Leon Bollack

Abridged Grammar

of

The Blue Language

— Bolak —

International Practical Language

English Version

by

Professor Tischer

Want creates organ

Paris

Editions of

The Blue Language

147, Avenue Malakoff.

1900

Bolak Ditort

Malakof Roc, 147
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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Norway included.
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 published 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 as 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.

1st Basis-Rule: 1 LETTER . . . . . . . 1 SOUND

2nd Basis-Rule: 1 WORD . . . . . . . 1 SENSE

3rd Basis-Rule: 1 CLASS (of words) . . . 1 ASPECT

4th Basis-Rule: 1 PHRASE . . . . . . . 1 CONSTRUCTION

1st 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.

2nd 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.

III" 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 sonorosity, 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 characteristic 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 I" Basis-Rule). This comprehension will become more easy in a whole phrase where all words must figure 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 « acknowledgment » of the signification of each word in the different parts of speech.

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(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 ū nor the letter d.

(4) Moreover, one can state a priori that this word is in singular, every noun in plural being terminated by the letter a.
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.
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 (/e, /g/).
(3) Whereas some English sounds have different figurations (sound : /a/) or claim several signs for their transcription (sound : /ch/).
TABLE OF THE ALPHABET

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

Pronounced: a t be t ch e 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, q, 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, s, t, v.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{the letter} & \quad \text{a (See above Obs. 1.)} \\
\text{Six new emissions} & \\
- & \quad \text{e is always pronounced as e in bed, red, let.} \\
- & \quad \text{i is always pronounced as i in fit, bit.} \\
- & \quad \text{g is always pronounced like gu in league, dog, garden.} \\
- & \quad \text{s is always pronounced very sibilant (less, kiss) and never soft as z.} \\
- & \quad \text{u is always pronounced oo (book, foot, full).}
\end{align*}
\]

One only new letter to be learned q. 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.
1<sup>st</sup> GENERAL RULE. — All signs are pronounced and that in a single way. Consequently it is settled that:

1° The vowels <i>a</i>, <i>e</i>, <i>i</i>, <i>o</i>, <i>u</i>, have but one sound. See Table of the alphabet above.

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

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

4° No diphthongs in <i>B</i> (1).

2<sup>nd</sup> 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 <i>B</i> 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 diacresis, 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.)

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

Ex.: <i>mea</i>, <i>our</i>, <i>ours</i>*, pronounced : <i>nai-ah</i>; <i>an</i>, pronounced <i>ah-oo</i>.

(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 : <i>fk</i>, <i>fl</i>, <i>fn</i>, <i>fr</i>, <i>ft</i> — <i>kl</i>, <i>kn</i>, <i>kr</i>, <i>ks</i>, <i>kv</i> — <i>ml</i>, <i>mn</i>, <i>mr</i> — <i>pf</i>, <i>pl</i>, <i>pn</i>, <i>pr</i>, <i>ps</i> — <i>sf</i>, <i>sk</i>, <i>sl</i>, <i>sm</i>, <i>sn</i>, <i>sp</i>, <i>sr</i>, <i>st</i> — <i>tl</i>, <i>tn</i>, <i>ts</i>, <i>tv</i>.

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

(3) There is no need to put the point on the <i>i</i>, nor dash upon the <i>t</i>, 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 inflexion of the voice in the enonciation of thoughts (1).

Orthographical Rules. — In order to bring about new facilities to the orthography, the 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 long word 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 staffords; 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>In a word formed as ( u_{1}v_{2}c_{3}v_{4} )</th>
<th>This word will necessarily be in B a :</th>
<th>Thus placed the tool ( u ) grammatically expresses and indicates the idea of :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>( u_{1}v_{2}c_{3}v_{4} )</td>
<td>feminine name ; femininity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>( v_{1}c_{2}v_{3}u_{4} )</td>
<td>name in plural ; plurality.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>( u_{1}v_{2}c_{3}v_{4}u_{5} )</td>
<td>feminine name in plural (reunion of the places 1 and 2) ; femininity plurality.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>( v_{1}c_{2}v_{3}u_{4}v_{5} )</td>
<td>Verb in passive voice ; passivity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>( v_{1}c_{2}v_{3}v_{4}u_{5} )</td>
<td>Verb in active voice, in priority, perfection. past tense;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>( v_{1}c_{2}v_{3}v_{4}v_{5}u_{6} )</td>
<td>Verb in passive voice, priority, passive. past tense (reunion of the places 4 and 5) ; perfection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>( v_{1}c_{2}v_{3}v_{4}v_{5}d_{6} )</td>
<td>attributive having the comparative of parity in idea of parity; qualifying words.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>( u_{1}v_{2}v_{3}v_{4}v_{5}u_{6} )</td>
<td>modificative having the comparative of parity in idea of parity; adverbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( u_{1}v_{2}v_{3}v_{4}v_{5}v_{6} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>( v_{1}c_{2}v_{3}v_{4}u_{5}v_{6} )</td>
<td>compound word ; oral dash.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is impossible to mistake for the different uses of this tool of the Blue Language. According to the place occupied by the \( u \) in a word, the change suffered by this word is of a different nature.
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.

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(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. Seventh 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 gerundive 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.

1st PART OF SPEECH. — The interjections.
2nd — The staffwords.
3rd — The connectives.
4th — The designatives.

2nd Category: The Longwords.

5th — The nouns and numbers.
6th — The verbs.
7th — The attributives.
8th — The modificatives.
### Table of the Eight Categories of the Parts of Speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example Reunions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Category.</strong> — Short-words, including all the vague notions of the language.</td>
<td>Words of 1, 2, or 3 letters, finishing by a vowel.</td>
<td>Interjections, Staffwords, Connectives, Designatives, Nouns and Numbers, Verbs, ATTRIBUTIVES, MODIFICATIVES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd Category.</strong> — Long-words, including all the precise notions of the language.</td>
<td>Words of 3 letters at least, and, if they are of 3 letters, finishing by a consonant.</td>
<td>Names of the parts of Speech in B.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:
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.
Aspect of each class in B.

