An International Language

Based on Classification of Ideas with Stem-Words on the "a priori" or Philosophic Plan using Letters as Figures are used in the Science of Mathematics

BY

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THE RO COMPANY, Publishers
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
1910
INTRODUCTORY

The modern world wings its messages with the lightning, yet the languages it employs are based on the prehistoric babblings of barbarians. This is such an anachronism as would be the providing for the sailors on our steel-clad battleships no better weapons than the bows and flint-headed arrows of the Indian tribes with which to meet the thirteen-inch rifles of the enemy.

Volapuk, Esperanto and Ido have all met with some measure of success, but they attempt the impossible in trying to coax the dead root-words of ancient languages to put forth new leaves, flowers and fruit.

There are fundamental principles of human speech that must be preserved, but to perpetuate the childish prattle of the race is worse than a vain attempt. We have in English such words as pal, pail, pale, pall, Paul, pawl, peal, peel, pell, pile, pill, pole, poll, pool, pule and pull, more than one of them having several meanings. To classify them by sound or sense is impossible. This is not the internationality needed.

Every expression of thought in any language must take the form of a sentence, with subject and predicate, substantive and verb. The attributes of the substantive are adjectives, and of the verb auxiliaries or...
adverbs. There are also relation words, such as conjunctions and prepositions. These parts of speech are more than international. They are fundamental to language.

Every word must belong to one of these parts of speech and every syllable must have a vowel.

The vowel of the initial syllable of a word should show the part of speech to which the word belongs, and that leaves the initial consonant to indicate the thought or signification of the word.

If the twenty consonants of the alphabet are used to form root words, something like the triliteral root words of the Hebrew language, we can have 20 times 20 times 20, or 8000 radicals of three consonants each. None of the natural languages have over four or five hundred original root words.

If between the second and third consonant of the root word we put one of the five vowels we shall have 40,000 root words, classified according to their signification or idea.

If now we form the first syllable with one of the five vowels we shall have 200,000 words of but five letters each, with vowel and consonant alternating, and all classified both in grammar and idea.

One more syllable—vowel and consonant—would produce twenty million words of only seven letters each, a number which is fairly staggering to contemplate.

The task of classifying according to ideas the words of our huge modern dictionaries
seems appalling but is not impossible, and when once accomplished will make language easy for all future generations, whereas now it is exceedingly difficult and burdensome.

The fundamental ideas possible to the mind are few. Things and their mutual relations or matter and motion constitute the universe. Things or entities are two—matter and mind.

Matter is of two kinds organic and inorganic. Organic matter has two forms—vegetable and animal.

The mind or mental world has three grand divisions—the intellect, the sensibilities and the will.

Consider these things under their relations of space and time as they appear to us, and we have reached the limits of knowledge and of language.

Classify these ideas and comparatively few words will be necessary to express our thoughts. Now however, a lifetime of study is too short to master the tangled wilderness of verbiage that surrounds us, and through which we struggle painfully to thread our way.

No natural language can have any systematic method of forming its substantives, verbs, adjectives and adverbs from the stem or root word. The manner of their growth by the inductive process would make that impossible.

To indicate the part of speech by the final letter is unphilosophic, for that makes it no
longer a real part of speech, but an extraneous addition.

The logical place in which to indicate the part of speech is in the initial syllable, and as every syllable must have a vowel, this vowel should be the grammatical sign.

As a is the first vowel, and the verb is the fundamental word of the sentence, Ro selects a, arbitrarily if you will, to represent the verb, e the adjective, i the adverb and o the noun or nominative. This refers to the single vowel of monosyllables, and the vowel of the first syllable in other words. The u denotes the abstract or action, and the o the concrete or actor, thus rosa linguist, rusa language.

This is a change from the earlier publications of Ro, which had not yet reached that stage of development.

The initial consonant always indicates the meaning or idea represented by the word. Thus the first two letters of every Ro word classify it both grammatically and intrinsically or according to the signification of the word.

From this it follows that to learn the meaning of twenty consonants and five vowels, is to have instant command of one hundred key words, ruling the hundred departments or classifications into which all possible words of the language must fall.

Compare the ease of learning such a language with the prodigious effort of memory required to master the heterogeneous chaos
of our existing national languages.

Talleyrand said sarcastically that the use of language is to conceal thought. If we consider its grammatical and verbal intricacies we shall certainly be tempted to think that Talleyrand was right.

