The INTERJECTIONS are *shortwords* compound by *one vowel* or by the *same vowel repeated* :

a	will signify :	<i>want</i> , and in a wider sense :	<i>discouragement</i> .
e	—	<i>exuberance</i> ,	— <i>approval</i> .
i	—	<i>paroxysm</i> ,	— <i>joy</i> .
o	—	<i>inclination</i> ,	— <i>doubt, restriction</i> .
u	—	<i>equality</i> ,	— <i>consent</i> (1).

One must make the least possible use of the interjections; it is, on the contrary, indispensable, to know their first significations which will be utilized in applying the RULE of the MARGARET (see p. 48).

This rule consists in *prefixing* the interjections **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, at the greatest part of the LONGWORDS, with an intent to attribute them optionally certain degrees of *intensity* (See : QUALIFYINGS, *Signification degrees*, p. 32, and SYNTAX, *Setting up of the Vocabulary*, p. 55).

This phenomenon of variation is named the MARGARETATION.

(1) The forms of repeated vowels offer the expressions of the same feelings, but in a *bad* sense.

Here are their significations : **aa**, resignation, disgust;
ee, reprobation, contempt;
ii, pain, suffering;
oo, call, appeal, threat;
uu, repulsion, vexation, fright.

We must note that these interjections, used in a *bad* sense, have no grammatical employment, contrary to the 5 interjections formed by a *single vowel*.

IInd PART OF SPEECH

THE STAFFWORDS

2nd Class of the Shortwords.

The STAFFWORDS form a class of words of quite new creation.

These *shortwords* permit to express certain general notions of which they are, so to say, the « symbols ».

We may define them as *the oral gestures of the language*.

The **staffwords** are *never* joined to the words to which they relate; they have the *two* following forms :

1st FORM. — Shortwords of 2 or 3 letters finishing by **u** (no other vowel in the word). They are to the number of 45.

It is indispensable to know the *nine* following staffwords :

		Examples :	
nu :	Symbol of <i>negation</i>	I do not love	me nu lovi.
du :	— <i>affirmative inter- rogation</i>	do I love ?	me du lovi ?
tau :	— <i>negative interroga- tion</i>	do I not love ?	me tau lovi ?
ku :	— <i>affirmative subor- dination</i>	that I love	ku me lovi.
knu :	— <i>negative subordina- tion</i>	that I do not love	knu me lovi.
su :	— <i>affirmative reflec- tive</i>	I love myself	me su lovi.
snu :	— <i>negative reflective</i>	I do not love myself	me snu lovi.
tu , signifying <i>precise designation</i> ; sense of : « it is he, she, they are they ».			
stu , — <i>masculineness</i> ; supplies the English word « male ».			

Indeed there is no other means of effectuating these translations (1).

The other staffwords of this form serve to the « fabrication » of the words and supply the English prefixes. It is interesting, though not indispensable, to know them by heart.

Examples (1) :

ru	signifying	<i>repetition, reiteration</i> ; like the English prefix <i>re</i> .
pu	—	idea of <i>supremacy</i> ; English prefix : <i>arch</i> (archbishop).
bu	—	idea of <i>superiority</i> ; English prefix : <i>super</i> , idea of <i>principal</i> .
qu	—	idea of <i>inferiority</i> ; English prefix : <i>under</i> , <i>vice</i> (under-actor, vice-roy).
flu	—	idea of <i>contrary</i> ; supplies the prefixes <i>anti</i> , <i>contre</i> .
pru	—	idea of <i>preexistence</i> ; supplies the prefixes <i>ante</i> , <i>pre</i> .
plu	indicating	the <i>plurality</i> ; supplies the prefix <i>poly</i> .
pru	—	the <i>putting one thing instead of another</i> ; supplies the prefix <i>pro</i> .
sku	—	the <i>likeness to</i> ; supplies the adjective termination <i>ish</i> (childish).
pnu	—	the <i>unlikeness</i> ; it has the contrary sense of sku .

(1) These staffwords dispense with varying the tonality of the voice. Example : The presence of the word **du** indicates the *positive interrogation* of the phrase (See p. 50) as the English *do*.

(2) Refer to *the Vocabulary* as to the 25 staffwords not mentioned. Among these the word **vu** supplies shortly all protocol forms.

IInd FORM. — *Shortwords of 2 dissimilar vowels (1).* They are to the number of 16.

These staffwords represent all ABBREVIATIONS of different sorts :

1° Four staffwords finishing by **u** signify :

- au** : the following noun is a *proper name*.
- eu** : the following word of *an other language* than that of the speaker and equally of *an other one* than that of the interlocutor, or yet a *technical word*.
- iu** : the following word of *the language* of the interlocutor or of the correspondent (of the person to whom one speaks or writes).
- ou** : the following word is a word of *the native language* of the speaker or of the writer (of the person who speaks or writes).

The two first words — **au** and **eu** — will say « look out » and warn that the word following one of these terms may be unknown, as it is a special word : a *proper name* or a *strange word* to both parties concerned.

The two last words — **iu** and **ou** — will be very useful for rapidity of elocution and writing in case of a word forgotten in the interlocutor's language, since they will permit to continue the speech (or the correspondence) *skipping*, so to say, a word **B** (See p. 55).

2° Four staffwords, *indispensable to be known*, offer the possibility of translating the whole of the notions contained in *two entire classes of words*; they symbolize the ideas of *connexion* and *designation* :

- io** (2), as expression of **subordination in general**.
This word could supply a *preposition whatever*.
- oi** (2), as expression of **conjunction in general**.
This word could supply a *conjunction whatever*.
- oa** (3), as general expression of **designation with the idea of unity**.
This word could supply an *article, an adjective or a pronoun in singular whatever*.
- oo** (3), as general expression of **designation with the idea of plurality**.
This word could supply an *article, an adjective or a pronoun in plural whatever*.

(1) In these 16 words the vowels are pronounced separately (See Alphabet, p. 3).

(2) We may note that the vowels **i** and **o** composing these words are *the only ones* which enter into the words of the *connectives* class.

(3) We may note that the vowels **e** and **a** composing these words are *the only ones* which enter into the words of the *designatives* class, where the final **a** will indicate *the unity*, and the final **e**, *the plurality*.

3° EIGHT staffwords serve optionally as *auxiliaries* in the verbs or can briefly express certain modalities of thought, especially in case of answering.

- oa** : to begin to, to go to.
- eo** : to have just (followed by a past participle).
- ia** : to intend to, being willing.
- oe** : must, being obliged to.
- oi** : to desire; to have a taste for, to have an inclination to.
- ei** : can, to be able, having the possibility of.
- ie** : to act so in a frequent manner, in a regular way.
- ae** : to act so rarely, in a intermitting manner.

The auxiliaries being suppressed in the verbs (See p. 28), these eight words could in case of need abbreviate certain current forms, but these translations are not at all obligatory.

Let us take as an example the phrase « thou must speak ».

The full translation is : **te devo spiko**; but more briefly we can translate : **te oe spiko**.

These abbreviating *accessory auxiliaries* will serve chiefly the swift expression of a thought and more particularly the answers to be given.

Let us take as an example the phrase : « Doest thou work ? **Te du vorko?**

A staffword is sufficient to give a plain answer. Ex.: **oa**, that is to say : « I begin my work », or, **eo**, « I have just finished my work ».

One understands easily that in this manner it is possible to give to an answer whatever different intensities of expression.

Examples : **ia**, to be willing ; **oe**, to be obliged ; **oi**, to wish, to desire ; **ei**, to be able, etc.

The *conditional mood*, suppressed in the verb, could, in certain senses, be supplied by one of these staffwords, being placed before the verbal word.

Thus the phrase « I should come if.... » expresses a *future* with certain special ideas of subordination.

Willing one can express rapidly the different senses included therein.

I would come	(I will come). . . .	me ia venka.
I should come	(I ought to come) . .	me oe venka.
I should come	(I wish to come). . .	me oi venka.
I should come	(I may come)	me ei venka.

IIIrd PART OF SPEECH

Prepositions and Conjunctions

reunited under the name of

CONNECTIVES

3rd Class of the Shortwords.

THE CONNECTIVES are *shortwords* into the composition of which enter only the vowels **i** or **o**, or sometimes these two vowels.

We have just learned that two staffwords having this structure can, *in need*, supply all this class of words.

io, general preposition, idea relating subordination whatever.

oi, generale conjunction, idea relating joining whatever.

The principal connectives are the following ones :

bi ,	during.	ki ,	with.	ot ,	out.
bo ,	but.	klo ,	that is to say.	ov ,	whether...or..
qi ,	because.	ko ,	that.	pi ,	by, through.
qo ,	here is, here are.	kvo ,	{ on account of.	plo ,	to, in order to.
di ,	of (<i>composition</i>).		{ for the sake of.	po ,	since, as.
do ,	since.	li ,	{ till, until.	pro ,	for (on account of).
si ,	though .		{ up to.	ri ,	according to.
fo ,	when.	lo ,	towards.	ro ,	instead of.
fro ,	whereas.	mi ,	at one's house.	slo ,	thus, so.
gi ,	thereis, there are	mo ,	between.	so ,	as, like.
go ,	then.	ni ,	neither, nor.	spl ,	on the side of.
ib ,	on, upon.	oq ,	below, under.	sri ,	on account of.
id ,	to (<i>direction</i>).	of ,	of (<i>possession</i>).	sti ,	at the time of.
if ,	if, whether.	ob ,	for (<i>because</i>).	sto ,	then, after.
ig ,	in spite of.	og ,	behind.	ti ,	further; besides.
ik ,	before.	ok ,	nevertheless.	to ,	to, towards.
in ,	in.	om ,	from.	tso ,	from.
im ,	within.	on ,	from, since.	vi ,	save, excepting.
ir ,	as to.	or ,	or.	vo ,	without.
it ,	and.	os ,	after.		

OBSERVATIONS. — 1° The personal pronouns as objects of prepositions, are used in the nominative case. Ex. : to come with me, **venko ki me**. — **Me** means *I*.

2° In order to have, as much as possible, but *one word* to express *one sense*, the connectives serve as adverbs of situation.

Ex. : Run after me, **et reno og me**; to be in the house **stiro in dom**.

Run after **et reno og**; to be inside, within **stiro in**.

3° Two adverbs have exceptionally the *aspect* of the connectives.

They are the words : *yes*, **si**, and *no*, **no**.

IVth PART OF SPEECH

Articles, Pronouns and all Adjectives (except the **qualifying** and **numeral** ones)

reunited under the name of

DESIGNATIVES

4th Class of the shortwords.

The **DESIGNATIVES** are *shortwords* into the composition of which enter but the vowels **a** or **e**, or sometimes these two vowels.

Except the sort of *Personal* pronouns, the final **a** indicates the *singular*, and the final **e**, the *plural* in all the words of the **DESIGNATIVES**.

The **DESIGNATIVES** are divided into six sorts : *Relatives, Interrogatives-exclamatives, Indefinites, Demonstratives, Possessives* and *Personals*.

Each of the sorts of words composing this part of speech has a *special characteristic form*.

The **DECLENSION** has an influence only over the aspect of three sorts of designatives : the *Relatives*, the *Interrogatives*, the *Personals*, and is effectuated always in the *same manner* (except for the word **an**).

The **GENDER** is visible only in the *Personals* and *Possessives*.

Ist Sort. — THE RELATIVES

They are the English *relative pronouns*. They do not indicate the *gender*.

ra signifies : *who, whom, which* (singular).

re signifies : *who, whom, which* (plural).

er signifies : *of it*. Ex. : I wish some of it, **me vilo er**.

ar signifies : *on or upon it*. Ex. : I count upon it, **me konto ar**.

The relatives **re** and **ra** are declined in *prefixing* the vowel **e** to form their *genitive-ablative* case, and the vowel **a** to obtain their *dative*.

SINGULAR :

era, whose, of which.

ara, to whom, to which.

PLURAL :

ere, whose, of which.

are, to whom, to which.

One sees that the letter **R** is the *characteristical* one of this sort; it is in fact *the only consonant* which will be found in the *Relatives*.

IInd Sort. — THE INTERROGATIVES-EXCLAMATIVES.

They are the English *adjectives* and *interrogative pronouns*.

They do not indicate the *gender*.

ka, signifies : *who, which* (singular).

ke, signifies : *who, which* (plural).

THE EXCLAMATIVE is expressed by the same words *returned* :

ak, signifies : *who, which* (singular).

ek, signifies : *who, which* (plural).

One sees that the letter **K** is the *characteristic* one of this sort ; it is indeed the *only consonant* which will be found in the *Interrogatives-exclamatives*.

The DECLENSION of the *interrogatives* is effectuated like that of the *Relatives* : by prefixing the **e** for the *genitive* and the **a** for the *dative case*.

SINGULAR : **eka**, of whom ? of which ? **aka**, to whom ? to which ?

PLURAL : **eke**, of whom ? of which ? **ake**, to whom ? to which ?

IIIrd Sort. — THE INDEFINITES.

They are the English *adjectives* and *indefinite pronouns*.

They do not indicate the *gender*.

With the exception of *six* words, they are all :

1° : Of the form « consonant, consonant and vowel **a** » in *singular*, or when their intrinsic sense involves an idea of *unity*.

Ex. : **kla**, somebody ; **spa**, everybody.

or, 2° : Of the form « consonant, consonant and **e** » in *plural*, or when their intrinsic sense involves an idea of *plurality*.

Ex. : **kle**, some or a few people ; **ske**, several.

The *plural* is formed by *changing* the final vowel.

Ex. : **fna**, the one or the other ; **fne**, the ones or the others.

SIX INDEFINITE PRONOUNS have the form « vowel **a**, consonant. » Their *plural* is formed by adding the vowel **e**. They are :

SINGULAR : **ab**, such ;

am, the same ;

ap, whatever ;

as, certain ;

at, all, every ;

av, other the other ;

PLURAL : **abe**, such.

ame, the same.

ape, whatever.

ase, certain ;

ate, all.

ave, others, the others.

