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AMERICAN

THE NEW
PAN-AMERICAN
LANGUAGE

CHARLES LEO O'CONNOR



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By

CHARLES LEO O'CONNOR

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INTRODUCTION

THE following pages contain an attempt much more modest than a world language. American, so far as it is intended to be a means of communication between people of a given territory now speaking diverse tongues and who would be benefited by a common speech, is designed for use among only those persons living in North and South America, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. So much of Latin is contained in Spanish, English, French and Portuguese, and all these languages have borrowed so extensively from Teutonic and Celtic sources, it has been possible to select words so closely resembling others with the same or similar meaning in each, that, at a glance, they may be understood by the ordinary person who reads any one of said languages. All the verbs in the vocabulary (except about a dozen), nearly all the adverbs of manner and more than seven eighths of the nouns have been selected in that way. Thus the similarity of French, English, Spanish and Portuguese has rendered the author's task easier than if he were making a language for use throughout the world. All pronouns and the most frequently employed adverbs are formed by a plan which can be learned by reading it carefully once. Nearly all adjectives are formed by that plan from adverbs of manner. The whole number of words, not selected as described, or coined according to said plan, could be learned in one hour. For the foregoing reasons, and also because of the regularity and simplicity of American, no other language can be so easily and quickly acquired by the people of any part of America.

But the advantage of a common tongue for all America was not the only cause which impelled the author to undertake this work. He was actuated by the patriotic desire to see a language and literature distinctively American. He has, therefore, studied to secure brevity, strength, euphony, accuracy and elasticity; and he believes that American furnishes a language combining all those advantages to a greater degree than any of the other artificial languages, or than English, Spanish, French or Portuguese. Of these four tongues, English perhaps holds the first place for brevity, but its advantages over the others in this respect are not nearly so great as that of American over English. It sometimes happens, of course, that a thought expressed in American will produce a longer sentence than the same thought put into English or even into one of the three other languages; but, on the whole, the measures taken to secure freedom of arrangement of words in sentences have operated, also, to make the sentence usually shorter. The nouns and adjectives most commonly used in English are those monosyllabic and bisyllabic words of Saxon and Norman-French origin generally ending in a consonant or consonantal sound; and, as the noun (except in forming the possessive case or plural) and the adjective, always, are uninflected, making necessary a certain arrangement of the words in sentences to render them intelligible (and which even then detracts from its accuracy), English is inelastic. The brevity of English is almost entirely due to these two causes, so, English has secured its brevity at the expense of euphony, accuracy and elasticity, while its method of

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forming the tenses of verbs has made verbal expression longer than in any of the other three languages, partially overcoming the advantage gained by the much used short uninflected nouns and adjectives. A glance at the conjugation of the American verb on page 14 will show the reader the immense advantage of the American verb over the English in brevity as well as in accuracy and variety of expression. The writer's first intention was to preserve these nouns and adjectives, making an uninflected and less elastic language, but one with greater brevity, by introducing merely a new conjugation of verbs which, on account of similarity in the roots of nearly all French, Spanish and Portuguese verbs and the agreement therewith of so many English verbs, seemed advisable. But such a language would have all the inexactness of speech of the four now in use, and be as inelastic. English has a directness of expression and consequent strength from certain words of Saxon origin. These words and this manner of expression will be found in American. Euphony in a language is so much a matter of opinion, and that opinion so largely the result of education, that the writer will content himself by giving his own opinion, that no artificial language can, in its infancy, attain the stately beauty of the Spanish, the flowery wealth of the Portuguese, the music of abounding open, rich vowels and soft lispings and liquid consonants peculiar to both of them, or the smooth elegance of the French; but he believes, also, that the American, by retaining only the most common vowel sounds of the four languages, giving greater prominence to the richer of them, and selecting for inflectional word-endings those consonants the frequent recurrence of which is so largely responsible for what is most beautiful in the sound of Spanish, French, Portuguese and English, together with the adoption of the mechanical rules of construction which, with some thought and effort his poor abilities have devised to secure the greater freedom of arrangement of words in sentences, would enable the skillful writer of prose and poetry to select for American composition, words, and so arrange them in sentences that, in time, the literary productions in American would not only compare favorably with those in any modern language but even excel them. The author has tried to avoid an unnatural flow of the words which, in at least one of the tongues recently prepared for world use, shows to a great degree, and in avoiding which the author of Esperanto has been so successful. If a language is designed for anything more than commercial use—if it is hoped that an elegant literature may some day grow out of it—there should be as few limitations as possible to its power of expression either as to variety of agreeable sounds or the freedom of the writer or speaker to arrange the words so as most clearly and beautifully to express his thoughts. To secure this facility of expression, this freedom in the arrangement of words in sentences, required a departure from that modern construction which distinguishes the almost uninflected tongues now in use on this continent, from Greek and Latin; and the advisability of such departure was the question which the author debated with himself more than any other that has arisen during the progress of his work. He is now satisfied that the good accomplished by the departure far outweighs any temporary advantage in the shape of apparent simplicity which might be gained by adhering to the present rules for constructing sentences.

American grammar is simple because of its regularity. The plural of words is formed by adding the letter *s*, because it is the almost universal method of forming the plural of nouns in all the official languages of the

American republics. There is but one conjugation of verbs, one form for the declension of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and participles, and one rule for the comparison of adjectives and adverbs. A great difficulty which confronts the student of most Aryan and Semitic languages is the gender of nouns. To avoid this difficulty the authors of artificial languages have used what has been called "natural gender", with which English-speaking people are familiar, inasmuch as English enjoys the distinction of practically not giving to nouns the so-called "grammatical gender" based upon the imaginary sex or absence of sex in the word rather than the thing for which it stands. American can be taught to English-speaking persons by applying the English rules for gender. It, however, has five kinds (generos) of nouns; but there is only one rule governing the classification and it can be learned in five minutes. Lastly, there is no exception in American to any rule of either orthography or etymology and every word is pronounced as spelled. The work is divided into three parts. The first sets forth in English the American grammar; the second contains in American and English a short dialogue and some translations of familiar patriotic prose and verse into the language; and the third is a brief vocabulary of English words with their meanings in American.

PART ONE—GRAMMAR

I. ORTHOGRAPHY

American orthography is very simple. Words are spelled as pronounced. No letter has more than one sound; and there is no sound (vowel or consonantal) in the language without a letter to represent it. American has no diphthongs or triphthongs. W and h are never used to indicate a vowel sound, and y is always a vowel. No letter used to indicate a vowel sound is ever used as a consonant. Vowels need not be distinguished as long and short, nor consonants as hard and soft. Where a vowel follows immediately upon another, both must be distinctly pronounced. The repetition of consonants, as in the case of double letters, is avoided as much as possible, but where it occurs the two consonants must each be distinctly sounded. The American alphabet has thirty-six letters of which thirteen are vowels and twenty-three are consonants. The name of each vowel is that of the sound it represents. English has all the vowel sounds of American, but has not adequate alphabetical equivalents therefor.

The American vowels are pronounced as follows:

A	a	is pronounced as	a	in father.
Á	á	"	"	" a " pawn.
Ä	ä	"	"	" a " bat.
E	e	"	"	" a " fate.
È	è	"	"	" e " bet.
I	i	"	"	" i " fill.
Í	i	"	"	" ee " feel.
O	o	"	"	" o " only.
Ó	ô	"	"	" o " son.
Ø	ø	"	"	" oi " oil or oy in boy.
U	u	"	"	" oo " soon.
Ü	ü	"	"	" ou " loud, or ow in cow.
Y	y	"	"	" i " lion or y in by or my.

The consonants are: B b, C c, Ć ć, D d, F f, G g, Ĝ ĝ, H h, L l, M m, N n, Ñ ñ, P p, R r, S s, Ś ś, T t, Ć ć, V v, W w, X x, Z z, Ż ż.

The consonants are sounded as in English, with the following exceptions: Ć has the sound of ch, as in chin, cheese, church or chalk. C is always hard. It has the sound of k. Ĝ has the soft sound only of g, as in George or gin. G is always hard, as in gay or give. Ś has the sound of the English sh in shown, short, wish and shape. Ż has the sound of the French j or g. It is like English g in mirage and garage and English z in azure. It might as appropriately be represented in English by zh, as é is by ch, ś by sh and ć by th. Ć has the sound of th in thing, thought, through or theatre. This sound is one of the most common in both English and Spanish, but has no letter to represent it in either. It is produced by c or z in Spanish and by placing h after t in English. Ñ has the sound of the English ng in sing, long, rung or bang. H has no use in Spanish and French, except to show the derivation of the word, it being always silent in those languages. In Portuguese, h, following certain other letters, produces the sound of i in the English word senior or y in yes. The Portuguese nh is the

Spanish ñ, and Portuguese lh the Spanish ll. Thus Portuguese h is an auxiliary letter. When not used in that way it is silent. H is silent in English when it occurs at the end of the syllable, and sometimes, though rarely, when it is the first letter of a word; but h at the commencement of a syllable is so nearly universally sounded that the language abounds in its lightly aspiratal sound; and in certain monosyllabic words which occur with the greatest frequency, such as why, what, when, where and which, h, in conjunction with w, exchanges sounds with the latter, producing what seems a much more forcible aspirate. It will be noticed that the English sound of h approaches to the German *ch* immediately after i or e, as in *licht* or *recht*, except when following w in the monosyllabic words referred to where w is given the sound of h and the latter takes the sound of w, in which cases w has a sound almost as strongly aspiratal as the German *ch* following a as in *mach*. Spanish, while disregarding h, has employed other letters to produce its sound, using oftenest j, but frequently g or x. Therefore, American has dispensed with h so far as possible; but, where it appears, it must be sounded, even at the end of a syllable, making the final sound thereof gently aspiratal. It is never silent. American x has the sound of the English w in where, what and when, more strongly aspiratal than h. It frequently takes the places of g and j in some American words taken from the Spanish. American has no silent letters, and no American letter changes its sound by its position in the syllable. For that reason, h and x are sounded though placed elsewhere than at the beginning of a syllable. The names of those nine consonants are: Ć, chay; c, k; ĝ, j; g, gay; ž, ezh; ś, esh; ć, thay; ñ, eng; h, eh, giving the final h the same aspiratal sound as the initial letter of have, home, he, him or her; and x, ah, pronouncing the final letter with a stronger aspiratal sound than in the name of h. The remaining consonants, except w, have the English names of those letters. W is named way.

The following is the complete American alphabet with the English sound of each letter.

AMERICAN ALPHABET

Letter	English Sound	
A	a	The sound of a in father.
Á	á	The sound of a in shawl.
Ä	ä	The sound of a in bat.
B	b	The sound of b.
C	c	The sound of k or hard sound of c in cat.
Ć	ć	The sound of ch in chair, chin or cheese.
D	d	The sound of d.
E	e	The sound of a in mate.
È	è	The sound of e in bet.
F	f	The sound of f.
G	g	The hard sound of g, as in gay, girl or good.
Ĝ	ĝ	The sound of j or soft sound of g, as in George.
H	h	The sound of h.
I	i	The sound of i in it, bit, sit and fit.
Í	i	The sound of e in mete and ee in meet.
L	l	The sound of l.
M	m	The sound of m.

Letter	English Sound
N	n
Ñ	ñ
O	o
Ô	ô
Ø	ø
P	p
R	r
S	s
Š	š
T	t
Ƨ	Ƨ
U	u
Û	û
V	v
W	w
X	x
Y	y
Z	z
Ž	ž

The rules for the use of capital letters are the same as in English, except that the English word, I, is not in American. The punctuation does not differ from that of English. Every word of more than two syllables is accented on the syllable next to the last. Words of two syllables are accented on the first syllable.

Elision of a letter or letters is allowable in American; but, in no case is elision necessary, even if as a result a vowel immediately follows another. Where two vowels thus come together, each is sounded, as in aër, air; buolar, to swell forth. These words are pronounced as though written, a-ër and bu-olar. The elision of letters is shown by an apostrophe.

II. ETYMOLOGY

The grammar of American is so simple that it can be learned in two hours. American, of course, has the parts of speech named in English: Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, participles, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections. It is assumed that the reader is already familiar with English grammar and understands the meaning of these names.

This book, however, will not treat of the several parts of speech in the order given, but will present the rules covering the American grammar in that order and manner which the author believes will enable the English-speaking reader most easily to obtain a knowledge thereof. Accordingly, the entire subject is presented in rules which are numbered. Those rules are so arranged and such explanation thereof is given as will make them not only clearly understood but easily remembered; because, on account of the simplicity and absolute regularity of American, this method involves frequent repetition of the laws or principles of the language set forth in the rules as they relate to the various parts of speech; and this repeated reference to those laws or principles which, the reader will observe as he proceeds, are universal in their application, though producing an inelegant diction, gives the learner, with each succeeding step, a better understanding

of the rules he has previously read and fixes them in his memory; and, it is hoped, has accomplished the author's purpose of enabling the reader who knows no language other than English, but has a knowledge of English grammar, to become thoroughly acquainted with American by once carefully reading this book. For him who has pursued his linguistic studies beyond English, the repetition is not intended and is unnecessary, but can do no harm. If he does not need the explanation he can confine his reading to the rules, and thus learn American grammar in about thirty minutes.

This plan requires that we begin with the verb. In learning most languages, including English, a great difficulty occurs with the verb. There are usually many irregular verbs and several conjugations of those termed regular, besides numerous exceptions to rules for conjugating the latter. A description of the American verb will show the remarkable simplicity of the language; and in teaching it the logical method is to commence with the verb, to be. An English grammarian defines a verb as "a word which expresses to be or to do". The German calls verbs *zeitwörter* or time-words. The verb, to be, in its changing form, expresses the time of existence of the thing spoken of with relation to the speaker and, added to other verbs, points to the time of performance of the action. It is the time-word or tense-word of the American language. All the other verbs express action. In the nature of things, verbs expressing action have two voices, active and passive, while the verb expressing existence has only that form which grammarians call the active voice. The verb, to be, is conjugated as to tense, person, number and mood; and when that conjugation will have been learned, the conjugation of the active voice of all American verbs will have been learned.

1. EXISTENCE IS INDICATED BY I.
Therefore, i has the meaning of the English word, is.
2. PAST TENSE IS INDICATED BY V.
Therefore, v₁ has the meaning of was.
3. FUTURE TENSE IS INDICATED BY R.
Therefore, the English words, will be, are translated, r₁.
4. THE PERFECT TENSE IS INDICATED BY T.
Therefore, the rest of the indicative mood, singular number, third person of the verb, to be, is, t₁, has been; tv₁, had been; tr₁, will have been.
5. THERE IS NO EXCEPTION TO ANY RULE OF AMERICAN GRAMMAR. AMERICAN IS ABSOLUTELY REGULAR.
Therefore, the next two rules refer not only to verbs but to all words having person.

PERSON

6. VERBS, NOUNS AND PERSONAL PRONOUNS HAVE PERSON. THERE ARE THREE PERSONS.

A noun or pronoun is in the first person when it represents the speaker; in the second when it represents the person spoken to; and in the third when it represents the person or thing spoken of. The person of a verb is that of the noun or pronoun which is its subject; in which case the person of the subject may be known without being otherwise expressed. The form of nouns is alike in all persons; but the person of pronouns and verbs can be distinguished at a glance by their form. The letter, m, is the

mark of the first person. It can never be confused with that letter when used to mark the accusative case, because when it indicates the person of a pronoun, it is the first letter of the word; when it indicates the person of a verb, it follows the letters, *i*, *á*, *ø* or *û*; and if it signifies the accusative case, it follows the letter which indicates the genero of the word, which letter we will see hereinafter is never *i*, *á*, *ø* or *û*, unless a proper noun. It is evident that no confusion can arise with proper nouns. The letter, *ɷ*, marks the second person and the letter, *ś*, marks the third person.

7. THE FIRST PERSON IS INDICATED BY M.

Hence, *im*, I am; *vim*, I was; *rim*, I will be; *tım*, I have been; *tvım*, I had been; *trim*, I will have been.

8. THE SECOND PERSON IS INDICATED BY Ƨ.

Hence, *ıɷ*, you are; *vıɷ*, you were; *rıɷ*, you will be; *tıɷ*, you have been; *tvıɷ*, you had been; *trıɷ*, you will have been.

9. THE THIRD PERSON IS INDICATED BY Ś.

Therefore, *ıs* is the equivalent of the English word, *is*.

In English we would say: Education is good. In American we can say: *Educacıo ıs bono*. It is not necessary, however, to use the *ś* to indicate the third person of the verb, though it is never incorrect to use it. If the word which follows the verb commences with a vowel, it may be well to add *ś* for euphony. We can say either *educacıo i bono*, or *educacıo ıs bono*. It is nearly always better to omit the *ś* in the plural, unless a letter indicating genero is added to the verb. In English and French the personal pronoun is employed with the verb to distinguish its person. In American this is unnecessary, because *m* always represents the first person; *ɷ* always represents the second person; and *ś* always represents the third person; so that the mere addition of those letters shows the person of the verb without using the personal pronoun.

The foregoing is the indefinite form of the verb, to be. There is a definite form, also, which brings us to the next rule.

10. THE DEFINITE FORM OF THE VERB, TO BE, IS INDICATED BY Á.

In English if we wish to be definite in expressing the time of an action, we change the verb denoting action into the present participle and place before it the verb, to be, in the proper tense, as an auxiliary. Thus, when I say in English that I sing, I mean that I sing occasionally or that I am able to sing; but if I say I am singing, I mean I am in the act of singing at the time I speak. If I say I sang, I mean that at some earlier time I sang; but if I say I was singing, it points to a specified time when I was singing. The former is indefinite and the latter is definite. In Spanish and Portuguese, also, the definite form of the verb is made by combining the verb, to be, with the present participle—a great sacrifice of brevity. For this device, American uses *á*. In a language aiming at accuracy of expression, tense words, other than the verb, must have in each of the tenses both a definite and an indefinite form. The American word, *dicım*, would be translated into English, I speak; but *dicám* would be translated, I am speaking. The tense and person of the verb are shown by adding the appropriate letter therefor, as set forth in the foregoing rule. We will speak further of the use of the two forms, *i* and *á*, hereinafter. Their use as indicating, indefinitely or definitely, tense, is illustrated by the conjugation of the verb, *dicer*, to speak,—hereinafter given.

MOOD

Now, we have learned, almost without an effort, the indicative mood, singular number, of the verb, to be, in all its tenses and in both its definite and indefinite forms.

As the language is absolutely regular, the inflection of the conditional mood is the same as that of the indicative mood, so the reader has already learned how to conjugate the verb, to be, in the conditional mood, by merely placing *ø* for the indefinite or *û* for the definite before the letter indicating person, and after the tense letter if one is required. American has not the illogical English method of employing for a conditional tense and number a word that represents in the indicative a different tense and number; as for example in the phrase,—I am, but if I were not,—the conditional present singular of the English verb, to be, is the same as its indicative plural past (were). We would translate the English example into American: *Im, sed if øm*. This English sentence, "I was speaking, but if I had not been speaking," would be translated into American: *Dıcvám, sed, if no dicvım*,—the substitution of the conditional definite, *û*, being made for the indicative definite, *á*. As in English, the conditional form of the verb is frequently preceded by *if*, pronounced and meaning the same as the English word, *if*.

11. THE CONDITIONAL MOOD OF THE VERB, TO BE, IS INDICATED BY Ø FOR THE INDEFINITE AND Û FOR THE DEFINITE.

To have completely mastered the indicative and conditional moods of the verb, to be, it is only necessary to know that the plural of every American word having number is formed by adding *s* to the word; so, if we place *s* after the letter indicating person, we will have the plural form of the verb. *Im* is translated, I am; *ims*, we are; *vim*, I was; *vıms*, we were, etc.

We now come to the infinitive mood. It is in that mood a verb is usually named. In English we speak of verbs—to teach, to learn, to write, to read. In American we would say, *instruir, scolar, scribir, leger*. The verbs are given in the vocabulary in the infinitive mood.

In this book the author will not take the risk of confusing the reader with explanations of the reasons which induced him to select the letters or words chosen for inflection. Suffice it to say here that each has been the subject of much thought. To form the passive voice of the verb by the mere addition of *r* to the indicative would make for the greatest simplicity and brevity. To use an auxiliary with the perfect participle as in all languages spoken on this continent, though a method easily learned and not in violation of the logic of language, adds greatly to the length of the sentences, but in the case of Spanish and Portuguese, while those languages suffer thereby in added length, they gain in beauty. If it were not that using the final *r* for the infinitive deprives us of its use for the passive voice, it would be the natural choice for that mood and preferable to the participle after the verb. But *r* indicates the infinitive in Spanish, Portuguese and French, and is also a better method of forming the infinitive than by placing before the verb the word, *to*, as in English. Besides, inasmuch as the favorite method of forming the passive voice of verbs in Portuguese, Spanish, English and French is by using the participle with an auxiliary verb, and that method is not illogical and does not create any serious difficulty in learning the language, but, indeed, as living languages are, is comparatively simple, and the participle formed as in Spanish

and Portuguese makes for beauty;—it would seem that an American language should adopt that method and use the final r for the infinitive.

12. THE INFINITIVE MOOD OF THE VERB, TO BE, IS IR FOR THE INDEFINITE AND ÁR FOR THE DEFINITE.

The verb, to be, is ir for the indefinite or permanent form and ár for the definite or temporal form. In Spanish and Portuguese there are two forms for the English verb, to be; ser and estar. *Ser* expresses existence in a general sense, which we have hereinbefore called indefinite. It expresses, also, a permanent state of existence, an essential and lasting condition, while *estar* is used if the attribute appears merely accidental or temporary or to express existence in any place that can be left or from which the object can be removed. In American, ár expresses the same transitory condition as *estar* in Portuguese and Spanish, while ir expresses the more permanent or essential condition of Spanish and Portuguese, ser. Ir is always used, as ser frequently is in those languages, especially Portuguese, and as the indefinite past is in French, for vivid narration. It will be noticed that the use of ár to express definitely the time at which an act is being done, is in keeping with its character of representing a transitory state. Thus, *ám* means I am at the present moment, but with the insinuation that I may not continue to be; *icám*, I am eating, means I am eating just now; *bebám*, I am drinking, means that I am drinking just now. And so with: *Vire á hër*—the man is here. *Libru á on cair*—the book is on the chair. The man may go from here; the book may be removed. *Im*, on the other hand, is indefinite, meaning simply I am; *icim*, I eat; *bebim*, I drink. And we say: *Vir' i mortale*—man is mortal. *Libru i historio*—the book is a history. To make more clear the difference between ser and estar, we will call the reader's attention to the fact that there is in English an expression, "as the matter stands", with the meaning of the Spanish and Portuguese, *estar*. We could say: The book stands on the table. *Estar* came into Spanish and Portuguese from the Latin word, *stare*, to stand. Both ser and estar, like the English verb, to be, are irregular. The third person singular of *estar* in both languages is *está*; and of ser, is *e* in Portuguese and *es* in Spanish. With this explanation, English-speaking persons should have no difficulty in using the two American forms of the verb, to be.