1°: The same vowel repeated.

2°: Different vowels. Words of 2 and 3 letters, final of which is u and the first or the two letters are consonants.

3°: Words of 2 or 3 letters, containing 1 or 2 consonants and into which enter only the vowels e, a or o.

4°: Words of 3 letters, the final letter must be i or o.

Examples of words of each class:

Class:

1°:

a, aa.

2°:

iu, oi, ae, bu, nu, stu, plu.

ib, ob, bi, bo, sti, ste, ibi, ihe, obi, obo (1).

am, em, ma, ma, sta, ste, meae, mae, ama, ame, ema, eme.

lov, plan, dort, sport, vikor, ditort.

lov, plan, dort, sport, sports.

lov, planod, dorted, sported.

lov, plan, dort, sport, sports.

siq, finq, mlaq.

Examples of words of each class:

Class:

1°:

2°:

3°:

4°:

a, aa.

iu, oi, ae, bu, nu, stu, plu.

ib, ob, bi, bo, sti, ste, ibi, ihe, obi, obo (1).

am, em, ma, ma, sta, ste, meae, mae, ama, ame, ema, eme.

lov, plan, dort, sport, vikor, ditort.

lov, plan, dort, sport, sports.

lov, planod, dorted, sported.

lov, plan, dort, sport, sports.

siq, finq, mlaq.

I'm forming the plural.

I'm forming the past tenses.

At their natural state. On the contrary, at their degrees of comparison, these words will be 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 3rd 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 Sonorosity 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 GRAMMAR

The Shortwords. — 1st CATEGORY OF THE LANGUAGE

Ist 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: want, and in a wider sense: discouragement.
- e — endurance, — approval.
- i — paroxysm, — joy.
- o — inclination, — doubt, restriction.
- u — equality, — consent (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 prefixed 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: QUALIFYING, 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.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staffword</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nu</td>
<td>Symbol of negation</td>
<td>I do not love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du</td>
<td>Affirmative interrogation</td>
<td>do I love?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tau</td>
<td>Negative interrogation</td>
<td>do I not love?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku</td>
<td>Affirmative subordination</td>
<td>that I love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knu</td>
<td>Negative subordination</td>
<td>that I do not love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su</td>
<td>Affirmative reflective</td>
<td>I love myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sну</td>
<td>Negative reflective</td>
<td>I do not love myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu</td>
<td>Signifying precise designation</td>
<td>sense of: it is he, she, they are they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stu</td>
<td>Masculineness; supplies the English word » male »</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 repetition, reiteration; like the English prefix re.
- ku: Idea of inferiority; English prefix: under, vice (under-actor, vice-roy).
- fku: Idea of contrary; supplies the prefixes anti, contre.
- pru: Idea of preexistence; supplies the prefixes ante, pre.
- plu: Indicating the plurality; supplies the prefix poly.
- pau: Indicates the putting one thing instead of another; supplies the prefix pro.
- sku: The likeness to; supplies the adjective termination ish (childish).
- pnu: The unlikeness; 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.
II\textsuperscript{nd} 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 \textit{u} signify:

\textbf{au} : the following noun is a \textit{proper name}.
\textbf{eu} : the following word \textit{of an other language} than that of the speaker

and equally of an other one than that of the interlocutor, or yet a \textit{technical word}.
\textbf{iu} : the following word \textit{of the language} of the interlocutor or of the
correspondent (of the person to whom one speaks or writes).
\textbf{ou} : the following word \textit{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 — \textit{au} and \textit{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 \textit{proper name} or a \textit{strange word} to both parties concerned.

The two last words — \textit{iu} and \textit{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 \textit{B} (See p. 55).

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

\textbf{i} (2), as expression of \textit{subordination in general}.

This word could supply a \textit{preposition whatever}.

\textbf{o} (2), as expression of \textit{conjunction in general}.

This word could supply a \textit{conjunction whatever}.

\textbf{e} (3), as general expression of \textit{designation} with the idea of \textit{unity}.

This word could supply an \textit{article, an adjective or a pronoun in singular whatever}.

\textbf{a} (3), as general expression of \textit{designation} with the idea of \textit{plurality}.

This word could supply an \textit{article, an adjective or a pronoun in plural whatever}.

\begin{enumerate}
\item In these 16 words the vowels are pronounced separately (See Alphabet, p. 3).
\item We may note that the vowels \textit{i} and \textit{o} composing these words are the \textit{only ones} which enter into the words of the \textit{connectives' class}.
\item We may note that the vowels \textit{e} and \textit{a} composing these words are the \textit{only ones} which enter into the words of the \textit{designatives' class}, where the final \textit{a} will indicate the \textit{unity}, and the final \textit{e}, the \textit{plurality}.
\end{enumerate}
Eight staffwords serve optionally as auxiliaries in the verbs or can briefly express certain modalities of thought, especially in case of answering.

- on: 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 an 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 deve spiko; but more briefly we can translate: te ee 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.: on, 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 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 eo 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.

**ii, general preposition, idea relating subordination whatever.**

**oi, general conjunction, idea relating joining whatever.**

The principal connectives are the following ones:

- **bl,** during.
- **bo,** but.
- **qi,** because.
- **qe,** here is, here are.
- **di,** of (composition).
- **de,** since.
- **s,** though.
- **fo,** when.
- **fro,** whereas.
- **gi,** the is, there are.
- **go,** then.
- **id,** on, upon.
- **id,** to (direction).
- **if,** if, whether.
- **ik,** in spite of.
- **in,** in.
- **im,** within.
- **ir,** as to.
- **it,** and.
- **ki,** with.
- **klo,** that is to say.
- **ko,** that.
- **kvo,** on account of.
- **kvo,** for the sake of.
- **li,** till, until.
- **ll,** up to.
- **le,** towards.
- **mi,** at one's house.
- **mo,** between.
- **ni,** neither, nor.
- **eq,** below, under.
- **of,** of (possession).
- **ob,** for (because).
- **og,** behind.
- **ok,** nevertheless.
- **om,** from.
- **on,** from, since.
- **or,** or.
- **os,** after.
- **et,** out.
- **ev,** whether...or.
- **pl,** by, through.
- **ple,** to, in order to.
- **po,** since, as.
- **pro,** on account of.
- **ri,** according to.
- **ro,** instead of.
- ** reconcile,** thus, so.
- **so,** as, like.
- **spl,** on the side of.
- **sri,** on account of.
- **sti,** at the time of.
- **sto,** then, after.
- **ti,** further; besides.
- **to,** to, towards.
- **tso,** from.
- **ti,** save, excepting.
- **vo,** without.