ANGL.

2

In addition to the *indefinite* pronouns already mentioned, we must note the following ones :

fra, none of both ; **fte**, all things ; **kna**, nobody ; **kra**, something ; **kva**, whoever, whichever ; **kva**, whatever ; **pna**, nothing ; **sta**, one ; **tle**, everybody ; **tna**, neither the one nor the other ; **tva**, one of both ; **tve**, both.

OBSERVATIONS : 1° By way of exception the personal pronoun **sma**, *one's self*, *itself*, is comprised in the form of the indefinite pronouns.

2° There exist in **B** indefinite pronouns which may indicate the « proportion » attributed by the mind to a precise notion.

One will find these words used, for instance, in the following phrases :

Do not give any bread at all		sna pan.
Give little bread		fla pan.
Give a little bread		tsa pan.
Give a little more bread	Et givo	ple pan.
Give some more bread		pre pan.
Give much bread		tre pan.
Give bread (in profusion)		sre pan.

IVth Sort. — THE DEMONSTRATIVES.

Are comprised in this sort : the English *articles*, *adjectives* and *demonstrative pronouns*.

They do not express the *gender*. They are to the number of 6.

The definite article : *the*, does not exist ; the *GENDER* being *natural* in **B**, any distinction about it is useless.

Consequently : the *only* word **man** means « the man » (in general) ; **fem**, « the woman » ; **holm** (neuter) « the tree » (in general) (See SYNTAX, p. 44, *Gender of the Noun*).

The *designations* will be made by means of the following words the *plural* of which is formed by adding the vowel **e** to the *singular*.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
an , indefinite article, <i>a</i> , <i>an</i> ;	anc , <i>some</i> , <i>any</i> , partitive sense (three genders).
aq , <i>this</i> , <i>that</i> ;	aqe , <i>these</i> , <i>those</i> .
ag , <i>this</i> , <i>it</i> , <i>that</i> (near to the speaker) ;	age , <i>these</i> , <i>those</i> .
af , <i>that</i> , <i>it</i> (far from the speaker) ;	afe , <i>those</i> .

The *DECLENSION* of all the words of **B** (except the *Relative*, *Interrogative* and *Personal pronouns*) is effectuated by means of the two following demonstratives which form themselves the declension of the article **an**, *a*, *an*.

GENITIVE-ABLATIVE : **ad**, *of a*, *of an*, *from a*, *from an* or *of a*, *of an*, or *by a*, *by an*, and *of the* or *by the*.

DATIVE : **al**, *to a*, *to an*. This word signifies also : *to the*.

The *plural* is expressed by adding the vowel **e**.

GENITIVE-ABLATIVE : **ade**, *of them* or *by them*. *DATIF* : **ale**, *to the* or *to some*.

Examples :

The king's daughter, } **feg ad reks;** the kings' daughters, **fegu ade reksu.**
 A king's daughter, }
 Give to the poor man, } **et givo al pobr?** Give to the poor, }
 Give to a poor man, } Give to poor, } **et givo ale pobru.**

OBSERVATIONS: 1°. — If *a*, *an* means the number « one » it is translated by **ven**.

Ex. : Give to a poor man — **et givo id ven pobr.**

2°. — *Some*, *any* (partitive sense) is not translated into **B**.

Ex. : Give some bread and some cherries — **et givo pan it srisu.**

Vth and VIth Sorts. — THE POSSESSIVE AND PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

These two sorts are the same as in English ; they comprise the English *possessive adjective*, the *possessive* and *personal pronouns*.

In account of the principle of their significations resting on the presence of *one symbolical consonant*, characteristic of each person, these two sorts are studied together.

Notwithstanding *all variations of gender, number and case*, which may have an influence over *one person*, *the same consonant ever subsists*, but it appears differently framed, according *the case* in which the person concerned is considered, or even according *the nature of the word*.

On the table of the following page one can study no matter which of the horizontal lines, each of them being assigned to *one of the persons*, and one will always find in all words inscribed on the same line *the same and a single symbolical consonant of personality*.

One will note too on this table the setting up of a *personal of politeness* at the 2nd person, singular and plural. This creation is absolutely necessary, as the « civilization », when to address somebody, imposes on us a *familiar* and a *respectful* form.

OBSERVATION : This distinction of a *familiar* and *polite* form cannot have any practical translation into English, since the pronoun *you* as well as the corresponding ones *your*, *yours* are used for both forms.

Then there will be 6 persons in singular and in plural : 1st, 2nd *familiar*, 2nd *respectful*, 3rd *masculine*, 3rd *feminine* and 3rd *neuter*.

The *characteristic consonant* of each of these persons is the following one :

SINGULAR : 1st : **m** ; 2nd : **t** ; 2nd *respect.*, **v** ; 3rd *masc.* : **s** ; 3rd *fem.* : **f** ; 3rd *neuter* :
 PLURAL : 1st : **n** ; 2nd : **p** ; 2nd *respect.*, **g** ; 3rd *masc.* : **b** ; 3rd *fem.* : **f** ; 3rd *neuter* : **d**

The knowledge of these 12 *characteristic consonants* and the below indicated few rules permit to operate with the greatest facility *all variations in the personal and possessive pronouns*.

GENERAL TABLE OF THE Vth AND Vth SORTS OF THE DESIGNATIVES.

28

ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. — PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Abbreviations :

R, respectful ;

N, neuter ; F, feminine.

PERSONALS

POSSESSIVES

	PERSONALS				POSSESSIVES			
	Nominative.	Accusative.	Dative.	Genitive-Ablative.	Vocative.	Emphatic.	Singular.	plural.
<i>Idea of unity (singular).</i>								
1 st person.	me I	ma me	ama to me	ema , of me or by me	em oh me !	eme myself	mea my or mine	mae my or mine
2 nd pers. (fa- miliar).....	te thou	ta thee	ata to thee	eta , of thee or by thee	et oh thee !	ete thyself	tea thy or thine	tae thy or thine
2 nd pers. (res- pectful).....	ve you (R)	va you (R)	ava to you (R)	eua , of you (R) or by you (R)	ev oh you ! (R)	eve yourself (R)	vea your or yours (R)	vae your or yours (R)
3 rd pers. (mas- culine).....	se he	sa him	asa to him	esa , of him or by him	es oh him ! (R)	ese himself	sae his	sae his
3 rd pers. (femi- nine).....	le she	la her	ala to her	ela , of her or by her	el oh her !	ele herself	lae her or hers	lae her or hers (F)
3 rd pers. (neu- ter).....	qe it (N)	qa it (N)	aya to it (N)	eua , of it or by it (N)	eh oh it ! (N)	eie itself (N)	uea its (N)	uae its (N)
<i>Idea of plurality (plural).</i>								
1 st person.	ne we	na us	ana to us	ena , of us or by us	en oh us !	ene ourselves	nea our or ours	nae our or ours
2 nd pers. (fa- miliar)*.....	pe you	pa you	apa to you	eua , of you or by you	ep oh you !	epe yourselves	pea your or yours	pae your or yours
2 nd pers. (res- pectful).....	ge you (R)	ga you (R)	aga to you (R)	ega , of you or by you (R)	eg oh you ! (R)	ege yourselves (R)	gea your or yours (R)	gae your or yours
3 rd pers. (mas- culine).....	he they	ba them	aba to them	eua , of them or by them	eb oh them !	ebo themselves	bea their or theirs	bae their or theirs
3 rd pers. (femi- nine).....	fo they	fa them	afa to them	eua , of them or by them	ef oh them !	efe themselves	fea their or theirs	fae their or theirs (F)
3 rd pers. (neu- ter).....	de they (N)	da them (N)	ada to them (N)	eua , of them or by them (N)	ed oh them ! (N)	ede themselves (N)	dea their or theirs (N)	dae their or theirs (N)

We must add to this number two words belonging to the Personals :

su, meaning *one's self* ; it is a *α* reflexive ; staffword indistinctly used in all persons. Ex. : I love myself, **me su love** ; thou lovest thyself, **te su love**.

DECLENSION

In the cases already studied the *declension* of the PERSONALS is effectuated like that of the *relatives* and *interrogatives*; we will say that in the *genitive-ablative* case it is sufficient to prefix an **e**, and, in the *dative* case, an **a**; but these casual variations are made on the personal in the *accusative* case.

In fact the personals have two other cases: the *accusative* and the *vocative*.

The *accusative* is the same word as the *nominative*, except the change of the final letter, vowel **a**, instead of **e**.

Ex. : **me**, *I*; **ma**, *me*. — **be**, *they*; **ba**, *them*.

The *vocative* is formed by inverting the letters of the *nominative*, like an *anagram*.

Ex. : **te**, *thou*; **et**, *oh, thee!* — **se**, *he*; **es**, *him!*

TABLE OF THE DECLENSION OF THE PERSONALS :

<i>For all persons</i> e = (consonant whatever).	<i>Example :</i> <i>with the letter m (1st person singular).</i>
<i>Nominative,</i> ce	me , <i>I.</i>
<i>Genitive-Ablative,</i> eca	ema , <i>of me or by me.</i>
<i>Dative,</i> aca	ama , <i>to me.</i>
<i>Accusative,</i> ca	ma <i>me.</i>
<i>Vocative,</i> ec	em <i>oh me!</i>

The **EMPHATIC PERSONALS**, obtained in English by adding to the personals the word « *self* », pl. « *selves* », are formed in **B** by words of the following structure: Vowel **e**, characteristic consonant, vowel **e**.

Ex. : **emc**, *myself*; **etc**, *thysself*; **esc**, *himself*; **enc**, *ourselves*

STRUCTURE OF THE POSSESSIVES :

SINGULAR : One of the twelve characteristic consonants and the vowels **ea**.

Ex. : **mea**, *my, mine*. — **tea**, *thy, thine*. — **nea**, *our, ours*.

PLURAL : One of the twelve characteristic consonants and the vowels **ae**.

Ex. : **mae**, *my, mine*. — **tae**, *thy, thine*. — **nae**, *our, ours*.

In the **POSSESSIVES** the *declension* is effectuated by means of the *demonstratives*.

ad mea, *of my, of mine.*
al mea, *to my, to mine.*
ade mac, *of my, of mine.*
ale mac, *to my, to mine.*

In the 3rd person the possessor's gender will always be expressed by the possessive itself. (See SYNTAX, p. 42).

2nd Category of the language.

THE LONGWORDS

The LONGWORDS form the 2nd *Category of the Language*. They comprise all the series representing *precise* ideas; they enable to express all *notions of substance, state or action*.

To make better understand the nature of the LONGWORDS, we suppose the following words pronounced or written *separately* :

horse, — two, — to run, — great, — strongly.

Evidently by the only audition or by the only vision of one of these words, the hearer or the reader knows already sufficiently the speaker's or the writer's thought.

Just these sorts of words, reunited under the generic name of LONGWORDS will be studied in the *four last* Parts of Speech.

In compliance with the 3rd BASIS-RULE of **B** : « **one class, one aspect** », — a law of distinction between every class and between every category, and constituting the method of the BLUE LANGUAGE, — the LONGWORDS will all be LONG.

The LONGWORDS will have *at least three letters*, and, if they are of three letters, they will finish by a *consonant*.

The distinction between the four classes of words of the LONGWORDS' category which form the four last parts of speech, will constantly be effectuated by the SONOROUSNESS of the FINAL LETTER :

The NOUNS and NUMBERS will have as final letter : a *consonant other than **u** and **d*** (or, in *plural*, the tool **u**).

The VERBS will have as final letter : a *vowel* (not the tool **u**).

The ATTRIBUTIVES will have as final letter : the *consonant **d***.

The MODIFICATIVES will have as final letter the *consonant **u***.

The LONGWORDS are *incommutable*, that is to say that no LONGWORD of a class can be employed to supply a LONGWORD of an other class.

Variations of the Longwords.

The **Number** modifies but the *nouns* and the *numerals*.

The **Gender** modifies but the *nouns*.

The **Voice** modifies the *verbal word*, but only in case of *passive* notion.

The **Margaretation** modifies *all* the LONGWORDS, except the *numbers*.

The **Mood** or the **Person** never modify any LONGWORD.

IInd DIVISION OF THE GRAMMAR

The Longwords. — 2nd CATEGORY OF THE LANGUAGE

Vth PART OF SPEECH

THE NOUNS AND NUMBERS (1)

1st Class of the Longwords

The NOUNS and NUMBERS are *Longwords* finishing all by a consonant whatever except **u** and **l**, but not when these words are used in *plural*; then they finish by the tool **u**.

Equally they begin all by a consonant, except the substantives used in the *feminine* gender, which begin by the tool **u** (2).

THE NUMBERS

Like in English they are of two sorts: *cardinal* and *ordinal* numbers.

1st SORT: The CARDINAL NUMBERS

The 15 CARDINAL NUMBERS, basis of all notions of number, are the following ones:

1 ven	4 far	7 qep	10 dls
2 dov	5 kel	3 lok	100 son
3 ter	6 gab	9 nif	1,000 mel

« Zero » = « nought » is translated **no!**; a million, **mlon**; a milliard, **mlar**.

(1) These two kinds of words have the *same structure* in **B**.

The innumerable variety of their forms required this classification in the *practical* point of view of sharing the *Aspects*.

(2) The nouns can equally begin by a vowel, when their sense is modified by the *Margaretation* (See SYNTAX, p. 48).

The **numeration** is formed in the following way :

1st Rule. — By *sufflating* the syllable **is** (abbreviation of **dis** to the number of the unities, to form the *tens*.

Ex. : 30, **teris**; 90, **nifis**.

2nd Rule. — By *preflating* the syllable **di** (abbreviation of **dis**) to the number of the unities, to form the numbers from 10 to 20.

Ex. : 12, **dido**; 18, **dilok**.

3rd Rule. — The unities comprised between the other tens are placed, like in English, *after* the tens.

Ex. : 44, **faris far**; 75 **qepis kel**.

4th Rule. — In representing the number one must stop whenever one meets one of the sounds : **dis** (or its abbreviations **is**, **son**, **mel**).