13. THE ROOT OF IR IS I.

14. THE ROOT OF ÁR IS Á.

15. THE ROOT OF EVERY VERB EXPRESSING ACTION IS THE VERB IN THE INFINITIVE MOOD WITHOUT THE LAST TWO LETTERS.

16. THE IMPERATIVE MOOD IS THE VERB ROOT.

In the single case of the indefinite form of the verb, to be, it is better to express the pronoun in the second person, imperative mood, after the verb. If it were not for making the language irregular, the author would use *bi*, having the pronunciation and meaning of the English word, be, instead of *i*. *I* (be) is not a strong word. *I'ci* (be thou) is stronger. The use of *i* alone, however, is as correct as the other form. The placing of the personal pronoun, thou (*ci*, pronounced thee), after any verb, of course makes it more emphatic. It is better not to use it unless emphasis is desired. *Á* is a more forceful word and used much oftener in the second

person, imperative mood, in American than *i*, as it expresses temporary existence, which is the form nearly always used in giving a command. Where the third person of the imperative is used, it is well to precede it by the word, go, meaning about the same as the English word, let, used in the English third person of the imperative mood.

17. THE PARTICIPLE IS FORMED BY PLACING IN LIEU OF THE LAST LETTER OF THE VERB IN THE INFINITIVE MOOD THE APPROPRIATE PARTICIPIAL ENDING.

18. THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE IS INDICATED BY ND.

19. THE PERFECT PARTICIPLE IS INDICATED BY D.

This is the Spanish and Portuguese method, and *d* usually represents the perfected action of the past participle in English.

NUMBER

20. VERBS, NOUNS, PRONOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES HAVE NUMBER.

According to most English grammarians, English nouns, participles, adjectives, pronouns and verbs have number. American, therefore, has number for the same parts of speech as English has or is presumed to have.

21. THERE ARE TWO NUMBERS, THE SINGULAR AND THE PLURAL.

22. THE PLURAL OF WORDS IS FORMED BY ADDING S TO THE SINGULAR.

As in the case of person, this rule applies to all parts of speech having number. English grammarians say that the adjective must agree with the noun or pronoun to which it relates, in number, and prescribe a similar rule for participles. As a matter of fact, the form of the English adjective is alike in the singular and plural and the same is true of the English participle. The English pronoun forms its plural very irregularly and so do a large number of English nouns, and the most frequently used, though not the majority, of English verbs. The nearest approach to regularity in distinguishing the number of English verbs is to form the singular from the plural by adding *s* to the plural. The singular of far more than a mere majority of English verbs is formed in this manner, probably to counterbalance the adding of *s* to the singular of so many English nouns to form their plural. At least three fourths of the English nouns form the plural by adding *s* or *es*. In English we would say, the dog runs, the dogs run; but in American we say, *cani curi*, for the former, and *canis curis*, for the latter. In French, also, though very many nouns form their plural irregularly, at least as great a proportion of the whole as in English form the plural by adding *s* or *es*; while in Spanish and Portuguese the formation of the plural of the noun by adding *s* or *es* is practically universal. In all four languages *es* is only employed when *s* alone would make the word sound awkward. So *s* may be said to be the appropriate plural for American nouns. This final *s* is sounded like the letter *s* and not like *z*. In English, boys is pronounced as though it were spelled boyz.

We have now learned the conjugation of the verb, to be, and at the same time how to conjugate all verbs, because by applying the rules, hereinbefore given, in the manner set forth in Rules 23 and 24 we can conjugate every American verb.

To review and condense the foregoing as to mood. Verbs have four moods: The infinitive, the imperative, the indicative and the conditional. The infinitive is the verb in its simplest form, the form given in the vocabulary, the name of the verb. It will be noticed that all verbs end in r. The verb, to be, consists of only two letters. We remove the r; the other letter is the verb root. We find the verb root of all other verbs by taking away the last two letters of the infinitive. It will be noticed that these two letters are either ar, er or ir. The imperative mood is the verb root. By suffixing to the verb root the verb, to be, we have the indicative and conditional moods through all their tenses and persons in both numbers, thus completing the active voice.

23. ALL VERBS OTHER THAN THE VERB, TO BE, ARE CONJUGATED IN THE ACTIVE VOICE BY SUFFIXING TO THE VERB ROOT, THE VERB, TO BE.

The following is a complete conjugation of the verb, *dicer*, to speak (active voice), which is given as a type; although, I believe that after the foregoing explanation it is not necessary to set forth the conjugation of the verb in this manner. I believe that the reader who has carefully read the rules and explanations thus far given could himself construct this table; but I do not wish to fail in being as explicit as necessary. So the table is given. There is only one conjugation of American verbs.

INFINITIVE

Dicer, to speak

IMPERATIVE

Second person: *dic*, speak.

Third person: go *dic*, let him, (her or it) speak.

INDICATIVE.

FIRST PERSON

Singular

Dicim, I speak;
Dicám, I am speaking;
Dicvim, I spoke;
Dicvám, I was speaking;
Dicrim, I will speak;
*Dicrá*m, I will be speaking;
Dictim, I have spoken;
Dictám, I have been speaking;
Dictvim, I had spoken;
Dictvám, I had been speaking;
Dictrim, I will have spoken;
Dictrám, I will have been speaking;

Plural

dicims, we speak.
dicáms, we are speaking.
dicvims, we spoke.
dicváms, we were speaking.
*dicrim*s, we will speak.
dicráms, we will be speaking.
dictims, we have spoken.
dictáms, we have been speaking.
dictvims, we had spoken.
dictváms, we had been speaking.
*dictrim*s, we will have spoken.
dictráms, we will have been speaking.

SECOND PERSON

Singular

Dicre, you speak;
Dicác, you are speaking;
Dicvre, you spoke;
Dicvác, you were speaking;

Plural

dicres, you speak.
dicács, you are speaking.
dicvres, you spoke.
dicvács, you were speaking.

<i>Dicre</i> , you will speak;	<i>dicres</i> , you will speak.
<i>Dicác</i> , you will be speaking;	<i>dicács</i> , you will be speaking.
<i>Dicvre</i> , you have spoken;	<i>dicvres</i> , you have spoken.
<i>Dicvác</i> , you have been speaking.	<i>dicvács</i> , you have been speaking.
<i>Dicvire</i> , you had spoken;	<i>dicvires</i> , you had spoken.
<i>Dicvívác</i> , you had been speaking;	<i>dicvívács</i> , you had been speaking.
<i>Dictrre</i> , you will have spoken;	<i>dictrres</i> , you will have spoken.
<i>Dictrác</i> , you will have been speaking;	<i>dictrács</i> , you will have been speaking.

THIRD PERSON

Singular

Dici, speaks;
Dicá, is speaking;
Dicvi, spoke;
Dicvác, was speaking;
Dicri, will speak;
Dicrá, will be speaking;
Dicti, has spoken;
Dictá, has been speaking;
Dictvi, had spoken;
Dictvác, had been speaking;
Dictri, will have spoken;
Dictrá, will have been speaking;

Plural

dicis, speak.
dicás, are speaking.
dicvis, spoke.
dicvás, were speaking.
dicris, will speak.
dicrás, will be speaking.
dictis, have spoken.
dictás, have been speaking.
dictvis, had spoken.
dictvás, had been speaking.
dictris, will have spoken.
dictrás, will have been speaking.

As the conditional mood is the same as the indicative, with the substitution of *o* for *i* and *u* for *á*, it is unnecessary to set forth the various forms of the verb, *dicer*, through all the tenses of the indefinite and definite in the three persons and both numbers of the conditional mood, in the same manner as we have the indicative. In the third person of the indicative and conditional moods it is not necessary to use the mark of the third person where the subject is expressed. It is better to use it in the singular if the next word commences with a vowel, but not to use it if the next word begins with a consonant; while it is nearly always better to not use it in the plural. Where the subject is not expressed, it is seldom necessary, as in English, to use the pronoun with the verb. In English the pronoun *is*, with very few exceptions, placed before the verb. In American, if used for emphasis or other reasons, it may be placed before or after. In addition, American has a form of the third person which enables the subject to be shown with the same degree of precision that the use of the personal pronoun obtains in English. That is by merely adding the letter showing the gender, or if a plural subject, the gender and number. In that case, the letter *ś*, indicating the person of a verb, can not be dispensed with. The following are a few examples of this form of the verb: *Dicáśa*, she is speaking. If *dictośa*, if she has been speaking. *Dictráśa*, she will have been speaking. *Dictiśo*, it has spoken. *Dictrásis*, they will have been speaking.

That impersonal statement made in English by placing the word, *there*, before the verb, to be, is formed in American by placing before that verb, *te*, taken from the pronunciation of the first three letters of the English word, *there*, which it represents. *Te ri* means, there will be; *te vi*, there was; *te ti*, there has been; *te tri*, there will have been. The *e* is elided when followed by a vowel; as *te'i*, there is (permanently); *te'á*,

there is (temporarily). *Ŭ'í felixu ter*—there is a happy land. *Ŭ'á bova in tu agru*—there is a cow in that field. *Ŭ'is nyn partos diccion*—there are nine parts of speech. *Ŭ'ás tri vires sur lu rod*—there are three men on the road.

VOICE

Having learned how to conjugate all verbs in the active voice, we turn to the passive, and find from the next rule that the passive voice is formed by placing the perfect participle after the verb, to be, which latter is used as an auxiliary verb, in the same manner as in English. This, as has hereinbefore been pointed out, is also the method employed in Spanish, Portuguese and French.

24. THE PASSIVE VOICE IS FORMED BY USING THE VERB, TO BE, AS AN AUXILIARY VERB, WITH AND BEFORE (THOUGH NOT NECESSARILY THE NEXT WORD BEFORE) THE PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

25. A VERB HAS THE NUMBER OF THE NOUN OR PRONOUN WHICH IS ITS SUBJECT, BUT IF IT HAS MORE THAN ONE SUBJECT IT HAS THE PLURAL NUMBER.

26. A NOUN HAS THE SINGULAR NUMBER WHEN IT IS THE NAME OF BUT ONE OBJECT, AND HAS THE PLURAL NUMBER WHEN IT IS THE NAME OF MORE THAN ONE OBJECT.

27. A PRONOUN HAS THE SINGULAR NUMBER WHEN IT STANDS FOR A NOUN WHICH WOULD NAME ONLY ONE OBJECT, AND HAS THE PLURAL NUMBER WHEN IT STANDS FOR A NOUN WHICH WOULD NAME MORE THAN ONE OBJECT.

28. AN ADJECTIVE OR PARTICIPLE AGREES WITH THE NOUN OR PRONOUN TO WHICH IT RELATES IN GENDER, CASE AND NUMBER.

Therefore, an adjective or participle has the number of the noun which names, or the pronoun which stands for the noun which names, the thing the adjective or participle describes or relates to.

Rules 20, 21, 25, 26, 27 and 28 do not differ from the rules usually given in English grammars relating to the same matters. So far as Rules 20, 21, 25, 26 and 27 are concerned the languages are alike. As to Rule 28, we may say that number in English adjectives and participles is imaginary, unless we consider those parts of speech when relating to nouns or pronouns understood, subjects unnamed, or when performing as it were a pronominal function.

29. THE VERB, TO BE, HAS MOOD, TENSE, PERSON AND NUMBER. VERBS EXPRESSING ACTION (BEING ALL OTHER VERBS) HAVE MOOD, TENSE, PERSON, NUMBER AND VOICE. NOUNS AND PRONOUNS HAVE PERSON, GENERO, CASE AND NUMBER. ADJECTIVES (OTHER THAN CARDINAL NUMBERS) AND PARTICIPLES HAVE GENERO, CASE, NUMBER AND DEGREE. ADVERBS OF MANNER HAVE DEGREE. OTHER ADVERBS, AND PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, INTERJECTIONS AND CARDINAL NUMBERS ARE UNINFLECTED.

A list of verbs sufficient for ordinary purposes will be found in the appended vocabularies. While they are, with few exceptions, Spanish and Portuguese verbs in common use, it will be seen that nearly all of them resemble so closely English verbs having the same meaning that the reader will know the meaning without study. A few verbs (and it happens they are those most frequently employed) are irregular in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French; and, therefore, inasmuch as American is absolutely regular, it was necessary to select for each of those irregular verbs either one form thereof in one of those languages, or coin a word. Being so few, those verbs can be learned in five minutes. On account of their frequent recurrence they give to a page of American the appearance of being more difficult to learn than it is, and hide somewhat the similarity of American to the languages of the American republics.

Having disposed of verbs, we have incidentally disposed of mood, tense and voice which they alone have, and, also, of person and number which they possess in common with some of the other parts of speech. We also have told how participles are formed. In concluding the explanation of participles there remain to consider, therefore, only genero and case; and, on account of the absolute regularity of American grammar, when we will have disposed of genero and case in relation to participles, the reader will understand all about genero and case, for the same reason that the consideration of person and number of verbs taught him all about American person and number. Indeed, we will have nearly completed the grammar on account of the consideration which will have been given incidentally to adjectives, pronouns and nouns, which will be taken up after participles and concluded in the order named. This is illustrated immediately, because the explanation of genero commences with the genero of nouns, which fixes the genero of other parts of speech.

GENERO

The white races, some tribes of American Indians, and other peoples have shown a tendency to classify in their speech, even before they had a written language, the names of things. With the white races this tendency to classification has been associated with the idea of sex; in some instances, a large proportion and in others, all, of the names of things without sex being treated as masculine and feminine. This is called grammatical gender. Its origin is not certain. A theory is that it grew out of a strong instinct of the race to personify inanimate things. Thus liberty and a country are feminine, and the engineer refers to his engine and the sailor to his ship as if they were female persons. It has been discovered that nearly all tongues, even the least developed, have words or parts of words which are in effect forms of the personal pronoun, referring, like English, to persons and the higher forms of animal life as male and female and to all other objects as sexless. Those crude languages have long been almost universally classed as "genderless"; and, therefore, some students of language consider English as without gender. They do not adopt the expression, natural gender. Natural gender of nouns grew out of its convenience for pronominal reference. The frequent repetition of the noun was found awkward; and in the childhood of people before they had a written language, a natural division of the pronoun invented to cure this awkwardness would be according to the sex of the object of which the noun represented by such pronoun was the name, an additional pronoun being employed to represent

objects without sex. And this brings us to another theory as to the origin of grammatical gender;—that as certain highly developed early Aryan languages which allowed great freedom in the arrangement of words, progressed in civilization, the number of nouns representing objects without sex and abstract ideas, especially the latter, so greatly increased that, to avoid confusion, it became necessary to make some division of such nouns, and many neuter nouns were classified as masculine and feminine, according to the final letter thereof. So far as this book is concerned, the origin of grammatical gender is of no consequence, but the author has set forth these theories to remind such of his readers as are familiar with only English and have acquired the habit of associating the gender of nouns with the sex of the object named, that there is grammatical gender, and to impress upon them the fact that any classification of gender that will permit great elasticity and nevertheless preserve euphony, must in a highly civilized tongue make at least two divisions of the nouns we call neuter. Every noun (practically) in Spanish, Portuguese and French is either masculine or feminine. In all the Aryan tongues except English, grammatical gender abounds. If this is true of those having three genders, masculine, feminine and neuter, it is a necessity with French and Portuguese which have only the masculine and feminine, and Spanish which has practically only those two. Inasmuch as those languages have retained grammatical gender as distinguished from natural gender they are more logical than Greek and Latin in allowing the neuter gender to disappear. But the author believes that the most reasonable of all the official languages of the American republics in the classification of gender is English, because the gender of its nouns is practically the natural gender. However, the only purpose of gender in English nouns is that of the crudest tongues for reference to things by means of personal pronouns. We must distinguish between the classification and the extent of its use. The makers of languages seem to have considered the English classification according to natural gender as the most sensible; and if great elasticity were not an object, American would make adjectival agreement in case and number only, thus confining the use of gender to pronominal reference, but extending that use to all pronouns, and classify the genders of its nouns as in English, erasing the slight trace of purely grammatical gender (for English is not absolutely free from grammatical gender), and make appropriate forms of the pronoun to represent the common gender. English has a common gender of nouns but none of pronouns unless we consider the masculine form as such when used in place of a noun of the common gender. The author is convinced that with such a plan the Esperanto method of ending every noun with *o* and every adjective with *a* is best. Such a language would be somewhat more elastic than French, Spanish and Portuguese, as they are a little more elastic than English; but, nevertheless, like those four languages the classification of gender could remain, regardless of the increasing vocabulary, only because of a limited power in the arrangement of the words in the sentences, the meaning being largely determined by such arrangement. American has followed the English as far as is compatible with accuracy, euphony and elasticity, in a tongue seeking the greatest potentiality for development.

To apply to American the words of an old time English grammar, "The masculine gender denotes male; the feminine gender denotes female; the common gender denotes either male or female; and the"—here, instead of using the words, "neuter gender denotes", we say the other two

genders denote; and then we continue with the explanation of the old English grammar,—"neither male nor female".

We use the word, *genero*, spelled like the Spanish and Portuguese word for gender, in American, to indicate the different kinds (we may say, genders) of nouns and the relative words relating thereto. They are not called in American, however, masculine, feminine, common and neuter, but, as these lessons are for English-speaking persons, we will give them those names in the following explanation. In American, each is distinguished by a certain letter, as the *e genero*, the *a genero*, the *i genero*, the *o genero* and the *u genero*. The *e genero* is practically the same as the English masculine gender. The *a genero* is practically the same as the English feminine gender. If it were not that English contains a slight remnant of grammatical gender, we might dispense with the word, "practically", in relation to the *e* and *a* *generos*; but the masculine gender is sometimes, and the feminine still oftener, given to inanimate things in English. Thus a ship, the moon or a country, is frequently placed in the feminine gender, and the sun in the masculine. American, being absolutely regular, it is never proper to refer with the *e*, *a* or *i genero* to an object without sex. The *i genero* is the same as the English common gender. American has divided *genero* into five classes according to the nature of the thing the noun names, following in that respect the English method, but maintaining a freedom of arrangement of the words in sentences by making two *generos* of those nouns which in English would be classed as neuter. Formerly there was a neuter gender in Spanish, and a trace of it is left in that language. Spanish has some abstract nouns ending in *o*, in referring to which, *lo*, the neuter form of the article is used as, *lo contrario*, the opposite or the contrary; *lo malo*, the evil. They are adjectival nouns. The masculine form of the Spanish article in the singular number is a reversal of the French, the former being *el* and the latter being *le*, but while the French masculine plural, *les*, retains the *e*, the Spanish masculine plural is *los*. In Portuguese the masculine form of the article is *o* and the feminine *a*, and the plural is formed by merely adding *s*. *A* is the distinctive mark of the feminine in all those languages, the feminine singular of the article being *la* in both Spanish and French. Were it not for a large group of nouns ending in *ão*, the letter *o* would be the almost universal mark of the masculine gender and *a* of the feminine, in Portuguese; while *o* is by far the most common mark of the masculine gender and *a* of the feminine in Spanish. However, this statement must be taken in connection with the fact that there is no neuter gender in Portuguese and practically none in Spanish; and the abstract nouns of Portuguese with far fewer exceptions than in the case of nouns denoting the male sex, end in *o*, and are nouns which English grammarians would place in the neuter gender. We might say the same of Spanish, if it were not for the final *n* in those nouns ending with that letter immediately preceded by *o*; as occurs in that vast number of words which Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, in common, have taken from the Latin, such as the word, *education*. These words are nearly always verbal nouns and, where the action is not represented as completed, end in *ão* in Portuguese and *ion* in Spanish, English and French; and, where the action is represented as completed, end in *ção* in Portuguese, *cion* in Spanish and *tion* in English and French. Though neuter in English, they are feminine nouns in Spanish, Portuguese and French. American places those nouns in the *o genero*. Those not representing a completed action end with *io* and the

others with *oio*. The *o* is used on account of its similarity in appearance to both T and C, and the fact that its pronunciation is identical with the Spanish *c* immediately preceding *i*. Common nouns which are the names of spiritual substances, immaterial or intangible things or abstract conceptions, are in the *o* genero and end in *o*. Some examples of nouns in this genero are: *Mento*, mind; *promiso*, promise; *animo*, soul; *angelo*, angel; *accio*, action; *io*, existence; *contracto*, contract; *visio*, sight; *oio*, hearing; *contractio*, contraction. It also includes those things in a sense, material or tangible, such as light (*luxo*) and sound (*sono*), the phenomena produced by matter; and common nouns naming them end in *o*. Nouns which are the names of members of the vegetable kingdom or of material, corporeal, tangible things without sex, are in the *u* genero; as *arbolu*, tree; *foliu*, leaf; *floru*, flower; *rosu*, rose; *domu*, house; *teru*, land; *cairu*, chair; *tablu*, table. Nouns of the *u* genero may be written without the final *u* except where it is necessary for accuracy to express it. Thus the foregoing words taken as examples may be written: *Arbol*, *foliu*, *flor*, *ros*, *dom*, *ter*, *cair*, *tablu*. It will be noticed that only two of them require the final *u*; *foliu*, because it would otherwise end in a letter indicating another genero; and *tablu* for euphony, because a vowel is needed in the last syllable. Where nouns of this gender are used in the nominative case it is better to omit the final *u*, unless it causes the word to thus end in an inflectional letter or letters, or it is needed for emphasis or elocutionary effect, or, as in poetry, for rhythm, rhyme or beauty of sound. This omission is not eliding the letter, and therefore no apostrophe is used.