Observations. — 1. The personal pronouns as objects of prepositions, are used in the nominative case. Ex.: to come with me, venke kl 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 renog me; to be in the house stiro in dom.

Run after et renog; to be inside, within stiro in.

3. Two adverbs have exceptionally the aspect of the connectives. They are the words: yes, si, and no, so.
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.

1st Sort. — THE RELATIVES

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

ra signifies: who, whom, which (singular).
rec signifies: who, whom, which (plural).
of signifies: of it. Ex.: I wish some of it, me vilo er.
ansa signifies: on or upon it. Ex.: I count upon it, me kento ar.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>era, whose, of which.</td>
<td>era, whose, of which.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ara, to whom, to which.</td>
<td>ara, to whom, to which.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One sees that the letter R is the characteristic one of this sort; it is in fact the only consonant which will be found in the Relatives.
II<sup>nd</sup> 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 <sup>K</sup> 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**: e<sup>a</sup>, of whom? of which? a<sup>ka</sup>, to whom? to which?

**Plural**: e<sup>e</sup>, of whom? of which? a<sup>ke</sup>, to whom? to which?

III<sup>rd</sup> 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.
In addition to the indefinite pronouns already mentioned, we must note the following ones:

fra, none of both; fte, all things; kna, nobody; ksa, something; ksa, whoever, whichever; kva, whatever; pna, nothing; sta, one; tle, everybody; tsa, neither the one nor the other; tve, 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.......................... sma 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)................................. are 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 »; bolm (neuter) « the tree » (in general) (See Syntax, p. 41, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an, indefinite article, a, an; aq, this, that; aq, these, those.</td>
<td>ane, some, any, partitive sense (three genders).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ag, this, it, that near to the speaker; age, these, those.</td>
<td>aqe, these, those.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at, that, it far from the speaker; afe, those.</td>
<td>afe, those.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, a
A king's daughter, a
Give to the poor man, a
Give to a poor man, a

\[
\text{feg ad reks; the kings' daughters, fegu ade rekau.}
\]

\[
\text{et givo al pobr; Give to the poor,}
\]

\[
\text{et givo ale pobru. Give to poor,}
\]

Observations: 1°. — If a, an means the number * one * it is translated by wen.

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

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

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

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 us a familiar and a respectful form.

Observation: This distinction of a familiar and polite form cannot have any verbal 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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Singular} & : \text{m} & 2n & \text{t} & 3n & \text{respect.} & \nu & 3m & \text{mas.} & \text{n} & 3f & \text{fem.} & \text{f} & 3n & \text{neuter} : \\
\text{Plural} & : \text{m} & 2n & \text{p} & 2n & \text{respect.} & \text{g} & 3n & \text{mas.} & \text{h} & 3f & \text{fem.} & \text{f} & 3n & \text{neuter} : \\
\end{align*}
\]

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.
**Abbreviations:**
R, respectful;
N, neuter; F, feminine.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONS</th>
<th>POSSESSIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>1st person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>2nd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERSONAL PRONOUNS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Dative</th>
<th>Genitive-Ablative</th>
<th>Vocative</th>
<th>Emphatic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>ama to me</td>
<td>ema, of me or by me</td>
<td>em oh me!</td>
<td>eme myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te thou</td>
<td>ta thee</td>
<td>ata to thee</td>
<td>eta, of thee or by thee</td>
<td>et oh thee!</td>
<td>ete thyself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve you (R)</td>
<td>va you (R)</td>
<td>ava to you (R)</td>
<td>eva, of you of by you (R)</td>
<td>ev oh you!</td>
<td>eve yourself (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se he</td>
<td>sa him</td>
<td>asa to him</td>
<td>esa, of him or by him</td>
<td>es oh him!</td>
<td>ese himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te she</td>
<td>la her</td>
<td>ala to her</td>
<td>ela, of her or by her</td>
<td>el oh her!</td>
<td>ele herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de they (N)</td>
<td>da them (N)</td>
<td>ada to them (N)</td>
<td>eda, of them or by them (N)</td>
<td>ed oh them!</td>
<td>ede themselves (N)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idea of unity (singular).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Idea of plurality (plural).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Singular.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mea my or mine</th>
<th>tae thy or thine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vae your or yours(R)</td>
<td>vae your or yours(F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sea his</td>
<td>sae his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lae her or hers</td>
<td>lae her or hers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plural.**

| qea its (N) | qae its (N) |

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

- su, meaning « one's self », it is a reflective staffword indistinctly used in all persons. Ex.: I love myself, me su love; thou lovest thyself, te su love.
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: |
| For all persons | Example : |
| e = (consonant whatever). | with the letter m (1st person singular). |

Nominative, ee me, I.
Genitive-Ablative, eca ema, of me or by me.
Dative, sea ama, to me.
Accusative, ca ma me.
Vocative, ee em oh me!

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. : eme, myself; e tee, thyself; ese, himself; e ne, ourselves

| STRUCTURE OF THE POSSESIVES: |
| 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.
ai mea, to my, to mine.
ade mae, of my, of mine.
ale mae, to my, to mine.

In the 3rd person the possessor’s gender will always be expressed by the possessive itself. (See syntax, p. 42).
THE BLUE LANGUAGE

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 q and d (or, in plural, the tool u).

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

The Attributes will have as final letter: the consonant d.

The Modificatives will have as final letter the consonant q.

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 Marginalization modifies all the Longwords, except the numbers.