Ex. : 1126, **mel venson dovis gab**.

Observations. — One will note that « thousand hundred » is translated by « thousand one hundred ».

1900 can be translated : **mel nifson** or **dinifson**.

The **PLURAL** of the *cardinal* numbers can be formed in two cases : 1° when using the number *substantively*; 2° to indicate *the hour* (of the clock) (See **SYNTAX**, p. 43).

2nd SORT : The **ORDINAL NUMBERS**

The **ORDINAL NUMBERS** are *always* formed by means of *cardinal numbers*, adding, according to their significations, a different *absolute ending* (1).

No indication of *gender* in them.

The *absolute endings* used are the following ones :

em	to indicate the <i>rank</i>	Ex. : the second	dovem.
ip	— the <i>precise multiplication</i>	— the triple	terip.
om	— the <i>precise division</i>	— the quarter	farom.
am	— a <i>vague collective word</i>	— about eight	lokam.
erl	— a <i>distinctive collective word</i>	— of seven sorts	qeperl.
olt	— a <i>multiplying collective word</i>	— nine times	nifolt.

The **PLURAL** of the ordinal numbers is formed like that of the *substantives* by suffixing the tool **u** :

Ex. : The first and the second ones, **Vanemu it dovemu**.

(1) The *absolute endings* are terminations which not only serve to include certain senses in the words, but which are too the *single means* to translate in **B** the significations they give to these same words (See **SYNTAX**, p. 51).

THE NOUNS

The NOUNS comprise in **B** the same subdivisions as in English : *Proper nouns*. — *Common nouns*. — *Compound nouns*.

PROPER NOUNS. — These words are « out of the language » : Impossible to submit them to any regulation (See SYNTAX, p. 45).

They must be written by a capital initial letter and, as much as possible, by the characters of the alphabet of the BLUE LANGUAGE.

COMMON NOUNS. — **GENDER.** In **B** three genders : *masculine*, *feminine*, *neuter*. The gender is *natural*. All the words having naturally no appointed sex are of the *neuter* gender.

The *feminine* is formed by the general name (1) in prefixing the word with the tool **u**.

Ex. : **kval**, the horse; **ukval**, the mare — **bov**, the ox; **ubov**, the cow.

NUMBER. — The *plural* is always formed by suffixing the singular with the tool **u**.

Ex. : **kval**, the horse; **kvalu**, the horses — **bov**, the ox; **bovu**, the oxen.

The reunion of the two preceding rules will give the *plural of the feminine*.

Ex. : **ukvalu**, the mares; **ubovu**, the cows.

COMPOUND NOUNS. — To form the compound nouns one must remind the following rules :

- 1° There cannot be but *two* terms in a compound noun ;
- 2° The two formative terms are always *nouns* (or numbers);
- 3° The principal notion is always expressed the last one ;
- 4° The two parts of the word are united by the tool **u** which, but in this case, is placed in the interior and in the *middle* of a word.

The tool **u** becomes thus a sort of *hyphen* or *dash*, both *oral* and *written*.

EXAMPLES of COMPOUND NOUNS

vintumilv ,	windmill,	from vint ,	wind	and milv ,	mill.
vatumilv ,	watermill,	from vat ,	water	and milv ,	mill.
danfumilv ,	steammill,	from danf ,	steam	and milv ,	mill.
kilukram ,	kilogram,	from kil ,	1000 more	and kram ,	gram.
terumes ,	quarter,	from ter ,	three	and mes ,	month.

The plural of the compound nouns is formed like that of the common nouns; that is to say, by adding the tool **u**.

Ex. : The sleeping car, **dormukar**; the sleeping cars, **dormukaru**.

(1) See SYNTAX (p. 41), for the expression of *masculineness*, as for the *Feminine of civilization*, and for the 30 substantives having a different expression according to the sex appointed to them (p. 45).

TENSES. — The verbal word will be formed in **B** by adding to the Basis-Noun one of the *absolute endings* : vowels **a, e, i, o**.

A new tense has been created, named the *eternal tense* ; it comprises the verbal notion including all together the three other tenses generally fixed apart : *past, present* and *future* (1).

The following senses have been attributed to the *determinative* vowels of the tenses, finishing the verbal word :

final **i** signifies the *eternal tense*.

—	o	—	the <i>present</i>	—
—	e	—	the <i>past</i>	—
—	a	—	the <i>future</i>	—

CONJUGATION

At the page 29, in a Table, — generally used in all grammars, — one will find the conjugation of the verb **B** in the **active voice**.

This *unique* conjugation does not suffer *any exception* (2).

The verbs being *invariable* in respect of person, the 1st person of every tense will only be indicated there.

Nevertheless, to show the physiognomy of an entire tense of the verb **B**, it is preferable to give a complete example of it :

Past tense of the Verb to LOVE : **lovi**.

This past tense is derived from the *past infinitive* : **love** (pr : *lovai*).

me	love	I loved.
te	love	thou lovedst.
ve	love	you loved (speaking respectfully to a single person).
se	love	he loved.
le	love	she loved.
qe	love	it loved (neuter subject).
ne	love	we loved.
pe	love	you loved (speaking familiarly to several persons).
ge	love	you loved (speaking respectfully to several persons).
be	love	they loved (masculine subject),
fe	love	they loved (feminine subject).
de	love	they loved (neuter subject).

(1) This creation is necessary. Of course, in English, what is the signification of « the man dies » ? Does this phrase mean « man is mortal » or a « man is dying in the very moment » ?

Owing to the settled distinction one may suppress the verb *to be* « copula ».

We have already the ordinary verb : I am loving = I love = **me love**.

Likewise we shall have : I am good, **me bono** ; I am ill, **me lalgo**.

(2) We must note here that the *compound past participle* of the the English Language is translated in **B** by a turn of phrase.

Ex. : « Having been loved », **os love**. Literal translation : *After having loved*. Likewise : « Having been loved » will be translated by **os lovuc** ; *after having been loved*.

In order to complete the setting up of the CONJUGATION it is sufficient to know that the *priority* of the tenses will be effected by *prefixing* the tool **u** to the verbal word in the *indicative* mood, and that in the other moods the *priorities*, useless in practice, will not exist in **B**.

This rule permits to suppress the use of all *auxiliary verbs*.

Ex. : *I shall love*, **me lova** ; *I shall have loved*, **me ulova**.
I come, **me komo** ; *I have come*, **me ukomo**.

DERIVATION of the TENSES

By *suffixing* to the Basis-Noun the four characteristic vowels of the « tense », we obtain four *infinitives*.

For instance with the word : **lov**, love (subst.), we shall get the senses :

lovi, to love (always),
lovo, to love (in this moment).
love, to love in past, to *have loved*.
lova, to love in future, *ought to love*.

The tenses of the *personal moods* will be derived from the four infinitives as one may see below.

From the ETERNAL INFINITIVE : **lovi**, to love always, will be formed :

In the INDICATIVE MOOD :	a simple tense	<i>I love</i> (always),	me lovi .
In the EXCLAMATIVE MOOD :	—	<i>may I love!</i> (always).	em lovi .
In the SUBORDINATE MOOD :	—	<i>that I love</i> (always), (1).	ku me lovi .

And, in the indicative mood, a compound tense, IMPERF : *I loved*, **me ulovi**.

From the PRESENT INFINITIVE : **lovo**, to love in this moment, will be formed :

In the INDICATIVE MOOD :	a simple tense	<i>I love</i> (in this moment),	me lovo .
In the EXCLAMATIVE MOOD :	—	<i>how I loved!</i> (in this moment),	em lovo .
In the SUBORDINATE MOOD :	—	<i>that I love</i> ,	ku me lovo .

And, in the indicative mood, a compound tense, PAST INDEFINITE : *I have loved*, **me ulovo**.

From the PAST INFINITIVE : **love**, to have loved, will be formed :

In the INDICATIVE MOOD :	a simple tense	<i>I loved</i> ,	me love .
In the EXCLAMATIVE MOOD :	—	<i>have I loved!</i>	em love .
In the SUBORDINATE MOOD :	—	<i>that I might love</i> ,	ku me love .

And, in the indicative mood, a compound tense, PLUPERFECT : *I had loved*, **me ulove**.

From the FUTURE INFINITIVE : **lova**, ought to love, will be formed :

In the INDICATIVE MOOD :	a simple tense	<i>I shall love</i> ,	me lova .
In the EXCLAMATIVE MOOD :	—	<i>Shall I love!</i>	em lova .
In the SUBORDINATE MOOD :	—	<i>that I may love</i> (later),	ku me lova .

And, in the indicative mood, a compound tense, PAST FUTURE : *I shall have loved*, **me ulova**.

(1) In case of *negative subordination*, the staffword **knu** supplies the staffword **ku** used but for the subordinate mood with idea of *affirmation*.

UNIQUE TYPE OF THE ACTIVE CONJUGATION IN B. — VERB : TO LOVE — **lovi**.

INFINITIVE MOOD

ETERNAL	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
lovi , to love (<i>always</i>).	lovo , to love (<i>in this moment</i>).	love , to have loved.	lova , ought to love

INDICATIVE MOOD

Singles tenses :

ETERNAL INDICATIVE	PRESENT INDICATIVE	PAST TENSE	FUTURE
me lovi , I love (<i>always</i>).	me lovo , I love (<i>in this moment</i>).	me love , I loved.	me lova , I shall love.

Compound tenses :

PERFECT (= PAST TENSE)	PAST INDEFINITE	PLUPERFECT	PAST FUTURE
me ulovi , I loved.	me ulovo , I have loved.	me ulove , I had loved.	me ulova , I shall have loved.

EXCLAMATIVE MOOD

ETERNAL IMPERATIVE	PRESENT IMPERATIVE	PAST IMPERATIVE	FUTURE IMPERATIVE
em lovi , do I love, I! (<i>always</i>).	em lovo , do I love, I! (<i>in this moment</i>).	em love , have I loved I!	em lova , shall I love, I!

SUBORDINATE MOOD

ETERNAL SUBJUNCTIVE	PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE	PAST SUBJUNCTIVE	FUTURE SUBJUNCTIVE
ku mo lovi , that I love (<i>always</i>).	ku melove , that I love (<i>in this moment</i>)	ku me love , that I loved.	ku me lova , that I shall love.

VOICES. In **B** like in English there are **three** voices : the *active*, *passive* and *reflective* (pronominal) *voice*.

We have just studied the *active voice*.

The conjugation of the two other voices is very simple and very easy.

Passive voice. — In all moods, tenses and persons, put the tool **u** between the two last letters of the verb.

Ex. : **lovui**, to be loved (always).
 me lovuo, I am loved (in this moment).
 me ulovua, I shall have been loved.

One sees that this rule suppresses equally the *auxiliary* in the *passive voice*.

Pronominal voice. — In all moods, tenses and persons, put before the verbal word one of the two following *staffwords* :

su if the reflective is *affirmative*; **snu** if the reflective is *negative*.

To love one's self,	su lovi.	Not to love one's self,	snu lovi.
I love myself,	me su lovo.	I do not love myself,	me snu lovo.
Thou lovedst thyself,	te su love.	Thou didst not love thyself,	te snu love.
He will love himself	se su lova.	He will not love himself,	se snu lova.
Let us love one another,	en su lovo.	Let us not love one another,	en snu lovo.

The **IMPERSONAL VERB**, in all tenses, uses the 3rd person, singular, neuter (= *it*) of the personal pronoun.

qe plovo, *it rains*; **qe plova**, *it will rain*.

SIGNIFICATION OF THE VERB with regard to the Basis-Noun.

The first class of the precise words, the **NOUNS** and **NUMBERS** being adopted to form the *roots* of the other **LONGWORDS** (except the simple adverbs), we have to state the reasoning presiding over the verbal derivation.

The « *verbification* » must indicate the *most usual verbal manifestation*.

The transformation of the substantive notion into a verbal word will be effected by adding to the signification of the *basis-noun* one of the following extensions of senses and in this order :

1° *To be in the state of... or to have, to get*; 2° *To accomplish*; 3° *To make use of...*

If the first trial of verbal transformation does not give any signification adopted by « *good sense* », one must pass to the second operation, and likewise, if necessary, to the third one (See p. 59).

Qualifying Adjectives and Participles (except *gerundives*)

reunited under the name of :

ATTRIBUTIVES

3rd Class of the Longwords

The **ATTRIBUTIVES** are *Longwords* including the *qualifying adjectives* and all *participles* of the English language, except the *gerundives* (1).

The characteristic **aspect** of the **ATTRIBUTIVES** is their *final letter* : **d**.

The **ATTRIBUTIVES** begin always by a consonant, unless they are in a *degree of comparison*.

On account of the formative system of the precise words of **B** they cannot have *less than two syllables* nor *less than five letters*.

In fact, like all the other precise words, they are derived from the *nouns* (or *numbers*) and are formed by *adding* to the *basis-noun* one of the *absolute endings* : **ad**, **ed**, **id**, **od** (2).

Each of these terminations will have a special sense :

- id**, the sense of a present participle, with idea of *eternal* quality;
- od**, the sense of a present participle, with idea of *transitory* quality;
- ed**, the sense of a *general* qualifying adjective or that of past participle;
- ad**, the sense of a qualifying adjective with notion of *possibility* or *duty*;

Example of significations attributed :

lovid ,	loving (in general);
lovod ,	loving (in this moment);
loved ,	loved;
lovad ,	lovely (who may be <i>loved</i> , or who must be <i>loved</i>).

(1) That is to say, except the *present participles* preceded by a preposition whatever; the latter may be expressed or understood.

These present participles, expressing *secondary modifications* of action, will be classed among the **MODIFICATIVES**, 8th part of *Speech* (See p. 33).

(2) Or, what amounts to the same thing, by adding a **d** to the four tenses of the verbs.

The ATTRIBUTIVES are always invariable in respect of GENDER and NUMBER.