The need for a common or international language grows more imperative every day.

Just at present, English, which has been adopted as a semi-official language in China, seems to stand the best chance to become the universal tongue.

French held that place for many years, as did Latin previously, but in spite of the advantage given by leadership, neither was able to maintain the position.

No national language should be inflicted on the whole world. The mother tongue which is learned in childhood seems easy and natural, but no foreigner finds it so, and no one finds it easy or even possible to learn his own native speech so as to master it completely.

In all languages the basic words, those most commonly used, are of irregular formation. It is easy to see why this must be so.

These irregularities perpetuate themselves as the crooked twig produces the crooked tree. The old tree cannot be straightened. It may be trimmed up a little, but that is all. No tailor can make more than patchwork out of scraps of cloth or made-over garments, however good they may be. No architect can make a new building out of an old one.

The twentieth century will not and should
not put up with a patchwork language, but if by any chance it should continue on the old lines, future generations will marvel that the people who could invent the aeroplane or the wireless telegraph, were content to use a language based on sounds inherited from the chattering of arboreal apes.

The word barbarian is from a Greek word made in mockery of the foreign peoples who could only "bblbblb", that is, talk in a language which the Greeks could not understand.

The world today jabbers and chatters in a thousand different languages—an unintelligible babel. Yet we are living in the twentieth century, and in what we plume ourselves upon as an advanced era of civilization.

The English speaking people send their children to school and insist on their copying with absolute literal exactness the self-contradictory methods of spelling inherited from the illiteracy of the past, and are horror stricken when spelling reformers suggest an innocent innovation as dropping the ugh from "though". Our scientists want a word for the shovelnose or white sturgeon of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and they give it the name scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus. It may seem unwieldy to the common man, but it is much briefer and more compact than many of the scientific names.

In all the sciences, chemistry, geology, botany and the others, the same condition prevails.

Positively, our scientific men should be
ashamed of themselves in perpetuating such a barbarously clumsy nomenclature. Do they forget that the average human lifetime is less than a thousand years? Or can it be that they are deliberately trying to make the realms of science inaccessible to the profane masses, so that wearers of scholastic gowns and mortar boards may be worshipped afar off, posing before awe-stricken ignoramuses who kowtow to them as to some oriental potentate or to beings of a superior race?

Are the learned professors of the present time unable to suggest any improvement in scientific nomenclature? or are they afraid to try it, lest they may get the reputation of being cranks? Are we to make no progress in language over the cave-dwellers of former geologic eras?

But since languages have been changed and are now in process of modification, should not men of learning lead the way?

The scholars of the world know that the progress of science, literature, art, and civilization is seriously handicapped by the defects of all languages and the rivalries and clashings amongst them. Why not seek a remedy?

The business men of the twentieth century are known to be practical men. They are aware that the interchange of ideas and of goods over the whole world is more conducive than anything else to the advance of civilization. They know also that the difference in languages is one of the greatest obstacles
in the pathway of commerce and of the enlightenment that follows in its footsteps. They know that to have some method of world wide communication would be much better for them than to be compelled to furnish clerks, translators and new circulars for each individual language of the many on earth.

A systematic and scholarly language adapted to the requirements of every-day life cannot grow up in a haphazard way. It can be produced only in the way in which men of constructive genius build a palace or cathedral, a locomotive or steamship. It must be first planned throughout in the mind of the architect, then put together piece by piece in an orderly and connected way from the foundation to the final stroke.

We have in the United States 300 times as many people as there are words in our largest dictionaries, yet a letter, paper or package dropped into any one of a thousand postoffices with the name and address of any one of the ninety million people, goes to him straight as an arrow to the mark. It is done by classification, first the state, then the postoffice, then the street and number in the cities, lastly the individual.

Our words should be formed on the same principle, the basis of all scientific classification. We name people in a similar way. When there were few, one name, John, for instance, was sufficient. As there came to be many of the same name it was necessary
to distinguish between them. One John was a smith and one a carpenter, and they were called John Smith and John Carpenter. One lived on a hill and was named John Hill. One had a dark complexion and was named John Brown or John Black. It is the method of science.

At first men gave such names as cat and dog and bird and fish. That was sufficient for the primitive man. Then as knowledge grew it was seen that all these had something in common and the word animal was formed to serve for the entire list.