The Mood or the Person never modify any Longword.
II\textsuperscript{nd} DIVISION OF THE GRAMMAR

The Longwords. — \textsuperscript{2nd} CATEGORY OF THE LANGUAGE

V\textsuperscript{th} PART OF SPEECH

THE NOUNS AND NUMBERS (1)

\textit{1st Class of the Longwords}

The nouns and numbers are Longwords finishing all by a consonant whatever except \textit{u} and \textit{d}, but not when these words are used in plural; then they finish by the tool \textit{u}.

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

THE NUMBERS

Like in English they are of two sorts: \textit{cardinal} and \textit{ordinal} numbers.

\textit{1st SORT: The CARDINAL NUMBERS}

The 15 cardinal numbers, basis of all notions of number, are the following ones:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ven</td>
<td>dov</td>
<td>ter</td>
<td>far</td>
<td>kel</td>
<td>gab</td>
<td>qop</td>
<td>lok</td>
<td>nif</td>
<td>mel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\* Zero \* \* nought \* is translated \textit{nel}; a million, \textit{mlon}; a milliard, \textit{mlar}.

(1) These two kinds of words have the \textit{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 *suffxing* the syllable *ls* (abbreviation of *dis* to the number of the unities, to form the tens.

Ex.: 30, *teulis*; 50, *nilis*.

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

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

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

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

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

Ex.: 1126, *me] venson dovls gab*.

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

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

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 *rank* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ex.: the second *dovem*.
- **lp** — the *precise multiplication* . . . . . . . . . . . — the triple *terlp*.
- **om** — the *precise division* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . — the quarter *farom*.
- **am** — a *vague collective word* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . — about eight *lokam*.
- **orl** — a *distinctive collective word* . . . . . . . . . . . . . — of seven sorts *qeperl*.
- **olt** — a *multiplying collective word* . . . . . . . . . . . . — nine times *nifolt*.

The **plural of the ordinal numbers** is formed like that of the substantives by *suffixing* the tool **n**: 

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

vintumlv, windmill, from vint, wind and mllv, mill.
vatumlv, watermill, from vat, water and mllv, mill.
dansfumlv, steammill, from dansf, steam and mllv, mill.
kalukram, kilogram, from kl, 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, dormukar.

(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).
THE VERBS

2nd Class of the Longwords

The verbs are Longwords finishing always by a vowel (other than \( \text{u} \)).

On account of the formativesystem of the precise words of B, they cannot have less than two syllables, nor less than four letters.

The verbs of the Blue Language are the same as those of the corresponding class in English, with the exception of the Participles which will be shared into the two last parts of Speech.

The definition of the verb B is: a word signifying "with time".

In fact, besides the passiveness, the only modification suffered by a verbal word is that brought on by the notion of time (1).

The verb is invariable in respect of person and mood.

These notions do exist out of the verbal word itself, as one will see below:

PERSON. — The personal noun or pronoun as nominative or subject will sufficiently fix the person in which the verb is used.

MOOD. — This indication is got out of the verbal word.

The participle mood is referred to other classes.

The conditional mood does not exist in the Blue Language (See p. 11).

There are four moods: the impersonal mood: Infinitive and the three personal moods: Indicative, Exclamative (Imperative) (2) and Subordinate.

They are differentiated as follows:

1° Infinitive, absence of every subject word;

2° Indicative \{ presence of a personal subject \} in the nominative;

3° Exclamative \} in the vocative (3);

4° Subordinate, presence of one of the two staffwords \( \text{ku} \) or \( \text{knu} \), placed between the principal and subordinate proposition.

(1) See at the Syntax, p. 48, for the variation brought on the verbal word by the Margareta'Hon.

(2) This mood is named Exclamative and not Imperative, because by its means one expresses not only the order, but also the call, the appeal, the threat.

(3) If the subject of the verb in the exclamative mood is a noun, one must always use in the vocative a personal pronoun after this noun. Indeed the phrase \text{man kono} means: "The man comes or is coming." If one wishes to address somebody and to say: "man come!" one must translate: \text{man et kono}, that is to say: Man, thou, come!

26 THE BLUE LANGUAGE

VIIth PART OF SPEECH

THE VERBS

2nd Class of the Longwords

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The verbs of the Blue Language are the same as those of the corresponding class in English, with the exception of the Participles which will be shared into the two last parts of Speech.

The definition of the verb B is: a word signifying "with time".

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These notions do exist out of the verbal word itself, as one will see below:

PERSON. — The personal noun or pronoun as nominative or subject will sufficiently fix the person in which the verb is used.

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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 present —
- e — the past —
- a — the future —

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. |
| ve love | it loved (neuter subject). |
| me 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 a man is mortal or a man is dying in the very moment?

Owing to the settled distinction one may suppress the verb to be a 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 malo.

(2) We must note here that the compound past participle of 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 lovæ: 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 kome; 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:

lov, to love (always),
love, to love (in this moment),
lova, 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: lov, to love always, will be formed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood</th>
<th>Simple Tense</th>
<th>Compound Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicative Mood</td>
<td>I love (always),</td>
<td>me lovi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclamative Mood</td>
<td>may I love! (always),</td>
<td>em lovi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subordinate Mood</td>
<td>that I love (always),</td>
<td>ku me lovi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

From the Present Infinitive: love, to love in this moment, will be formed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood</th>
<th>Simple Tense</th>
<th>Compound Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicative Mood</td>
<td>I love (in this moment),</td>
<td>me lovi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclamative Mood</td>
<td>how I love! (in this moment),</td>
<td>em lovi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subordinate Mood</td>
<td>that I love,</td>
<td>ku me lovi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood</th>
<th>Simple Tense</th>
<th>Compound Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicative Mood</td>
<td>I loved,</td>
<td>me love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclamative Mood</td>
<td>have I loved!</td>
<td>em love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subordinate Mood</td>
<td>that I might love,</td>
<td>ku me love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood</th>
<th>Simple Tense</th>
<th>Compound Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicative Mood</td>
<td>I shall love,</td>
<td>me lova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclamative Mood</td>
<td>Shall I love!</td>
<td>em lova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subordinate Mood</td>
<td>that I may love (later),</td>
<td>ku me lova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(1) In case of negative subordination, the staffword ku 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETERNAL</th>
<th>PRESENT</th>
<th>PAST</th>
<th>FUTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lovi, to love <em>(always)</em>.</td>
<td>lovo, to love <em>(in this moment)</em>.</td>
<td>love, to have loved.</td>
<td>lova, ought to love</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indicative Mood**