To sum up in relation to genero: Nouns which are the names of males other than male plants are in the *e* genero; and, if common nouns, end with *e*, as *padre*, father; *file*, son; *vire*, man; *cabale*, horse; *bove*, bull. Nouns which are the names of females other than female plants are in the *a* genero; and, if common nouns, end with *a*; as *padra*, mother; *fila*, daughter; *vira*, woman; *cabala*, mare; *bova*, cow. Nouns which are the names of members of the animal kingdom, but may be either male or female, that is the name of the species, are in the *i* genero; and, if common nouns, end with *i*; as *padri*, parent; *fili*, child; *viri*, adult person; *cabali*, horse (as used in English when referring to the species); *bovi*, the singular of *bovis*, cattle. Nouns which are the names of material things without sex (except phenomena, such as sound, light, darkness, shadow or color, though produced materially), and members of the vegetable kingdom, are in the *u* genero. It is usually unnecessary, but always proper, to add the final *u* to common nouns of the *u* genero; as *arbol* or *arbolu*, tree; *foliu*, leaf; *flor* or *floru*, flower; *ros* or *rosu*, rose; *capit* or *capitu*, head; *manu*, hand; *ped* or *pedu*, foot; *domu*, house; *ter* or *teru*, land; *cair*, or *cairu*, chair; *tablu*, table. Nouns which are the names of spiritual substances, or of actions, phenomena, abstract conceptions or any immaterial things are in the *o* genero; and, if common nouns, end with *o*; as *angelo*, angel; *animo*, soul; *educacio*, education; *promiso*, promise; *libertio*, liberty; *luxo*, light; *śado*, shadow; *dio*, day; *menso*, month; *brilio*, brightness; *sono*, sound.

The genero of a pronoun is, of course, the same as that of the noun which it represents.

The genero of an adjective or a participle is that of the noun or pronoun which it describes. Many English grammarians tell us that the adjective must agree with the noun or pronoun which it describes in gender, number and case. And so the rule reads in French, Spanish and Portuguese. Strictly speaking, English adjectives and participles have no gender,

number or case. When English grammarians say that adjectives must agree with the noun or pronoun which they describe, in gender, number and case, they state a rule that was taken from the Latin, and it is true of that language but it is not true of English. Strictly speaking, English adjectives have no gender, number or case. All depends on the order in which the words are spoken or written. Spanish, Portuguese and French adjectives and participles have such an agreement in gender and number but not in case. The nouns of those languages have the same form in all cases and it is therefore natural that no distinctive mark should be adopted for the case of adjectives and participles, and that the agreement of adjectives and participles with the nouns they describe should not extend further than gender and number. The American adjective or participle actually agrees with the noun or pronoun it describes in gender, number and case; thus acquiring an accuracy and wealth of expression which in a completed grammar of the language might be set forth by example but which would make too large a work having the purpose for which this is written. The illustration by example, except where one adjective or participle relates to more than one subject each of a different genero, is not necessary because the explanation can be readily understood. To repeat it (that it may be thoroughly impressed upon the reader), it consists of simply adding to the adjective or participle the letter indicating the genero and, if the noun described is not in the nominative case, the case letter and, if it is plural, the letter *s*. In like manner, pronouns are formed; but, in forming them, the genero letter and, if necessary, case letter and *s* are added to a letter indicating the particular pronoun or form of pronoun as hereinafter shown. This gives the American language the greatest flexibility, power and accuracy of expression. In the main, it also works for brevity, as it dispenses almost entirely with the necessity of using the definite article. In the examples of American hereinafter given, it will be noticed that it is usually shorter than English. In American a genero letter of only one of several nouns to which it refers is not employed in relative words such as adjectives, participles and pronouns. If one subject is of the *e* genero and the other of the *a* genero, the relative word relating to both is of the *i* genero as: *He filite y ha filita is ermosis*—this little son and this little daughter are beautiful. It might be written: *His filite y filita is ermosis*. This form of the common relative word occurs oftenest. If the subjects are of the *i* and *o* generos or the *e*, *a* and *o* generos, the relative word ends in *oi*; but, if they are of the *i* and *u*, or the *e*, *a* and *u* generos, then the relative word ends in *iu*. The last two combinations rarely occur, and the following almost never. Where the subjects are of all generos, the relative word ends in *oiu*. In like manner, the endings are *ou* for *o* and *u* subjects; *oe*, *oa*, *eu* and *au* for subjects combining the generos of those letters. These combinations of vowels are not diphthongs and triphthongs. There are none in American. Each vowel is to be pronounced in succession. The following example combining all the genders is given. *Deo facti, pānoiums y śoius is perfectioius*—God made all things and they are perfect. With the foregoing illustrations we will now continue with the rules.

30. THE A GENERO IS INDICATED BY THE LETTER A.
31. THE E GENERO IS INDICATED BY THE LETTER E.
32. THE Í GENERO IS INDICATED BY THE LETTER Í.
33. THE O GENERO IS INDICATED BY THE LETTER O.
34. THE U GENERO IS INDICATED BY THE LETTER U.

The foregoing rules for genero are applicable to all parts of speech. We will now particularize as to nouns.

35. NOUNS WHICH ARE THE NAMES OF PERSONS OR ANIMALS OF THE MALE SEX ARE OF THE E GENERO.

36. NOUNS WHICH ARE THE NAMES OF PERSONS OR ANIMALS OF THE FEMALE SEX ARE OF THE A GENERO.

37. NOUNS WHICH ARE THE COMMON NAMES OF PERSONS OR ANIMALS, THE NAME NOT INDICATING THE SEX, ARE OF THE Í GENERO.

38. NOUNS WHICH ARE THE NAMES OF SPIRITUAL OR IMMATERIAL THINGS, OR PHENOMENA (THOUGH CAUSED BY MATERIAL THINGS), VERBAL NOUNS AND ABSTRACT CONCEPTIONS ARE OF THE O GENERO.

39. NOUNS WHICH ARE THE NAMES OF MATERIAL THINGS WHICH DO NOT BELONG TO THE ANIMAL KINGDOM ARE OF THE U GENERO.

40. THE GENERO OF A PRONOUN IS THAT OF THE NOUN FOR WHICH IT STANDS.

We have learned from Rule 28 that an adjective or participle has the genero of the noun which names the object it describes or to which it relates, or of the pronoun which stands for the noun which would name such object.

41. THE GENERO OF PROPER NOUNS IS NOT INDICATED BY THE FINAL LETTER. THE GENERO OF COMMON NOUNS OF THE U GENERO NEED NOT BE SO INDICATED UNLESS EUPHONY REQUIRES A VOWEL FOR SUCH FINAL LETTER AND, THEREFORE, ITS OMISSION IS NOT AN ELISION THEREOF. ALL OTHER COMMON NOUNS AND ALL PARTS OF SPEECH HAVING GENERO OTHER THAN NOUNS, END WITH THE LETTERS INDICATING THEIR GENEROS; BUT WHERE THE MEANING OF THE WORD REMAINS CLEAR, THE GENERO LETTER MAY BE OMITTED, AND THE OMISSION CONSTITUTES AN ELISION OF THE GENERO LETTER.

CASE

American has four cases, the nominative, the genitive, the dative and the accusative. The nominative of a noun is the name of the object without case inflection, and a pronoun is in the nominative case when it stands for a noun which is such uninflected name. As no English nouns are inflected in the singular number except in the possessive case we cannot define the English nominative thus. The use of the nominative case is covered by the same rules in American as in English, except that in American, where the preposition is named, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative case, while those English nouns and pronouns following a preposition are put in the objective case. The genitive case answers to the English possessive. It is like English in that the English noun or pronoun is not in the possessive case if it is preceded by the preposition, of; and the American

noun or pronoun is not in the genitive case if it is preceded by the preposition, de, which has the meaning of the English, of; but American differs from English in that the use of the preposition places the noun or pronoun in the nominative case, whereas the use of the preposition in English places the pronoun, and is supposed to place the noun in the objective case. American prepositions, including de, are followed by the nominative case; whereas English prepositions, including of, are followed by the objective case. The dative case is used for the indirect object of a verb when it is employed without a preposition, other than de. If the preposition is expressed, the noun is of course in the nominative case. A noun or pronoun is in the accusative case when it is the direct object of a verb. It is the same as the Spanish and Portuguese accusative, but in those languages there is no case inflection of nouns. The genitive is formed by adding n to the nominative, which is the equivalent of the apostrophe and s or the apostrophe alone in the English possessive. The dative is formed by adding n and the accusative by adding m to the nominative.

42. A NOUN IS IN THE NOMINATIVE CASE WHEN NOT INFLECTED FOR CASE. THAT IS, WHEN IT MERELY NAMES A THING; WHEN IT IS THE SUBJECT OF A VERB; WHEN IT FOLLOWS A PREPOSITION RELATING TO IT; WHEN IT IS A SURNAME; OR WHEN IT IS ANY OTHER PROPER NOUN WHICH IS THE NAME OF A PERSON OR A GEOGRAPHICAL NAME AND WHICH DOES NOT END WITH A VOWEL.

43. A PRONOUN IS IN THE NOMINATIVE CASE WHEN IT IS THE SUBJECT OF A VERB; THE OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION; OR STANDS IN PLACE OF ANY NOUN, COMMON OR PROPER, WHICH, IF A COMMON NOUN IN THE SAME POSITION, WOULD BE IN THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

It will be noticed that a pronoun is in the nominative case if it stands in place of a proper noun, which, if a common noun in the same position, would be in the nominative case.

44. A NOUN OR PRONOUN IS IN THE GENITIVE CASE WHEN IT DENOTES POSSESSION OR WHEN THE RELATIONSHIP TO ANOTHER NOUN OR PRONOUN WOULD BE EXPRESSED IN ENGLISH BY THE OBJECTIVE CASE FOLLOWING THE PREPOSITION, OF; PROVIDING THAT THE PREPOSITION DE (OF) DOES NOT PRECEDE SUCH NOUN OR PRONOUN.

45. A NOUN OR PRONOUN IS IN THE DATIVE CASE WHEN IT IS THE INDIRECT OBJECT OF A VERB OR THE OBJECT OF AN IMPLIED PREPOSITION OTHER THAN DE (OF).

Remember that, if the preposition is used, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative case.

46. A NOUN OR PRONOUN IS IN THE ACCUSATIVE CASE WHEN IT IS THE DIRECT OBJECT OF A VERB.

We have learned from Rule 28 that an adjective or participle has the case of the noun or pronoun which it describes or to which it relates.

47. THE NOMINATIVE CASE IS UNINFLECTED.

48. THE GENITIVE CASE IS INDICATED BY SUFFIXING N TO THE NOMINATIVE.

49. THE DATIVE CASE IS INDICATED BY SUFFIXING Ñ TO THE NOMINATIVE.

50. THE ACCUSATIVE CASE IS INDICATED BY SUFFIXING M TO THE NOMINATIVE.

The foregoing rules relating to gender and case apply to all parts of speech having gender and case; as nouns, pronouns, adjectives and participles. The participle has been defined as that part of speech which partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective, or of a verb and a noun; as, *longing*, a hanging garden, a running brook, a spoken word. American has participles which partake of the nature of a verb and an adjective and some which partake of the nature of a verb and an adverb. Participles partaking of the nature of a verb and an adjective are derived from those verbs which express an action akin to the quality expressed by the participle; and they are formed by substituting for the final *r* in the infinitive mood of the verb, the participial letters, *nd* for the present and *d* for the perfect, and adding, in both cases, the appropriate letters to indicate the genero, case and number of the noun or pronoun which it qualifies. It will be noticed that those genero, case and number letters add very much to the clearness of speech and accuracy of expression as well as make more easy the use of the language after becoming ordinarily well acquainted with it. They make it possible to avoid many ambiguities which occur in the English language. Participles which partake of the nature of a verb and an adverb are formed by substituting for the final *r* in the infinitive mood, only the participial letters, *nd* for the present and *d* for the perfect. It will be noticed that the distinguishing feature between adjectival and adverbial participles is that adjectival participles have the genero, case and number letters, which may be called the adjectival letters. From participles, which are verbal adjectives or verbal adverbs, we will proceed to the consideration of adjectives and adverbs; and in this book designed to teach American to English-speaking persons we will consider them together. Certain words have their simplest or adverbial form when they modify a verb, adjective or other adverb, but have the adjectival form when they describe a noun or pronoun. They then add what we call the adjectival letters, that is the letters showing the genero, case and number of the noun or pronoun which they describe or qualify. *Bon* in its simplest form is an adverb. It has the meaning of well, and in that form it must, of course, relate to a verb, adjective, participle or other adverb. If we add the letter *o*, it shows that it is an adjective and relates to a noun or pronoun of the *o* genero and nominative case, singular number; as, *bono educacïo*, a good education. If we add *n*, it shows it relates to a noun of the *o* genero, genitive case; as, *bonon educacïon*, of a good education. If we then add *s*, the mark of the plural, it shows that it relates to a noun of the *o* genero, genitive case, plural number; as, *bonons educacïons*, of good educations.

The articles and numbers are included by grammarians among adjectives. As has already been said, American, strictly speaking, has no article. This and what Spanish, Portuguese and French grammarians call possessive adjectives will be explained in connection with pronouns.

The cardinal numbers in American do not add the adjectival letters. They are indeclinable. From one to ten, they are as follows: *Un*, *bi*, *tri*, *cwar*, *cwin*, *six*, *sep*, *oc*, *nyn*, and *dec*. The numbers from ten to nineteen, inclusive, are formed by placing ten before and uniting it by a hyphen to the unit, as *dec-un*, eleven; *dec-bi*, twelve; *dec-tri*, thirteen; *dec-sep*, seventeen; *dec-nyn*, nineteen. Twenty is two tens or *bidec*; thirty is three tens or *tridec*; and so with every number divisible by ten up to and including ninety. To these, as in the case of numbers between ten and twenty, the unit is added, thus *bidec-un*, twenty-one; *bidec-six*, twenty-six; *bidec-sep*, twenty-seven; *tridec-tri*, thirty-three; *tridec-oc*, thirty-eight; *cwardec-nyn*, forty-nine; *cwindec-oc*, fifty-eight; *sepdec-bi*, seventy-two; *ocdec-cwar*, eighty-four; *nyndec-nyn*, ninety-nine. The word for one hundred is *cen* and the number of hundreds is indicated by placing before that word the unit; as, *tri cen*, three hundred. *Mil* is the word for one thousand, the number of thousands being indicated in like manner by placing the unit before the word *mil*, as *nyn mil*, nine thousand. Millions, billions, trillions, etc., are the same as in English, except that one *l* is omitted in spelling such words. *Un mil nyn cen dec-six* is one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

The ordinal numbers are formed by adding *t* and the adjectival letters to the cardinal numbers; as, *untu libro*, the first book. Note that in the case of the first cardinal number it is indeclinable like the others. In French, Spanish and Portuguese the first cardinal number is the indefinite article, agreeing in gender, number (and supposedly in case) with the noun or pronoun to which it refers, and is declined like it. This gives to persons familiar with those languages a feeling that the first American ordinal number is the first cardinal number, although *t* is placed before the adjectival letters. American has no indefinite article. Moreover, to be absolutely regular, while the first cardinal number must be treated like the rest, all ordinal numbers must be declined alike. Ordinals are, in the strictest sense, adjectives. Cardinal numbers belong to that American part of speech which includes English adjectives and adverbs. When a thing has been numbered, the numbering has been completed. Therefore the addition of *t*. Continuing to number the books, we have *bitu*, second; *tritu*, third; *cwartu*, fourth; *cwintu*, fifth; *sixtu*, sixth; *septu*, seventh; *octu*, eighth; *nyntu*, ninth; *centu*, one-hundredth, etc. The eighth angel would be *octo angelo*; the eighth woman, *octa vira*; the eighth man, *octe vire*; the eighth horse, *octi cabali*; to the eighth angel, *octoñ angeloñ*; of the eighth angel, *octon angelon*; He calls the eighth angel—*Se voc' octom angelom*. Fractions are formed as in English, by using a cardinal number for the numerator and an ordinal number for the denominator, as *un-cwartu*, one-quarter; *six-septus*, six-sevenths.

DERIVATION OF WORDS

Reference has already been made to the fact that nearly all the verbs in the vocabulary have been selected from the Spanish and Portuguese, with the intention of procuring those most like French and English verbs with the same or similar meanings. As is common in dictionaries and vocabularies of Spanish, Portuguese and French, the verb appears in the infinitive mood. All other forms of the verb can readily be constructed from the infinitive according to the rules hereinbefore set forth. The list of verbs contains nearly all in general use. All verbs not in the vocabulary,

and which can not be constructed according to the rules herein given or from some other part of speech, are the Spanish verbs with the same meaning; that is, the Spanish verb in the infinitive mood is the American verb in the infinitive mood.

Participles being derived from verbs require no further explanation. They are, of course, verbal adjectives or verbal adverbs. The English present participle sometimes partakes of the nature of a verb and a noun; as the word, gleaming, in "the twilight's last gleaming". This is, in American, a verbal noun, and ends in *io*. It must not be confused with the present participle used substantively.

A few adjectives are found in the vocabulary. In very many instances an adjective can be derived from a verb or noun. Usually the adjectival root, which is an adverb, can be so derived, the adjective being formed by the addition of the adjectival letters. Most adjectives are adverbs with the adjectival letters suffixed. On account of the absolute regularity of American there are some words which are American nouns in the genitive case, but are in English, adjectives derived from proper nouns. Such is the word, American, in American *lenguó*, the American language; or the word, Espanian, in Espanian *cabalhere*, a Spanish knight. Those examples could be translated, the language of America, and, a knight of Spain. Where the definite article is used pronominally there is even less reason for making an adjective of such a noun. If the last mentioned noun of the *o* genero is language, we can refer to it pronominally with *lo*, as in the sentences: *Dice de lenguo. Lo American i bonissimo.* In the second sentence *lenguó* is understood. There are certain adverbs which must be learned; they are very few and will be found in the vocabulary. Those frequently used monosyllabic adverbs are formed according to rules hereinafter set forth. There are certain notions or ideas that enter into the formation of words. For instance, *ál*, expresses quality; *án*, quantity; *y*, motive or cause; *én*, time; *ër*, place; *ël*, manner; *n*, negation; *é*, one of a class; *c*, reference or relation to; *w*, interrogation; *h*, a thing near at hand; *t*, a thing at a distance; *u*, material thing; *i*, a person; *e*, a male; *a*, a female; *o*, spirituality or intangibility; *i*, existence; *in*, diminution in age; *it*, diminution in quantity; *t*, completion, in the sense of the thing having passed away; *ç*, completion, in the sense of describing an existing completed thing; *á*, localization. These letters are most frequently employed in making adverbs and pronouns, though they may enter into the composition of any part of speech.

51. A PRONOUN CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING LETTERS IN THE ORDER NAMED: THE LETTER OR LETTERS DISTINGUISHING THE NATURE OF THE PRONOUN; THE GENERO LETTER; THE CASE LETTER IF NOT IN THE NOMINATIVE CASE; AND S IF IN THE PLURAL NUMBER.

52. PERSONAL PRONOUNS ARE FORMED BY PLACING IN THE ORDER NAMED AFTER THE LETTER INDICATING PERSON, THE LETTERS INDICATING GENERO, CASE AND NUMBER.

In the following rules when we use the expression "letters indicating the genero, case and number", we assume that it is understood that no case letter is needed if the part of speech is in the nominative case and that *s* is added only if the plural form is required.

53. L INDICATES A REFERENCE PRONOMINALLY TO THE LAST MENTIONED NOUN OF THE SAME GENERO, ALSO THE DEFINITE POINTING TO A NOUN.

It therefore is the definite article, and is frequently used pronominally. Examples of its use are given hereinafter. Its use as the definite article should be avoided as much as possible.

54. H INDICATES A REFERENCE TO THINGS AT HAND.

Thus, we have the adverbs:—*hër*, here; *hën*, now; *hël*, this way; *hál*, this kind; *hán*, this much; etc.; and, applying Rule 51, for the demonstrative pronoun, this, we have in the nominative case:—*he* (masculine), *ha* (feminine), *hi* (common), and *ho* and *hu* (neuter); and for the plural, these, we have, *hes*, *has*, *his*, *hos* and *hus*.

55. T INDICATES A REFERENCE TO THINGS NOT AT HAND.

Thus we have the adverbs:—*tër*, there; *tën*, then; *tël*, thus; *tál*, that kind; *tán*, that much; etc.; and, in the nominative case, for the demonstrative pronoun, that, we employ *t* followed by the genero letter; and for the plural, those, we add *s*.

56. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN IS FORMED BY PLACING AFTER C THE LETTERS INDICATING GENERO, CASE AND NUMBER, IN THE ORDER NAMED.

57. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN IS FORMED BY THE LETTERS INDICATING GENERO, CASE AND NUMBER, IN THE ORDER NAMED, PLACED AFTER CW, HW, TW OR W ALONE.

58. W INDICATES A QUESTION. IT IS PLACED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE LETTER INDICATING GENERO.

The interrogative particle is, *wi*.

59. ADJECTIVAL LETTERS FOLLOW EACH OTHER IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER: GENERO, CASE AND NUMBER.

In no part of speech is the superiority of American so marked as in pronouns and those words partaking of the nature of an adjective and pronoun. The personal pronoun shows at a glance its person, genero, case and number. That form of the personal pronoun which Spanish, Portuguese and French grammarians call a possessive adjective, and which, in those languages, has the nature of an adjective, in that it agrees in gender and number with the noun naming the thing possessed, has in American, as in those languages, agreement with such noun in genero, case and number, and also, like English, agrees with the noun for which it stands in person, genero and number.