Now comes the scientist and re-names all in philosophic fashion. First he gives to a large group a generic name, which is a long Latin or Greek word, significant of the characteristics common to all the individuals included in this comprehensive group, called a genus. Then he calls a smaller division of this group a species and gives this subdivision another long Latin or Greek name, just as we divide up the Johns into Smiths or Browns. Or if he thinks he has discovered this group, or some individual in it, he names it after himself, adding a Latin termination to his name to make it look scholarly.

This general method Ro follows, except that in place of a long Greek or Latin word it puts a single letter, assigning to it a specific meaning. Possibly this is not so scholarly, but it is vastly more practical.

If the Ro words seem in any wise uncouth
or grotesque let the objector take a look at the corresponding scientific Greek or Latin sesquipedalian technology and he will better understand the case of the man who strained a gnat out of his soup and swallowed a camel at a gulp.

Ro is endeavoring to do in language what the ordinary (Arabic) system of figures has done for numerals. Before the advent of the characters 1, 2, 3, etc., there was no science of mathematics nor could there have been. Indeed scarcely any science could have been developed into a science without the aid of the innocently simple contrivance of the nine digits and cipher. 888 is easily read and understood by millions of people of diversified tongues, when the few who are able must hesitate and study even to read the Roman notation, DCCCLXXXVIII. and to double or treble which would have staggered the savants of ancient Rome, but is simplicity itself to the average 10-year old school boy of today.

Without the Arabic system the world's science and commerce would be paralyzed.

The world today flounders helplessly in the bridle paths of language which cross and recross one another again and again like the mazes of a Chinese puzzle, to the utter and complete bewilderment of all. So complete is the tangle that few there are who believe in its final unravelling, or that the 26 letters of the alphabet rightly used will be a far mightier force for civilization, and will open the
way to far more rapturous visions of beauty and enchanting realms of thought, than the nine digits and cipher have done in the world of mathematics.

The Alphabet.

The characters of the Ru alphabet are the same as the Latin or English. The five vowels a, e, i, o, and u are pronounced as in German or Italian, or as in the English words far, pet, pit, poll and pull. No distinction is made between the long and short sounds, but in an open syllable the e will sound as in they, and the i as in pique. Ay is like ai in aisle or y in my, and aw like the German au or ow in now. C is like sh or c in ocean. Thus cu is pronounced shoe and cay shy. G is always hard as in go, j as z in azure or the French j, and q like ng in singing or n in conquer. Djudj is like the English judge, and watch like watch. The other letters are as in English except that x may be the guttural ch of the Greek or German.

Classification of Words.

The first vowel of each Ro word indicates its grammatical form, and the first consonant its general concept or signification.

This general idea is subdivided by the second consonant so that the first two consonants form the stem of the word, indicative of its meaning, while the vowel of the first
syllable shows its grammatical form or part of speech, as follows:

- **a** verb.
- **b** existence, substance, thing.
- **c** quantity, degree.
- **d** space, place, dimension.
- **e** adjective, kind of
- **f** form, angle, curve.
- **g** passivity, passive verb.
- **h** pronoun.
- **i** adverb, preposition.
- **j** the demonstrative.
- **k** change, motion.
- **l** life, vegetation
- **m** animal life.
- **n** negation.
- **o** concrete noun.
- **p** perceptibility.
- **q** the reflexive, self.
- **r** the intellect, thought.
- **s** the sensibilities, emotion.
- **t** time, duration.
- **u** conjunction, abstract noun.
- **v** volition, the will.
- **w** interrogation, contingency.
- **y** affirmation, the imperative.
- **z** number, plurality.

**A—Assert—The Verb.**

- **atete** pluperfect, had been
- **ateti** perfect, has been
- **ate** imperfect or 'aorist, was
- **ati** present, am, art, is, are
- **ato** future, will be
- **atote** future perfect, will have been
- **ay** causative verb
- **au** middle voice
- **jatete** might have been
- **jateti** may have been
- **jate** might be
- **jati** may be
NEGATIVE VERB

nati is not
natete had not been
janate might not be
jana may not be

INTERROGATIVE VERB

watete? had it been?
wajate? might it be?
wati? is there?

PASSIVE VERB

gatete had been done
agti is done
agte was done

B—Being, Existence.

bod world bodak bodam
bodac bodal bodar
the heavens bodaf Bodalab bodas
nebula Mercury

bodeb bodek boden
air wind bodel bodep
atmosphere rain storm
bodaf bodem budes
cloud hail weather

bodic bodif bodil
ocean lake bodid bodim
strait river

bodob bodnoc bodol
land island
bodoc bodof bodonol
continent plain valley

obu abu how are you?
condition fare, de
habibus troasti, un habite nibus troste.