Ex. : *a lored father,* **an per loved;** *a lored mother,* **an mer loved;**
lored fathers, **ane peru loved;** *lored mothers,* **ane meru loved;**
a lored house, **an dom loved;**
lored houses, **ane domu loved.**

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Here we must apply the Rule of the MARGARET (See p. 11).

In fact, *prefixing* the Interjections to the Attributives we can rapidly form the five degrees of comparison (1). One will make use of the interjections in the following way :

a, (<i>want</i>)	to translate the notion of absolute inferiority	<i>the least.</i>
o, (<i>doubt</i>)	—	of relative inferiority. <i>less.</i>
u, (<i>equality</i>)	—	of comparison of equality <i>also, too, as, like.</i>
e, (<i>exuberance</i>)	—	of relative superiority <i>more.</i>
i, (<i>paroxysm</i>)	—	of absolute superiority <i>the most..</i>

To express the notions of *relation* to other words, one will add the conjunction **of**, *of*, in the two extreme degrees, and the conjunction **ko**, *than*, in the three other intermediate degrees.

We give below two examples applying the « Margaret » with the qualifying adjectives **por***ed*, *fearful*, *timid*, and **pr***aved*, *courageous*, *valiant* (2).

Examples of ATTRIBUTIVES in their different degrees of comparison :

Degrees of mere comparison :		Expressions of relation to another word :	
ipored	the most timid	ipraved of	the most courageous of
epored	more timid	opraved ko	more courageous than
upored	as timid	upraved ko	as courageous as
opored	less timid	opraved ko	less courageous than
apored	the least timid	apraved of	the least courageous of

(1) One could without any inconvenience make equally use of the adverbs **pliy** *more*, **ley** *less*, but the MARGARETATION gives translations preferable for their concision.

(2) See page 48 for the similar translation of the Attributives to express the notions of proportion.

VIIIth PART OF SPEECH

Adverbs and gerundive participles

reunited under the name of :

MODIFICATIVES

4th Class of the Longwords.

The MODIFICATIVES are *Longwords* comprising all English *adverbs* and also the *gerundive participles*, that is to say, the present participles preceded or not by a preposition whatever.

The characteristic **aspect** of the MODIFICATIVES is their *final letter* : **u**.

They are always *invariable* by their description. They begin always by a **consonant**, unless they are in a *degree of comparison*.

As to the *formation* of the language, the MODIFICATIVES are divided into *two sorts* :

1° The SIMPLE ADVERBS.

2° The ADVERBS OF QUALITY and GERUNDIVE PARTICIPLES.

The simple Adverb which represents, in an elliptical expression, a complete series of complex thoughts, *cannot* be derived in **B** from a **BASIS-NOUN** like every other precise word of the language.

The *simple adverbs* will all be words of *one syllable* (1), at most of *four letters*.

They will have one of the following three structures (**c** = *consonant*; **v** = *vowel* :

1° : **cvu**. Ex. : **moq**. — 2° : **ccvu**. Ex. : **pliq**. — 3° **cv** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lu.} \\ \text{nu. Ex. : } \text{nalq, benq, lorq.} \\ \text{ru.} \end{array} \right.$

(1) Except a few compound adverbs, as **dovugeu**, *before yesterday* (the day before yesterday), and except also, naturally, when they will be *margaretated*, that is to say, when they are in a degree of comparison. Ex. : **isreu**, *the most often*.

On the contrary, through the formative system of the precise words of **B**, the Adverbs of quality and the Gerundives will be shaped into *basis-nouns* by adjunction of one of the *absolute endings* : **au**, **eu**, **iu**, **ou** (1).

Consequently they cannot have *less than two syllables*, nor *less than five letters*.

Each of these terminations will have a special sense, fixed by the signification of the corresponding attributives in **ad**, **ed**, **id**, **od**.

- iu**, the sense of a present participle with idea of *eternal* action.
- ou**, the sense of present participle with idea of *transitory* action.
- eu**, the sense of an adverb of quality taken in *general*.
- au**, the sense of an adverb of quality with notion of *possibility* or *duty*.

Example of significations attributed :

loviq	loving (<i>in loving</i>) in general.
lovoq	loving (<i>in loving</i>) in this moment.
loveu	lovely (adv.), <i>with love</i> .
lovau	amiably (1).

The similar senses brought about by the final *vocal sonorousnesses* of the ATTRIBUTIVES and MODIFICATIVES will permit — by the simple changing the final **d**, the characteristic of the *attributive*, into final **q**, the characteristic of the *modificative*, — to transform rapidly and practically the expression of the *quality* into that of *modification of action* of the same notion.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

The MARGARETATION effects in the *modificatives* the same intensive meanings as in the *attributives* (See p. 32).

Here after follow two examples of application with the simple adverb : **sreui** *often*, and with the adverb of quality **lovau**, *amiably* (3).

Degrees of mere comparison :		Expressions of relation to another word :	
lsreui	the most often	llovau of	the most amiably of
esreui	more often	clovau ko	more amiably than
usreui	as often	ulovau ko	as amiably as
osreui	less often	olovau ko	less amiably than
asreui	the least often	alovau of	the least amiably of

(1) Or, what amounts to the same thing, by adding a **q** to the four tenses of the verbs.

(2) The sense to be given to this adverb is not that of : « with amiableness », but rather that of « manner of being » of « who may be loved » or of « who ought to be loved ». (See p. 35.)

(3) See page 48 for the similar translation of the Attributives to express the notions of proportion. It will be likewise for the Modificatives.

SUMMARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE PRECISE WORDS

In the abstract, except the *simple adverbs*, all the precise words of the **Blue Language** are derived from the NOUNS or NUMBERS considered as the BASIS-WORDS of the language.

This derivation is always effected by *lengthening* the final syllable.

This *swelling, enlarging* formation of the words of **B** is similar to that observed in the evolution of the living languages.

The other three classes of the PRECISE WORDS : *Verbs, attributives and modificatives* will be formed in the following manner :

FROM THE NOUN (OR number) one will derive :

FROM THE NOUN (OR number) one will derive :	{	the VERB,	by adding a vowel.
		the ATTRIBUTIVE	by adding a vowel more a d .
		the MODIFICATIVE	by adding a vowel more a q .

EXAMPLE of FORMATION

The word *love* (subst.) being **lov**, we shall have then the following possible forms of *precise words* (**v** = vowel) :

VERB ($N + v$)	ATTRIBUTIVES ($N + vd$)	MODIFICATIVES ($N + vq$)
lova	lovad	lovaq
love	loved	loveq
lovi	lovid	loviq
lovo	lovod	lovoq

One must not infer from it that all the precise words which *could* be formed in that way, would really be set up, but only that all of them *might* be formed, if *good sense* would permit it or if the necessity of expressing a thought would require it.

This *absolutely regular* formation offers a considerable advantage for the acquisition of the vocabulary of **B** : the faculty of *forgetting every verbal, adjective or adverbial notion*, since, by means of a few rules expounded above, the translations of these notions may be *instantaneously* set up by addition of a simple ending.

SUMMARY of the VARIATIONS of the PRECISE WORDS

It has been stated in the GRAMMAR that, in the passage of the *precise words* from the *natural state* to the different *formal states*, all variations suffered are determined by a single and unique almost *mechanical* process :

THE ADDITION of a VOCAL SOUND to the beginning or to the end of the *Noun* the structure of which subsists always *entirely* whatever may be the nature of the variation effected on the initial sense.

SYNTAX

ALPHABET

I. — It is recommended to put a *small dash* under the **FIRST LETTER OF A PROPER NOUN** beginning a phrase, that the reader may know there is a proper noun and not a common substantive which takes also a *capital letter* in the beginning of the phrase.

II. — In the **FEMININE PROPER NOUNS** the capital letter persists in the 1st letter of the masculine word.

Ex. : *a Parisian* (lady), **an uParisian**.

III. — It will be almost useless to employ the **INTERROGATION** and **EXCLAMATION** **NOTE**; indeed, the presence of certain *stafficords* or of the *vocative* indicates sufficiently the modalities generally specified by these signs of punctuation.

IV. — If willing to **ABRIDGE** a word, one must draw an *oblique stroke* after the abbreviated word.

Ex. : a word as « example », abridged in **B** would be written : « ex/ »

V. — **RULES OF FIXING THE SYLLABLES.** — The syllables are always determined in **B** in the following way :

1st Rule. — In every word beginning by a **CONSONANT** the *first syllable* finishes always at the consonant preceding the *second rowel*; the *second syllable* finishes always at the consonant preceding the *third rowel* and so forth.

Ex. : **spilora**; 1st syllable : **spil**; 2nd syllable : **or**; 3rd syllable : **u**.

2nd Rule. — In every word beginning by a **VOWEL** the *first syllable* of the word is constituted *solely* by this vowel; the other syllables are determined according to the *1st Rule*.

Ex. : **uspilora**; 1st syllable : **u**; 2nd syllable : **spil**; 3rd syllable : **or**; 4th syllable : **u**.

Corollary : According to the rules of formation and of variations (See p. 35), every word beginning by a vowel, being in the *formal state*, one must cut off this first vowel, in order to get the syllable which will constitute the *root* of the word (See p. 56, *Decapitation*.)

3rd Rule. — The diphthongs being interdicted in **B**, one must count as *one* syllable *each* of the successive vowels (See p. 3).

VI. — **PRONUNCIATION.** — All civilized nations having eliminated from their alphabet every « unpronounceable » sound, and thanks to the adoption of the *double consonants*, the « misunderstandings » coming from the errors of pronunciation made by the different peoples are much diminished in **B**.

We have seen (p. 4) that every *tonic accent* is suppressed and that all the syllables must be pronounced with the same intensity.

As practically it could be not easy to certain persons to carry out this articulation, if one would think it necessary to accent a part of a word, it is recommended to put the tonic accent upon the *root* of the word which is always : or the *1st syllable*, the word beginning by a *consonant*; or the *2nd syllable*, the word beginning by a *rowel*.

As a proof of it may serve the preceding examples : **spilora** and **uspilora**.

GRAMMAR

1st DIVISION OF THE GRAMMAR : THE SHORTWORDS.1st Part of Speech. — The Interjections.

The PLACE of the *interjections* in the phrase is always in the beginning of the proposition. Every word can be used as an interjection; then it constitutes by itself an exclamative phrase; consequently it is placed *at the head* of the proposition.

2nd Part of Speech. — The Staffwords.

I. — The PLACE of the *staffwords* is always *immediately before* the word to which they relate.

Ex.: *archbishop*, **pu** *bisp*; *under-master*, **qu** *meat*; *capital* (subst.), **bu** *sit* (head-town).

II. — SEVERAL STAFFWORDS may meet one after another, especially before a *verb*. Then they are placed in an order of growing importance, we mean by it that the word concerning the most the principal notion must be placed immediately before it.

We shall take a rather complicate example: « Do I not love anew? »

The following general ideas are therein comprised: *interrogation*, *negation*, *reflex* and *anew*.

The verb is evidently « to re-love » (to love anew, to love over again); what next concerns most the thought is the negative reflexion, the interrogation being of secondary order; and we shall translate:

« I-do-not myself-anew-love » **me du sau ru love?**

It is obvious that in a sole phrase one will meet rarely such an accumulation of general ideas. We must add that, if the staffwords were differently placed, the comprehension would be got the same.

III. — In case of SUBORDINATION, the staffword is exceptionally placed between the two phrases. In case of *negation*, this notion is always included in the staffword of subordination.

Ex.: *I wish* { *that it be*; **me tsiro** { **ku** *qe sero*.
 { *that it not be*; { **knu** *qe sero* (*that not it be*).

IV. — The affirmative interrogation is always expressed by the word **du**; the NEGATIVE INTERROGATION by the word **tnu**.

In case of interrogation, the order of the phrase is *never changed*. Examples: *I love*, **me love**. *Do I love?* **me du love?** *Do I not love?* **me tnu love?**

V. — In case of interrogation in a pronominal verb, with idea of negation, the negation remains in the Staffword indicating the reflex. Ex.: *Do I not love myself?* The translation is: **me du sau love?** (I-do myself-not-love?) and not: **me tnu su love?**

3rd Part of Speech. — The Connectives.

I. — The PLACE of the connectives in the phrase is the same as in English:

The *conjunctions* between the phrases joined by them and the *prepositions* before their objects. If, however, the prepositions are used as *Adverbs of situation*, they are placed, like all the adverbs, *after the verb* and immediately after.

II. — As to the TRANSLATION of the prepositions, it is useful to *specify* exactly the thought, that may be employed the preposition **B** fitted to the sense which one wishes to express.

III. — As an example of translating the prepositions **B** in different manners, according to the sense attached to them, we give the definition and the practical translation of the following ones :

to,	<i>to, towards</i>	(direction).
spl,	<i>to, towards</i>	(precise direction).
id,	<i>on, Ex. : on Monday, id ventag.</i>	(quite precise direction).
il,	<i>till, until</i>	(distance, removal).
om,	<i>from</i>	(origin, extraction).
in,	<i>in, at</i>	(state, position, condition).
pl,	<i>for</i>	(indeterminate fixation).
im,	<i>{ in (the year)</i>	(precise fixation of time).
	<i>{ on (that day)</i>	
sti,	<i>at the time of</i>	(precise fixation of time).
kl,	<i>with</i>	(intervention, help, aid).

IV. — The preposition *to*, BEFORE THE INFINITIVE, is translated by the qualifying adjective expressing the *conditional* idea.

Ex. : *a house to let, dom letad (which may or must be let).*

V. — We must add, with some details, the translation of the following prepositions :

1° FROM, indicating an idea of origin, of so to say tangible extraction, is translated by the different prepositions representing these senses : from (**om**), by (**pl**), etc. (and, in need, in case of uncertainty, by the general connective (**lo**)).

Ex. : He arrives from the town. — **Se venko om sit.**

2° OF, indicating an idea of *generation*, is translated by the demonstrative **ad**, invariable in respect of gender, or by **ade** in plural.

Ex. : The daughter of the king, **feg ad reks** ; The children of the sisters, **fantu ade sarn.**

3° OF (or the possessive 's), indicating an idea of *possession*, is translated by the preposition **of**.