**Simple Tenses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETERNAL INDICATIVE</th>
<th>PRESENT INDICATIVE</th>
<th>PAST TENSE</th>
<th>FUTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>me lovi, I love <em>(always)</em>.</td>
<td>me love, I love <em>(in this moment)</em>.</td>
<td>me love, I loved.</td>
<td>me lova, I shall love.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Compound Tenses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERFECT (= PAST TENSE)</th>
<th>PAST INDEFINITE</th>
<th>PUPERFECT</th>
<th>PAST FUTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>me ulovi, I loved.</td>
<td>me ulovo, I have loved.</td>
<td>me ulove, I had loved.</td>
<td>me ulova, I shall have loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclamative Mood**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETERNAL IMPERATIVE</th>
<th>PRESENT IMPERATIVE</th>
<th>PAST IMPERATIVE</th>
<th>FUTURE IMPERATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>em lovi, do I love, I! <em>(always)</em>.</td>
<td>em love, do I love, I! <em>(in this moment)</em>.</td>
<td>em love, have I loved I!</td>
<td>em lova, shall I love, I!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subordinate Mood**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETERNAL SUBJUNCTIVE</th>
<th>PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE</th>
<th>PAST SUBJUNCTIVE</th>
<th>FUTURE SUBJUNCTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ku me lovi, that I love <em>(always)</em>.</td>
<td>ku me lovo, that I love <em>(in this moment)</em>.</td>
<td>ku me love, that I loved.</td>
<td>ku me lova, that I shall love.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.: lovul, to be loved (always).
     me lovuo, I am loved (in this moment).
     me ulovu, 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; sanu if the reflective is negative.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sense</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ld, the sense of a present participle, with idea of eternal quality;</td>
<td>loved, loving (in general);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>od, the sense of a present participle, with idea of transitory quality;</td>
<td>loved, loving (in this moment);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ed, the sense of a general qualifying adjective or that of past participle;</td>
<td>loved, loved;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad, the sense of a qualifying adjective with notion of possibility or duty;</td>
<td>loved, lovely (who may be loved, or who must be loved).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of significations attributed:

- loved;
- loved;
THE BLUE LANGUAGE

The attributives are always invariable in respect of gender and number.

Ex. : a loved father, an per loved; a loved mother, an mer loved;
loved fathers, an peru loved; loved mothers, an meru loved;
a loved house, an domu loved;
loved houses, an 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, (want) to translate the notion of absolute inferiority: the least.
o, (doubt) — of relative inferiority: less.
u, (equality) — of comparison of equality: also, too, as, like.
e, (exuberance) — of relative superiority: more.
i, (paroxysm) — of absolute superiority: the most.

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 pored, fearful, timid, and proved, courageous, valiant (2).

Examples of attributives in their different degrees of comparison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degrees of mere comparison:</th>
<th>Expressions of relation to another word:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipored the most timid</td>
<td>ipraved of the most courageous of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eipored more timid</td>
<td>eipraved ko more courageous than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upored as timid</td>
<td>upraved ko as courageous as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oipored less timid</td>
<td>opraved ko less courageous than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aipored the least timid</td>
<td>aipraved of the least courageous of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) One could without any inconvenience make equally use of the adverbs piliq more, leq less, but the Margaretation gives translations preferable for their con-
cision.

(2) See page 48 for the similar translation of the attributives to express the notions of proportion.
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: $q$.

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 ellipticalexpression, 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) Except a few compound adverbs, as dovugeq, 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.: lsreq, the most often.

ANGL.
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.

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

**Example of significations attributed:**

- loviu: loving (in loving) in general.
- lovu: loving (in loving) in this moment.
- loveu: lovely (adv.), with love.
- loveru: 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 ad-verb: sreq often, and with the adverb of quality loveru, amiably (3).

**Degrees of mere comparison:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sreq</th>
<th>the most often</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>careq</td>
<td>more often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unreq</td>
<td>as often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onreq</td>
<td>less often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anreq</td>
<td>the least often</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expressions of relation to another word:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>loveru</th>
<th>the most amiably of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cloveru ko</td>
<td>more amiably than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aloveru ko</td>
<td>as amiably as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oloveru ko</td>
<td>less amiably than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aloveru of</td>
<td>the least amiably of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Or, what amounts to the same thing, by adding a u 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:

- 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB (N+v)</th>
<th>ATTRIBUTIVES (N+vd)</th>
<th>MODIFICATIVES (N+vq)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lov</td>
<td>lovad</td>
<td>lovaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>love</td>
<td>loved</td>
<td>loveq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovi</td>
<td>loved</td>
<td>loviq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loveo</td>
<td>loved</td>
<td>loveq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 suffixes 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 vowel; the second syllable finishes always at the consonant preceding the third vowel and so forth.

Ex. : splloru; 1st syllable : spl; 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. : usplloru; 1st syllable : u; 2nd syllable : spl; 3rd syllable : or;

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 vowel.

As a proof of it may serve the preceding examples : splloru and usplloru.
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 mest; capital (subst.), bu alt (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 san ru lovo?

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 taiero { ku ye 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 lovo. Do I love? me du lovo? Do I not love? me tnu lovo?

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 san lovo? (I-do myself-not-love?) and not: me tnu san lovo?