I am well today, but I was ill yesterday.

on the condition that

as matters stand

**Bb—Elementary Substances.**

The names of the elementary substances of chemistry are formed by adding to the initials boba- the scientific symbols used in formulas. The words thus formed are not always perfectly smooth, but they have the advantage of being recognizable at sight in any laboratory in the world.

Some of them are:

- **boba**ng silver
- **bobaal** aluminum
- **bobaas** arsenic
- **bobaan** gold
- **boba**a barium
- **bobahbi** bismuth
- **bobah** boron
- **bobahr** bromine
- **bobac** carbon
- **bobaca** calcium
- **bobae** cerium
- **bobael** chlorine
- **bobaco** cobalt
- **bobacu** copper
- **bobaf** fluorine
- **bobafe** iron
- **bobah** hydrogen
- **bobahe** helium
- **bobahg** mercury

New words can easily be formed for this list, based on the natural groupings of the elements themselves.
C—Comparative Quantity.

coba
quantity
cobe
degree
cala
add
cale
mix

coca
equality
neececa
unequal
cali
join
calo
cohere

coci
average
cocu
compensation
calu
combine

coma
whole

Degrees of Comparison.

cd, cud
positive degree
cf, cuf:
comparative degree
ck, cuk
superlative degree

cid
cif
cik
positively
comparatively
superlatively

euda
eufa
euka
much
more
most
cudan
eufan
eukan
little
less
least

Hoji cida cafa hajo
This is much more than that

cude
cufe
cuke
good
better
best
cuden
cufen
cuken
bad
worse
worst

Ua hoo cafe hib, ud hob cafe hid jua hob cafen
hic, ud hod cakenz
If you excel me, and I excel him, then I am
worse than you, and he is worst of all.

cudi
cufi
cuki
in
inner
inmost
cudin
cufin
ckin
out
outer, utter
outermost
utmost
cudo    cufo    coko
near    nearer    the next
cadon    cefon    cekon
is far    farther    farthest
cedu    cefu    ceku
fore    former    foremost
cedun    cefun    cekun
hind    hinder    last, hindmost

D—Dimension, Place, Space.

du    widu?    niku
place    where?    nowhere
edu    yiku    uku
local    somewhere    place where
duba    dayba hib    dibu
proximity    put me next    far off
deba    dubu    dobu
nearest    remoteness    the nearest one
hoc daba    debu    dibu
you are next    distant    next to
duc    duc    the one on top
dic    dac    to be at the top
dayc    dec    upper
to put uppermost
dud    dod    neighbor
ded    dad    is with
parallel
dude    dido    at the left
dude    did    at the left
to place beside
duf    dif    over against
der other side
def    dof    the other one
daf    dayf    put on the other side of
duji  
this place  
here  

dujo  
that place  

duk  
front  
dik  
before  
dul  
inside  
dal  
is in  
dayl  
p in  

dum  
bottom  
dam  
is at the bottom  
dun  
rear  
den  
hinder  
din  
behind  
dur  
presence  
dor  
the one present  
nodor  
absentee  
dus  
surface  
des  
superficial  
dis  
on the face of  
das  
appears

edji  
present  
dayji  
put here  
idjo  
dayjo  
yonder  
put there  
dayk  
put in front  
dok  
leader  
deli  
central  
dol  
occupant  
del  
inner  
dim  
down  
daym  
put down  
don  
the one at the rear  
dan  
follows  
dayn  
put at the back  
dar  
is present  
dayr  
brings  
neder  
absent  
dose  
abode  
dosi  
room  
dosu  
receptacle  
doso  
clothing
duva  length  deva  long  dova  line
duve  breadth  deve  broad  dove  dove
duvi  thickness  devi  thick  dove  layer
duvi  height  devo  high  dovi  trunk
duvu  depth  devu  deep  dovo  précipice
duvan  shortness  devan  short  dovu  abyss
duven  narrowness  deven  narrow  dovun  stub
duvin  thinness  devin  thin  doven  ribbon
duvon  lowness  devon  low  dovun  shvving
duvun  shallowness  devun  shallow  dovun  shallow
duza  size  doza  giant  deza  little
deza  big  duzan  littleness
duze  expansion  dayze  magnify  dezen  magnify
deze  swollen  duzen  contraction  dezen  shrunk
daze  grow  duzon  background  dezon  neighboring
du zo  distance  dozo  bystander  dezo  nearness
dezo  remote  duzon  nearness  dizion  nigh
dizo  far off  duzon  neighboring  De zo
Duta  Asia  Duto  Oceanica  Dete  European
Dute  Europe  Dutu  America  Dutab  Japan
Duti  Africa  Dota  Asiatic  Dutac  Korea
Hoc wa Deta
Are you from Asia?
Na, hab Dotu
No, I am an American
Hacteti Dite yitca, wana
You have been in Europe a long time, have you not?
Hacteti idji zuda tromz
I have been here three years
Wa hacte itu Diti
Were you ever in Africa?
Habte nitu dijo
I was never there