To present a list of words constituting the American personal pronoun used possessively would make it appear to be complex and difficult to learn, because of the great variety of forms, changing through all the combinations of person, gender, case and number. This variety and consequent accuracy of expression, not found in the pronouns of any other language, do not, in fact, make them difficult to learn; but, on the contrary, by reason of the simple manner and absolute regularity of their formation, the reader is enabled to use the possessive of any pronoun which he may wish, even

though he has never seen or heard that form employed. The scientific regularity of American renders it easy for the reader to know the names of all the forms of the possessive personal pronoun, without having seen in writing or heard spoken one twentieth of those forms, by merely applying the rules therefor which have already been learned. No study is required, as will be seen from the following explanation. A personal pronoun is a combination of the letters which mark its person, gender, case and number in the order named. We take the rule that *m* signifies the first person and the rule that *i* indicates the common gender. We place these together and we have the word, *mi*, pronounced *me*, which has the meaning of the English word, *I*. That is, the personal pronoun in the first person, common gender, and remaining thus uninflected, is in the nominative case and singular number. We have learned the rule that *n* indicates the genitive case, so we add it and have the word, *min*, meaning the same as the English *mine* or *my*. We have learned that the plural is formed by adding *s*, so we add that and have the word, *mins*, which is the same as the English word, *ours* or *our*. Now it is in the possessive form, a possessive pronoun. When we add the adjectival letters, we may call it either a possessive adjective or pronoun. I wish to speak about our house. House is in the *u* genero, so I add *u* and have the words, *minsu domu* for the English, *our house*. We speak of selling our house, in which case it is the direct object of a verb. When we speak in that manner of our house, it is in the accusative case, and our house is rendered into American, *minsum domum*. But we are going to sell two of our houses. That puts the noun in the accusative case, plural number. We describe our houses as *minsums domums*. In the accusative case, my houses would be *minums domums*; and my house, *minum domum*. I go to my house. It is characterized as *minuñ domuñ*. The window of my house is *fenstru minun domun*. *Minun domun* is in the dative case, the indirect object of *go*. *Minun domun* is in the genitive case. It is usually unnecessary to write the personal pronoun in full, especially when the noun to which it relates is in the nominative case as it generally is in American. The omitted letters are indicated by an apostrophe. Thus from the examples given I write the following. Nominative case: *M'u domu*, or *m'u dom*, my house; *mins' domu*, our house; *m'us domus*, my houses. Accusative case: *M'um domum*, my house; *m'ums domums*, my houses. Dative and genitive: *M'uñ domuñ*, to my house; *m'uñs domuñs*, to my houses; *m'un domun*, of my house; *m'uns domuns*, of my houses. Except in the genitive plural, it is rare that accuracy is sacrificed by omitting some of the pronominal or adjectival letters or both. In forming personal pronouns, the first letter is the letter indicating the person; *as*, *m* for the first person; *ɕ* for the second person and *š* for the third person. In forming demonstrative pronouns, we have instead of this letter indicating person, the letter *h*, to point out the thing at hand, or *t*, to point out the thing at a distance. The relative form is indicated by *c* as we have already explained; and the interrogative pronoun is made by using *w* alone or placing *w* after the letter indicating the demonstrative or relative pronoun, as the case may be. Thus, *y* indicates the cause. *Wy* asks the cause. *Hwy*, pronounced like the English word, *why*, means, *why is this*; and *twy* means *why is that*. In the same way *ër* refers to place and *ën* to time adverbially. *Wër* and *wën* ask the question of place and time. *Hwër* and *hwën*, pronounced like the English words, *where* and *when*, are equivalent to saying, *where is this place*, and, *when is this time*; while *twër* and *twën* have the sense of,

where is or was that place, and, when was that time. So by placing this interrogative *w* after the relative pronoun we have the corresponding interrogative pronoun. *Ce*, *ca*, *ci*, are who relatively; but *cwe*, *cwa*, *cwi*, ask questions. We speak of the man who is looking: *Vire*, *ce visá*, but if we ask who the man is, we say: *Cwe i vire?* We will give three more examples of interrogation. *Án* refers to amount, *ál* to quality, we place *cw* before those words and we have *cwán*, how much, and *cwál*, what kind of. *Ć* is a distributive, thus each house is *éu domu*. We take this distributive *é* and place in front of it the verb, to be, in the present tense, preceded by the interrogative *w*, and we have *wié*, pronounced *wich*, the question, which. Usually this would be written, however, *cwié*, *hwié*, or *twié*, according to the exact sense, pronounced *kwitch*, which and *twitch*. The education which contains the word, which, as a relative pronoun. That would be translated, *co*, in American, and the sentence would be written, "Educacio, *co*". Interrogatively the words, "what education?" are: *cwo educacio?*

60. AB RELATES TO DIRECTION FROM.
61. AD RELATES TO DIRECTION TO.
62. ÁL RELATES TO QUALITY.
63. ÁN RELATES TO QUANTITY.
64. Ć IS A DISTRIBUTIVE.

Thus *éu* is each thing; *éi*, each person; *hié*, each of these persons; *hwié*, which of these persons? Note the difference between *hwié* and the words, which of these, *hwié*.

65. ĘL RELATES TO MANNER.
66. EX HAS THE MEANING, OUT OR OUT OF.
67. ĘN RELATES TO TIME.
68. ĘR RELATES TO PLACE.
69. GAN HAS THE MEANING OF WITHOUT, THE CONTRARY OF WITH.
70. LĘ HAS THE MEANING OF WITH.
71. IN OR INTO IS EXPRESSED BY IN.
72. ÍN IS A DIMINUTIVE OF TIME.
73. ÍT IS A DIMINUTIVE OF SPACE.
74. NEGATION IS EXPRESSED BY N.

Thus, *ne* means no male; *na*, no female; *ni*, nobody; *nën*, never; *nër*, nowhere; *nu*, nothing; *no*, no; *ná*, don't; *ni*, not.

American, like English, does not use a double negative to express a simple negation.

75. OB HAS THE SIGNIFICATION OF AGAINST.
76. Y REFERS TO THE CAUSE OF THINGS.

And now we come to the derivation of nouns. Those most commonly employed will be found in the vocabulary. Where a noun is needed, and is not found in the vocabulary, it should be selected as follows: Geographical names are those used to refer to the subjects in the countries where

the subjects are located. The roots of nouns which are names of animals are the roots of the official scientific names of those animals to which are added e for the masculine gender, a for the feminine gender and i for the common gender. The roots of nouns which are names of vegetables and minerals in their natural state are the roots of their official scientific names to which is added the letter u. Nearly all other nouns can be formed from other parts of speech, or with the letters indicating their purpose, by the application of the rules hereinbefore mentioned. If that cannot be done, the English word is used, with the proper genero letter added, if necessary.

We will now repeat Rule 29: "The verb, to be, has mood, tense, person and number. Verbs expressing action (being all other verbs) have mood, tense, person, number and voice. Nouns and pronouns have person, genero, case and number. Adjectives (other than cardinal numbers) and participles have genero, case, number and degree. Adverbs of manner have degree. Other adverbs and prepositions, conjunctions, interjections and cardinal numbers are uninflected."

DEGREE

We have disposed of mood, tense, person, number, voice, genero and case. There remains only degree.

English adjectives and adverbs have three degrees—the positive, comparative and superlative; so English has degree for the same parts of speech as American, and the same classification thereof.

The comparison of American words is very simple. The comparative degree is the French form, which is the comparative of that one of the two regular forms of English, Spanish and Portuguese degree, called by some grammarians the compound regular comparison. It consists in placing before the adjective or adverb, the word, *mor*, which has the same meaning as the French *plus*, English *more*, Spanish *más* and Portuguese *mais*, to express superiority. The American word, *mor*, not only means the same as the English word, *more*, but is pronounced the same, thus giving a decidedly English aspect to the most frequently employed comparative degree of adverbs and adjectives. The word, *min*, is the comparative of inferiority. The American superlative degree is taken from the other or simple regular form of Spanish and Portuguese comparison, by interfixing the letters, *ism*. The compound regular superlative of Spanish and Portuguese, which is made in the same way as the French by placing the article before the comparative degree, is lengthy and not logical, though forceful. The English compound superlative, formed by using *most*, is logical, but little less lengthy and not as forceful. The English simple regular comparison, with *er* and *est*, was fitted to the more simple Anglo-Saxon, but was not suited to the growth of the English language, and more and more with new words the compound regular comparison has been employed. This superlative form is even less forceful than the other, and has nothing but brevity to recommend it. The absolute superlative (*superlativo absoluto*) of Portuguese (also frequently found in Spanish), formed by the ending, *issimo* or *issima* in Portuguese, and *ísimo* and *ísima* in Spanish, according to gender, added to the adjective, seems to be the most appropriate superlative comparison found in the four languages. The interfixing of the letters, *ism*, which the Spanish and Portuguese received from Latin, make a superlative, at the same time logical, very

forceful and, far beyond any other method, beautiful. So the formation of the comparative degree of American adjectives is analogous to that of the French which is the more frequently used form of the Spanish and Portuguese, and in English, perhaps employed with as great frequency as the simple form, and understood at a glance by English-speaking people on account of the use in American of *min* and *mor*, almost like the English words, *minus* and *more*. They have sounds expressive of the idea sought to be conveyed by the use of the comparative degree. The American superlative degree taken from Spanish and Portuguese imitates a form of Latin comparison which gives an interfix appropriate to all adjectives and a suffix appropriate to all adverbs, pronounced beautiful by nearly all students of linguistic euphony, and possessing that strength which suggests the superlative. The interfix, *ism*, is placed between the root of the adjective and the letters denoting gender, person, number and case, for the superlative of adjectives; that is, the adjectival letters are added to *ism* which is suffixed to the adjectival root; and for the superlative of adverbs, the letters, *ism*, are simply added to the adverb. An illustration is the following sentence; *Ermosu floru crecevi rapid; mor-ermosu floru crecevi mor-rapid; y ermosissimu floru crecevi rapidism*. The meaning of this sentence is: The beautiful flower grew rapidly; the more beautiful flower grew more rapidly, and the most beautiful flower grew most rapidly. Another example, the oddity of which can be justified only by its excellence for illustrating the degrees of comparison of the adjective, good, and the adverb, well, which are akin to each other, and are irregularly compared in English, is here given: *Visám bon domum bonum; visám mor-bon domum mor-bonum; y visám bonism domum bonissimum*. The English translation is: I see well the good house; I see better the better house, and I see best the best house. English has two (the compound and the simple) forms of comparison of those adjectives and adverbs whose comparison is called regular, but many English adverbs and adjectives are compared irregularly. There is but one method of comparing American words having comparison. In American no adjective has the same form as an adverb, because the adjective has the genero, case and number of the noun or pronoun which it describes, and to show it, adds the adjectival letters; while the adverb is indeclinable, does not change its form, except to express degree. Thus all American adverbs expressing manner are the roots of American adjectives expressing qualities of nouns or pronouns, akin to the nature of the qualification of an action by the adverb of manner.

The following are examples:

English	American
obediently	obedient
well	bon
rapidly	rapid
beautifully	ermos
broadly	lat
obedient man	obediente vire
good woman	bona vira
fast runner	rapidi curori
beautiful house	ermosu domu
broad education	lato educatio
more obediently	mor-obedient

English	American
better (adverb)	mor-bon
more rapidly	mor-rapid
more beautifully	mor-ermos
more broadly	mor-lat
more obedient man	mor-obediente vire
better woman	mor-bona vira
faster runner	mor-rapidi curori
more beautiful house	mor-ermosu domu
broader education	mor-lato educatio
most obedient	obedientisim
best (adverb)	bonisim
most rapidly	rapidisim
most beautifully	ermosisim
most broadly	latisim
most obedient man	obedientissime vire
best woman	bonissima vira
fastest runner	rapidissimi curori
most beautiful house	ermosissimu domu
broadest education	latisimo educatio

77. THERE ARE THREE DEGREES OF COMPARISON, THE POSITIVE, THE COMPARATIVE AND THE SUPERLATIVE.

78. THE POSITIVE DEGREE EXPRESSES SIMPLY THE QUALITY NAMED OR MANNER DESCRIBED BY THE RELATIVE WORD, PARTICIPLE, ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB.

79. THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE EXPRESSES THAT QUALITY OR MANNER IN A GREATER OR LESS DEGREE.

80. THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE EXPRESSES THAT QUALITY OR MANNER IN AN EXTREME (HIGHEST OR LOWEST) DEGREE.

81. THE PARTICIPLE, ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB IN THE POSITIVE DEGREE IS UNINFLECTED.

82. THE COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY IS FORMED BY PLACING THE WORD, MOR, BEFORE THE PARTICIPLE, ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB, AND JOINING IT THERETO BY A HYPHEN.

83. THE COMPARATIVE OF INFERIORITY IS FORMED BY PLACING THE WORD, MÍN, BEFORE THE PARTICIPLE, ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB, AND JOINING IT THERETO BY A HYPHEN.

84. THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE OF ADJECTIVAL WORDS IS FORMED BY INTERFIXING IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE GENERO LETTER, THE LETTERS, ISIM, TO DENOTE THE EXTREME OF SUPERIORITY OR THE LETTERS, ÍNÍT, TO DENOTE THE EXTREME OF INFERIORITY.

The suffix and interfix for the superlative of inferiority is not often used. It consists of the letters, init.

85. THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE OF ADVERBS IS FORMED BY SUFFIXING THERETO THE LETTERS, ISIM, TO DENOTE THE EXTREME OF SUPERIORITY, AND, ÍNÍT, TO DENOTE THE EXTREME OF INFERIORITY.

86. NOUNS ARE OF TWO GENERAL CLASSES—COMMON AND PROPER.

This is the same classification as in English.

87. SURNAMES ARE INFLECTED ONLY BY ADDING S TO FORM THE PLURAL.

88. ALL PROPER NOUNS ENDING WITH A CONSONANT ARE INFLECTED ONLY BY ADDING S TO FORM THE PLURAL.

89. PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS DO NOT CHANGE THEIR FORM. HOWEVER, PREPOSITIONS MAY BE JOINED LIKE OTHER WORDS TO A FIRST LETTER OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN, FOR BREVITY.

Thus we have lēm, with me; lēc, with you; and lēs, with it; as we have mś, it is not; and ís, it is.

With this brief English explanation of American we will proceed to examples of the language itself. They consist of a short dialogue, wherein the meaning of each word is shown by an interlinear translation thereof. The dialogue contains the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, and the commencement of the Declaration of Independence. The construction of American sentences is simple. The words may be placed anywhere in the sentence without affecting the meaning. They, therefore, may be correctly placed as in English. The construction of sentences in the dialogue is practically that of English. So much for prose. The dialogue is followed by a complete translation of the ode, "America", and the first verse of the national hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner". The ode is practically a literal translation, but with a free arrangement of the words in the sentences. The national hymn is translated in a more difficult style, and is therefore preceded by some instruction in relation to it. This instruction is given in both languages according to the interlinear method.

PART TWO—TRANSLATIONS

DIALOGUE

Wër is mis?
Where are we?

Ims in America.
We are in America.

Wy dicre "Ims in America" maat "Mis is in America"?
Why do you say "Ims in America" instead of "Mis is in America"?

"Ims" i mor-corto cän "Mis is".
"Ims" is shorter than "Mis is".

Wy nis permitido dicre "Wër ims" maat "Wër is mis"?
Why is it not permitted to say "Wer ims" instead of "Wër is mis"?

Is corecto dicre ycur "Wër is mis" or "Wër ims".
It is correct to say either "Wër is mis" or "Wër ims".

W1 America nomo minson naciön?
Is America the name of our nation?

No. Is nomo continentun minsun. Ims sur American
No. It is the name of our continent. We are on the American
continent.
continent.

Cwo i nomo minson naciön?
What is the name of our nation?

Mins nacio i los Statos Unidos American.
Our nation is the United States of America.

Cwe i capite hon naciön nomade?
What is the head of this nation called?

Capite hon naciön i nomade presidente.
The head of this nation is called the president.

Palabro, capite, ven ab capitu cu i lu directindu or
The word, head, comes from head which is the directing or

governandu part humanun corpun; y, ty is nomis
governing part of the human body; and, for that reason, they call

urbum cër governo i situado, lu capital.
the city where a government is situated, the capital.

Cwu i capital hon naciön?
What is the capital of this nation?

Wasinton.
Washington.

W1 le presidente tële capite ël rexes y emperadores otrs
Is the president such a head as kings and emperors of other

naciön sur lus continents trans oceans?
nations on the continents across the oceans?

No. Še i electide by populis. Š'ons servicios y maxtos is
No. He is elected by the people. His duties and powers are

prescribido in fundamentalo lexo co i nomado constitucio.
prescribed by a fundamental law called a constitution.

Seguindo i preamble Constitucion de los Statos Unidos
The following is the preamble of the Constitution of the United States

American.
of America.

"Mis, POPULIS de los Statos Unidos, ut formar
"We, THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form
mor-perfectom Union, establiser iustriom, insurer domesticom
a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic
Tranquilom, provisir pro comuno defenso, promover generalom
Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general
boniom, y securir beatoms Liberciön miñs y
welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and
posteritiñs minsñs, ordenims y establísims hom CONSTITUCIOM
our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION

pro los Statos Unidos American."
for the United States of America."

Cwu i capital de Brasil?
What is the capital of Brazil?

Rio de Janeiro.
Rio de Janeiro.

Cwu i capital de Argentina?
What is the capital of Argentina?

Buenos Aires.
Buenos Aires.

Cwu i capital de Chili?
What is the capital of Chili?

Santiago.
Santiago.

Cwël i nomadi im de Brasil?
What would they call a person from Brazil?

Brasiliani.
A Brazilian.

Cwël i nomadi im de Chili?
What would they call a person from Chili?

Ćiliani.
A Chilean.

Volwác permit' mim adërir tñf hër celcom no
Will you permit me to tell to you here something you

scoltœrē dē tos tri republicos?
might not have learned about those three republics?

Io. Cwiś?
Yes. What is it?

Los is muēus grandus ters lē grandis y rapid-
They are very large countries with large and rapidly-
crescendis populacionis, y urbus splendidus.
growing populations, and cities splendid.

Cwēl nomadi im de Cuba?
How would they call one from Cuba?

Cubani.
A Cuban.

Y im de Mexico?
And one from Mexico?

Mexiconi.
A Mexican.

Ty cwis is is American Continentun?
Then what are the people of the American Continent?

Lis is Americanis.
They are Americans.

Cwo lenguo 1 dcedo in ho natio?
What language is spoken in this nation?

Lenguo lexon 1 Anglian, sed immigratio ins
The language of the law is English, but the immigration of people

ab ters cērs otros lenguos is dcedos ti tēl
from lands where other languages are spoken has been so

numeroso vāt celcotro lenguo, ēl Dōtśan, Polscan, Swenscan,
numerous that some other language as German, Polish, Swedish,

Norwegian, Italian y Boxemian, ūx 1 dcedo grandíñ
Norwegian, Italian and Bohemian, is spoken also by a large

partiñ de populis hon natio.
portion of the people of this nation.

Cwo 1 lenguo de Brasil?
What is (the) language of Brazil?

Lenguo de Brasil 1 Portugalian.
The language of Brazil is Portuguese.

Brasil 1 grandisimu ter in Sũc America. Is muēu grandu
Brazil is the largest country in South America. It is a very large
ter.
country.

Cwos is lenguos otros repulicons sur hu continent?
What are the languages of the other republics on this continent?

Lenguo de pānos otros republicos sur hu continent, except
The language of all the other republics on this continent, except

Haiti, is Espanian. Lenguo de Haiti 1 Francian.
Haiti, is Spanish. The language of Haiti is French.

No cw 1 Dānemarkán dcedo sur celcus parts hun continentun?
Is not Danish spoken on some parts of this continent?

Io. Dānemarkán 1 dcedo in ters cums Dānemarká posesi, sed
Yes. Danish is spoken in the lands belonging to Denmark,

tus ters habis pocims.
but those lands have few people.

No cw 1 Haiti teritu?
Is not Haiti a little country?

Io. Haiti 1 teritu y habi pocims. In Canada
Yes. Haiti is a little country and has few people. In Canada

Francián lenguo 1 dcedo in Provinéu de Quebec. Anglian
the French language is spoken in the Province of Quebec. English

ūx 1 mué dcedo; y is lenguo otruns provinéiuns de
also is much spoken; and it is the language of the other provinces of

Canada, to Francián ūx 1 mué dcedo.
Canada, although French also is extensively spoken.

Cwōś bon haber lenguom pro pān America?
Would it be well to have a language for all America?

Ōś grando advantaĝo haber American lenguom.
It would be a great advantage to have an American language.

Dē cwo 1 hu libru?
Concerning what is this book?

Hu 1 libru dē American lenguo.
This is a book about an American language.

Cwiś dificulto scolar?
Is it difficult to learn?

No. Contrar tis cis dics éul un de
No. On the contrary those persons who speak any one of the

lenguos American republicons, canis scolar śom in
languages of the American republics, could learn it in

tri ūros. Śis canōs scolar gramarom in un ūro. Is
three hours. The grammar can be learned in one hour. One

canis scolar litrums in cwin minutos, y éuli ci
can learn the alphabet in five minutes, and anyone who

sciu litrums sciu lēl leger; ty lenguo is
knows the alphabet will know how to read; because the language is

absolut fonetico. Pānos palabros is pronunciados ēl śos
absolutely phonetic. All words are pronounced as they

is litruados.
are spelled.

No wís mué crudo lenguo if só scolrø rô facil?
Is it not a very crude language if it will be learned so easily?

No, ís scolado facil, ty ís absolut regularo, v'í no
No, it is learned easily, because it is absolutely regular, there is no

excepcio regloñs; y, ty ís regularo, ís capablo
exception to the rules; and, because it is regular, it is capable

grandisimon developion.
of the highest development.

Cwí no lenguo longo?
Is not the language long?

Advantaço de Anglian lenguo í son cortcio. Sed lenguo
An advantage of the English language is its brevity. But the English

Anglian í mor-longo cã lo American. Só usual recueri
language is longer than the American. It usually requires

moros palabros expresir pensom.
more words to express a thought.

Sed no cwís uglo sonoñ ty ís artificialo?
But is it not ugly in sound on account of being artificial?

No. Lenguo dur ís íet ino no agrø ermosom de
No. The language while it is yet young may not have the beauty of

Espanian or Portugalian, cos ís mué ermosos lenguos.
Spanish or Portuguese, which are very beautiful languages.

Sed ty son elasticcio, só agí maxtom facir som
But on account of its elasticity, it has the power to make itself

mor-ermosom cã éul otro lenguo.
more beautiful than any other language.

Cwo volre significar lë palabra, elasticcio?
What do you mean by the word, elasticity?

Significim cãt palabros in sentencios ø posidos lë tel
I mean that the words in the sentences may be placed in such

variacion posicion cãt v'í mor-grando maxtom modificar
variety of position that there is a greater power for modifying

soms cã lë éul otros lenguos. Adërim viñ cãt maxto
them than with any other language. I tell you that the power

American desenvolver ermosom reposi in ho
of American to cause to grow out of itself its beauty rests in this

libercio construccion.
freedom of construction.