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 fitted to the sense which one wishes to express.
II. — As an example of translating the prepositions in different manners, according to the sense attached to them, we give the definition and the practical translation of the following ones:

- **to**, **to, towards** ........................................ (direction).
- **spl**, **to, towards** ........................................ (precise direction).
- **fl., on**, Ex.: on Monday, **ld vestag**. (quite precise direction).
- **em, from** ................................................... (distance, removal).
- **in, in, at** ................................................... (state, position, condition).
- **pl., for** .................................................... (indeterminate fixation).
- **in** (the year) ................................................ (precise fixation of time).
- **at the time of** ............................................. (precise fixation of time).
- **ki, with** .................................................... (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, 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 wam**.

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

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

4° **Or**, 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), **vada di lor**.

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

Ex.: Champagne (wine), **Champagne** (or **Champagn**a) **via**; Sheffield steel **Sheffield** (or **Shefeld**) **stils**.

VI. — On the contrary, a **certain number** of prepositions and prepositional locutions, having almost the **same sense** as in English, are expressed in **B** by one only preposition.

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

VII. — Out of 16 **prepositions of situation**, all of the description **in, towards, on, of**, prepositional 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**.
(The Blue Language) 39

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ib, on, upon</td>
<td>ibl, from off</td>
<td>above, over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou, under</td>
<td>oui, from under</td>
<td>under beneath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odi, beyond, on the other side</td>
<td>odi, from the other side</td>
<td>far beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip, on this side of</td>
<td>ipi, from this side of</td>
<td>on this side of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>og, behind</td>
<td>ogi, from behind</td>
<td>behind, from behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ik, before</td>
<td>ikl, from the front side</td>
<td>before, in front of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot, out of, outside</td>
<td>oti, from without, outward</td>
<td>outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in, in, inside, within</td>
<td>ini, from within</td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op, high up (up), on high, above</td>
<td>opi, from above, from on high</td>
<td>upside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv, low (down), below</td>
<td>ivi, from low, from below</td>
<td>on the low side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iq, contrary to, against</td>
<td>iqil, from the contrary side</td>
<td>on the contrary (in contradiction with)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same senses may be obtained in the prepositions II, around; or, by, near; in, 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 to is the staffword 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 to sit.

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

Ex.: a with my father and mother (translate in preference to any other way: a 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 out or followed by a possessive is translated by the demonstrative followed by the possessive in singular.

Ex.: one of my friends, an mea mik: 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 homo.

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* and *who*, are translated by *ka* and the interrogative form.


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

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

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

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

X. — *Whatever* is translated by: *something that*.

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. — *me 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 ra 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 splko* (to whom I speak.)

It is to you, gentlemen, that I speak: *qe sero aga, soru, ara me splko* (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: *maa*.

In the sense of *somebody specified as one* is translated by the word *somebody*.

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 vili ku sta maka ad etc.*
THE BLUE LANGUAGE

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, dove pro tle.
— Every age has its pleasures, spa lag tenki sac pleku.
— Three francs each, spa ter franku.

XVII. — THE Other, THE others, are translated like the indefinites Other, Others, by the words av, an.

XVIII. — THE one, THE Ones are translated by the indefinite article a, an: an (sing.) and ano (pl.).

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

If they signify so a, an » several they are translated by an.

XX. — HIMSELF, HERSelf is translated by the emphatical personal care.

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

XXI. — THE SAmE, is translated by the word am (sing.) and ano (pl.).

XXII. — ALL, indefinite, may mean:

1° All kinds of things, its translation is fte. Ex. : all dies, fte morti.
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 oe sarfi sea 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. tma.

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, lpraved of lant.
XXVI. — The English Possessive Adjective and Possessive Pronoun are expressed by a single word.

Ex.: my, mine, men.

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, beales; speaking of women, fea les.

His nature, speaking of a man, ses madr; speaking of a woman, lea madr; speaking of a thing, van madr.

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 always gives a blow to herself.

We translate: le kolbo nd e o; 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 acceptations, is replaced by the staffwords sù, sùm, 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 be 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 mot est haisable (Self is odious).
2nd Division of the Grammar: The Longwords

5th 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. Eriik far (in B: four). — The 4th of September, far yopmes.

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 kuto.

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 . . . . . . . . tern

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

Ex. : dovils dlolu, means twenty minutes before the eighteenth hour, that is to say: twenty minutes to six in the evening.

The two words : mel, noon, midday, and muen, midnight, allow the current translations:

Ex. : twenty minutes to twelve, dovils mel. It is preferable to translate dovils didovun, 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, muen.

Ex. : Monday, vettiag; Wednesday, teriag. 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, venu, one may form the following words : venui, to be one, to be somebody; venuiq, unique, veney, solely. Out of the word: the double, dovip, one may form the following words: dovipl, to be the double, dovipeq, doubly, etc.
THE BLUE LANGUAGE

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 *srli* and the preposition *for*, *pro*.

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

IX. — Special words are created for the Metrical System.

   *dek*, 10 times more; *lckt*, 100 times more; *kll*, 1,000 times more; *milr*, 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 object 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 a 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.
   *panlst*, the baker’s man; *panlstin*, 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 *kvlin* instead of *reks*.

   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 kvar Nicolas II*.
### List of the Nouns having a Double Expression:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Singular Expression</th>
<th>Plural Expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>husband</td>
<td>spouse</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td></td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son (from 1 to 5 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td>daughter (from 1 to 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son (from 5 to 15 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td>daughter (from 5 to 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son (from 15 years to further age)</td>
<td></td>
<td>daughter (from 15 years to further age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td></td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle</td>
<td></td>
<td>aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cousin (male)</td>
<td></td>
<td>cousin (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nephew</td>
<td></td>
<td>niece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ward (male)</td>
<td></td>
<td>ward (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>godfather</td>
<td></td>
<td>godmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>godson</td>
<td></td>
<td>goddaughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td></td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child (male)</td>
<td></td>
<td>lass (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lad, stripling</td>
<td></td>
<td>maiden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young man</td>
<td></td>
<td>old woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old man</td>
<td></td>
<td>girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td></td>
<td>spinster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bachelor</td>
<td></td>
<td>widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>widower</td>
<td></td>
<td>divorced woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orphan (boy)</td>
<td></td>
<td>bride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divorced man</td>
<td></td>
<td>married woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridegroom</td>
<td></td>
<td>relation (kinsman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married man</td>
<td></td>
<td>twin (brother)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relation (kinsman)</td>
<td></td>
<td>twin (sister)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twi (mistress)</td>
<td></td>
<td>madam, lady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sir</td>
<td>followed by a proper name and speaking to a young man</td>
<td>followed by a proper name and speaking to a young woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master</td>
<td>followed by a proper name and speaking to a young man</td>
<td>followed by a proper name and speaking to a young woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mos</td>
<td>followed by a proper name and speaking to a young man</td>
<td>followed by a proper name and speaking to a young woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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, **Franecan** 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, **paper**. — 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, **farmof**.