Ex. : The countries of Europe, **lantu of Erop.**

4° OF, indicating an idea of *composition*, is translated by the preposition **di**.

Ex. : The house of stone, **dom di ston** ; The watch of gold (the golden watch), **vads di lor.**

5° OF, suppressed in English has likewise no corresponding preposition in **B**, when an idea of *special origin* is indicated ; in this case both languages place the proper names before the common noun.

Ex. : Champagne (wine), **Champagne** (or **Champagn**) **vin** ; Sheffield steel **Sheffield** (or **Chelfid**) **stils.**

VI. — On the contrary, a *certain number* of prepositions and prepositive locutions, having almost THE SAME SENSE as in English, are expressed in **B** by *one* only preposition.

Thus the preposition **ol** translates at once : *by, near, at hand, not far from, in the neighbourhood of, towards* (situation), *in the environs of, all round, in the vicinity of.*

VII. — Out of 16 PREPOSITIONS OF SITUATION, all of the description « *vowel, consonant* », prepositive locutions of *direction* may be rapidly formed by adding the vowel **i** to indicate : « *origin* or *coming from* », and the vowel **o** to indicate « *direction to.* »

Examples :

ib , on, upon	Is changed into :	ibi , from off	ibo , above, over
ou , under	—	oui , from under	ouo , under beneath
od , beyond, on the other side	—	odi , from the other side	odo , far beyond
ip , on this side of	—	ipi , from this side of	ipo , on this side of
og , behind	—	ogi , from behind	ogo , behind, from behind
ik , before	—	iki , from the front side	iko , before, in front of
ot , out of, outside	—	oti , from without, outward	oto , outside
in , in, inside, within	—	ini , from within	ino , through
op , high up (up), on high, above	—	opi , from above, from on high	opo , upside
iv , low (down), below	—	ivi , from low, from below	ivo , on the low side
iq , contrary to, against	—	iqi , from the contrary side	iqo , on the contrary (in contradiction with)

The same senses may be obtained in the prepositions **il**, around ; **ol**, by, near ; **im**, in (the year) or on (that day) ; **on**, from, since ; **os**, after ; but the locations thus formed being somewhat vague, it is preferable not to make use of them.

VIII. — One knows that **io** is the *stafficord* serving as GENERAL PREPOSITION ; then it may be always used in case of puzzle, and consequently, even after the attributives in their different *degrees of signification*.

Ex. : *the greatest of the town*, **ikranted of sit**, or **ikranted io sit**.

IX. — To avoid every confusion, it is recommended to REPEAT the prepositions.

Ex. : « *with my father and mother* » translate in preference to any other way : « *with my father and with my mother* ».

4th Part of Speech. — The Designatives.

I. — The PLACE of the designatives in the phrase is always before the word to which they relate, *except the personal pronouns as objects*.

II. — If *several designatives* are necessary, the *most important* is placed hard by the noun. (See the following observation.)

III. — The expression ONE OF followed by a possessive is translated by the demonstrative followed by the possessive in singular.

Ex. : one of my friends, **an mea mlk** : which means literally : **one mine friend**.

IV. — To avoid every confusion, it is recommended to REPEAT the designatives.
Ex. : « *thy father and mother* » translate in preference to any other way : « *thy father and thy mother* ».

RELATIVES AND INTERROGATIVES

V. — The RELATIVES WHERE, WHERE... FROM, WHENCE, WHICH WAY, are translated by **rea** with idea of *singular* and by **rae** with idea of *plural*.

Ex. : *The house where I live*, **dom rea bebro**.
The towns where I come from, **sita rae komo**.

The sense of the prepositions completing the meaning « where » will be easily and sufficiently understood by the sole structure of the phrase.

VI. — The interrogative words *what*, *who*, are translated by **ka** and the interrogative form.

Ex.: What is God? **Ka du sero Div?** What is that? **Ka du sero ya?** Who has spoken? **Ka du uspiko?**

VII. — The locution *how much*, *how many*, *what number of*! is expressed by an adverb **B**, the word **keu**, having exactly the same signification.

Ex.: How many (what number of) men! **Keu manu?** How many women! **Keu femu?** How much water! **Keu vat?**

VIII. — *He who*, *She who*, in the beginning of the phrases, is translated by **aq ra** (See p. 58); and *They who*, by **aq re**.

IX. — The locution *I do not know what* is translated by: « something ».

X. — *Whatever* is translated by: « something that » **kva**.

XI. — Certain answering phrases contain in **B** a personal pronoun relating to a name of the questioning phrase; this pronoun does not exist in English. Examples:

Are you Mary? I am. Translation in **B**: **me sero la** (literally: I am *she*).
Are you the heirs? We are. — **ne sero ba** (literally: We are *they*.)

On the contrary, in the following and similar phrases **B** and the English language agree about suppressing the mentioned pronoun. Examples:

Are you married? I am. Translation in **B**: **me sero**.
Are you the lady of the house? I am. — **me sero**.
Are you the heirs of the deceased? We are. — **ne sero**.

XII. — The relative pronouns *whom*, *which* (*that*) are translated in **B** by: **ra** in singular, and by: **re** in plural.

Ex.: The man whom I see: **man ra me miro**.
The men whom I see: **manu re me miro**.

XIII. — The English relative *that* is generally translated in **B** by the conjunction: **ko**.

If, however, *that* involves the sense of « whose » or to « whom » one shall employ the relatives in their case of declension with the different numbers according to the sense.

Ex.: It is to thee that I speak: **qe sero ata ara me spiko** (to whom I speak.)
It is to you, gentlemen, that I speak: **qe sero aga, soru, are me spiko** (to whom I speak).

INDEFINITES

XIV. — The words ONE, PEOPLE, THEY are generally translated by the word. **sta**.
The locutions: *what one*, *what people* are translated by. **ska**.
— *all what*, *all that one* are translated by. **mna**.
In the sense of « somebody specified » *one* is translated by the word « somebody ». **kla**.

XV. — The words OTHERS, OF OTHERS, TO (UNTO) OTHERS are all translated by **sfa**.
The structure of the phrase indicates sufficiently the exact sense.

Ex.: Do not do unto others what thou wouldst not they should do unto thee.
Translation: **Et nu maki sfa, ska te nu villi ku sta maki ad etc**.

XVI. — **EACH, EACH ONE, EVERY, EVERY ONE, EVERY BODY.** In the sense of *every person*, the translation is **tle**; with *distributive* signification, the translation is **spa**.

Ex. : *Second for every body, for each one, dovem pro tle.*
 — *Every age has its pleasures, spa lag tenki sac plesu.*
 — *Three francs each, spa ter franku.*

XVII. — **THE OTHER, THE OTHERS,** are translated like the indefinites **OTHER, OTHERS**, by the words **av, ave**.

XVIII. — **THE ONE, THE ONES** are translated by the indefinite article **a, an** : **an** (sing.) and **ame** (pl.).

XIX. — **SOME, ANY,** these words have no special translation.

If they signify { « a, an » } they are translated by { **an.**
 « several » } **ske.**

XX. — **HIMSELF, HERSELF** is translated by the emphatical personal **ese**.

Ex. : *The king has himself told me (= has said to me), ese reks usago ama.*
 (literally : himself the king has told me).

XXI. — **THE SAME,** is translated by the word **am** (sing.) and **ame** (pl.).

XXII. — **ALL,** indefinite, may mean:

1° *All kinds of things*, its translation is **fte**. Ex. : *all dies, fte mortl.*

2° *Every body, every one*, — **tle**. Ex. : *liberty for all,*
libr pro tle.

3° *Collective universality*, — **at, ate**. Ex. : *One for all,*
van pro ate.

ALL, signifying « whole », « entire », is translated by the qualifying **toted**.

Ex. : *Thou art all my hope. Te sero mea sper toted.*

ALL, signifying « every », « each », is translated by the word : **spa** (See above XVI).

Ex : *Every citizen must serve his country, spa lantan oc sarfi sca lant.*

XXIII. — Many indefinites, *untranslatable by a sole word* in English, are expressed by a single word in **B**,

Ex. : *Neither the one nor the other, tna.*

XXIV. — Certain indefinites which do NOT EXIST in a single word in English, but in other living languages, are met with in **B**.

Ex : *none of both, pfa.*

Likewise the *indefinites of quantity* are all translated by a single word (See Grammar, p. 18).

DEMONSTRATIVES

XXV. — **THE ARTICLE IS SUPPRESSED** in the degrees of comparison.

Ex. : *The bravest man of the country, ipraved of lant.*

POSSESSIVES

XXVI. — The *English* POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE and POSSESSIVE PRONOUN are expressed by a single word.

Ex. : *my, mine, mea.*

Owing to the fixation of DISTINCTIVE CONSONANTS for *each* gender, the double meaning coming from the greatest part of the English possessives does not exist in **B**. Examples :

Their sons, speaking of men, **bea les**; speaking of women. **fea les**.

His nature, speaking of a man, **ses nadr**; speaking of a woman, **lea nadr**; speaking of a thing, **yea nadr**.

Observation : In the 3rd person, singular, the English possessives (*his, her, its*) agree together with those of **B**.

XXVII. — According to the ABSOLUTE RULE in **B** forbidding the permutation of the words of a class with those of another class, one shall *not* say *substantively* : *mine* and *thine*, but : *my property* and *thine*.

The substantivation of the same possessives in plural is interdicted too. One must say : *my family*, *thy parents*, etc.

PERSONALS

XXVIII. — The PLACE of the PRONOUNS AS OBJECTS is always *after* the verb.

One must always put the *indirect complement* after the *objective case* (See p. 50).

XXIX. — ONE'S SELF. The pronoun « one's self » has no literal translation in **B**. If the word « one's self » involves but an *accidental* notion of reflexion, it is translated by the *emphatical pronoun*.

In the phrase : « she gives a blow to herself », the sense is that : « she gives a blow to herself in this moment » and not... that she « gives always a blow to herself ».

We translate : **le kolbo ad ele** ; literally : she « makes use of blow » (transitory present), she « gives a blow » to herself.

Observation : It is worth remarking that in this matter the construction of **B** is quite the same as in English.

The pronoun « one's self » in the most part of its acceptions, is replaced by the staffwords **su, snu**, the only words used in the pronominals (See p. 30).

In the other cases the word « one's self » is always translated by **sma**, or by the fitted personals in the objective case.

XXX. — *Of the pronoun « it » expressing a whole phrase.*

In the phrases in which the word *it* supplies the place of an understood proposition, it is not translated, or one must restore the entire phrase.

Ex. : « Go ! I do not hate thee. » — « Thou must do *it*. » The translations in **B** will be :

1° Or : « Thou must » **Te devo**.

2° Or : « Thou must hate me », **Te devo laslo ma**.

3° Or, in this case, more briefly, with the *accessory auxiliary* **oe** signifying : « to be obliged, must, to be under an obligation to » : **Te oe laslo ma**.

XXXI. — *Of the personal supplying the place of the indefinites.*

The word « one » or « people » is often used in English instead of the personal pronoun ; in this case the personal must be restored.

Ex. : « People are not slaves » that means « *we* are not slaves. »

XXXII. — *Of the personal employed as substantive.*

The rule of the *incommutability* of the classes forbids to use any personal pronoun as a substantive. Therefore, neither in **B** nor in English we could say *literally* with Pascal : « *Le moi* est haïssable » (Self is odious).

IInd DIVISION OF THE GRAMMAR : THE LONGWORDS5th Part of Speech. — The Numbers and Nouns

NUMBERS

I. — The PLACE of the numbers in the phrase is always before the verb, if the number is *subject*; after the verb, if the number is *object*.

The NUMBERS are placed before the nouns which they relate to.

II. — To indicate the RANK or the DATE, **B** makes use of the CARDINALS. Their place is the same as in English.

Ex. : *Henry IV. Enrik far* (in **B** : *four*). — *The 4th of September, far tepmes*.

III. — The CARDINALS BECOME SUBSTANTIVES when their expression involves a signification of substance.

Ex. : playing at cards : *I have got all the tens, me tenko ate disu* ;
in the lottery : *all the fours get out, ate faru ksito*.

IV. — The HOUR is indicated by means of the cardinals in the following way.
The full hour by the cardinals in *plural*.

The place of a second cardinal number in *singular* indicates the minutes.

Till the half-hour, this second number is placed after the cardinal in plural ; at the half-hour, and after the half-hour, this cardinal in singular, — the minutes indicator — is placed before the cardinal in plural indicating the next hour. Ex. :

three o'clock	teru	<i>literally :</i>	the threes.
ten minutes past three. . . .	teru dis	—	the threes ten.
a quarter past three.	teru dikel	—	the threes fifteen.
twenty-five minutes past three.	teru doviskel	—	the threes twenty-five.
half past three	teris faru	—	thirty the fours.
twenty minutes to four	dovis faru	—	twenty the fours.
a quarter to four.	dikel faru	—	fifteen the fours.
ten minutes to four	dis faru	—	ten the fours.

Observations. — One may count in that manner about the day divided into 24 hours.

Ex. : **dovis diloku**, means twenty (minutes) before the eighteenth hour, that is to say : twenty minutes to six in the evening.

The two words : **met**, noon, midday, and **mon**, midnight, allow the current translations :

Ex. : twenty minutes to twelve, **dovis met**. It is preferable to translate **dovis didovu**, that is : twenty the twelves.

A half an hour will be said **dovler** ; a quarter of an hour, **farler** ; the hour, **ler**.

V. — The names of DAYS and MONTHS are formed by the cardinals prefixed to the words : *day, tag* ; *month, mes*.

Ex. : *Monday, ventag* ; *Wednesday, tertag*. *February, dovmes* ; *March, termes*.

VI. — The numbers (like the nouns) serve for roots to the other precise words of the language.

For instance : out of the word *one, ven*, one may form the following words : **veni**, to be one, to be somebody ; **vened**, unique, **veneq**, solely. Out of the word : *the double, dovip*, one may form the following words : **dovipl**, to be the double, **dovipeq**, doubly, etc.