Sed no faci to lenguom difacilom comprender?
But does that not make the language difficult to understand?

Elasticcio no recueri usiom de otro formo
The elasticity does not make it necessary to use any other form of

expresion cã in hën usado in Anglian, Espanian, Portugalian
expression than is now used in English, Spanish, Portuguese

or Francian. Sed ël i sim familiariztri lë
or French. But as one will have familiarized himself with

lenguo invenri eufonicom advantaçom adoptar
the language he will find it a euphonic advantage to adopt a

mor-librom modom construccion y ël lenguo í mor y
more liberal style of construction; and as the language is more and

mor usado in litruturo, ly son naturon, no rís
more used in literature, on account of its nature, it will not be

neceso conformar presenton construccion sentencions.
necessary to conform to the present construction of sentences.

Prinçipalo causo cãt lenguo í facilo scolar í ly
The principal reason that the language is easy to learn is because

presc pãnos palabros in Espanian, Portugalian y Francian
nearly all the words in Spanish, Portuguese and French

is derivados ab Latin; y aprox un-bitos palabros de
are derived from Latin; and about one-half of the words of

lenguo Anglian is ùx ab Latin.
the English language are, also, from the Latin.

Gustøm visir in scribcio celecom familiarom prosom y versom
I would like to see in writing some familiar prose and verse

in ho novo lenguo.
in this new language.

Ver bon. I seguindo translatio de comencio
Very well. The following is a translation of the beginning of the

Declaracion de Independencio:
Declaration of Independence:

"CËN in corso humanons eventons, ís neceso
"WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary

un populiñ desolver politicaloms ligoms cos conectis
for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected

sim ad otríñ, y asumir máñ Governios terun,
them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth,

separadom y igualom stacion coñ Lexos de Naturo y de
the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of

Naturon Deo sim mtitulis, decento apreciacion opinioñs
Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of

virins recurri cãt sí declarø causoms co impuls
mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel

sim separacion.
them to the separation.

"Tenims cāt hos verriōs is lons-evidentos, cāt pānis is
"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are

creadis ir igualis, cāt śis is dūredis by Creatoro śinso
created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with

certoñs malienabloñs Dualgasoñs, cāt mán los is Vito, Libercio
certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty

y perseguio Felixion. Cāt securir homs dualgasoms,
and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights,

Governios is instituidos mán viris, derivandos śons' iustoms
Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just

maxtoms ab consentio governadins. Cāt en formo
powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of

Governion ø destructivo hons finons, is dualgaso
Government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right

populin alterar or máxar śom y instituir novom
of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new

Governiom, fundá śonoms fundacioms sur tos prinćipios y
Government, laying its foundations on such principles and

organizá śonoms maxtoms in to formo, cos śiñs pararø
organizing their powers in such form, as to them shall seem

probablism efectuar śonoms securriom y felixiom."
most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Hos selectios y precedend dialogo is scribidos in
These selections and the preceding dialogue are written in

mismo ordo el Portugahan, Espanian, Anglian or Francian; y
the same order as Portuguese, Spanish, English or French; and in

ordinarioñ comunicacioñ inter diferentus parts de America
ordinary communication between the different parts of America

is mor-bon usar formom co faci scribidom languom
it is better to use that form which will make the written language

facilismom comprender en legedo. Sed mor-grando libercio
most easily understood when read. But greater freedom

arangioñ palabrons ø usado. Elasticcio
in the arrangement of the words might be used. The elasticity

languon is ilustrado in odo, "America", co i exponedo
of the language is illustrated in the ode, "America", which is given

in Anglian læ translacio Americano obposito.
in English with the American translation opposite.

AMERICA

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From ev'ry mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templ'd hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God! To thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.

Ris notado cāt c'á perfecto exactitudo expresion,
It will be noted that there is perfect accuracy of expression,
y læ lo tis posiblo translatic versoms
and at the same time it has been possible to translate the verses

Americanoñ tēl haber mismom numerom sylablons el in
into American so as to have the same number of syllables as in
originalo Anglian, ut śom is cānis éantar mismoñ
the original English, in order that it may be sung to the same
cioloñ. Scriptore i vane galor credar cāt eufonol' ermoso
air. The author is vain enough to believe that the euphonic beauty of
translacion excedi tom originalon; co neces, ermoso
the translation exceeds that of the original; though, of course, the beauty
sentimenton is identico in bilons. Ver, causo
of the sentiment is alike in "the two of them". Indeed, the beauty
de presc toton ermoson de odo in originalo i śon ermoso
of the ode in the original is almost entirely due to its beautiful

AMERICA

Is de tu, patriu,
Libercion, dulce' teru,
De tu éantim;
Èr mortis padris min,
Ter de pryd per'grinin,
Paxin iet valentin,
Mi cum lūdm.

Patrium minum, cum,
Noblins librins terum,
C'om nom amim;
Petrum, rioms, boscum,
Agrums y montitums
Eglisuñs cubridums,
Canums carim.

In aēr go buol
Y son ab éu arbol
Librins éantom;
Despert pānus tongus,
Particip pān's terus,
Silenciom fin petrus,
Prolong sonom.

Minsins padrins Deo!
Libercion Úcero,
Mis éantums Coñ;
Go dur terun brilio
Lē libercion luxo
Sub Śono protectio,
Orims Deoñ.

sentimento. If nōs cāt sugestio portado ad minsos
 sentiment. If it were not for the suggestion carried to our
 mentos palabraŝ, ly minson familiarieion lenguoŝ,
 minds by the words, on account of our familiarity with the language,
 sonos lons aparø no miŝ ermosos. Še
 the sounds of themselves would not appear beautiful to us. In
 credi cāt sonos translacion in American,
 the translation into American, he believes that the
 is ermosos. Ŭv, natural, ho i
 very sounds themselves are beautiful. However, naturally, this is
 ewescio individualon guston, y opinio ŭcoren ø or
 a question of individual taste, and the opinion of the author may be or
 nø opinio publicin. En iudicre eufoniom, memor
 may not be that of the public. When you judge the euphony, remember
 desasociar sentimentom ab sono. Lo finindo exemplo i
 to disassociate the sentiment from the sound. The last example is
 "Lu Star-Spangledu Banderu". Ho, ŭx, i scribedo ut
 "The Star Spangled Banner". This, also, is written in order that
 is cānis éantar šom mismoŝ musicoŝ el originalo, toŝ
 one will be able to sing it to the same music, as the original, to that
 lon ciolon nacionon.
 of the national air.

Pocos palabros dē verso nø inutilos. Numeros
 A few words about the verse may not be amiss. The numbers
 posidos in parantesus is numeros reglons coŝ legor
 placed in parentheses are the numbers of the rules to which the reader
 i referedo. Comencims lē verbo, adērir. Adēr is in
 is referred. We commence with the verb, to tell. Tell is in
 imperativo modo. Radico verbon is, adēr,
 the imperative mood. The root of the verb (15, 16) is, tell,
 igualo de, O! dic. Cānar. Cānr. Sed šo relati
 the equivalent of, O! say. To be able. You are able. But it relates
 banderuŝ co requiri relativum litrum, c; y is ewescio;
 to a banner, which requires the relative letter, c; and it is a question;
 y ewescio necesi interrogativum litrum, w. Palabro tēl i
 and the question needs interrogative letter, w. The word thus becomes,
 cāncwre visir? Visir. Finio, ir, is elido, y agāms vis'.
 can you see? To see. The ending, ir, is elided, and we have vis'.
 Sed no ewesims if cancwre visir banderum éulēn, sed
 But we do not ask if you would be able to see the banner any time, but
 if cāncwre visir šum hēn. Cāncwac visir šum hēn? Y
 if you would be able to see it now. Are you able to see it now? And
 agams, cāncwac mait cāncwre
 we have, are you able at a definite time, instead of are you able,

Ergo. Genitivo is ergon. Ergon
 used indefinitely. Dawn. The genitive (44, 48) is dawn's. The dawn's
 i mismo el de lo ergo. Luxo. By, lē or dē lo
 is the same as of the dawn. Light. By, with or on account of the
 luxo lu bander i visido; y agāms indirectom obiectom,
 light the banner will be seen; and we have the indirect object,
 dativom, luxoŝ. Adiectivo, erloŝ, necesi
 the dative (45, 49), by means of the light. The adjective, early, must
 haber mismom generom y casom el luxoŝ.
 have the same gender and case as by means of the light (28).
 Ty is erloŝ. Pronomo, cum, i composito de lu
 Therefore it is erloŝ. The pronoun, what, is composed (51, 59) of the
 relativu litru, C, lu litru pro lo u genero, u, y,
 relative letter, C (56), the letter representing the u genero, u (34), and,
 ty is directo obiecto de visir, lu litru cu representi
 because it is the direct object of to see, the letter representing
 lom acusativom, m; y tel, formims, relativom pronomom in
 the accusative (46, 50) m; and thus, we form, the relative pronoun in
 lo u genero y acustivo caso, co i, cum. Is relativo
 the u genero and accusative case, which is, cum. It is the relative
 pronomo, y statá pro lo nomo, bander. Palabro, "so", ni
 pronoun, and stands for the noun, banner. The word, so, is not a
 ver exacto Anglian palabro. Lo agi significacionom de tēl, ŭx
 very exact English word. It has the meaning of thus, also
 unom simil tēl, significá vericim. Sed ab lo
 one akin to thus, signifying the truth. But from the latter word
 progresi, y cepi significacionom simil vero, co veni
 it goes farther, and takes a meaning akin to true, which comes
 ab palabro, ver. C'ás in American, tri palabros, tēl,
 from the word, truly. There are in American, three words, thus,
 vero y rô
 true and a word representing so in the sense used in the national song,
 Pryd is adverbo modon y
 that is an implication of very. Proudly is an adverb of manner and
 ty radico adiectivon. Mins i prydo nacio. Is
 therefore the root of an adjective. Ours is a proud nation. It is
 ter de peregrinin prydo; or ter de pryd' peregrinin; or
 the land of the pilgrim's pride; or the land of the pride of the pilgrim; or
 ter prydon de peregrini. Los tri formos is correctos, sed
 the land of the pride of the pilgrim. The three forms are correct, but
 unto i bonisimo, y bito mor-bon tēn trito co is
 the first is the best, and the second better than the third which is
 ulto. Salutrims banderum. Salutrāms šum máro.
 last. We will hail the banner. We will hail it tomorrow.

Salutvims sum in mins inito. Salutváms sum crepusculon
 We hailed it in our childhood. We hailed it at the twilight's
 ultoñ brihoñ, or ultoñ brihoñ crepusculon, or de lo crepusculo.
 last gleaming, or at the last gleam of the twilight, or of the twilight.

Com ti dicedo dē, ergon, i vero dē crepusculon;
 What has been said concerning, of dawn, is so about, of twilight;
 y com ti dicedo dē luxoñ i vero dē
 and what has been said in regard to "luxoñ" is true in relation to
 brihoñ. Not cāt omisio de "de" posi nomom in
 "brihoñ". Note that the omission of "de" places the noun in
 genitivo, y de "dē" in dativo. Finio, oñ, is elido ab
 the genitive, and of "dē" in the dative. The ending, oñ, is elided from
 ultoñ. Briho i verbalo nomo ab brillir. Lus
 ultoñ. Gleaming is a verbal noun from to gleam or to be bright. The
 litrus, i y o, is adido verbon radicoñ facir verbolom
 letters, i and o (1,33), are added to the verb root to make the verbal
 nomom ty i representi iom y o representi generom
 noun because i represents existence and o represents the gender
 nomon significandon acciom. Not distingueriom inter
 of a noun signifying action. Note the distinction between
 briho y radiandu. Radiandu i presento participio. Is verbalo
 briho and radiandu. Radiandu is the present participle. It is a verbal
 adiectivo, y nis usado in senso nomon. Describás lom
 adjective, and is not used in the sense of a noun. It describes the
 acciom baruns y staruns per lo combatio. Èl son
 action of the bars and of the stars through the combat. As its
 subiectos is pluralos, is scribido pluraloñ numeroñ, radiandus.
 subject is plural, it is written in the plural number, radiandus.
 Is derivado ab verbo, radiar. Describás baruns
 It is derived from the verb, to shine or radiate. It describes the bars
 y staruns radiandums dur undulvás unduloñ
 and stars shining while they were waving with the waving
 banderun. Lus bars y stars de ermosu American banderu
 of the banner. The bars and stars of the beautiful American banner
 vás visidus radiandus èl sus galant undulvás lē
 were seen shining as they were gallantly waving with
 undulacios banderun in combatio. Undu; undul;
 the undulations of the banner in the combat. A wave; undulatingly;
 undular; undulm. Undulm banderum American. Undulám.
 to wave; I wave. I wave the banner of America. I am waving.
 Verbolo nomo, undulo, y presento participio, undulandu or
 The verbal noun, waving, and the present participle, waving or
 undululandus, is exemplos cepido ab undular, de formos
 waving (plural), are examples taken from to wave, of forms of

derivacion ab verbo nomons y participions. American
 the derivation from the verb of nouns and of participles. The American
 banderu undulvi in los Statos Unidos American, y undulvá dur
 banner waved in the United States of America, and was waving on
 noxo hon geron, in lo gero de 1812, y unduli hën, gracias
 the night of this battle, in the War of 1812, and it waves now, thanks
 ø Deoñ; y undulá ag ho momento supër capitolu in
 be to God; and is waving at this moment above the capitol in
 Wasín-ton; y long go sú undul supër ter librins y
 Washington; and long may it wave o'er the land of the free and
 hym valentins. "Lē" y "sur" is bi preposicios.
 the home of the brave. "With" and "sur" are two prepositions.
 Palabros, bar, star, rampart, ter, hym, flag, bander y aër is
 The words, bar, star, rampart, land, home, flag, banner and air, are
 in u genero, y s'os scribidos in nominativo gan
 in the u genero, and they may be written in the nominative without
 litru generon. Ruž' glër' explodanduns bombuns
 the letter of the gender. The red glare of the exploding bombs
 facvá posiblo leñs valenteñs Americaneñs captadeñs sur
 made it possible for the brave captured Americans on
 navu enemim visir star-spangledum banderum
 the warship of the enemy to see the star-spangled banner
 undulandum supër ramparts cus tvis edificadus defender
 waving o'er the ramparts which had been built to defend
 costum sensun carun terun. Glërio probvá per lo nox'
 the coast of their dear land. The glare proved through the night
 cāt mins' flag vá iet tēr. Cwestio c' i contenido in los
 that our flag was yet there. The question which is contained in the
 ultos bi linos verson ø scribido in éulo de cwar
 last two lines of the verse may be written in any of the four
 seguindos modos:
 following ways:

O dic! Undulwá iet star-spangled' bander supër lu teru
 O say! Waves yet the star spangled banner o'er the land
 librins y hymu valentins?
 of the free and the home of the brave?

Adër! Undulwá star-spangledu bander
 Tell! Waves the star-spangled banner

Supër hym valentins y librins caru ter?
 O'er the home of the brave and the free's dear land?

Undulwá iet star-spangledu bander mins
 Waves yet the star-spangled banner of ours

Supër teru librins y lu hym valentins?
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Undulewá iet star-spangledu banderu
Waves yet the star-spangled banner

Supër hym valentins y librins car' teru?
O'er the home of the brave and the free's dear land?

Ult i modo c' i posido translacioñ. Ho
The last shown is the form which is placed in the translation. This

verso de naciono himno ni arangedo lë interliniolo
verse of the national hymn is not arranged with an interlinear

palabrolo tranlacio sed i silaboado pro musico.
literal translation, but is syllabified for the music.

A-dër cán-cwáe vis' erg-on erl- oñ lux-oñ.
O, say can you see by the dawn's ear-ly light,

Cum rô pryd sa-lut-váms cre-pus-cul-on ult' bril -ioñ;
What so proud-ly we hailed at the twi-light's last gleam-ing;

Lë bars y stars bril's per com - bat rad-i-and- us,
Whose broad bars and bright stars through the per-i-lous fight,

Sur ram-parts cums waxt-váms vás ga-lant und-ul-and - us;
O'er the ram - parts we watched were so gal- lant-ly stream-ing;

Y bom-buns ruž' glër', ex- plod- and- uns in aër,
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs burst-ing in air,

Prob-vá per lu nox cät mins flag vá iet tër?
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there?

Un-dul-cwá iet star span-gled-u band-er- u
O, say does the star span-gled ban- ner yet wave

Sup -ër hym val-ient-ins y li- brins car' ter- u?
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

PART THREE—VOCABULARY

The vocabulary is divided into two parts. The first part consists only of verbs. The author believes it will be more convenient for the reader to have the verbs in a separate list. They are given in the infinitive mood; as, haber, to have; visir, to see; dicer, to speak. The second part contains no verbs, except in those cases where one American word has the meaning of an English phrase in which there is a verb; as, ís, it is. In giving the American translation of an adjective the genero letter is omitted; thus, beautiful is written, ermos, and blue is written, bl. Ermos is actually the adverb, beautifully. The proper genero letter must be added to make it an adjective; as, ermosu domu, beautiful house; ermosa vira, beautiful woman; ermoso éanto, beautiful song; ermoso cabale, beautiful horse; ermosi avi, beautiful bird; bli avi, blue bird; blu bander, blue banner. Ermos is given as an example of that numerous class of adverbs which become adjectives by the addition of the genero letters, and bl is given as example of those adjectival roots which cannot be pronounced without addition of the genero letters. Where more than one American word appears as the meaning of an English word, there is a slight distinction in the meaning. Where it is not explained in the vocabulary, the distinction is due to inflection explained in the grammar, or is apparent from the words themselves.

I. VERBS

A

To abandon	abandonir	To address (as a letter)	directir
abbreviate	abreviar	adjudge	adiudicar
abolish	anulir, máxar	adjudicate	adiudicar
abound	abundir	adjust	adiustir
abrogate	abrogar	administer, direct	administrar
absent	absenter	admire, to wonder at	admirar
absorb	absorber	admit	admitir
abstain	abtenir	admonish	admonisir
abuse	abusir	adopt	adoptar
accelerate, increase haste	acelerar	adore	adorar
accentuate	acentuar	adorn	adornir
accept	aceptar	advance	avanzir
accommodate	acomodar	affect	afectar
accompany	acompanir	affirm	afirmar
accomplish	cumplir	afflict	congoxar
accumulate	cumular	affront	afrontir
accustom	acustomir	agitate, ruffle, fret, irritate, shake, discuss, flatter	agitar
accuse	acusar	agonize	agonizar
achieve	acabar	aggrandize	agrandir
acclimate	aclimatar	aggravate	agravar
acquire advantages	aventaxar		
adapt	adaptar		
add	adir		

To aggregate	agregar	To argue	arguir
aid	auxiliar	arm	armar
air	aërir	arrange	aranger
alarm	alarmer	arrest	arestir
alien	alienar	arrive	arivar (to come to or upon), advenir
allure	brindar		
alter, change	alterar, mutar		
alternate	alternar	articulate (to pro- nounce dis- tinctly)	articular
amass	amasar	ascend	ascender
amputate	amputar	ask	cwesir
analyze	analizar	aspire	aspirar
animate	animar	assault	atacar
annihilate	anihilar	assemble	asemblir
announce	anunciar	assign	asignar
annul	anulir	assimilate	asimilar
anotate	anotar	assist	asistar
answer	responder	associate	asociar
anticipate	anticipar	assure	aðurir
appear	aparir	attain	atenir
applaud	aplûdir	attack	atacar
apply	aplicar	attest	atestar
appoint	apontir	attract	tractar
appreciate	apreçiar	authorize	ûcorizar
apprehend	aprehender	aviate	aviar
approximate	aproximar	avoid	evitar
approach (in the sense of to come in the neighbor- hood of)	açercar	awake	despertar
approach (in the sense of to come in the direction of)	aproximar		

B

To bail	fiar	To be clear, evi- dent or cer- tain	constar
bake	hornear (to cook is cocer)	become	ficar
balance	balancear	become sick	infirmar
baptize	baptizar	become visible	
barter	cambiar	to loom up, or come into view	asomar
bathe	banar	be distant or remote	distar
be	ir (indefinite and perma- nent), âr (definite and transitory)	be ignorant of	ignorar
be able (to have the power to)	cânar	be in accord with	acordar
be active	activar	be likened to	similadir
be afraid	temer	be present	asistir
bear (to bring forth)	bërir	be quick	celerar
		be valuable	besar
		be willing	volir

To be worth	valer	To break into pieces	fracir
bring before a court	sumonir	breakfast	desaunar
beg	petir	breathe	axtemir
beget	genir	brighten	brilear
behold, to		bring	ferer
look, to		bring about a cheerful brightness, to cheer up	glanamir
give a look, to observe	mirar	broil	broilir
believe	credar	brush	brußer
bewail	wailir	build	fabricar
blame	culpar	bury	sepilir
blaspheme	blasfemar	button	butonir
boil	hervir	buy	comprar
boil again	rehervir		
brave	braver		
break	romper		

C

To calculate	calcular	To chain	encadenar
calm	calmar	challenge, defy, dare	desafiar
calumniate	calumniar	change	çanger, mutar
call	vocar	change cars (coaches)	cis coçums
call, in the sense of naming a thing, that is to give it a name	nomar, llamar	change cars (trains)	cis trenums
call one by his name	apelitar	change money	cambiar
call, to attract attention	hëloer	charge	çarger
cancel or an- nul a writ- ing	cancelar	charm	çarmar
capitalize	capitalizar	chase	çazar
capitulate	capitular	chastise	çastigar
captivate	captivar	cheer up (to comfort)	soilvir, solâsar
caress	carëser	cheer (to make cheerfully bright)	glanamir
caricature	caracterizar	cheerfully bright)	masticar
carry	portar	chew	escoger
catch	captar	choose	
cause	originar, causar	cipher (to figure)	cifrar
caution	cûcionir	circulate (to travel around)	circular
cease, quit, or desist	cesar	travel	citar
celebrate	celebrar	around)	civilizar
cement	cementir	cite	pegar
censure	censurer	civilize	
centralize	centralizar	clap	clarificar
certify	certificar	clarify (refined purified)	clasificar
		classify	
		clean, cleanse, scour	limpir