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fob</th>
<th>feba</th>
<th>fayba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>form of matter</td>
<td>aeriform</td>
<td>volatilize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foba</td>
<td>faba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gas</td>
<td>blow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fobe</td>
<td>fabe</td>
<td>febe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bubble</td>
<td>boil</td>
<td>frothy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fubi</td>
<td>fabi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liquidity</td>
<td>flows</td>
<td>like a liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>febi</td>
<td>faybi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liquid</td>
<td>liquefy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fubo</td>
<td>fobo</td>
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<tr>
<td>pulpiness</td>
<td>pulp</td>
<td>jelly-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fubu</td>
<td>febu</td>
<td></td>
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<td>solidity</td>
<td>firm</td>
<td>solidify</td>
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<tr>
<td>fuda</td>
<td>feda</td>
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<tr>
<td>verticality</td>
<td>upright</td>
<td>stands up</td>
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<tr>
<td>fude</td>
<td>fede</td>
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<tr>
<td>inclination upward</td>
<td>steep</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fode</td>
<td>fade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incline</td>
<td>lean over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fudi horizontality fadi lie flat
fedi level faydi flatten
fodo declivity fido downward
fedu plumb fidu straight down
fufa curvature fofo curvature fefa curved
fofe circularity fayfe encircle
fufi convolution fayfi twist
fofii coil, helix fefi curled
fufo rotundity fofoe cylinder fofof cone
fofu sphere fefu spherical
fuka angularity fokab acute angle
foka angle fokac right angle
fukad obtuse
foked triangle fokef quadrilateral fokeg pentagon
fokic prism fokid pyramid
foko Platonic body fokom octahedron
fokof tetrahedron fokobed dodecahedron
### H—The Pronoun.

**Personal, Relative, Demonstrative and Adjective.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hab</th>
<th>heb</th>
<th>hib</th>
<th>hob</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habz</td>
<td>hebz</td>
<td>hibz</td>
<td>hobz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we are</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hac</td>
<td>hec</td>
<td>hic</td>
<td>hoc</td>
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<tr>
<td>you are</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>to you</td>
<td>you</td>
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<td>had</td>
<td>hed</td>
<td>hid</td>
<td>hod</td>
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<td>he is</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>he</td>
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<td>haf</td>
<td>hef</td>
<td>hif</td>
<td>hof</td>
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<td>she is</td>
<td>hers</td>
<td>to her</td>
<td>she</td>
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<tr>
<td>bag</td>
<td>heg</td>
<td>hig</td>
<td>hog</td>
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<tr>
<td>it is</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>to it</td>
<td>it</td>
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<tr>
<td>hal</td>
<td>hel</td>
<td>hil</td>
<td>hol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he—she is</td>
<td>somebody's</td>
<td>him—her</td>
<td>some one</td>
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<tr>
<td>ham</td>
<td>hem</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>hom</td>
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<tr>
<td>each is</td>
<td>each one's</td>
<td>to each</td>
<td>each one</td>
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<tr>
<td>hajiz</td>
<td>heji</td>
<td>hijo</td>
<td>hojoz</td>
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<tr>
<td>these are</td>
<td>this one's</td>
<td>to that one</td>
<td>those</td>
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<tr>
<td>who?</td>
<td>whose?</td>
<td>whom?</td>
<td>who?</td>
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<td>who is?</td>
<td>whose?</td>
<td>whom?</td>
<td>who?</td>
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<td>ehu</td>
<td>hemz</td>
<td>hilz</td>
<td>homz</td>
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<tr>
<td>whose</td>
<td>everybody's</td>
<td>to them</td>
<td>everybody</td>
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<td>oqhab</td>
<td>eqheb</td>
<td>eqhebz</td>
<td>eqhed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myself</td>
<td>my own</td>
<td>our own</td>
<td>his own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hub</td>
<td>ehub</td>
<td>ihuf</td>
<td>hug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I who</td>
<td>thine, who</td>
<td>to her, who</td>
<td>that which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hue</td>
<td>hui</td>
<td>huo</td>
<td>bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>such as</td>
<td>so as</td>
<td>whatever</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hor</td>
<td>hur</td>
<td>nohor</td>
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<td>identity</td>
<td>another</td>
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<tr>
<td>hiq</td>
<td>huz</td>
<td>nohoz</td>
<td>hez</td>
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<tr>
<td>each other</td>
<td>multitude</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>many</td>
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</table>
Case.