VII. — The locutions like « ONE BY ONE », « TWO BY TWO », etc., are translated literally : **ven pi ven, dov pi dov**, etc.

VIII. — The locution AT THE RATE OF per annum (= a year), etc., is translated by the connective **sri**, and the preposition **for, pro**.

Ex. : *At the rate of 5 0/0 a year*, **sri kel pro son pro lan** (for the year.)

IX. — Special words are created for the METRICAL SYSTEM.

dek, 10 times more; **lekt**, 100 times more; **kil**, 1,000 times more; **mirtf**, 10,000 times more; **des**, 10 times less; **sent**, 100 times less; **mil**, 1,000 times less; **krov**, 10,000 times less

X. — The expressions like the following ones : TWICE MORE, THREE TIMES MORE, etc., are translated by *the double, the triple*, etc., and those of the form : TWICE LESS, etc., by *the half*, etc.

XI. — The word LAST, **last**, is at once a noun and an ordinal.

XII. — The definite article THE preceding the ordinal adjectives is comprised in the word itself. For instance, the word « *the first* » (masc. and fem.), as well as « *first* » (masc. and fem.), is translated by the sole word **venem**.

NOUNS

I. — The PLACE of the noun in the phrase is *before* the verb, if the noun is *subject*, and *after* the verb, if the noun is in the *objective case*.

The noun, as *indirect complement*, is always placed after the *object* (See, p. 50),

GENDER OF THE NOUN

II. — 1° The substantive word represents the *collectivity of the kind* and not the *masculine*. If willing to indicate the *masculineness*, one must put before the noun the staffword **stu**, signifying « male of the following kind ».

Ex. : **stu bov**, *the bull*; **stu kval**, *the stallion*.

2° Besides the *natural feminine*, **B** possesses a formation of the feminine called « FEMININE OF CIVILIZATION » what means the denomination of the situation occupied by the wife and determined by « *the social position of the husband* ».

One obtains this feminine by adding to the noun the absolute ending **in**, which involves the sense « the wife of ».

Ex. : reks ,	the king;	reksin ,	the queen.
prins ,	the prince;	prinsin ,	the princess.
doktor ,	the doctor;	doktorin ,	the doctor's wife.
panost ,	the baker;	panostin ,	the baker's wife.
panist ,	the baker's man;	panistin ,	the wife of the baker's man.

This rule enables us to distinguish a « lady doctor », **umedsor**, from the doctor's wife, **medsörin**.

One word is an exception to it : the « reigning Queen » will be said **kvin** instead of **ureks**.

One knows that the staffword **vu** is used to replace all the FORMS OF POLITENESS AND RESPECT. *Your Highness, Your Majesty, Your Excellence*, etc.

Ex. : To His Majesty the Emperor Nicolas II, **Id vu ksar Nikolas II**.

3° *Thirty* nouns have *two* expressions to indicate *one* only situation according to the *sex*. They represent all senses relating to family or society relations.

LIST of the Nouns having a DOUBLE expression :

husband, spouse,	spos	wife, spouse,	vab
father,	per	mother,	mer
son,	les	daughter,	feg
son (from 1 to 5 years),	beb	daughter (from 1 to 5)	bab
son (from 5 to 15 years),	nin	daughter (from 5 to 15)	nan
son (from 15 years to farther age),	mab	daughter (from 15 years to farther age),	dat
brother,	rer	sister,	sar
uncle,	lonk	aunt,	tant
cousin (male),	pcub	cousin (female),	pamb
nephew,	nof	niece,	nes
ward (male),	sies	ward (female),	sfeg
godfather,	peradr	godmother,	meradr
godson,	lesatr	goddaughter,	fegatr
man,	man	woman,	fem
child (male),	kint	child (female),	kent
lad, stripling,	dols	lass, maiden,	dals
young man,	qov	young lady (not married),	qav
old man,	tvek	old woman,	tvak
boy,	knab	girl,	gerl
bachelor,	qolt	spinster,	qalt
widower,	vef	widow,	vav
orphan (boy),	lorf	orphan (girl),	larf
divorced man,	vers	divorced woman,	vars
bridegroom,	prom	bride,	pram
married man,	mrot	married woman,	mrat
relation (kinsman),	prent	relation (kinswoman),	prant
twin (brother),	tvln	twin (sister),	tvan
M ^r (mister),	sor	madam (fam. ma'am),	man
sir,	sir	madam, lady (followed by a proper name),	dam
master { followed by a proper name and speaking to a young man,	mos	miss { followed by a proper name and speaking to a young lady not married or to a girl,	mis

III. — To indicate THE INHABITANT OF A COUNTRY OR A PLACE add to the proper names the absolute ending **an**, whatever may be the spelling adopted for the proper nouns.

Ex. : Frenchman, **Francean** or **Fransan**.

IV. — MANNER OF EXPRESSING THE FAMILY RELATIONS.

1° *Natural relationship.*

In the *second degree* reduplicate the two first letters of the word.

Ex. : *Father*, **per**; *grandfather*, **peper**. — *Son*, **les**; *grandson*, **leles**.

In the *third and next degrees* prefix the cardinal to the family name.

Ex. : *Great-grandfather*, **terper**. — *Great-great-grand-nephew*, **farnof**.

2° *Relationship brought about by the marriage, by the law.*

Prefix the word *law*, **lek**, to the family names.

Ex. : *Daughter-in-law*, **lekfeg**. — *Aunt by alliance*, **lektant**.

3° *Indication of the alliance side.*

Suffix the word *alliance*, **lel**, to the name of the person by whom the alliance has come on.

Ex. : *Alliance from the husband's side*, **sposlel**.

4. *Complete indication of the relationship* by the following two last rules :
Put the alliance name before the name of relationship created by the law.

Ex. : *Father-in-law, the wife's father.* **vabiel lekper.**
 Father-in-law, the husband's father, **sposiel lekper.**
 Step-father, the mother's husband, **meriel lekper.**

Likewise for the most remote relationship.

Ex. : *Great-great-grand-niece from the mother's side,* **meriel farnes.**

6th Part of Speech. — The Verbs.

I. — The PLACE of the verb in the phrase is always between the subject and the object.

Then a verb can NEVER be in the *beginning* of a phrase.

The *final vowel* of the verb will serve as *guiding-mark* to the division of the proposition; all the words *preceding* the verbal word will belong to the *subject* and all the words following the verbal word concern the *objectives cases*, except two classes of words relating equally to the verb; their *place* in the phrase is as follows :

1. The *staff-cords* *preceding immediately* the verbal word.
2. The *modificatives* *following immediately* the verbal word.

II. — Whatever may be the DIFFERENT SHAPES of the verb, its *place is not changed*.

EXAMPLES OF : *negation, exclamation, positive and negative interrogation :*

me	lovo	I love.
em	lovo	Do I love! I!
me nu	lovo	I do not love!
em nu	lovo	Do I not love! I!
me du	lovo	Do I love?
me tnu	lovo	Do I not love?

III. — According to the rule of the INCOMMUTABILITY of the parts of speech, a verbal word can never be used instead of a noun.

One shall not say « *the abide and the feed* », but « *the abode and the food* ».

7th Part of Speech. — The Attributives.

I. — The PLACE of the attributives in the phrase is always *after* the noun which they relate to :

Ex. : *A beautiful house,* **an dom beled.** *A handsome man,* **an man beled.**

II. — According to the rule of the INCOMMUTABILITY of the parts of speech, an attributive word cannot take the place neither of a substantive nor of an adverb.

One shall not say « *the proper of man* », but « *the nature of man* ».

One shall not say « *to run quick, to speak strong* », but « *to run quickly, to speak strongly* ».

III. — By way of exception, the qualifying DERIVED from proper names may be used *substantively*; in this case they keep the capital letter and their translation into the substantive is placed *before* the noun which they relate to.

Ex. : *The Parisian life,* **lif parisaned,** or **Parisan lif.**

8th Part of Speech. — The Modificatives.

I. — The PLACE of the modificatives depends on the **nature** of the word modified by them.

1° If the detached modificative relates to a *verb*, it is always placed *after and immediately after* the verbal word (See p. 46).

2° If the detached modificative relates to a *qualifying* or to another *modificative*, it is placed *immediately before* these words.

3° If the modificative has objects, it is equally placed *before* them.

II. — Many ENGLISH LOCUTIONS may be translated in **B** by a simple modificative.

Ex. : *Forward by railway*, **et speto releq** (no literal translation in English).

Likewise, in a wider sense, the *adverbial locutions* beginning by **on**, **in**, are often translated by the adverb with conditionel idea: its ending is **aq**.

Ex. : *In railway*, **relaq**; *riding on a donkey*, **donkaq**; *on foot*, **fotaq**.

III. — MARGARETATION OF THE ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

It is worth remarking that the adverbs of comparison themselves are subdued to the *Rule of the Margaret* :

Ex. : Enormously more,	ipliq	Enormously less,	ileq
Much more,	epliq	Much less,	cleq

IV. — According to the rule of the INCOMMUTABILITY of the parts of speech, the adverb cannot be used substantively.

One shall not say « *the anon* » but « *the afternoon* »; nor the « *so much per cent* ». but the « *percentage* ».

V. — One has seen in the GRAMMAR that two adverbs : **si**, YES, and **no**, NO, have exceptionnally the aspect of the connectives.

These forms have been kept up owing to the internationality of these words and to the necessity of having two very brief words to translate those two expressions used every moment.

IDIOTISMS. — The English idiotisms will be expressed in **B** by a *double translation* :

1° Express the idiotism by clearer English words;

2° Translate those new words into **B**.

Ex. : « *To give one's self airs* » what means « *to carry one's head too high* », « *to be too proud* », will be expressed in **B** by that of these two expressions which will have already translated into English one of the senses of the idiotism « *to give one's self airs* ».

The only rule remaining to be studied is that of the *margaretation*, a new kind of variation created in THE BLUE LANGUAGE.

RULE OF THE MARGARET

We have already studied the practical function of the MARGARETATION applied in the degrees of signification of the *qualifyings* and *modificatives* (See p. 32 and 34).

In the *abstract notions* comprised in the words : *substantives* and *verbials* this same rule of variation enables us to *modulate* the thought and to express rapidly the *INTENSITIES* to be given to each word.

We remind that there is the question of *prefixing the Interjections* **a, e, i, o.**

In the *qualifyings* and *modificatives* this margaretation may serve not only to the degrees of comparison, but also, in case of need, to the *expression of different intensities*. As :

iloved	meaning :	the most loved	could also mean :	<i>extremely loved.</i>
eloved	—	more loved	—	<i>much or very loved.</i>
oloved	—	less loved	—	<i>little loved.</i>
aloved	—	the least loved	—	<i>not loved at all.</i>

Owing to the Margaretation, one may likewise express in the *nouns* and in the *verbs* a complete series of sensations. The expressions thus formed are perhaps somewhat vague, but they enable to indicate *rapidly* the *intensity* of thought and often may make good an unknown or a forgotten exact word. For instance, with the substantive **lov**, love; one may have the following formations :

ilov	which, analyzed, means :	<i>paroxysm-love</i>	may signify :	<i>idolatry.</i>
elov	—	<i>exuberance-love</i>	—	<i>passion.</i>
olov	—	<i>inclination-love</i>	—	<i>inclination.</i>
alov	—	<i>want-love</i>	—	<i>indifference.</i>

We may form thus the *verbs*, **ilovi**, **elovi**, **olovi**, **alovi** with all their tenses forms, as well as the derived *attributives* and *modificatives*.

One must not forget that this margaretation is *quite optional* (1) ; that the senses thus formed will be sometimes expressed in the Dictionary by a single *simple word*; one must above all remind that the margaretation is applied but to *abstract notions*.

There are indeed two *secondary endings* **as** and **et** to indicate the *physical dimensions* (See p. 52). Example :

Spon, spoon ; **sponas**, ladle ; **sponet**, small spoon, tea-spoon.

Willing to remind easily the practical function of MARGARETATION, one must call to mind the play of « *stripping the leaves of the Daisy* », with its monotonous burden : *not at all, a little, much, passionately* (2).

(1) In the degrees of comparison of the *attributives* and *modificatives*, however, this rule must be considered as *obligatory*. In fact, though one may translate these degrees of comparison by the *adverbs*, yet it is real that the rule to be followed will be the MARGARETATION which, bringing about a very great *precision*, gives to the BLUE LANGUAGE a remarkable *concision*.

(2) The name of the Rule of the « Margaret » and of its practical function called « MARGARETATION » is derived from the French MARGUERITE, meaning *daisy*.

EXPLANATION OF THE PROPOSITION

The ivth BASIS-RULE of **B** is this : **one phrase, one construction.**

Consequently, every type of phrase will always have a *single construction*.

Though the necessity of expressing all propositions in a strict order be a painful constraint to the speaker's or to the writer's mind, this prescription is absolutely necessary in an international language.

The inconveniences brought about by this obligation in the emission of thoughts are largely compensated by the facility of comprehension offered to the speaker or to the reader by this strict construction of phrases.

The facility given to the intelligence of a proposition by each *isolated* word, — having already a special **aspect** on account of the strict classification of speech, — is more increased by the *place*, so to say, immutable, occupied by *each* of these words, if one considers its relations to the other words of the phrase.

Moreover, it is obvious that this *fixed place* of every word contributes to the comprehension of the sense of *unknown* words of a phrase, other words being already *known*.

We have just seen in the SYNTAX of the Parts of Speech the *place* necessarily occupied by each of the sorts of words in the proposition.

The recapitulation of the matter is sufficient to obtain first of all the obligatory structure of a simple phrase.

The invariable order of construction is the same as in English.

SUBJECT. — VERB. — OBJECT (objective case).

Ex. : *The father loves the child*, **per lovo fant**.

Even in case of *interrogative phrases*, this order does not change.