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

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

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

3° Indication of the alliance side.

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

Ex.: Alliance from the husband's side, **sposlet**.
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, vabel lekper.
Father-in-law, the husband’s father, sposel lekper.
Step-father, the mother’s husband, merel lekper.
Likewise for the most remote relationship.
Ex.: Great-great-grand-niece from the mother’s side, merel farme.

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 word 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 object class, except two classes of words relating equally to the verb; their place in the phrase is as follows:
1° The staff-words 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 tu nu 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 parisanced, 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 spete relev (no literal translation in English).

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

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

III. — Margaratation of the adverbs of comparison.

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

Ex. : Enormously more, ipliaq Enormously less, ileq
     Much more, epliaq 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 percentage*, but the *percentage*.

V. — One has seen in the Grammar that two adverbs: si, yes, and no, have exceptionally 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 margaratation, 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 **verbinals** 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: extremely loved.
- **eloved** — more loved — much or very loved.
- **aloved** — the least loved — not loved at all.

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: paroxysm-love may signify: idolatry.
- **elov** — exuberance-love — passion.
- **alov** — inclination-love — indifference.

We may form thus the verbs, **ilovi, elovi, olovi, alov** 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).

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(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 4th Basis-Rule of Β 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.

Αγ peυ lovo moq sea fant laiged (child ill).
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?

\textit{Aq per tnu lovo moq sea fast laiged} (1)\textit{?}

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. \textit{Me give 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.

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(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 \textit{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.

(2) 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 it is the secondary termination meaning « instrument », one will have the faculty of coining the word kotir, « instrument serving to cut », but this faculty of creating does not exclude from the vocabulary words as: mesr, knife; knif, pen/knife, 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 a or » meaning « actor of », and the Basis-Nouns: spl, play, game; spik, speaking (subst.); smok, smoke (subst.); lir, lecture, reading; one will « coin » almost mechanically words as: spilor, player, gamester; spiker, 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 pahort, baker's shop; karnort, butcher's shop, butchery; pisort, 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 \textit{secondary terminations} is contained in a monosyllabic substantive of the \textbf{Blue Language} the sonorousness of which is similar to each of the \textit{suffixes}.

\textbf{LIST of the 33 Secondary Terminations}:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The secondary termination</th>
<th>Has a meaning of</th>
<th>Words of B</th>
<th>In English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adr</td>
<td>the (physical) nature of.</td>
<td>madir,</td>
<td>nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak</td>
<td>made of, compound of.</td>
<td>mak,</td>
<td>making (action).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alg</td>
<td>illness.</td>
<td>ilag,</td>
<td>illness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avt</td>
<td>part of, piece of.</td>
<td>part,</td>
<td>part, deal, piece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap</td>
<td>relating to (moral).</td>
<td>rap,</td>
<td>relation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td>material augmentative.</td>
<td>mas,</td>
<td>mass, lump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asl</td>
<td>hating, being disgusted with (2).</td>
<td>lavel,</td>
<td>hate (subjective).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>av</td>
<td>quality, state, situation.</td>
<td>sav,</td>
<td>knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ef</td>
<td>result of action or of state.</td>
<td>ef,</td>
<td>effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enk</td>
<td>beginning of action or of state.</td>
<td>enk,</td>
<td>direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erk</td>
<td>trading, commercial.</td>
<td>merk,</td>
<td>commerce, trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>est</td>
<td>commanding, at the head of.</td>
<td>mest,</td>
<td>master, chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et</td>
<td>material diminutive.</td>
<td>ket,</td>
<td>little one (animal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tbl</td>
<td>liking, being fond of (3).</td>
<td>bibl,</td>
<td>the Bible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ig</td>
<td>acting, operating.</td>
<td>sig,</td>
<td>victory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ik</td>
<td>name of science (4).</td>
<td>zik,</td>
<td>richness, wealth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il</td>
<td>instrument.</td>
<td>ill,</td>
<td>instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir</td>
<td>changing state or action.</td>
<td>stir,</td>
<td>future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>multiple effort, multiple number.</td>
<td>dis,</td>
<td>ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ism</td>
<td>moral characteristic generality.</td>
<td>tism,</td>
<td>character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lst</td>
<td>workman; clerk; employed in.</td>
<td>fist,</td>
<td>appropriation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>destination, use (5).</td>
<td>kiv,</td>
<td>vat, tub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv</td>
<td>containing, full of (6).</td>
<td>nodr,</td>
<td>birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eodr</td>
<td>deriving or being derived from.</td>
<td>kodb,</td>
<td>blow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olb</td>
<td>blow with.</td>
<td>bolm,</td>
<td>tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olm</td>
<td>name of tree.</td>
<td>bolv,</td>
<td>bulwark; boulevard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olv</td>
<td>place or ground planted in.</td>
<td>kor,</td>
<td>heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>actor, acting (7).</td>
<td>form,</td>
<td>form, shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orm</td>
<td>having form of, being shaped.</td>
<td>orat,</td>
<td>place, locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ort</td>
<td>place where people stay.</td>
<td>olos,</td>
<td>clause, item, article.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os</td>
<td>general scientific expression.</td>
<td>osm,</td>
<td>the whole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osm</td>
<td>physical collectivity or generality.</td>
<td>fost,</td>
<td>employer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ost</td>
<td>.....maker, manufacturer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(2) In a wider sense: who kills. Ex.: parricide, \texttt{perad}.  