The grammatical contrivance by which the relation of the nouns and pronouns to the other words of a sentence is indicated, is called case. Case has disappeared from English grammar except in the possessive and the pronoun.

We complacently say that we follow the logical order of thought, first the subject, then the verb, then the object.

It may be that this is logical, but it is at least noteworthy that the three great languages of antiquity—the Hebrew, the Greek and the Latin—all differed from the English, and agreed among themselves in placing first the act, the thing done, as the most important. In English this is impossible as we have lost the case signs.

For instance, the first verse of Genesis in English commences "In the beginning, God" But that is not what the Hebrew writer starts out to say. His more graphic statement is: "In the beginning created God the heaven and the earth." B'reshith bara Elohim eth hashamayim v'eth haaretz. The English reader could not tell whether God created the heaven and the earth or whether the heaven and the earth created God. But the Hebrew is plain, for the little word "eth" marks the objective case.

The Greek is like the Hebrew: En arche eipoiesen ho theos ton ouranon kai ten gen. Here the ho marks the nominative or subject,
and by an odd coincidence this is precisely
the Ro word for the same thing.

The Greek _ton_ marks the objective mas-
culine and the _ten_ the objective feminine.

The Latin also puts the verb first; In prin-
cipio creavit Deus coelum et terram. Latin
distinguishes the subject from the object by
the termination.

Ro takes as its case signs the first two
letters of its pronouns, using _ho_ for the
nominative, _he_ for the possessive and _hi_ for
the objective or accusative. Ordinarily how-
ever, Ro follows the English construction of
subject, verb, object. Then, as in English,
no case sign is needed. But for emphasis or
logic or in poetry, a sentence may be inverted
without ambiguity if the case terminations
are used.

Ro goes still farther, and from these case
terminations and the fundamental ideas back
of them, forms corresponding verbs, adject-
ives or nouns.

Thus Ro gets _aho_ give, _naho_ retain, keep,
_ahoe_ have, _nahe_ has not, _ahi_ receive, _nahi_
reject, _ahu_ relate to, _ayhu_ to bring into re-
lation to, _eho_ nominative, _eho_ possessive,
_ehi_ objective, _ehu_ relative, _nehu_ indepen-
dent of, _oha_ being, entity, _oyha_ maker, _oho_
giver, _ohe_ possessor, _ohi_ receiver, _uha_ exist-
ence. _aho_ giving, _uhe_ possession, _uhi_ recep-
tion, and the passives _guho_ gift, _guhe_ prop-
erty, _guhi_ receipt, or many other words
formed at the will of the writer or speaker.
The Demonstrative.

This letter represents the English *th* of the, this, that, then, there, thus, fourth, fifth, sixth, etc. In the verbal forms it is the sign of the Potential Mode, pointing out the manner in which the predicate is asserted of the subject, as is done by the auxiliary verbs may, can, might, could, would, should, etc.