Ex. : *Does the father love the child?* **per du lovo fant?**

It has been stated in the SYNTAX that the *places* of the words constituting the *other* parts of speech had been fixed as follows :

The DESIGNATIVE *before* the noun, the ATTRIBUTIVE *after* the noun, and the MODIFICATIVE *after* the verb which they relate to.

The knowledge of these only rules enables us to construct a rather complicated phrase.

Ex. : *This father loves much his ill child.*

Au per lovo moq sea fant laiged (*child ill*).

ANGL.

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In this example the construction is almost the same as in English ; but, on the contrary of all living languages, it remains the same in all variations : *negative*, positive *interrogative* or *negative interrogative* form. Example for this last case :

Ex. : *Does this father not love much his ill child?*
Aq per tnu lovo moy sea fant lalged (1) ?
 Literally : This father, does not, love, much, his child, ill ?

We have seen too in the syntax of the pronouns (p. 42) and of the nouns (p. 43), that the *indirect complement* is placed *after the objective case*.

Ex. : *I give him this watch. He givo aq vads asa* (2).
 Literally : *I give this watch to him.*

In the **MULTIPLE** phrases, the *principal* proposition is worded the first, and the *subordinate* one after, as in English.

Quite like in English too, the *incident* propositions follow the notion or the principal phrase which they relate to (3).

For every other detail about the structure of the phrase, one must refer to the **SYNTAX** of each part of speech.

The only exception to this strictness of construction is the place of the member of phrase containing a *gerundive participle*, which may be placed at will in the beginning of the proposition or, what would be more correct, after the principal phrase.

It is recommended to form the phrases *as short as possible* and, in order to avoid any confusion, to repeat the *understood words*.

One may equally suppress very often the words « *Sir, Madam* » superabundantly employed in the usual phrases. People can be very courteous without repeating uselessly those interpellations.

(1) It is obvious that there is no use to change the tonality of the voice in this interrogative phrase. The presence of the word **tnu** indicates sufficiently the *negative interrogation*.

(2) If a phrase contains *several* indirect complements, they are placed in an order of *decreasing* interest; but that evidently depends on the importance attributed to the one or to the other of these complements.

« Ex. : Loved for his merit, by all his family and by all his friends » or « Loved by all his family and by all his friends for his merit », etc.

(3) See pages 57-58 the different examples of translating the phrases.

FORMATION OF THE WORDS

In the end of the GRAMMAR (p. 35), in the Summary of formation of the precise words, we have shown how it is possible to create of one single root 12 words (VERBS, ATTRIBUTIVES and MODIFICATIVES) by means of the absolute endings, **a, e, i, o, — ad, ed, ed, od, — au, eu, iu, ou.**

We have stated too (p. 24) how are derived the ORDINAL numbers by adding the absolute terminations **am, em, om, olt, erl.**

At last, in the SYNTAX of the nouns (p. 44), we have studied two absolute terminations **an** (indication of « the inhabitant »), **in** (feminine of « civilization »).

Upon the whole, 20 endings or ABSOLUTE TERMINATIONS.

They are called ABSOLUTE, not only because all **B** words finishing thus must always possess the sense brought about by them, but also because it will be *absolutely* impossible to translate in another way, by one single word, the meanings offered by those endings.

In addition to which we must join that **B** will possess the faculty of forming a great number of words by means of *suffixes* having by themselves no proper signification. These *suffixes* will be called SECONDARY TERMINATIONS, because, if the words (of 2 syllables at least) finishing by these secondary terminations will always contain the sense brought on by one of these suffixes, on the contrary, a signification, similar to that furnished by adding one of these suffixes, could equally be expressed by a simple word.

Example : if **kot** means « action of cutting » and if **il** is the secondary termination meaning « instrument », one will have the faculty of coining the word **kotil**, « instrument serving to cut », but this faculty of creating does not exclude from the vocabulary words as : **mesr**, knife; **knif**, penknife, which will contain a similar sense (1).

A great number of notions of SECONDARY ORDER will not figure in the dictionary BOLAK-ENGLISH, as one may always « coin » easily these expressions by means of a secondary termination ».

For instance, not knowing but the suffix « **or** » meaning « actor of », and the BASIS-NOUNS : **spil**, play, game; **spik**, speaking (subst.); **smok**, smoke (subst.); **lir**, lecture, reading; one will « coin » almost mechanically words as : **spilor**, player, gamester; **spikor**, orator; **smoker**, smoker; **liror**, reader.

Likewise, in the words including the notion of : « place where one is living », a sense expressed in **B** by the suffix « **ort** », we obtain **panort**, baker's shop; **karnort**, butcher's shop, butchery; **spisort**, a grocer's business, supposing that we know the BASIS-NOUNS **pan**, bread; **karn**, meat; **spis**, grocery.

(1) In this point consists the fundamental difference between **B** and the artificial languages having an obligatory agglutinative system in which one is OBLIGED to « coin » all the words by adding suffixes possessing themselves a precise signification.

The notion brought on by each of the 33 adopted SECONDARY TERMINATIONS is contained in a monosyllabic substantive of the BLUE LANGUAGE the sonorousness of which is *similar* to each of the *suffixes*.

LIST of the 33 Secondary Terminations :

The secondary termination :	Has a meaning of :	Words of B : (1)	In English
adr	the (physical) nature of.	nadr,	nature.
ak	made of, compound of.	mak,	making (action).
alg	illness.	laig,	illness.
art	part of, piece of.	part,	part, deal, piece.
ap	relating to (moral).	rap,	relation.
as	material augmentative.	mas,	mass, lump.
asl	hating, being disgusted with (2).	laasl,	hate (substantive).
av	quality, state, situation.	sav,	knowledge.
ef	result of action or of state.	lef,	effect.
enk	beginning of action or of state.	lenk,	direction.
erk	trading, commercial.	merk,	commerce, trade.
est	commanding, at the head of.	mest,	master, chief.
et	material diminutive.	ket,	little one (animal).
ibl	liking, being fond of (3).	bibl,	the Bible.
ig	acting, operating.	sig,	victory.
lk	name of science (4).	rik,	richness, wealth.
il	instrument.	psil,	instrument.
ir	changing state or action.	fir,	future.
is	multiple effort, multiple number.	dis,	ten.
ism	moral characteristic generality.	tism,	character.
ist	workman; clerk; employed in.	fst,	fst.
it	destination, use (5).	fit,	appropriation.
iv	containing, full of (6).	kiv,	vat, tub.
odr	deriving or being derived from.	nodr,	birth.
olb	blow with.	kolb,	blow.
olm	name of tree.	bolm,	tree.
olv	place or ground planted in,	bolv,	bulwark; boulevard.
or	actor, acting (7).	kor,	heart.
orm	having form of, being shaped.	form,	form, shape.
ort	place where people stay.	dort,	place, locality.
os	general scientific expression.	klos,	clause, item, article.
osm	physical collectivity or generality.	kosm,	the whole.
ostmaker, manufacturer.	fostr,	employer.

(1) These words serve but as a *mnemonic mean*, in order to remind more easily the senses brought on by the 33 secondary terminations.

(2) In a wider sense : who kills. Ex. : parricide, **perasl**.

(3) In a wider sense : who feeds on. Ex. : flesh-eating, carnivorous, **karnibl**.

(4) In a wider sense : name of manufacture or manufactory. Ex. : brewery, brew-house, **blrik**.

(5) In a wider sense : who makes use of. Ex. : horseman, rider, **kvalit**.

(6) In a wider sense : measure. Ex. : handful, **fstiv**; stride, **legiv**.

(7) In a wider sense : who applies himself to. Ex. : philosopher, **fosfor**.
who is... years old. Ex. : octogenarian, **lokisor**.

SETTING UP THE VOCABULARY

As it is easy to be understood, after having *previously* fixed the signs of the ALPHABET, the Rules of ORTOGRAPHY and of STRUCTURE of the words and, moreover, the special CONTEXTURE (**Aspect**) of each Part of Speech, the author was enabled to set up the future VOCABULARY of the **Blue Language** at full length without knowing *a single* sense of the words « phantoms » thus raised up.

In order to appoint the signification of each of the « forms » thus hypothetically adopted, it was impossible, fixing the senses, to follow one only and the same method.

In fact, whereas, for the *second category of the language*, the LONGWORDS, the hypothetical « moulds », were to an almost unlimited number, on the contrary, the senses contained in the *1st Category of the language*, the SHORTWORDS, could not be « cast » but to 475 « forms », as these SHORTWORDS had to be all represented by words comprising 1, 2 or at most 3 letters (in the latter case, the last letter being even necessarily a vowel).

Consequently, the significations of the SHORTWORDS have been created, through superior force, somewhat *arbitrarily* (1).

In order to fix the senses of the LONGWORDS the author has, on the contrary, first of all, searched out in the living languages the significations brought about by the expression of phonetisms coming from the uttered previously formed *hypothetical* words **B**.

For instance, pronouncing, according to the rules of the alphabet, joined the letters **b-i-b-l**, which is one of the hypothetically formed « moulds », one obtains the *phonetism* « bible » (2) and an equivalent French sense which will be kept up in the BLUE LANGUAGE.

In the « junctions » of the signs of the alphabet **B**, thus obtained by a theoretic grouping, many « forms », pronounced, did not utter any known « phonetism ».

Then complying with the phenomena of constriction stated in the evolution of every idiom, the author has attributed to these hypothetical « forms » meanings comprised in *longer* words of living languages.

Examples : **bolv**, hypothetical contraction of the English word « bulwark » and likewise of the French « boulevard » ; the same for **scit**, much contracted shape of the word « constitution ».

(1) Notwithstanding, even in this category of words a certain number of them has been created in compliance with *phonetisms* existing in the living languages.

(2) See page 2, and remind the pronunciation in **B** of the vowel **i** like the English *i* in *fit*, *bit*, and not as the English *i* in *mine*, *Bible*.

In short, the arbitrary process, but lastly, has been brought into the attributions of senses.

One must not forget that the research of these significations concerned solely the BASIS-NOUNS (or NUMBERS) of the language.

Indeed, according to the already settled RULES OF FORMATION the *verbal, qualifying or adverbial* (1) notions are obtained by simply *lengthening* the *substantive* word which is the BASIS of the language.

Accordingly, the BASIS-NOUNS being known, it seemed useless to be anxious about the possibility of translating the VERBS, QUALIFYINGS or ADVERBS OF QUALITY, since the *substantive notion* constitutes always the *beginning* of these words.

At the very moment one wishes to *utter* a precise thought, it is this *substantive notion* that must be present to the mind : when *translating* a word, it is always by means of the *heading syllable* which is no other than the BASIS-NOUN, that we can find out this word in the Dictionary (2).

These considerations show that, the RULES OF FORMATION being known, excepted the SHORTWORDS (about 400 words), the only words of **B** that one must know BY HEART, are NOUNS (3).

This faculty of suppressing every effort of memory to retain the other *precise notions* of **B** is an incomparable advantage of acquiring an *international language* which pretends to be *practical* and *practicable* (4).

Now we have only to show how the *emission* of a thought in **B** or the *translation* of a word of the BLUE LANGUAGE is facilitated by the proposed method.

EMISSION OF A THOUGHT

The division of the language into two *categories*, the recollection of the *Aspects* of each *class of words* and the knowledge of a few *formative Rules* will be as many props helping mightily the expression of thoughts.

Then one will methodically go on in the way of a sort of mechanical parsing the process of which is specified in the inverse operation : the translation of a text. (See the following page).

(1) Excepted the simple adverbs.

(2) Excepted in case of *margaretation* of the precise words or in case of *feminisation* of the nouns. (See p. 56.)

In these two cases it suffices to *behead* the LONGWORD of its *initial* vowel to reconstitute immediately the basis-noun, the very beginning of the word.

(3) One must also know the *simple adverbs* the complete vocabulary of which is about to the number of 100 expressions.

Likewise 15 *numbers* serving to express all « numeral » ideas.

(4) In English, on the contrary, knowing the word « *lecture* » or « *reading* », for instance, one must moreover recollect different numerous forms to express the same thoughts with a verbal or adjective idea : *lisible, read, by reading*, etc., and the 34 other modifications of the verb *to read* : *read, he reads, we read, you read, I read* (past tense), *I shall read*, etc.

*
* * *

Besides the Rules of « formation » which are so simple by means of the *absolute Endings* or *Terminations*, and besides the facilities of « coining » words including *secondary* ideas brought about by the *SUFFIXES* or *secondary terminations*, we remind here that the **Rule of the Margaret** permits to vary the senses of all the *abstract* substantives of the language by attributing to them different intensities.

Every denomination of an abstract notion is, so to say, a *sonorous fiddle-string* : the four degrees of « margaretation » may change the intensity of expression in the same way as the « spanners » of a violin can modify the diapason of a string.

We recollect equally the *abbreviation* process of the small series of the 4 staffwords : **au. eu. iu. ou.** One of these words placed before a word indicates *rapidly* whether the *following* word is a « proper » name, a « technical » name, a word of the *speaker's* (or the *writer's*) or of the *hearer's* (or the *reader's*) language.

This abbreviating way of expressing avoids that the omission or the ignorance of a *single word* stops the utterance of whole a speech or the writing of whole a letter (1).

It is only left to show in which way the translation of the words of the BLUE LANGUAGE will be made.

TRANSLATION

Willing to translate a term of the **Blue Language**, one must first of all consider whether the question is of a word of *more* or of *less* than 3 letters.

The words of 1 or 2 letters and the words of 3 letters finishing by a *vowel* are **SHORTWORDS**.

The sole grammatical indication we may gather from this *category of words* is that given by their *sonorousness* which shares all those words into one of the first four parts of speech.

The final **e** of the words of 3 letters offers, however, the notion of *plurality*; the vocabulary will do the remaining.

The words of 3 letters finishing by a *consonant* or the words of *more* than 3 letters are **LONGWORDS**.

If the word is of 3 letters and finishes by a consonant other than **u**, it is a **BASIS-NOUN** in its *natural state*. It is necessary to know its signification which is found in the Dictionary.