To clear from ob- scurity	clarir	To confirm	confirmar
close	cerar, clûsar	confiscate	confiscar
clothe	vestir	conform	conformar
cloud	nublar	confound	confundir
coagulate or curd	coagular	confront	confrontar
coin money	amonedar	congeal or freeze into ice	congelir
coincide	coincidir	conglomerate	conglomerar
collect	colectir	congratulate	congratular
comb	pener	congregate	congregar
combine	combinar	conjecture	conecturer
comfort	solâsir	conjugate	conjugar
command	comandar, mandar	connect	conecir
comment	comentar	conquer	vicir
commemorate	conmemorar	conserve, to preserve	conservar
commission	comisionir,	consider	considerar
commit	conetar, comisir	consign (to ship goods or merchan- dise)	consignar
communicate	comunicar	consist	consister
commute	conmutar	console	consoler
compare	comparar	consolidate	consolidar
compensate	compensar	conspire	conspirar
compile	compilar	consume	consumir
complement	complementer	construct	construir
complete	completir	consult	consultar
complicate	complicar	contain	contenir
compliment	complimentir	contemplate, to meditate upon	contemprar
compose	composir	content	contentir
comprehend	comprender	continue	continuar
conceal	celar	contract	contractir
concede	conceder	contradict	contradicir
conceive	concepir	contrast	contrastir
concentrate	concentrar	contribute	contributir
concern	concerner	control	controler
conciliate	conciliar	convene	convenir
conclude	concludir	converse	parlar, con- versar
concrete or unite to- gether (in the sense of to solidify)	concretar	convict	convictir
concur	concurir	convince	convencar
condemn	condemnar	convoke	convocar
condense	condensar	cook	cocer
condition	condicionar	cool	frescar, fr sar
confer	conferir	co-ordinate	conordinar
confer a dec- oration	condecorar	co-operate	cooperar
confide	confidar	copy	copiar
confine	confinir	coquet	cocetir
confine with- in walls	emparadar	correct	corectir

To corroborate	conroborar	To criticise	criticar
cost	costar	crystalize	cristalizar
cough	toser	cultivate	cultivar
counsel	conselir	cure	curar
cover	cubrir	cut	êisir
create	crear	cut short (shorten)	cortar
credit	creditir		
creep	crepir		
		D	
To dance	danser	To deport	deportar
date	datar	depose	deposer
dawn	erger	depose on oath	rurar
dazzle the sight	deslumbrar	deprave	depositar
debate	debatir	depreciate	depraver
debilitate	debilitar	deprive	despreçiar
decay	decaer	depute	pribar
deceive	enganiar	derange	deputer
decide	decisir	derive	deranger
decimate	decimar	descend	derivar
declare	declarar	describe	descender
decline	decliner	desert	describir
decompose	decomposer	designate	desertar
decorate	decorar	desire	designar
dedicate	dedicar	desist	desear
deface	defacer	desolate or make bare	desister
defalcate	defalcar	despair	desolar
defeat	derotar	despoil	desesperar
defer	deferir	destroy	despoxar
deflect	deflexir	detach	destruir
deform	deformar	deteriorate	detaçer
defraud	defrûdar	determine	deteriorar
degenerate	degenerar	detest	determinar
degrade	degradar	devastate	detester
deliberate	deliberar	deviate	devastar
delight	deleitar, frøder	devolve	alexar
deliver	entregar	devour, swal- low up, con- sume	devolver
delude	enganiar	divulge	devorar
demand	demandar	dictate	divulgar
demolish	derocar	die	dictar
demoralize	desmoralizar	dilate	mortir
denominate	denominar	diminish	dilatar
denote	denotar	dine	diminir, minir
denounce	denunçiar		diner, (icer, to eat; comer, to eat a meal)
deny	deniar	direct, aim, guide	dirigir
depart	departir		
depart (to go away)	abalir		
depict	depictir		
deplore	deplorar		
depopulate	despoblar		

To disagree	desagradar	To dispossess	expropiar
disapprove	desaprobar	dissemble	disfrazar
disburse	disburser	dissimulate	disimular
discern	discerner	dissuade	disuader
discern at a distance	columbrar	distill	distilar
discharge or unload	descargar	distinguish	distinguir
discipline	disciplinar	distrust	desconfiar
discontinue	discontinuar	divert	divertir
discount	descantar	divide	divisir
discourage	desanimar	divide into equal parts	compartir
discover	descubrir	do, to act	acir
discuss	parlar	domesticate	domesticar
disdain	desdane	domicile one's self	domiciliar
disentangle	desenrader	dominate	dominar
disfigure	disfigurar	donate	donar
disgrace	desgraciar	doubt	dubitar
disguise	disfrazar	double, bend or fold	doblar
dishearten	desanimar	draw	tracir
dishonor	desonorar	draw, in the sense of to sketch	
disinfect	desinfectar	draw, in the sense of to sketch	dibucar
disinherit	desheredar	drain of waters	agotar
dismiss	dismisar	dress	vestir
disorganize	desorganizar	drink	beber
dispatch	despachar	drop (drop by drop)	gotar
dispense	despenser	dry	secar
displease	desagradar	dry, in the sense of wipe	enxuar
dispute	disputir, disputar	duplicate, or repeat	duplicar

E

To earn	tuilir	To emancipate	emancipar
eat	icir	embark	embarcar
eat a meal	comer	embarrass	embarrasar
economize	economizar	embrace	abrazar
edify	edificar	emerge	emerger
educate	educar	emanate	emanar
efface	máxir	emigrate	emigrar
effectuate	efectuar	employ	emplear
elaborate	elaborar	empty	vaciar
elevate, raise, lift up	elevantar	enamor	enamorar
eliminate	eliminar	encamp	encampar
elude	eluder	enchant	encantar
		encircle	incircular

To encircle (to crowd about or surround)	circular	To establish	establaer (to found, fundar)
enclose	cercar	estimate	estimar
encourage	mernaxar	eulogize, extol, praise	elogiar
end	finir	evacuate	evacuar
endorse a bill of exchange	endorsar	evade	evader
enervate	enervar	evaporate	evaporar
engage	empeniar	evangelize	evangelizar
engorge	engorger	even	alianar
enjoy (the possession of)	disfrutar	evidence	evidenciar
enjoy (to like)	gustar	exaggerate	exagerar
enjoy (to be comfortable)	solásar	exalt	exaltar
enlarge	alargar	examine	examinar
enlighten	alumbrar	excavate	vaciar
enroll	enrolar	exceed	exceder
ensnare	enredar	except	exceptar
enter (to go in)	inalir (the contrary of ex-alir)	exchange	excánger
		exclaim	exclamar
enter (to get on the inside)	inir (the contrary of exir)	excite	excítar
enter (to make an entry)	ingresar (the contrary of exgresar)	execute	executar
		exempt	exempter
entertain	entertener, divertir	exercise	exerciser
enumerate	enumerar	exhale	exhalar
environ	cercar	exhibit	exhibir
envy	envidiar	exhort	exortar
epitomize	compender	exhume	exhumar
equal, to make equal to	empatar	exile	exiler
equalize, make equal, make level	igualar, lianar, alianar	exist	ir, ár
		expiate	expiar
equip	ecuipar	expect	expectar
eradicate, root out	eradicar	expectorate (spit)	expectorar
erect (to raise, to build, to establish)	erectar, edificar, erigir	expedite (hurry)	expedir
		expel	expulsar
err	ërar	expire	expirar
escape	escapar	explain	explicar <small>(also explanar, to make plain, smooth out)</small>
escort	escorter	explore	explorar
		expunge, purify, purge	expurgar
		export	exportar
		expose	exposir
		express	expresir
		expurgate	expurgar
		exterminate	exterminar
		extinguish	extinguir
		extirpate	extirpar
		extort	arancar
		extract	extractir

F

To facilitate	facilitar	To fit	conformar
fall	caer	fix	fixar
falsify	falsificar	flatter	adular
fashion, in the sense of shape	formar	flee	fugar
fashion, to make according to the fashion		flock (gather together)	gregar
fast	modar	flower	florificar
fasten	aiunar	float	flotar
fatigue	fixar	flow or run	rier
fear	fatigar	fly	volar
feed, nourish, nurse, sustain	timer	foliate, to leaf	foliar
feel	alimentar	foment	fomentar
felicitate, to congratulate	sensir	fondle	acaricar
ferment	felixitar	force asunder	ruptar
fertilize	fermentar	force	forcer
fetch	fertilizar	forfeit	forfiter
figure, fancy, imagine	hegar	forge	forger
	figurar, im- aginar	forget	oblivar
fill again	releñar, replenir	forgive	máxar, pardonar
fill, to stuff	lenar, plenir	fortify	fortificar
fill with air	airear	form, shape	formar
filter	filtrar	formalize	formalizar
find (to search for)	buscar (to explore, explorar)	formulate	formular
		found, to establish	fundar
find (to discover)	descobrir	fraternize	fraternizar
finish	finir	freight, to ship	fletar
		free	liberar
		freeze into ice, congeal	congélir, frisar
		frequent	frecwentir
		frequent a place	cursar
		frighten	asombrar
		frustrate	frustrar
		fry	freir

G

To gain	ganar	To glorify	glorificar
gallop	galopar	go	alir
gash	gaśir	go away	departer
generalize	generalizar	go out	exalir
generate	generar	go out (sally forth)	salir
gesticulate	gesticular	govern	governar
give (donate)	donar	grasp	graspir
give (endow with)	dürer	gratify	gratificar
glare, flare	glèrer	greet, salute	salutar
	r	grieve	dolorir

To group, cluster, crowd	agrupar	To guard	custodiar, guardar
grow	crescer	guide	custodir
guarantee	garantir, garantizar		

H

To habituate, accustom	habituat	To heal, to cure	sanar, curar, sanar
happen	acéider	hear	údir
harden	duar, endurar	(to give an audience to, to hear proofs or arguments)	
harmonize	harmonizar	hear	oir (to listen is heir)
hasten forward	adelantar	heat	calider
have	agar	heed (care, mind, look after)	cuidar
have affection for	carir	heed (to pay attention)	escuár
have a friendship for	amicar	hesitate	hesitar
have created	creatir	hide	ocultar
have done (to have acted)	actir	hinder	estorbar
have made	factir	hold	tener
have (as a part of)	haber	honor	onorar
have (to own)	posesir	hop	hopir
have (to hold)	tener	hope	esperar
have with one, have temporary possession of (to have)	agar	humanize	humanizar
		humiliate, humble	humiliar

I

To identify	identificar	To improve, better, meliorate	bonir
illuminate	ilumir	impute	imputar
illustrate	iluminar	inaugurate	maugurar
imagine	ilustrar	incite	mciter
imitate	imaginar	incline	inclinar
immigrate	imitar	include	includar
immortalize	mmigrar	incommode	mcomodar
immolate	imortalizar	increase (grow larger)	increscer, crescer
impair	imolar	increase or enlarge something else (used objectively)	
impel	empeorar		
implore	impulsar		
importune	implorer		
import	importuner		
impose	importar		
imprison	imposer		
	imprisonir		morar (contrary of minir)

To increase (to add to)	adir	To insist	insistir
indemnify	indemnizar	inspire	inspirar
indicate	indicar	install	instalar
inebriate	intoxicar	instigate	instigar
infect	infec ^{er} , con- tagir	institute	instituir
infest	infester	instruct	instru ^{ir}
inform	informar	insult	insultar
inform (mean- ing, to give notice)	avisar	insure	insur ^{er}
inhabit	habitar	intend	intendir
inhibit (to prohibit)	inhibir (prohib- ir)	intercede	interceder
inherit	inheredar	intercept	interceptir
initiate	iniciar	interest	interestir
inject	inyectir	interfix	interfixer
injure	injurir	interpose	interposir
injure (to wrong, to offend)	injuriar	interpret	interpretar
inoculate	inocultar	interrogate	interrogar
inquire	inquirir	interrupt	interuptir
inscribe	inscribir	intoxicate	intoxicar
insert	insertar	introduce	introducir
insinuate	insinuar	invent	inventir
		investigate	investigar
		invite	invitar
		invoke	invocar
		invoice	facturar
		irrigate	irrigar
		irritate	irritar, indignar
		iron (clothes)	planchar
		itemize	itemizer

J

To jest	bromear	To join together	conuncir
bud, put forth	deir	joy	fröder
join	un ^{cir} , unir	judge	judicar, juzgar
		justify	justificar

K

To keep silence, omit to speak of a thing	ta ^{cer} cidir	To knead	amasar
kill		know, have knowledge	scier, saber
kindle, set on fire	incendiar	know, to be acquainted with, to ex- perience, to understand	conocer
kiss	oscular		

L

To lament, mourn, grieve, com- plain	lamentar	To last, endure	durar
		laugh	laxar
		lay	posir, poner
		lay up	storir

To lead	ducir	To like	gustar
leap, jump, skip	brincar	limit	limitar
learn	scolar	limp (to hob- ble, to halt)	coxear
lease or let	termar	liquidate a debt	saldar
leave	departir	listen (try to hear)	heir
leave with, re- linquish, let, allow	dexar	listen (give at- tention)	escu ^{ar} vivir
legislate	lexislar	live	
legalize	lexalizar	load, burden, freight	cargar
level, flatten, make even	alianar	loathe	fastidar
liberate	liberar	locate	locar
lie (down)	recumber	look	spectar
lie (rest upon)	reposar	loosen	desapretar
lie (to tell a falsehood)	mendacir	lose	perder
lift up (to raise)	elear	love	amar, carir
light (illumi- nate)	luxir	lower	baxar (con- trary of ele- var)
lighten (make less heavy)	aliviar		

M

To magnify	magnificar, morar	To manifest	manifestar
make	facir	manufacture	manufacturer
make agree- able	amenir	march	marcar
make angry	amostazar	mark	marcar
make any sound with the voice	voxir	match things	casar
make cheer- ful	solvir (this is comfortably cheerful)	measure	metrir
		meditate	meditar; reflect, reflexir
		meliorate	bonir
		menace	amenazar
		mend	mendar
		merit	meriter
		meet, encoun- ter	encontrar
make health- ful	sanitar	minimize	minimir, minir
		mislead	extraviar
make merry (to enliven)	alegrar (to make cheer- fully bright is glanamir)	mix	mixer
		model	modelar
		moderate	moderar
		modify	modificar
		molest	molestar
make plenti- ful	galorir	mop	moxir
make statistics	actuar	moralize	moralizar
make strong	maxtar	mortgage	hipotecar
maltreat	maltrater	mortify	mortificar

To mould, knead,
amass amasar
mount, ascend,
climb subir
mourn murnir

(not to mourn for the dead only, but to hold in loving remembrance either the living or the dead, also to revere or respect in connection with such loving remembrance; not to bewail or grieve).

To move mover
move out desocupar
multiply multiplicar
murmur murmurar
mystify mystificar

N

To nail (to fasten with nails or spikes, to stick) clavar
name nomar
narrate narar
naturalize naturalizar
navigate navegar
necessitate necesitar
need (to want, to lack) necesitar

To need (require) necesir
negative negativer
neutralize neutralizar
nominate nominar
note notar
nourish nutrir
number, enumerate numerar, enumerar

O

To obey obedir
object obiecar
oblige obligar
obliterate máxar
observe observar
obstruct impedir
obtain obtener
obtrude imponer
occasion ocasionar (cú-sar)
occupy ocupar
occur ocurir
offend ofender
offer ofer
offer (a sacrifice) oblar
officiate oficiar
offset balanzar
oil olear
omit omirir
ooze manar (filter, filtrar)
open abrir

To operate operar, obrar
opine opinar
oppose obposir, obponer
oppress obprimir
ordain ordenar
order (command) mandar
order (place in order) aregular
originate originar (produce, producir)
ornament ornar (adorn, adornar; decorate, decorar)
oscillate oscilar
outbalance preponderar
overload sobrecargar
overlook inspeccionar
own posesir

P

To pack pacar
pacify pacificar
paint pintar
pant, flutter, palpitate palpitar
parade, also to stand paradar
paralyze parilizar
pardon pardonar
parley parlar
part (to divide) partir
participate participar
particularize particularizar
pass pasar
pasteurize pasteurizar
patronize patronizar
pay pagar
penetrate penetrar
perceive percepir
perfect perfectir
perfume perfumar
permiate permiar
perpetuate perpetuar
persecute persecuter
persevere perseverar
persist persistir
personify, impersonate personificar
persuade persuader
perturb contubar
petrify petrificar
photograph fotografir
perce pierce
pity miserer
place posir (poner is to put)
plain planer
plant planter
play jugar
play music tocar
please plaisir
plot conspirar
popularize popularizar
possess posesir
pour doirtir; in sense of strew, de-ramar
practise practicar

To praise lûdar
pray orar
preach predicar
precede preceder
precipitate precipitar
predestine predestinar
predominate predominar
prefer preferer
premeditate premeditar
prepare preparar
presage presager
prescribe prescribir
present presentar
preserve preserver
preside presider
presume presumir
print imprimir
proclaim proclamar
procure (to obtain) procurar
profess profesir
prohibit prohibir
progress progresar
project preiectir
prolong prolongar
promise promiser
promote promover
pronounce pronouciar
prove probar
proportion proporcionar
prosecute prosecutir
prosper prosperir
protect proteger
protest protestar
provide provisir
publish publicar
pull (steadily) tirar
pull hard (with difficulty) tugar
pulverize pulverizar
purify purificar
push empuxar
put out (eject) eiectir
put out (set forth) exponer
put (place) poner
putrify putrificar

Q

To qualify	cwalificar	To quiet	trancilir, calm- ar, acuietar
quench	apagar	quote	rezar
question	cwesir, cwísir		

R

To rain	luver	To re-incorporate	reincorporar
raise	arxir, elevar	or re-embody	reincorporar
raise difficul- ties	dificultar	reject	relectir
raise, heave, hold up	levantar	rejoice	regocixar, ale- grar
raise shouts (to exclaim)	exclamar, clamar	relate	relatar
raise upright (to make straight, to take the di- rect road)	enderezar	remain	maner
rarify	rareficar	remedy	remedir
ratify	ratificar	remember	memorar
reach	extender	remit, pardon, forgive	remisir
reach, arrive at, attain a purpose	rigir	remit by bill of exchange	girar
read	leger	remove	mover
realize	realizar	remunerate	remunerar
recapitulate	recapitulatar	render pleas- ant	amenizar
receive	cepir	renounce	renunúiar
receive again	recepír	rent from, take, lease from	lesar
recite	recitar	rent out, hire, lease to	termar
reclaim	reclamar	repeat	repetir
recognize	otnigir (ack- knowledge, admírcir)	replace	replacer
		reply	replicar
		report	reporter
		repose	reposer
		reprehend	reprender
recompense	recompenser	represent	representer
reconstruct	reconstruir	reprimand	reprimander
recreate	recrear	request	petir
rectify	rectificar	require	recwirir
redispose	redisposer	reserve	reserver
redress	redreser	reside	resider
reduce to an extreme	extremar	resign	resignar
refer	referer	resist	resistar
refine	refiner	respect	respeter
reform	reformer	respire	respirar
refrigerate	enfriar	retard	retarder
refuse	refuser	retract	retracter
refute	refuter	rest from la- bor or fa- tigue	
regain health	cobrar	restore	descansar
regulate	regular		restituir

To restrain	estreóar	To return (to turn back)	volver, retrorsir
resume	resumer	revere	reverer
resuscitate	resuscitar	revise	reviser
retail	vendilir	reward	compensar
retire	retirar	ridicule	burlar
retrace	retracer	rise	lever
retrocede	retroceder	rise (to surge)	surgir
retrograde	retrogresar	roast	roter
return (any- thing)	redonar	roll	rolar
return (to come back)	revenir	rout	rútar
		ruin	ruiner
		run	curer

S

To sacrifice	sacrificar	To shut	clúsar (close up or fasten, cerar)
saddle	ensilar		sign
salt	salar		signar
sanctify	sanctificar		significar
satirize	satirizar	signify	hušar
satisfy	satisfacir	silence	simplificar
save	salvar	simplify	pecar
say	dicir	sin	óantar
scandalize	scandalizar	sing	submerger
scoff or ridi- cule	ridir	sink	sedir
screw	turnilir	sit	situate or place
seal	sigilir	situate or place	situar
season	condimentar	sleep	dormir
secure	securir, segurar	smell	odar
see	visir	smile	rizir
select	elegir	smile (sardon- ically)	rerir
sell	vender	smile (friendly and cheer- ful manner)	solšenir
send	enviar	smoke	fumar
send on a mission	misir	smoke a cigar	humear
separate	separar	smooth, make plain	enrasar, planar
set or disap- pear	texer	snare or en- snare	enredar
sew	coser	sneeze	estornudar
shelter	tecter	snow	nevar
shoot, dis- charge, set off	disparar	soak	remoxar
shorten	cortar	soap	sopar
shout	clamar	soften	endulzar
show for the purpose of examination, as in a store	ensener	solace (to com- fort)	solásir
show the way, put on the right road	encaminar	solicit	solicitar
		spare	sparar

To speak (either in writing or orally)	dicer	To stretch (by pulling)	estregar
orally speak, orally	ablar (converse, parlar)	stretch (by dilating)	dilatar
strew		deramar	
strike, knock, beat		golpear	
strip of (not strip off)	adërir (is, also, to tell)	desolar	
study		studir	
stupidify		stupificar	
subject	clamar	subjectir	
subscribe	specificar	subscribir	
subsist	specular	subsister	
subtract	litruar	subtracir	
succeed	cuspir, expectorar	suceder	
succor, aid, help	smirer, spreder	socerer	
sue	comprimir	sucumbir	
suffer		litigar	
suit	exprimir	sufrir	
sup	rehilir	sutir	
supplant	maniar	cenar	
supplicate	paradar, statar	suplanter	
supply		suplicar	
support	byder	suplir	
suppose	vaporar	suporter	
suppress	sterilizar	suposer	
surpass		suprimir	
surprise	calmar, tranquilizar	surpaser	
survey, inspect, investigate, control, register, record		sorpresar	
suspect	stimular	registrar	
suspend	stipular	sospexar	
swallow	meceer, mover	suspender	
swear	impeder	ingurgitar	
sweat		iurar	
swim	storar	sudar	
sympathize	storir	nadar	
	colcar	simpacizar	
	stradeler		
	maxtar		

T

To take	tomar	To talk	ablar
take (receive)	cepir	(parlar, to converse; dicer, to speak; adërir, to tell; narar, to narrate; relatar, to relate)	
take away, remove	taker		
take down from a hook	desenganëar	tame, to	
take note of	notar	break in	domar