<table>
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<td>certify</td>
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<td>jok</td>
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<tr>
<td>jek</td>
<td>jayk</td>
<td></td>
<td>one who can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>able</td>
<td>makes able</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>jik</td>
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<tr>
<td>ably</td>
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</table>
jul  nojul  joyl  freedom  restraint  liberator
jol  nojol  jayl  hib  freeman  prisoner  let me
jel  nejol  gojol  free  restrained  freedman
jal  jayl  is free  liberate
jum  jom  jam  necessity  one who must  must
jem  nejem  necessarily  unnecessary
jur  jor  jayr  conclusiveness  logician  proves
jer  jir  therefore
nejer  jur  inconclusive  is valid
jus  jas  obligation  ought
jes  nejas  obligated  not bound to

K—Kinesis, Change, Motion.

kud  koyda  kadan  direction  elevator  descend
ked  kida  kaydan  straight  upward  push down
keda  nakud  koydan  ascend  deviate  sinker
kayda  niked  kidan  lift  indirectly  downward
kade  kide  keden  go forward  forward  regressive
kayde  kaden  kiden  push  go backward  backward
kede  kayden  progressive  pull
kadi enter kaydi insert kaydiq pull in

kidi inward kadin leave kaydin eject

kaydniq extract kidin outward

L—Life, Organism.

lod part of a plant lodoce sepal lodov pistil
loda root lodor corolla lodova style
lode stem lodore petal lodove stigma
lodi leaf lodos stamen lodovi ovary
lodo flower lodosa filament ledi leafy
lodoc calyx lodose anther lado bloom

luf sex lofi a male aynluf unsex
neluf sexless lefo female
lufi male sex lef sexual

lum consanguinity lomibe grandfather lomaf cousin
lom a relative lomobe grandmother lomik nephew
lumab ancestry lomic uncle lomok niece
lomab parent lomoc aunt lomil son
lomib father lomid brother lomol daughter
lomob mother lomod sister lomole granddaughter
lemab
parental
lemib
paternal
lomobu
mother-in-law
lomidon
brother-in-law

M—Man, Animal.

muk
locomotion
moka
leg
makab
walk
makac
run
makad
leap
make
swim
mula
breath
molab
nostril
mala
breathe
male
drink
muli
food
moli
eater
molib
lip

mok
locomotion
moki
belly
maked
diving
maki
crawling
mako
flying
makoe
dart
molad
nose
molak
trachea
molid
tooth
molif
mouth
molik
gullet
molim
stomach
moliq
intestine

mok
locomotion
moku
hand
makof
swooping
makuf
climbing
makul
burrowing
molam
lung
malid
chewing
malik
swallowing
malim
digesting
maliq
assimilating
animal  snail  butterfly
invertebrate  octopus  wasp
protozoa  insect  bee
sponge  louse  locust
coral  flea  grasshopper
mollusk  fly  beetle
clam  mosquito  morav
oyster  mollusc  tunicate

giraffe  sheep  moruha
dolphin  goat  elephant
dolphin  cow  marsupial
whale  ox  moruja
penguin  horse  echidna
whale  morus  moruje
whale  sea  moro
whale  moruca  kangaroo
moruca  lamprey  morucof
moruca  ox  platypus
moruca  morus  moruji
moruca  horse  moruj
moruca  rhinoceros  kangaroo
moruca  hippopotamus  moro
moruca  edentate  moruk
moruca  pig  moruku
moruca  morugu  moruka
deer  tapir  sloth
P—Perception by the Five Senses.

that which has power to affect one of the five senses

perceptible

perceptibility

weight
32

pur  taste  pus  odor  puse  fragrance  puse  stench  pux  electricity  pex  electric  spa  perceive  spal  see  nespal  blind

nepub  light weight  nepuc  blunt  nepud  soft  nepuf  smooth  pal  shine  peled  transparent  nepel  dark  pol  luminary  poli  color

pelib  red  pelic  orange  pelid  yellow  pelif  green  pelig  blue  pelem  pemispam  nepam  silent  nepam  pain  nepam  hear  nepam  deaf

R—Reasoning, Knowledge, Language.

ruba  intellect  rube  thought  rabe  think  rudab  curiosity  rodab  sightseer  rudeb  evidence

rudac  attention  rudak  care  rednak  neglectful  rudal  inquiry  rudam  experiment

rudeneb  counter evidence  rudedef  qualification

rado  logician  rudo  reasoning  rudu  intuition  rufab  judgment

ruduf  proof  redno  sophistical  rafad  discover  rafab  misjudge

raduf  confute  radnuf  confute  radnuf  confute

rafaf  over estimate
<table>
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<td></td>
<td>chatterbox</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
S—Soul, Sensibilities, Seele.