(1) In the same order of ideas we say very often in English « thing », even meaning a person, when the precise term is not absolutely necessary or not present to the mind.

Ex.: Poor *thing*! Say a thousand kind *things* to your family.

If this word of 3 letters finishes by **u**, it is a *simple adverb*.

Having to do with words of *more* than 3 letters, one can get *immediately* general grammatical notions facilitating the determination of the sense.

In the words of 4 letters, the final vocal letter (except **u**) indicates a *verb*.

— the final **u**, indicates a noun in *plural*.

— an initial vowel indicates a *margaretated* word.

— the initial tool **u** indicates a feminine noun.

All words of 5 letters finishing by **d** are *qualifyings*.

All words of 5 letters finishing by **u** are *modificatives*.

The other rules concerning the words of 4 letters are applied to all words of 5 letters and above.

Moreover, the Rules of the tool **u** and of the MARGARET allow an entire series of determinations in the *formal states* of all the LONGWORDS (precise words).

As the dictionary contains only the BASIS-NOUNS beginning always by *one consonant*, one must *behead*, — that is to say, cut off the initial vowel (*heading the word*), — every word having 4 letters and beginning by a vowel, and likewise *cut off the end* of every word finishing by the tool **u** or by one of the *absolute* or *secondary* terminations, in order to find out in the DICTIONARY the *root* or, what is the same, the BASIS-NOUN.

An example will make understand better this research.

Uspiloru. — This word will not exist in the vocabulary **B**.

Beheaded, it remains : **spiloru** ; the final **u** cut off (according to the rule fixing the syllables, *See*, p. 36) the final syllable is **or** ; and, as **or** is a *secondary termination*, one must cut off again this syllable in order to get the BASIS-NOUN « **spil** » which will be registered in the vocabulary and translated : PLAY, GAME.

Spilor means, consequently, the *Player*, the *Gamester*.

And as we know that the final **u** indicates the « *plurality* », and the initial **u** the « *femininity* », the word **uspiloru** signifies : THE LADY-PLAYERS OF THE LADY-GAMESTERS.

EXAMPLES OF THE VOCABULARY

In order to show the physiognomy of the *Blue Language* and the principles of material acknowledgment of the words, we give here :

1° THE TRANSLATION of a part of the prayer « *Pater* » the text of which is universally known, and a few different quotations.

2° THE GRAMMATICAL PARSING of two verses of RACINE through the *method of acknowledgment of Aspect*.

I. — PATER NOSTER : *Nea per.*

Nea per ev seri in sil? Vea nom eq santiguy?
 Our father, you who are (always) in Heaven! Your name be hallowed (made holy)!
Vea regn eq komi? Vea vil eq makui in sil, so
 Your kingdom come (that it come)! Your will be done (that it be done) in Heaven, as
ib gev! Ev givi nea pan tagged ana! Ev solvi nae
 on earth! You! give our bread daily to us! You! forgive our
fansu so ne solvo aqe re ufanso na! Eq serisiq?
 trespasses as we forgive those who trespassed against us. So be it!

OBSERVATION. — More than by the literal translation, the concision of **B** appears through the full authentic English text of the *Pater* : « Our Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, As it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. [And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil.] Amen. »

DIFFERENT QUOTATIONS

Do not unto others what thou wouldst not	Et nu maki sfa, ska te nu vilo.
they should do unto thee.	ku sta maki ad etc.
Every age has its pleasures.	Spa lag tenko sac plesu.
Like master, like man.	Ab mest, ab sarf.
Love yourselves one another.	Ep lova mle!
All men are brethren.	Ate manu seri reru.
One for all, all for one.	Ven pro ate, ate pro ven.
Know thyself!	Et keni etc!

(1) To show the advantages brought about by the BLUE LANGUAGE, we will compare the numbers of the necessary words and letters in English or in other artificial languages with those of **B** in the translation of a part of the PATER NOSTER.

	In <i>colapuk</i> .	In <i>spelin</i> .	In the Blue Language .	In ENGLISH .
Total number of words :	43	47	45	45
Total number of letters :	173	149	143	185

II. — EXAMPLE OF PARSING A SENTENCE

*Celui qui met un frein à la fureur des flots
Sait aussi des méchants arrêter les complots.*

(RACINE.)

English version :

*He who curbs the wrath of the waves,
Knows too how to stop the plots of the wicked.*

With the exception of the subject pronoun **HE** repeated before *knows*, the construction in **B** is quite the same as in English :

**Aq ra ponl an fren al tsorm ade vevu,
Se savi sou stopi plotu ade vikoru.**

Literally : *He who puts a curb to the rage of waves, he
Knows also to stop the plots of wicked..*

ETYMOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Aq, ra, an, al, ad, ade are arbitrarily created SHORTWORDS ; nevertheless one may see that **an** is the English article *an* ; **ad** and its plural **ade** remind the latin ; and **al**, the Spanish or Italian article.

The LONGWORDS, on the contrary, are constructed, as it is stated in the theory of the VOCABULARY, taking into account the PHONETISM of the words of other languages.

pon,	PUTTING (action of) reminds the Latin <i>ponere</i> and the Spanish <i>poner</i> .
fren,	CURB, reminds the French <i>frein, refréner</i> and the Latin <i>frenum</i> .
tsorm,	FURY, WRATH, reminds the German <i>Zorn</i> .
vev,	WAVE, which is the very root of vev .
sav,	KNOWLEDGE, from the French <i>savoir</i> (learning, science).
sou,	ALSO, TOO, reminds the English <i>such</i> .
stop,	STOPPING (action of), is exactly the English word <i>to stop</i> .
plot,	PLOT, is the very English word.
vik,	WICKEDNESS, abbreviated from the English <i>wicked</i> .

GRAMMATICAL PARSING

On HEARING and on SEEING for the FIRST TIME this sentence, without knowing a single signification of the words constituting it, one possesses all the following *grammatical* notions, *solely* by the **Aspect** of the words composing the phrase :

1° As to the *whole of the proposition*, we know :

That, the verbs finishing by a vowel, the words **au**, **ra** and **se** placed before every verb, are the **SUBJECTS** of the verbs, whereas the *other words* concern all the **OBJECT** of the verb ;

That the word **sou**, through its conformation and its place immediately after the verb, is a *modificative* modifying this verb.

2° In the grammatical point of view of the *isolated* words, one will state the facilities brought about by the **Aspect** of these words being studied separately.

au is a **SHORTWORD** containing the letter *a*, then it is a *designative*.

Not being terminated by **e**, which is the sign of the plural in the shortwords, this word is in *singular*.

Then **au** is a *designative in singular*.

ra is of the same category and of the same class as **au** for the reasons explained above.

It is too a *designative in singular*.

Containing the consonant **r**, this word is *necessarily* the *relative singular* : *WHO*, *WHICH*.

poni . . . is a **LONGWORD** (of more than three letters) ; its dissyllabic form and above all its *vocal ending* indicate a **VERB**. The final **i** indicates that this verb is in the *eternal* tense. Not being preceded by a personal pronoun in the *vocative*, it is employed in the *indicative* mood, and, there being neither 1st nor 2nd person, this verb is necessarily in the 3rd person.

Then **poni** is a verb in the eternal tense, derived from the basis-noun **pon** (PUTTING-action of), in the *indicative* mood 3rd person.

an Like **au** and **ra**, is a *designative in singular*.

fren . . . This word beginning by a consonant and finishing by a consonant (other than **u** and **d**) is necessarily a **SUBSTANTIVE**. The absent tool **u** at the end of this noun shows that it is in its *natural state* (in singular).

- al.** Same observations as to **an**.
This word is a *demonstrative in singular*.
- tsorm** . . . Same observations as to **fren**.
This word is a *substantive in singular*.
- ade.** Same observations as to **an, al**, noting besides the final **e**,
the sign of plurality.
This is then a *designative in plural*.
- vevu.** . . . The final **u** of this word indicates *necessarily a substantive plural*.
- se.** This word is a designative. One knows that the form
« consonant and **e** » is attributed to the Personals in the
nominative case. The letter **s** is the characteristic one
of the 3rd person masculine. (God is considered as mas-
culine). Evidently this word is the 3rd person singular
masculine in the nominative case : HE.
- savi.** . . . Same observations as to **poni**. This word is a verb in the
indicative mood (as it is preceded by the personal pro-
noun *nominative*) and it is in the eternal tense (final **i**).
It is derived from a basis-noun **sav** (LEARNING, SCIENCE).
- soq.** Through its characteristic termination **q**, this word is
necessarily a modificative. This structure in the words
of less than five letters indicates a *simple adverb*.
- stopi.** . . . Same observations as to **poni, savi**, in respect of the
tense (**i**, eternal); but as this word is not preceded by a
pronoun (or a noun), it is in the infinitive mood; then
stopi is in this phrase an eternal infinitive, derived
from a basis-noun, **stop** (STOP, HALT).
- plotu** . . . Same observations as to **vevu**.
This word is a *substantive in plural*.
- ade.** Word explained above : *designative in plural*.
- vikoru** . . . Like **vevu** and **plotu**, this word is a *substantive plural*,
being terminated by the tool **u**; but, this ending cut
off, the last syllable is **or**, according to the rule fixing
the syllables (See p. 36).
In the list of the secondary terminations (See p. 52), we
have seen that the suffix **or** indicates the « actor ». The
word **vikoru** signifies then *necessarily* « the actors » of
the notion included in the basis-noun **vik** (WICKEDNESS).

In consequence it is allowed to state the extreme abundance of indi-
cations supplied by the **aspect** of the *isolated words* even BEFORE *know-
ing any of their senses*.

We have stated too the numerous *grammatical* notions brought about by the study of the POSITION of these words, in the proposition.

The whole of these FACILITIES supplied to the mind by the structure of the words and phrases constitutes the *essential progress* in pursuit of fixing a new international idiom through the method of the **Blue Language**.

This method offers to the comprehension so a great simplification that the author is pleased to hope the civilized nations will give a hearty welcome to this *new means of communication*.

May, in future, the BLUE LANGUAGE allow the peoples to agree more together !

May it realize the « Holy Communion » of the nations contributing to the suppression of all international discussions !

May it give to the mankind the possibility of growing in wisdom and reason; may it direct humanity more actively towards a « better future », safe from the coming gathering storms, under an always « blue » sky !

In order to enable every one using **B** to make himself rapidly known by all, the author of the BLUE LANGUAGE, in imitation of the free-masonic signs, indicates the *two* following *means of acknowledgment*:

To the persons being *far* from one another :

Corresponding, draw after the signature the sign \oplus (a cross in a circle) which reminds through its shape the *Margaret*, one of the new rules of **B**. (See p. 48, n° 2).

To the persons being *present* to each other :

Make the following gesture: Carry the forefinger and the middle finger of the right hand, the other fingers being closed, to the height of the cheek; put flat these two fingers upon the cheek under the ear; that will mean: I understand *two* languages: *mine* and the *international language*, the BLUE LANGUAGE; « the second for all », **dovem pro tle**.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES OF THE BLUE LANGUAGE

The **Blue Language** offers the following advantages :

A. — *In its principle :*

- 1° Neutral organ letting remain the native languages.
- 2° Material limitation of the peoples whom it is intended for.
- 3° Limitation of its use in intellectual order.
- 4° Really international spoken and written idiom, containing nothing contrary to its being adopted by all nations.

B. — *In its theory :*

- 5° Artificial language resting on a theory of speech.
- 6° Rational classification of speech.
- 7° Division of the words of speech into two categories. Each of these categories into 4 classes, viz, 8 parts of speech.
- 8° Physical distinction of the *Aspect* of each of these categories and of each of these classes.
- 9° Unique sense of every word.
- 10° Unique order in the disposition of the phrase,

Consequently :

- 11° Comprehension through the *Aspect* : 1° of the very word ; 2° of the proposition.

AND,

- 12° Less effort, owing to this comprehension effected by two degrees :

- A. — Instantaneous grammatical classification,
- B. — Attribution of the precise sense.

C. — *In its practice :*

- 13° Almost entire absence of exceptions to the rules stated.
- 14° *Short and easy* alphabet, compound of simple signs representing unique sounds.
- 15° Alphabet *pronounceable* by all peoples.
- 16° Utilized acoustic series of the vowels.
- 17° Easy and practical orthography : No accents, no diphthongs, no double letters, no nasal and no liquid sounds.

- 18° Audition equal to vision, — consequently : strictly phonetic orthography.
- 19° Suppression of the *tonic accent*.

Consequently :

- 20° Comprehension always obtained, notwithstanding the possible *different pronunciations* of the different peoples.

D. — In its grammar :

- 21° Choice in the alphabet of a tool-letter (**u**) used solely to grammatical purposes.
- 22° Extremely concise structure of the vague words.
- 23° Possibility of expressing a whole class of vague words by a single word.
- 24° Formation of all precise words by means of a regular logical *enlarging derivation*.
- 25° Natural gender.
- 26° Plural well marked.
- 27° Declension applied but to a few words.
- 28° Unique conjugation.
- 29° Degrees of comparison rapidly obtained.
- 30° Creation of a rule of intensity: *the Margaret*, permitting the rapid uttering of thoughts.
- 31° Facility of acquiring the Vocabulary through the faculty of not knowing, without any inconvenience, all verbs, qualifying or adverbs of quality regularly derived from a sole class of words: the **NOUNS** and **NUMBERS**.
- 32° Roots almost all monosyllabic.
- 33° Fixation of well determinate *secondary terminations* modifying the *basis-nouns*.
- 34° Words shorter of about 1/3 than in any living language.
- 35° Suppression of homophonetic or homographic words.
- 36° No isomerism possible.

E. — In its results :

- 37° Pretty harmonious language.

POSSESSING THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES

- 38° Concision, — Precision, — Strictness.

THEN :

- 39° Clearness.

AND, CONSEQUENTLY :

- 40° Facility of acquiring, *supreme aim of a real practical international language*.

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Imprimerie PAUL DUPONT, 4, rue du Bouloi (Cl.) 1233.4.1900.