(3) In a wider sense: who feeds on. Ex.: flesh-eating, carnivorous, \texttt{karnibl}.  

(4) In a wider sense: name of manufacture or manufactory. Ex.: brewery, \texttt{brew-house}, \texttt{birik}.  

(5) In a wider sense: who makes use of. Ex.: horseman, rider, \texttt{kvallt}.  

(6) In a wider sense: measure. Ex.: handful, \texttt{flinty}; stride, \texttt{legiv}.  

(7) In a wider sense: who applies himself to. Ex.: philosopher, \texttt{flosfor}. who is... years old. Ex.: octogenarian, \texttt{lokisor}.  

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\textbf{THE BLUE LANGUAGE}
SETTING UP THE VOCABULARY

As it is easy to be understood, after having previously fixed the signs of the Alphabet, the Rules of Ortagraphy 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 Long-words, the hypothetical "moulds", were to an almost unlimited number, on the contrary, the senses contained in the 1st Category of the language, the Short-words, could not be "cast" but to 475 "forms", as these Short-words 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 Short-words have been created, through superior force, somewhat arbitrarily (1).

In order to fix the senses of the Long-words 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-l-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 stit, 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, Qualifying 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).

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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 staff words: 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 q, it is a Basis-noun in its natural state. It is necessary to know its signification which is found in the Dictionary.

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(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.
The Blue Language

If this word of 3 letters finishes by \( q \), 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 qualifying.
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 or 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 serl in sll? Vea nom eq santigny?

Our father, you who are [always] in Heaven! Your name be hallowed [made holy]!

Vea regn eq komit? Vea vil eq makul in sll, so

Your kingdom come [that it come]! Your will be done [that it be done] in Heaven, as

ib gev! Ev giv nea pan tagel ana! Ev solvi nae

on earth! You! give our bread daily to us! You! forgive our

fansu so ne solvo aq re ufanso na! Eq serisliq!
trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. So be it!

OBSERVATION. — More than by the literal translation, the conciseness 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 they should do unto thee.

Every age has its pleasures.

Like master, like man.

Love yourselves one another.

All men are brethren.

One for all, all for one.

Know thyself!

(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 rotapuk. In spelin. In the Blue Language. In ENGLISH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of words</th>
<th>43</th>
<th>47</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of letters</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II.—EXAMPLE OF PARSING A SENTENCE

Cclui 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 ne repeated before knows, the construction in B is quite the same as in English:

\[ \text{Aq ra ponl an fren at tsortm ade vevu,} \\
\text{Se savi soq stopi plotu ade vikoru.} \]

Literally: He who puts a curb to the rage of waves, he
Knows also to stop the plots of wicked.

ETYMLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

\text{Aq, ra, an, at, 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 at, 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.

\text{pon,} \hspace{1cm} \text{PUTTING (action of) reminds the Latin ponere and the Spanish poner.}

\text{fren,} \hspace{1cm} \text{CURB, reminds the French frein, refrenner and the Latin frenum.}

\text{tsorm,} \hspace{1cm} \text{FURY, WRATH, reminds the German Zorn.}

\text{vev,} \hspace{1cm} \text{WAVE, which is the very root of vev.}

\text{sav,} \hspace{1cm} \text{KNOWLEDGE, from the French savoir (learning, science).}

\text{soq,} \hspace{1cm} \text{ALSO, TOO, reminds the English such.}

\text{stop,} \hspace{1cm} \text{STOPPING (action of), is exactly the English word to stop.}

\text{plot,} \hspace{1cm} \text{PLOT, is the very English word.}

\text{vik,} \hspace{1cm} \text{WICKEDNESS, abbreviated from the English wicked.}
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 aq, 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.

aq . . . . 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 aq is a designative in singular.

ra . . . . is of the same category and of the same class as aq for the reasons explained above.
It is too a designative in singular.

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 aq and ra, is a designative in singular.

fren . . . This word beginning by a consonant and finishing by a consonant (other than q 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).
same observations as to an.
This word is a demonstrative in singular.

This word is a substantive in singular.

Same observations as to an, al, noting besides the final e, the sign of plurality.
This is then a designative in plural.

The final u of this word indicates necessarily a substantive plural.

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 masculine). Evidently this word is the 3rd person singular masculine in the nominative case: He.

Same observations as to poni. This word is a verb in the indicative mood (as it is preceded by the personal pronoun nominative) and it is in the eternal tense (final i). It is derived from a basis-noun sav (Learning, Science).

Through its characteristic termination u, this word is necessarily a modificative. This structure in the words of less than five letters indicates a simple adverb.

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).

Same observations as to vevu.

This word is a substantive in plural.

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 indications supplied by the aspect of the isolated words even before knowing 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 of (a cross in a circle) which reminds through its shape the Margaret, one of the new rules of B. (See p. 18, 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; all the second for all, dovem profile.
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.
Audition equal to vision,—consequently: strictly phonetic orthography.

Suppression of the tonic accent.

Consequently:

Comprehension always obtained, notwithstanding the possible different pronunciations of the different peoples.

D. — In its grammar:

Choice in the alphabet of a tool-letter (u) used solely to grammatical purposes.

Extremely concise structure of the vague words.

Possibility of expressing a whole class of vague words by a single word.

Formation of all precise words by means of a regular logical enlarging derivation.

Natural gender.

Plural well marked.

Declension applied but to a few words.

Unique conjugation.

Degrees of comparison rapidly obtained.

Creation of a rule of intensity: the Margaret, permitting the rapid uttering of thoughts.

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.

Roots almost all monosyllabic.

Fixation of well determinate secondary terminations modifying the basis-nouns.

Words shorter of about 1/3 than in any living language.

Suppression of homophonic or homographic words.

No isomerism possible.

E. — In its results:

Pretty harmonious language.

POSSESSING THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES

Concision, — Precision, — Strictness.

Then:

Clearness.

AND, CONSEQUENTLY:

Facility of acquiring, supreme aim of a real practical international language.