suba — sufne — solan
the sensibilities — despair — enemy
sube — sufi — sile
emotion — courage — love
subi — sofii — salen
sensitiveness — coward — to hate
subo — sufo — suli
excitation — desire — benevolence
subu — sufii — soli
excitability — wonder — philanthropist
suda — suka — solo
pleasure — repute — pity
sude — sekan — sulu
contentment — reputable — gratitude
sudi — suke — neselu
rejoicing — title — ungrateful
sadin — suki — saylu
lament — pride — give thanks
sudo — nusuki — suma
amusement — humility — right
sudu — suko — sume
wit — ostentation — respect
sufa — suku — sumi
beauty — insolence — flattery
sefan — suknu — sumo
ugly — servility — vindication
nesefa — sula — sumu
plain — friendship — probity
sufa — sola — sura
hope — friend — legality
<table>
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<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>suri</td>
<td>suva</td>
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<td>theology</td>
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**T-Time, Tempus, Temps.**

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<td>Tuesday's</td>
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<tr>
<td>trob second</td>
<td>Trafe</td>
<td>May</td>
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<tr>
<td>troc minute</td>
<td>Trofi</td>
<td>Troled</td>
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<tr>
<td>trod hour</td>
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<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trof day</td>
<td>Trofo</td>
<td>Trolib</td>
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<td>trok week</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>July</td>
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<td>trol month</td>
<td>Trofu</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trom year</td>
<td>Troda</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>tref daily</td>
<td>troda</td>
<td>Troloq</td>
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<td>troda</td>
<td>Trolod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trip annually</td>
<td>trola</td>
<td>December</td>
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<tr>
<td>troffe yesterday</td>
<td>trofti</td>
<td>at one a.m.</td>
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<td>trofti today</td>
<td>Trofto</td>
<td>season</td>
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<tr>
<td>troffo tomorrow</td>
<td>Trifae</td>
<td>troma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trofab</td>
<td>Trolad</td>
<td>trome</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Troleb</td>
<td>spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trifae</td>
<td>Tromu</td>
<td>in summer</td>
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<td>Tromu</td>
<td>tremo</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tromu</td>
<td>autumn's</td>
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<td>winter</td>
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<td>zobetrom</td>
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<td>decade</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Trifae</td>
<td>zobitrom</td>
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<td>Trotro</td>
<td>Trilac</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Trotlo</td>
<td>Trilad</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trotlo</td>
<td>in March's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trotlo</td>
<td>Trolad</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trotlo</td>
<td>April</td>
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</table>
Conjunctions.

ua if una unless uc as ud and uj that ujnu lest un but uteb before, ere
utib when utob after utec until utic while utoc since utz as often as uv in order that uy because yua though yuna yet uz or nuz neither yuz both wuz whether?

V—Volition, Voluntary Acts.

vuba the will
vuban adverse fate
veba voluntary
veban inevitable
vebaf willing
vabak resolve
vubnak vacillation
vubal perseverance
vebam obstinate
vebef capricious
vabek choose
vebes habitual
vubi motive
vabik persuade
vabnik dissuade
vabil tenpt
vubo plea
vubu good
vibun amiss
vuban adverse fate
vuca intention
vace pursue
vuci business
vaco contrive
vacu require
voda instrument
vodal purveyor
W—The Interrogative

The \( \mathbf{w} \) is from the English what, where, why, when, the German \( \text{wer, wo, was, warum} \), etc. and the \( \mathbf{z} \) of the Latin \( \text{quis, quae, questio} \).

\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{a} = \text{is there?} \quad \text{interrogative verb} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{e} = \text{what kind of?} \quad \text{interrogative adjective} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{i} = \text{how? in what way?} \quad \text{interrogative adverb} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{o} = \text{what? what thing?} \quad \text{interrogative nominal} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{u} = \text{whether?} \quad \text{interrogative relative} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{y} = \text{why?} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{l} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{l} = \text{why does the light shine?} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{r} = \text{asks for the logical reason} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{r} = \text{why do you think he was here?} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{v} = \text{whether? with what motive?} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{v} = \text{why are you coming to see me?} \]
\[ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{s} = \text{in order to pay you some money} \]

Z—Number, Plurality.

The \( \mathbf{z} \) is taken from the final \( \mathbf{s} \) the sign of plurality in English and French.

\[ \mathbf{z} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{b} = \text{unity, one, 1} \quad \text{single} \quad \text{fractional} \]
\[ \mathbf{z} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{b} = \text{unit} \quad \text{alone} \quad \text{split up} \]
\[ \mathbf{z} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{b} = \text{unify} \quad \text{fraction} \quad \text{piecemeal} \]
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