To taste, to be pleased with,	gustar	To trade	comerciar
like	docer, instruir, educar	(in the sense of selling between distant places)	
tease	enoxar	transfer	transferer
telephone	telefonar	transfigure	transfigurar
tell	adërir	transform	transformar
tell a story	narar	transgress	transgreser
tell or announce	enunciar	translate	translatir
temporize	temporizar	transmit	transmisir
tempt	temptar	transpire	transpirer
terminate	terminar	transport or convey	transportar
terrify or frighten	espantar	transpose	transposir
testify	testificar	travel	viajar
thank	graciar	travel for pleasure	turar
think	pensar	tread, trample or stamp	pisar
throw	iecir	treat, discuss, confer traffic	storar
tolerate	tolerar	tremble	tratar
torment	tormenter	trouble	trembler
torture	torturer	trouble	trubler
touch	toçar	tug or pull	tirar
trace	tracer	turn	volvir
trade (business)	negociar	turn the leaves of a book or form metal into sheets	hoxear
trade (exchange)	cambiar	twirl	revolver
trade (traffic)	traficar	twist	turcer
trade (in goods)	negociar	tyrannize	tyranizar

U

To unclothe	devestir	To unite with,	
uncover	desabrigar	join to	adunir, unir
undeceive	desenganiar	unlace	desenlazar
undersign or subscribe	subscribir	unlearn	desaprender
understand	saber, comprender, conocer	unroll	desrolar
undertake	emperander	unship, alight from a coach or disembark	desembarcar
undervalue	deseiar	urge	impulsar
undress	devestir, desaropar	use	usar
unhook	dehucar	usurp	usurpar
unite	unir	utilize	utilizar

V

To value	valuar	To versify	versificar
vegetate	vegetar	vex	vexar
ventilate	ventilar	visit	visitar
venture	venturer	vivify	vivificar
verify	verificar	voyage	viajar

W

To wait	waiter	To will (that is to wish or to be willing)	volir
walk	wákir	wipe	enxugar
waltz	valzar	wipe out	
want (to lack something)	faltar	(erase)	máxar
want (to will)	volir	wither	deseçar (decáer, to decay)
want (to wish)	deseçar	work	obrar
warehouse		work with	
goods	almacenar	some other person	colaborar
wash	lavar	work (manual)	laborar
waste	gastar	work (operate)	operar
watch	wavir, vigilar	wound	lascerar
wave	undular	write	scribir
wear	lievar, wërar		
weep	lorar		

PART II

(See Explanation on Page 47)

A

abdication	abdicacïo	after	post
ability	cáno (maxto, power)	afternoon	postmeridïo
abjection	abieccïo	Africa	Africa
abjuration	abiuracïo	again	wider
ablation	ablacïo	against	ob
able	cán (maxt, powerful)	age	áo
ablution	ablucïo	agglutination	aglutinacïo
abnegation	abnegacïo	agitation	agitacïo
abolition	abolícïo	ago	syn
abomination	abominacïo	agreeable	agradabl
about	aprox	agriculture	agrucculturo
Abraham	Abrahame	air	aër
abrogation	abrogacïo	aid	asistïo
absence	absencïo	Albania	Albania
absorption	absorpçïo	alienation	alienacïo
abstinence	abtençïo	all	pän (whole, tot; every, päné; each, é.)
abstraction	abstracçïo	allegation	alegacïo
acceleration	aceleracïo	alligator	aligatori
accent	acécno	allocation	alocacïo
acceptation	acceptacïo	allocution	alocucïo
accession	acescïo	allusion	alucïo
accident	acéidcïo	alone	alyn
acclamation	aclamacïo	alongside of	abyut
accumulation	acumulacïo	alpaca	alpaci
accusation	acusacïo	alphabet	lus litrus
acquisition	acuisicïo	already	fem
across	trans	also	ûx
action	accïo	alteration	alteracïo
addition	adrcïo	altercation	altercacïo
adherence	adtenindo	always	pänën
adhesion	adhecïo	ambition	ambicïo
adjudication	adiudicacïo	ambulance	infirmins-coéu
administration	administracïo	America	America
admiration	admiracïo	Amerigo	America
admission	admisicïo	amelioration	amelioracïo
admonition	admonrcïo	amplification	amplificacïo
adoption	adopcïo	among	máñ
adoration	adoracïo	amputation	amputacïo
adulation	adulacïo	amusement	amusio
adult	viri	ancestor	ancestori
adverbial	adverbol	ancient	ancien
aeroplane	aëroplanu	and	y
affectation	afectacïo	Andorra	Andora
affection	afecçïo	Andrew	Andreo
affiliation	afliacïo	angel	ángelo
affirmation	afirmacïo	angle	anglu
affliction	afliccïo	animadversion	animadverçïo

animal	animali	Asia	Asia
animation	animac̃io	aspersion	aspers̃io
ankle	tobilu	aspiration	aspirac̃io
Ann	Anna	assemblage	conveñcio
annihilation	anihilac̃io	assertion	aser̃cio
antagonist	antagonisti	assignment	asignac̃io
annotation	anotac̃io	assimilation	asimilac̃io
anticipation	anticipac̃io	assistance	asist̃io
anywhere	éul̃er	association	asociac̃io
apparition	aparac̃io	assurance.	asur̃cio
appearance	apar̃cio	aster	astru
appellation	apelac̃io	at	ag
apple	manzanu	attenuation	atenuac̃io
application	aplicac̃io	attestation	atestac̃io
apposition	aposis̃io	attitude	atitudo
appreciation	apreciac̃io	attraction	atracc̃io
apprehension	aprehenc̃io	attribution	atribuc̃io
approbation	aprobac̃io	audience	údio
appropriation	apropriac̃io	augmentation	augmentac̃io
approximation	aproximac̃io	aunt	tia
April	Aprilo	Australia	Australia
aptitude	aptitudo	Austria	Ostryxa
Arabia	Arabia	Austria-Hungary	Ostryxungaria
are	is	August	Agosto
argumentation	argumentac̃io	automatic	útomatic
arm	brazu	automobile	útomovil
armchair	siliu	autumn	útomno
around	circ	avenue	avenu
artery	arteru	aversion	aver̃cio
articulation	articulac̃io	aviation	aviac̃io
ascension	ascenc̃io	awake	despert
ash (tree)	fiesnu	awakening	despert̃io

B

baby	bebi	beard	barbu
baby boy	bebe	bear	ursi
baby girl	beba	beautiful	ermos
back	dorsu	because	hy, for this reason; or ly, for the reason.
bacon	tocimu		
bad	mal	bed	camu
baggage	bagagu	bedroom	cambru
bakery	panuderiu	bee	abi
banana	bananu	beef	bovu
banjo	bañgu	beefsteak	bifstek
banner	bander	beer	bier
Barbara	Barbara	before	ante
Barnabas	Barnabas	Belgium	Belgiá
basket	cestu	bell	clog (cloc is clock)
bastion	bastio	belt	cinturu
bath	banu	beneath	inf̃er
Bavaria	Byrn		
bay	baiu		

Benedict	Benedicte	book	libru
benediction	bondic̃io	bookstore	librusĩernu
beneficial	bonfacc̃iol	bottle	botel
beside	aby, abyut (alongside); ag (at)	boots	bots (sing., bot)
	bonisim	boulevard	bulevard
best	mor-bon	box	cox
better	mter	boy	virite
between	bicyclu	brakeman	garde
bicycle	grand	brain	cerebru
big	Riu Grandu	bread	pan
big river	biplanu	breath	axtem
biplane	abebulu	bridge	pont
birch	avi	breakfast	desaiunu
bird	episcop	bright	brilant
bishop	amarg	brook	fluitu
bitter	negr	broom	brum
black	mantu	broth	brác
blanket		brother	frate
blessed (well said of)	bondict	brown	brun
blessed (with good things)	beat	brush	bruś
blissing	bondic̃io or beato	brutal	brutil
	sanguinu	buffalo	bufali
blood	golpeo	bug	ćiní
blow	bl	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
blue	boat	bull	bove
boat	corp	bureau	biuru
body	Boxemia	but	sed
Bohemia	bolt	butcher shop	carnuc̃eria
bolt	osu	butter	butyru
bone		buttercup	butondoru
		butterfly	mariposi
		button	boton

C

cab	cab, cabriolu	carpet	alfombru
cabbage	crút	carriage	cariź, car
cactus	cactu	cart	cart
café	fondu, icedorru	cat	cati
calf	bovini	cathedral	cãcedru
cake	gatu	cattle	bovis (sing., bovi)
can (to be able)	cán		crútufior
canary	canari	cauliflower	cauc̃io
candle	candel	caution	cedru
candlestick	candelau	cedar	tecu
cap	cap	ceiling	celebrac̃io
capital	capital	celebration	c̃elar
capitulation	capitulac̃io	cellar	censuro
capture	cap̃cio	censure	centrol
car	caru	central	centur̃cio
carnation	carnacionu	centurion	certitudo
Caroline	Carla	certitude	

debt	debito	destination	destinacïo
debtor	debitori	destruction	destructïo
decanter	carafu	detention	detencïo
decapitation	decapitacïo	deterioration	deterioracïo
December	Decembro	determination	determinacïo
deception	deceptïo	detolation	detolacïo
decimal	decïol	detraction	detractïo
decision	decrcïo	devasion	devacïo
decimation	decimacïo	deviation	deviacïo
deck	dëc	devotion	devotïo
declamation	declamacïo	dictation	dictacïo
declaration	declaracïo	dictatorial	dictacoricil
decoction	decoctïo	diction	dicïo
decomposition	decomposicïo	difference	diferencïo
decoration	decoracïo	difficult	difacil
deduction	deductïo	diffusion	difusïo
deer	cervi	digestion	digestïo
defalcation	defalcacïo	digression	digrescïo
defection	defectïo	dilapidation	dilapidacïo
defense	defenso	dilatation	dilatacïo
definition	definicïo	dilation	dilacïo
degradation	degradacïo	diligence	diligencïo
delectation	delectacïo	dimension	dimercïo
deliberation	deliberacïo	diminution	diminucïo
delicious	delicïos	dining-car	icïocarü
demarcation	demarcacïo	dining-room	comedoriu
demolition	demoliciïo	dinner	dinïo (any meal is comidu; icïo, a lunch)
demonstration	demonstracïo		
Denmark	Dänemarcá	direction	directïo
Dennis	Dionysio	disagreement	disagradïo
denomination	denominacïo	discretion	discretïo
dentition	denticiïo	discordance	discordo
department	departmento	discussion	discuscïo
departure	departcïo	disgrace	disgraso
depopulation	depopulacïo	dislocation	dislocacïo
deportation	deportacïo	dispensation	dispensacïo
deportment	deportcïo	disposition	disposicïo
deposition	deposicïo	disproportion	disproporcïo
depreciation	depreciacïo	disquisition	disquisicïo
depredation	depredacïo	dissection	dissectïo
deputation	deputacïo	dissension	disenrcïo
derangement	dsarangó	dissimulation	disimulacïo
derivation	derivacïo	dissipation	disipacïo
derogation	derogacïo	dissuasion	disuacïo
descent	descendïo	distance	distancïo
descendant	descendi	distillation	distilacïo
description	describcïo	distinction	distincïo
desert	desiertu	distribution	distribucïo
desertion	desercïo	diversion	divercïo
designation	designacïo	divination	divinacïo
disinfection	desinfectïo	division	divicïo
desolation	desolacïo		
dissolution	desolucïo		

doctor	doctore or doc- tora	Do we travel on the limited?	Viagwims lë rapidu?
document	document	drake	pate
dog	cani	dress	robu
domination	dominacïo	dressmaker	costumora
donation	donacïo	drum	bômb
donkey	huri	dry	sec
do not or don't	ná	duck	pata
door	çuru, portu	duck (com. g.)	pati
doubt	dudo	during	dur
dove	columbi		
		E	
each	é	ensign (form of banner)	meirg
eagle	aguili	enumeration	enumeracïo
early	erl, avanz	equal	igual
East	Est	equation	igualacïo
easy	facil	eradication	eradicacïo
ebullition	ebulicïo	erection	erectïo
edification	edificacïo	erroneous	ërcïol, incorrect
education	educacïo	error	ërcïo
Edward	Edward	eruption	erudicïo
effusion	efucïo	eruption	erupeïo
egg	ovu	estimation	estimacïo
Egypt	Egyptá	eternal	etern
either	yçer	eternity	eternôlo
elaboration	elaboracïo	Europe	Europa
elbow	codu	evacuation	evacuacïo
election	eleccïo	evaporation	evaporacïo
electricity	electricïo	evasion	evacïo
elephant	elefanti	evening (late af- ternoon)	vespero
elevation	elevacïo	evening (early night)	tránono
elision	elicïo	every	päné (from pän, all, with dis- tributive, é.)
Elizabeth	Elizbeta	evidence	evidencïo
elegance	elegancïo	evocation	evocacïo
Ellen	Helena	evolution	evolucïo
elm	elmu	evulsion	evulcïo
elocution	elocucïo	exact	exact
emanation	emanacïo	exaction	exactcïo
emancipation	emançipacïo	exactitude	exactitudo
emigration	emigracïo	examination	examinacïo
emission	emisicïo	example	exemplo
emotion	emotïo	exasperation	exasperacïo
emperor	emperadore	excavation	excavacïo
emperor	emperadora	excellence	excelcïo
empire	empero	except	except
empty	ler		
emulation	emulacïo		
enemy	enimigi		
England	Anglia		
enough	golor		

exception	exceptio	expiation	expiatio
excitation	excitatio	expiration	expiratio
exclamation	exclamatio	explanation	explicatio
exclusion	excludio	explication	explicatio
exclusively	excludiv	exploration	exploratio
excommunication	excommunicatio	explosion	explosio
excursion	excursio	exportation	exportatio
execration	execratio	exposition	expositio
execution	executio	express	expresu
exemption	exemptio	expression	expresio
exercise	exerciso	expulsion	expulcio
exhibition	exhibitio	extenuation	extenuatio
exhortation	exhortatio	extermination	exterminatio
exhumation	exhumatio	extinction	extinctio
existence	io	extirpation	extirpatio
existence (temporary)	áo	extraction	extraccio
expansion	expansio	extravagance	extravaganatio
expatriation	expatriatio	exultation	exultatio
expedition	expeditio	eye	oculu

F

fabrication	fabricatio	filiation	filiatio
face	faeu	filtration	filtratio
fact	facto	finance	finanzo
faction	factio	finger	dedu
faith	credo	finger-nail	cloan
falsification	falsificatio	fire	fuegu
family	famili	fish	pisci
fan	abanieu	fixation	fixatio
far	distant	flag	flag
fare	pasago	flagellation	flagelatio
fascination	fascinatio	flour	harinu
fast (abstinence from food)	ayuno	flower	flor
fast (rapid)	rapid	fluction	fluctio
fault	pecadilo	fluctuation	fluctuatio
fault (blame)	culpo	flute	flutu
fear	temo	flying machine	voloru
feast	fiesto	fomentation	fomentatio
feather	plumu	foot	ped
February	Febrero	for	pro
federation	federatio	forenoon	antemeridio
felicitation	felicitatio	forgetfulness	olvidio
feminine	a	forgotten	olvidad
Ferdinand	Ferdinande	fork	tenedor
fermentation	fermentatio	form	form
few people	pocis	fortitude	fortitudo
few	poc	fortification	fortificatio
fiction	ficcio	fortune	fortuno
field	agru	foundation (physical)	fundatio
figure	figuru		

foundation (figurative)	fundatio	Friday	Slandio
fox	renardi	from	ab
fraction	fraccio	fruit	frutu
fracture	fracturo	fruition	fructio
France	Franciá	full	plen
Frederick	Frederic	fumigation	fumigatio
free	libr	furniture	mublus
freedom	libercio	furniture store	tapicera
freight	cargonsu	furs	bestinpeltus
fresh	fresc	fuschia	fiuúiu
friction	friccio	future	futuro

G

gander	ganse	good evening	bono tránono
garage	garaž	good morning	bono matino
garden	hortu	good night	bono noxo
gas	gas	goose (common g.)	
general store	generalustor	goose	gansi
generation	generatio	government	gansa
gentleman	cirie	governor	governo
George	George	Grace	governadore
geranium	geraniu	grace	Gračia
germ	bacili	gradation	graso
Germany	Døtsland	graduation	gradacio
gesticulation	gesticulatio	grammar	graduacio
girl (little)	virita	grandchild	gramar
girl (Miss)	virina	granddaughter	nieti
glen	glen	grandfather	nieta
glorification	glorificatio	grandmother	grandpadre
gloves	guantus	grandson	grandpadra
goat	cabri	grapes	niete
God	Deo	grass	uvus
gold	úru	gratification	herbu
good	bon	gravitation	gratificatio
	(as with all adjectives, the genero letter must be added; bon without a genero letter means well)	Greece	gravitatio
good afternoon	bono vespero	green	Ellas
goodbye	Deoñ, wider-vision	grey	verd
		grimace	griz
		guitar	grimaso
			guitar

H

habitation	habitatio	handkerchief	panuelu
habitude	habitudo	handsome	bonit
hair (sing.)	hersu	happiness	felixio
hair (the hair)	hersus	happy	felix
ham	hambu	harp	clarúu
hammer	martilu	hat	sombreru
hand	manu	Hawaii	Hawaina

head	capitu	horn (of an ani- mal)	cornu
health	saludo, salano	horn (musical in- strument)	hornu
heart	cardu	horrible	horibl
heat	calido	horrid	horid
heaven	celo	horse (common g.)	cabali
heavy	grav	horse (masculine g.)	cabale
Hebrew	Hebri (Jew is Iaxudi)	hospital	hospital
heel	tálu	hot	cald
hell	inferno	hour	ûro
her	şan	house	domu
here	hër	human	human
herring	hareni	human being	oni (i is used as imp. pro., one and they)
high	arx	humiliation	humiliacio
hill	montitu (mont is mountain)	humid	humid
him	şem	Hungary	Ungaria
his	şen	hungry	huigr
history	historio	husband	espose
hog	porci	hygienic	san
Holland	Nederland		
home	hym		
honey	mel		
hope	spero		

I

I	mi	inaction	manicio
ignorance	ignorancio	inapplication	inaplicacio
illumination	iluminacio	inattention	inatercio
illusion	ilucio	inauguration	inauguracio
illustration	ilustracio	incarnation	incarnacio
image	imaĝu	incertitude	incertitudo
imagination	imaĝinacio	incision	incisio
imitation	imitacio	inclination	inclinacio
immersion	immersio	inconsideration	inconsideracio
immigration	immigracio	incorporation	incorporacio
immolation	imolacio	incrustation	incrustacio
immoral	inmoral	indecision	indecisio
imperfection	imperfeccio	indetermination	indeterminacio
impertinence	impertinencio	India	India
implication	implicacio	Indian	Indiani
importation	importacio	indication	indicacio
importance	importancio	indifference	indiferencio
imposition	imposicio	indigence	indigeno
impossible	imposibl	indigestion	indigestio
imprecation	imprecacio	indignation	indignacio
impression	imprescio	indiscretion	indiscreccio
imprudence	imprudencio	indisposition	indisposicio
impulsion	impulsio	indolence	indolencio
imputation	imputacio	induction	induccio
in	in	indulgence	indulgencio
inaction	inactio		

infant (common g.)	infanti	interlocution	interlocutio
infant (male)	infante	intermission	intermisio
infant (female)	infanta	interpellation	interpelacio
infatuation	infatuacio	interpolation	interpolacio
infection	infecio	interposition	interposicio
infiltration	infiltracio	interpretation	interpretacio
inflammation	inflamacio	interrogation	interogacio
influence	influeno	interruption	interupcio
information	informacio	intersection	interseccio
infraction	infracio	intervention	intervencio
infusion	infusio	intolerance	intolerancio
ingratitude	ingratitude	intonation	intonacio
initiation	initiacio	introduction	introduccio
injection	inieccio	intrusion	intrucio
ink	inc	invasion	invacio
innocence	inocencio	invention	invenio
innovation	inovacio	inversion	invertio
inoculation	inoculacio	investigation	investigacio
inquisition	inquisicio	invitation	invitacio
inscription	inscripcio	invocation	invocacio
insertion	insercio	Ireland	Eire
inside	inër	iron	yrn
insinuation	insinuacio	irradiation	irradiacio
insolence	insolencio	irreligion	ireligio
inspection	inspeccio	irresolution	iresolucio
inspiration	inspiracio	irritation	iritacio
installation	instalacio	irruption	irupcio
instead of	inait	is	i or á
instigation	instigacio	Isaac	Isaac
instillation	instilacio	Isabella	Isabela
institution	institucio	it (u genero)	şu
instruction	instruccio	it (o genero)	şo
instrumental	instrumentul	it (acc)	şum or şom
insurrection	insureccio	Italy	Italia
intelligence	inteligencio	it has been	tiş or tás
intention	intencio	it is	iş or ás
interception	interceptio	it is not	niş or nás
intercession	intercescio	it was	viş or vás
interdiction	interdiccio	it will be	riş or rás
interjection	interieccio	it would be	oş or úş
		it would not be	noş or nuş

Where reference is to a noun which would be referred to pronominally with I instead of ş, then I takes the place of ş. See Rule 53.

J

James	Iacobe	jewel	bižu
Jane	Ioana	John	Ioane
Japan	Iapan	Joseph	Iosef
Jesus	Iëşux	joy (rejoicing)	gozo; frødo
Jew (common gender)	Iaxudi (masc., Iaxude; fem., Iaxuda)		(alegro, merry, gay, mirthful, joy; soláso, comfort; felixio, happi- ness; gusto, taste, pleasure, liking)

Julia	Iulia	just	iust
judge	iudex	justice	iusticiu
judicature	iudicaturu	justification	iustificació

K

kettledrum	timbalu	kiss	osculo
key	clavu	kitchen	cociniu
kid	cabrini	knee	genu
kidneys	rinus	knife	cuéllu
king	rexe	knowledge	scio, sio
kingdom	rexo		

L

laceration	laceració	lesion	leció
lady	ciria, domina	less	min
lake	lác	letter	litru
lamb	ovexini	libation	libació
lamentation	lamentació	liberal	liberal
lamp	lamp	liberation	liberació
land	ter	liberty	liberació
language	lenguó	life	vito
lapidation	lapidació	ligament	ligamentu
larynx	larynx	light (opp. of heavy)	lig
late	tard		
latitude	latitudo		
laugh	laxció	light (opp. of darkness)	lux
laundry (washing)	laviu	lily	lilu
laundry (the place to wash clothes)	lavaderiu	limitation	limitació
laurel	laurelu	limpid	limpid
Laura	Laura	linen	linen
law	lexo	lion (male)	leone
lawyer	advocate	lioness	leona
leader (also duke)	dux (dux, duchess, or female leader)	liquefaction	licuifació
		liquidation	licuidació
		list	list
		literal	litru
		literature	litruturo
		little	it (note that it is eat, and it is little.)
lead (metal)	plumbu	llama	hami
lead (the van)	duxo	lobster	langosti
leaf	foliu	local	local
lean	flac	lock	ceradur
least	itism	locomotive	locomotivu
lecture	lecturo	locution	locució
legation	discurso	lone	sol
legion	legió	lonesome	ynsám
legislation	legislació	long	long
legitimation	legitimació		
lemon	limonu		

longitude	longitudo	love	caro
look	viso	low	bax (opposite of arx, high)
looking-glass	speculu	Lucy	Luía
loose	perd	Luke	Luce
Lord	Curie, Domine	luminous	luxiento
loss	perdo	lunch	icío, refectiío
lotion	lotiío	lungs	pulmonus
Louis	Luis	Luxembourg	Luxonburg
Louisa	Luisa		

M

machine	maçinu	Michael	Mixaël
machination	macinació	might	maxto
mackerel	escombrí	migration	migració
Magdalen	Magdalena	milliner	modesta
magistrate	magistrate	million	milion
magnificent	magnificent	minute	minuto
maid-servant	servora	mirror	speculu
maiden (young lady)	virina	Miss	Cirina
maiden (a Miss)	Menina	Miss (a little Miss)	Cirita
male	e	mission	misio
malediction	maledicció	Mister (Mr.)	Cire
man	vire	Mistress (Mrs.)	Cira
man (youth)	virine	mistress	mágitera
mandolin	mandolin	mitigation	mitigació
manifestation	manifestació	moderation	moderació
manipulation	manipulació	modification	modificació
manufacture	manufactu	modulation	modulació
many	mult	moment	momento
maple	erablu	Monday	Lundo
marble	marblu	money	monedo
March	Marzo	monk	monace
Mark	Marc	monkey	monci
Martha	Marca	monoplane	monoplanu
Mary	Maria	Montenegro	Montunegrá
masculine	e	month	meso
Master (a lad)	cirine	monument (material)	monumentu
master	mágitere	monument (immaterial)	monumento
match	fosfuru	moon	lunu
Mathias	Matie	more	mor
Matthew	Mate	morning	matino
May	Mariano	mortification	mortificació
meat	carn	Moses	Moses
mediation	mediació	mosquito	mosciti
medical	medicul	most	ism
medicine	medicu	moth	mosci
meditation	meditació	mother	padra
melon	melon	mouse	músi
memory	memoriío	moustache	mustaçu
mention	mençio		
message	miso		

mouth	oru	music	musico (air or tune, ciol)
moving (move- ment, motion)	movio	musical	musicol
much	mué	musician	musicore, musi- cora, musicori
mule	muli	muslin	muselinu
multiplication	multiplicacïo	mustard	mustardu
multitude	multitudo	mutation	mutacïo
muniton	municio	mutilation	mutilacïo
museum	museu	mystery	misterio

N

nail	claviu	nobody	ni
narration	naracïo	no female person	na
narrow	nlat	no male person	ne
nasal	nasul	nomination	nominacïo
natation	natacïo	noon	meridio
nation	nacïo	nor	nor
national	nacion	North	Norc
nationality	nacionalo	Norway	Norwegá
nature	naturu	nose	nasu
navigation	navigacïo	not	no
nearly	presc	notation	notacïo
neck	cuelu	nothing	nu, no, noiu (last form very rare)
necktie	cravatu		
need	neceso	notification	notificacïo
needle	aguxu	notion	notcio
negation	negacïo	November	Novembro
negligence	negligencïo	novice	novi
negotiation	negotiacïo	now	nën
neither	nycer	nowhere	nër
nephew	sobrine	number	numero
nerve	nervu	numeral	numerol
never	nën	numeration	numeraçio
new	nov	nut	nutu
niece	sobrina	nutrition	nutricio
night	nox		

O

oak	encinu	offer	tender
object	obiect	office (place of business)	ofiéiu
objection	obiectio	office (position)	ofiéio
occasion	ocacïo	often	oft
oclock	ocloc	oil	oleu
ocean	ocean	old (opposite of young)	viex
October	Octobro	old (ancient)	antigu
of	de	olive	olivu
off	of	omission	omrcio
offense	ofenso		
offender	ofensor		

on	sur	organization	organizacïo
one (numeral)	un	original	originol
one (impersonal pronoun)	oni, i they (imp. pro.), onis, is	ornament (fig)	ornamento
	cebolu	ornament (mat)	ornamentu
onion	aver	ostrich	avestri
open	opinio	other (female)	otra
opinion	oportuno	other (male)	otre
opportunity	obposid	other (person)	otri
opposite	obposicïo	other place	otrër
opposition	obprestio	other thing (mat)	otru
oppression	opcio	other thing (fig)	otro
option	or	our	mins
or	orul	out of	ex
oral	ûrantu	outside	exterio
orange	ordo	ovation	ovacïo
order	ordinacïo	over	supër
ordination	organu	overcoat	sobrucotu
organ		oyster	ostri

P

pacification	paxificacïo	penetration	penetracïo
pail	cubu	pension	penscio
pain	doloro	peony	peonu
paint	paintu	people	populi
palliation	paliacïo	pepper	pipru
palm	palpitaçio	peppermint	pipermentu
palpitation	pânseu	perception	percepçio
pansy	papru, papelu	percussion	percuscio
paper	parasol	perdition	perdicio
parasol	pardono	perfection	perfectio
pardon	padri	perfume	parfum
parent	parc	permission	permiscio
park	parloriu	permutation	permutacïo
parlor	part	perquisite	percuisito
part	participacïo	persecution	persecucio
participation	parti	perseverance	perseverancio
party	pacientio	person	personi
patience	pacient	persuasion	persuacïo
patient	viagari, turori	perturbation	perturbacïo
passenger	pascio	perversion	pervercio
passion	pastore	Peter	Petre
pastor	Padrag	petition	peticïo
Patrick	Paul	petulance	petularcïo
Paul	pago	Philippines	Filipinás
pay	gisantu	phonograph	fonografu
pea	paxo	photograph	fotografu
peace	melocoton	piano	pianu
peach	përu	picture	ilustru
pear	pën	pie	py
pen	pënu	piece	part
pencil	stylu	pin	clavitu

pink	rosu	presence	presencio
pipe	pipu	present	present
pine	pinu	presentation	presentacío
pirate	pirate	preservation	preservacío
place	locu or ěru	president	presidente
plan	proiecto	pression	prestio
plane (tool)	planoru	pretermismission	pretermisacío
plantation	plantacío	prevarication	prevaricacío
plate	platu	prevention	prevenacío
platter	platugrandu	prevision	previsacío
play	xuego	priest	sacerdote
plenitude	plenitudo	private	privat
plentifully	galor	privation	privacío
pleasure	žoego	probable	probabl
Poland	Polscá	probability	probabilio
police	poliěe	probation	probacío
poor	pobri	procession	procesacío
populace	populis	proclamation	proclamacío
pork	porcu	procuration	procuracío
port	portu	production	productio
porter	portore	profanation	profanacío
portion	part	profession	profesacío
Portugal	Portugalia	profusion	profusacío
position	posicío	progress	progreso
possession	posescío	progression	progrescío
possible	posicibl, cámbil	prohibition	prohibicío
postoffice	postoru	projection	proiectio
posture	posturo	prolongation	prolongacío
potatoes	potatus	promotion	promocío
possibility	posibilo, cámbil	promptitude	promptitudo
		promulgation	promulgacío
powder	pulvu	propension	propencío
power	maxto (cáno, ability)	property	posescío
		propitiation	propitiacío
powerful	maxtol	proportion	proporcío
practical	practicol	proposition	proposicío
practice	practicio	proscription	proscripcío
praise	lúdo	protection	protectio
prayer	oracío	protestation	protestacío
precaution	precaucío	province	provinciu
precedence	precedencío	provision	proviscío
precipitation	precipitacío	provocation	provocacío
precision	preciscío	prudence	prudencío
predestination	predestinacío	Prussia	Prøsen
prediction	prediccío	public	publico, pueblis
predilection	predileccío	publication	publicacío
predisposition	predisposicío	pulsation	pulsacío
pre-emption	preemptio	pump	pump
preface	prefacio	punishment	punicío
prejudice	preiudicío	punitive	punitiv
preparation	preparacío	purgation	purgacío
preposition	preposicío	purgatory	purgatorio
prescription	prescripcío	purification	purificacío

Q

qualification	cualificacío	question	cwestio
queen	rexa	quiet	trancil
queer	extrani		

R

rabbit	lapini	renovation	renovacío
race	razi	reparation	reparacío
radiant	radiand	repartition	reparticío
radiation	radiacío	repetition	repeticío
rail	rel	repletion	replecío
railroad	relrod	reprehension	reprehenacío
rain	huv	representation	representacío
ramification	ramificacío	reprobation	reprobacío
refaction	rarefactio	reproduction	reproductio
rat	rati	reptile	reptili
ratification	ratificacío	repudiation	repudiacío
ration	racío	repulsion	repulsio
razor	razor	reputation	reputacío
reaction	reactio	request,	
realization	realizacío	requisition	recwisicío
rebellion	rebelo	residence	residenciu
recapitulation	recapitulacío	resident	residenti
reception	receptio	resignation	resignacío
recitation	recitacío	resolution	resolucío
reclamation	reclamacío	respiration	respiracío
recomposition	recomposicío	resplendent	resplendent
reconciliation	reconciliacío	restitution	restitucío
recreation	recreacío	restriction	restriccío
recrimination	recriminacío	resurrection	resurrectio
rectification	rectificacío	retention	retencío
rectitude	rectitudo	retribution	retribucío
red	ruž	retrocession	retrocescío
redemption	redemptio	retrogradation	retrogradacío
reduction	reducacío	revelation	revelacío
reflection	refleccío	reverberation	reverberacío
refraction	refraccío	reversion	reversio
refrigerator	refrigeracío	reunion	reunio
refutation	refutacío	revocation	revocacío
regeneration	regeneracío	revolution	revolucío
regent	regente	ring	circu
region	regio	river	riu
rehabilitation	rehabilitacío	road	rod
reiteration	reiteracío	robe	rob
relation	relacío	robin redbreast	ružinoli
relaxation	relaxacío	roof	tecu
religion	religio	rose	roz
remission	remisicío	rotation	rotacío
remuneration	remuneracío	rudiment	rudimento

S

sacrifice	sacrificio	session	sesio
sad	trūr, trist	shadow	śado, (umbro, shade)
saint	santi (com.), sante (m.) santa (f.)	shape	figuro or figuru
salmon	salmoni	shawl	śál
salt	sal	sheep	ovexi
salutation	salutacio	ship	barc
Salvador	Salvadore	ship of war	navu
sanctification	sanctificacio	shirt	camisu
sanction	sancio	shoes	zapatus
San Marino	San Mariná	shoestore	zapateru
Sarah	Sara	short	cort
sardine	sardini	shoulder	braciu
satin	rasu	show	spectaculo
satisfaction	satisfacio	signification	significacio
Saturday	Sabaco	silence	silencio
saucer	platihu	silk	śed
saw (tool)	sieru	silver	argentu
Saxony	Saxomá	similitude	similitudo
school	scolu	sin	peco
science	sciendo	sincere	sincer
scintillation	scintilacio	sincerity	sincerio
seission	ćiscio	singer	ćantori
scissors	ćisors	sister	frata
scorpion	scorpi	sister or brother (com. g.)	frati
Scotland	Scotiá	situation	situacio
screw	tornilu	skin	pelu
sea	mar	skirt	faldu
seal (an animal)	roni	sky	sey
seal (to make an impression)	sigilu	sleep	dormo
seat	sedu	sleeping car	dormiocar
Sebastian	Sebastiane	slippers	zapatilus
second (part of a minute)	secondo	smile (pleasant)	solśenio, mion- gar
section	sectio	smile (derisive)	rizio
sedition	sedicio	snake	fumu
seldom	noft	snow	serpenti
semblance	semblancio	so (true)	nevu
sensation	sensacio	so (thus)	ver
sense	sensu	soap	těl
sentiment	sentimento	soap	sop
separation	separacio	society (a num- ber of persons)	societi
September	Septembro	society (abstract)	societo
sequestration	secuestracio	sofa	sofu
servant (com. g.)	servori	solace	solaso
servant (man)	servore	soldier	milite
servant (maid)	servora	solicitude	solícíitudo
service	servio	solitude	solitudo
servitude	servitudo	solution	solucio

some	cele	store	stor
someone	celci	story (of a house)	pisu
sometime	celcĕn	story (a narra- tion)	historio
somehow	celcĕl	stove	stov
somewhere	celcĕr	strangulation	strangulacio
son	file	street	stradu
son (a little)	filite	string	cord (cinctu is a belt)
song	ćanto	stupefaction	stupefaccio
sorrow	doloro	style	modo
sorrowful	dolor	subject	subiecto
soul	o, animo	sublimation	sublimacio
sound	son	subdivision	subdivicío
soup	sup	subjection	subieccio
soupdish	superu	submersion	submersio
South	Sŭc	subordination	subordinaćio
Spain	Espania	subornation	subornacio
specification	specificacio	subscription	subscribicio
spectacles	spectaclus	substance	substancio
speculation	speculacio	substitution	substitutio
speech	diccio	subtraction	subtractio
speech (oral)	ablo	subvention	subventio
speech (oration)	discurso	succession	sucescio
spider	arani	suffocation	sufocacio
spine	vertebru	sugar	śugru
spirit	o, spirito	suggestion	sugescio
spoliation	spoliacio	Summer	Estio
spoon	cućaru	sun	sol
Spring	Primaverdo	Sunday	Domingo
spring	spiralu	sunrise	solunergio
spring (a jump)	brincio	sunset	soluntexio
stable	cabalu	sunshine	solunśyn
stagnation	stagnacio	sunshiny	supersticio
stairs	escalus	superstition	suplantacio
Stanislaus	Stanislae	supplantation	iceo
star	star	supper	suplicacio
state	stato	supplication	suposicio
station	statcio	supposition	suprestio
stationer's	papeleru	suppression	surfaćio
steam	vaporu	surface	surpriso
steamer or steam- ship	vaporunbare	surprise	suscitacio
steps	scalus	suscitation	suspencio
stick	ramu	suspension	Swensća
still (to distill with)	destilu	Sweden	dule
still	trancil, calm	sweet	Śwytzá
stillness	trancilo, calmo	Switzerland	silabo
stipulation	stipulacio	syllable	sympacio
stomach	stomacu	sympathy	
stone	petru		

T

tabernacle	tabernaclu	thick	ɽic
table	tablu	thin	ɽin
tablecloth	mantelu	thing	u, o, ou, or oi <u>u</u> (the third and fourth are rarely, almost never, em- ployed)
tack	clavitu		
tall	alt (arx, high)		
taxation	taxac <u>io</u>		
taxicab	taxicar		
tea	teu		
tear	lacrimu	thirst	ɽurst <u>io</u>
teeth	dentus	thirsty	ɽurst
telegram	telegramu	this	hu, ho, hi, he or ha
telegraph	telegrafu		
telephone	telefonu	Thomas	Tomas
temperance	temprano	those	tus, tos, tis, tes or tas
temple	templu		
tension	tenio	thought	penso
Teresa	Teresa	thread	hilu
terrible	šreclix	throat	garg
thanks	grac <u>ios</u>	throw (noun)	iecto
that (particle)	ɽāt	Thursday	ɽordino
that (pronoun)	tu, to, ti, te or ta	ticket	bihēt
	tēl	tiger	tigri
that way	ɽeatru	time	tempo or ěno
theatre	ēr or lēr	time (occasion)	plico (as tri- plicos—three times)
the place where	ěn or lěn		
the time when		time-table	trenunlist
the train leaves		tin	estancu
in five minutes	tren departri cw <u>in</u> minutońs	tire	lantu
	le, les, la, las, li, lis, lo, los, lu, lus (it is sel- dom used as the definite article)	to	ad
the		tobacco	tobacu
		today	hodio
		toes	pedundedus
		together	con
		to her	šañ
them (com. g.)	šims	to him	šěn
then	těn	tolerance	toleranc <u>io</u>
there	těr	toleration	tolerac <u>io</u>
there are	ɽě is or ɽě ás (it may be written ɽ'is or ɽ'ás)	tomato	tomatu
		to me	miń
		tomorrow	máro
		tongue	tongu
therefore	ty	tonight	honoxo
there is	ɽ'1 or ɽ'á, ac- cording to the perma- nence of ex- istence.	too (also)	ũx
		tool	tuil
		total	tot
		tour	tur
		toward	ad
there was	ɽě v1, ɽě vá	towel	toalu
there will be	ɽě n1 or ɽě rá	town	pueblu
these	hus, hos, his, hes or has	to you	ɽiń
		trade	comerc <u>io</u>

tradition	tradic <u>io</u>	transsubstantia- tion	transubstan- ciac <u>io</u>
traduction	tradu <u>ccio</u>		arbol
train	tren	tree	trepidac <u>io</u>
transaction	transac <u>ccio</u>	trepidation	trěti
transcription	transcrib <u>ccio</u>	trout	pantalonus
transfiguration	transfigurac <u>io</u>	trousers	ver
transformation	transformac <u>io</u>	true	trumpetu
transfusion	transfus <u>io</u>	trumpet	tronc
transgression	transgres <u>ccio</u>	trunk	veric <u>io</u>
transition	transic <u>io</u>	truth	tubu
translation	translac <u>io</u>	tube	Žudio
transmigration	transmigrac <u>io</u>	Tuesday	tulipu
transmission	transmis <u>ccio</u>	tulip	Turca
transmutation	transmutac <u>io</u>	Turkey	turci
transpiration	transpirac <u>io</u>	turkey	volv <u>io</u>
transplantation	transplantac <u>io</u>	turn (n)	turpitud <u>o</u>
transportation	transportac <u>io</u>	turpitude	crepusecul
transposition	transposic <u>io</u>	twilight	Tirol
		Tyrol	

U

ugly	ugl	union	unio
uncle	tie	until	til
unconscious	nscient	up	lev
under	sub	upper	supěrior
underground	subternu	upper berth	supěrcamu
understanding	comprend <u>io</u> (comprehen- sion, com- prend <u>ccio</u>)	use	uso
		usurpation	usurpac <u>io</u>

V

vacation	vacac <u>io</u>	verification	verificac <u>io</u>
vaccination	vacinac <u>io</u>	vermillion	vermili
vacillation	vacilac <u>io</u>	Veronica	Veronica
valley	glen	versification	versificac <u>io</u>
value	valo	version	versio
variation	variac <u>io</u>	very	muě
vase	vasu		(rě means so in a sense akin to very and thus; ver means truly)
veal	bovinu	vessel	vasu
vegetable	vegetalu	vessel (boat)	bare
vegetation	vegetac <u>io</u>	vest	calecu
vehemence	vehemen <u>ccio</u>	vexation	vexac <u>io</u>
vein	venu	vibration	vibrac <u>io</u>
velvet	velvetu	vicissitude	vicisitud <u>o</u>
vendition	vendic <u>io</u>	victory	victorio
veneration	venerac <u>io</u>	view	visto, visio, visic <u>io</u>
ventilation	ventilac <u>io</u>		
venison	cerbu		

vinegar	acetu	visitation	visitacio
viol	viol	vivification	vivificacio
violation	violacio	vocal	voxol
violence	violencio	vocation	vocacio
violet	violetu	vociferation	vociferacio
violin	violinu	voice	voxo
virgin (young)	virgina	vote	voto
virgin	virga (mascu- line is virge), maidena	vowel	voxolo
vision	visio	voyage	viaço (tour, turo)

W

wagon	caru	when (the time when)	ën, lën or cën (according to sense in which used)
Wales	Cimria		
wall	mur		
walnut	noreru		
warm	calid (hot, cald)	when (a question)	wën
want (necessity)	necesuio	where (the place where)	ër, lër or cër (according to sense in which used)
want (privation or poverty)	privacio		
want (a shortness of anything)	falto	where (a ques- tion)	wër
war vessel	navu	white	blanc
was	vi and vá	who (rel. pro.)	ci
washing	laviu	who (int. pro.)	cwi
washstand	lavalu	why (the reason or this reason)	ly or hy
wasp	waspi	why (int. pro.)	wy
watch	montru	wide	lat
water	agwu	wife	esposa
waterproof	agwumperm	wild	wyld
wave	undu	will be	ri
we	mis	will have been	tri
Wednesday	Wodendio	William	Wilhelm
week	semano	Wilhelmina	Wilhelma
well	bon	willow	mumbru
were	vis and vás	wind	vent
West	West	window	fenstru
wet	humed	wine	vin
we travel on the limited	viagims lë rapidu	Winter	Invierno
what amount (how much)	cwán	wintergreen	galceru
what kind	cwál	wisdom	conocio
what man	cwe	wish	volo
what thing	cwu, cwo, wu or wo	with	lë
what way (how)	cwël	withered	deseccad
wheel	ruedu	with her	lësa
		with him	lëse

with it	lës	work (general designation)	obro
with me	lëm	work (manual)	laboro
without	gan	worst	malisim
with the person	lësi	would be	ø or ù
with us	lëms	would it be	wø or wù
with you	lëc	would not be	nø or nù
wolf	lupi	wrist	muncu
woman	vira	wrong (n.)	torto
woolen	lanu	wrong (adj.)	incorect, ^r tort
wood	lignu	wrong (a mistake)	incorecto, erocio
word	palabro	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg

Y

year	anio	you (nom. pl.)	cis
yellow	iël	you (acc. s.)	çim
yes	io	you (acc. pl.)	çims
yesterday	iero	your (sing.)	çin
yet	iët	your (pl.)	çins
you (nom. s.)	çi		

Z

zebra	zebri	zither	zicru
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