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1

2

Andrew Clark
Presented by
his friend
James H. Clark
- The Author

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and appears to be a list or set of instructions, though the individual words are illegible due to the high contrast and mirroring.

A

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE,

9381

FORMED ON

PHILOSOPHICAL

AND

ANALOGICAL PRINCIPLES;

HAVING CLAIMS

Founded on the clearness of its combinations—the simplicity of its construction—the uniformity and invariableness of its rules—and, especially, the facility and speed with which it can be acquired, of being universally adopted by the civilized world.

Comprising a Grammar—a Dictionary of Radices, or the radical parts of words—and pieces written in the language, with their translation into English.

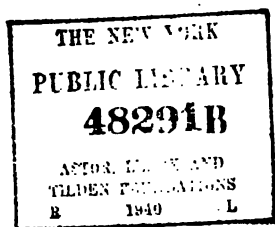
BY JAMES RUGGLES.

CINCINNATI:

PRINTED BY M'CALLA AND DAVIS.

.....

1829.



DISTRICT OF OHIO, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and in the fifty-third year of American Independence, James Ruggles of said District, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words and figures following, to wit:

“A Universal Language, formed on Philosophical and Analogical Principles; having claims founded on the clearness of its combinations—the simplicity of its construction—the uniformity and invariableness of its rules—and, especially, the facility and speed with which it can be acquired, of being universally adopted by the civilized world. Comprising a Grammar—a Dictionary of Radices, or the radical parts of words—and pieces written in the language, with their translation into English.”

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled “An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;” and also of the act entitled “An act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.”

Attest, WILLIAM KEY BOND, CLERK.

DEDICATION

TO THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following pages, with whatever merit or defects they may be found to contain, are submitted to the inspection of the guardians of our country's institutions and prosperity. Should an attempt, commendable even in its failure, to accomplish an object of the highest importance, not be considered of sufficient weight to be entitled to your legislative notice, it is hoped, that as individuals, at least, this book will attract your attention; if so, your voices, in common with that of the community, will either approve or condemn; and should condemnation, which is not improbable, consign these pages to oblivion or contempt, a consolation to alleviate the disappointment of the author, will arise from the consideration, that the want of sources of knowledge in relation to the subject, the want of time for uninterrupted study and investigation; and, indeed, the want of almost every thing that might be considered requisite, not only for the success of this undertaking, but for the prolongation of an obscure existence, may be considered, as well as a deficiency of abilities for so great an attempt, to be the cause of the unworthiness of the production. Nor will it be thought a bad apology for the rashness of attempting such an important task, under circumstances so unpropitious, that the author, from his peculiar situation, being governed not by inclination,

but by necessity, has been compelled to hasten a publication, which he would have chosen to delay till some future and more convenient season. Should he, however, contrary, perhaps, to any reasonable expectation, be considered as having added any thing to the improvement of the present age, on the interesting subject of grammatical and philological science, he will think himself abundantly compensated for all his efforts; and leaving this to be decided, as it undoubtedly will be, with justice, he begs leave to subscribe himself, your fellow-citizen,

THE AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION.

THE subject of the present work, though of the highest importance, is one which receives but a small part of the attention of the generality of mankind. Language, notwithstanding its acquisition and improvement occupies a portion of the time of most persons, from their earliest infancy to advanced age, is yet, as a science, considered worthy the pursuit only of the learned. But as it is said by an eminent author, that "the study of arranging and expressing our thoughts with propriety, teaches to think, as well as to speak accurately;" whatever may have a tendency to turn the inclination of people toward the melioration of their speech, is entitled to a high consideration.

In addition to the inconvenience of a diversity of tongues and dialects, which obstruct a free intercourse of thought between persons of different countries, is the fact, that the languages of all nations are more or less imperfect and incorrect; as they were, to use the words of Mr. Locke, "not made by rules or art, but by accident, and the common use of the people." Should any one of these therefore, be decided on by common consent to be universally adopted, (a supposition without much probability) it would require so much time, on account of its irregularities, anomalies, and want of analogy and simplicity, from all nations to whom it was not vernacular, to learn it, as to render the attempt unsuccessful. From considerations like this, it is presumed, first originated the idea which has been, for more than a century past, a

desideratum with some learned men, whether a philosophical language, more correct and simple than any one in use, might not be formed, carrying with it to all nations, an inducement, arising from its intrinsic merit and ease of acquisition, which should lead to its universal adoption. As some account of the attempts to accomplish so important an object may be interesting, the reader is referred to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, where under the head of "Characters" he will find an article which furnished the author with the items, of which the following is, in part, the substance:

In Europe, Bishop Wilkins and Dalgarme made the first and most considerable attempts to form a *philosophical language*, which, notwithstanding the art and merit of their efforts, proved ineffectual. M. Leibnitz, who had given some consideration to the same subject, thought these great men had not found the right method; that by their means, indeed, people who had spoken differently might understand each other; but that they had not discovered what was termed the *real character*. He was of opinion that the characters to be used should resemble those in Algebra, which are very simple, express nothing equivocal or superfluous, and contain every necessary variety. Dr. Hook recommends the *characters* of Bishop Wilkins, on his own knowledge and experience, as a most excellent scheme; and to engage the world to study them, has published some fine inventions of his own.

M. Leibnitz says that he had under consideration an *alphabet of human thoughts*, intended for a universal language, but his death prevented its being brought to maturity.

M. Lodwic, in the *Philosophical Translations*, gives a plan of a *universal alphabet* of another kind, which was to contain an enumeration of all such

sounds, or letters, as are used in any tongue, by means of which, people would be enabled to pronounce, readily, all languages, and to describe the pronunciation of any one, spoken in their hearing; so that others, accustomed to this, though they had never heard it pronounced, should be, at first, able to speak it; and that this character would serve to perpetuate the sounds of any language.

The Literary Journal, in France, of 1720, gives a very ingenious project for *universal characters*, which were to be the Arabic, or numeral figures, the combination of which are sufficient to express, distinctly, an incredible quantity of numbers, much more than is necessary for terms to designate every idea. By this method all the trouble of fixing and learning new characters would be avoided; the Arabic figures having all the universality required. The inflections of words were here to be expressed by common letters. For instance, the same character should imply a *man* or *woman*, a *boy* or *girl*, an *old man*, or a *young man*, as accompanied with a particular distinctive letter, which should designate the sex, youth, maturity or age; and a letter also to express the size of a thing; as a *great man* or a *little man*. The use of these letters would belong to the grammar; which, once well understood, would abridge the vocabulary exceedingly; and an advantage would be, that words should have but one declension, or one conjugation.

In the United States, a dissertation of much merit was written in 1793 by the late Dr. Thornton, entitled "Cadmus," the design of which was not to establish a universal mode of speech. It was "a treatise on the elements of *written language*," illustrating, by a philosophical division of *speech*, the power of each character, thereby mutually fixing their orthography and orthoepy," by establishing a uniform mode of spelling and pronunciation, applicable to every

written tongue. This was proposed to be done, by forming a new alphabet, consisting of letters of definite powers, "that every sound might have its own character, and every character a single sound." This treatise which indicates much learning and research, as well as ingenuity, can be seen in the third volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

Having given, as far as compatible with the means of information at hand, a brief history of previous attempts to introduce universality of language, and uniformity of orthography; the author of the present work will endeavour to illustrate the plan on which he has proceeded in his own undertaking; the object of which, whatever may be its fate, has been no less than to construct a language formed on the principles of philosophy and analagy, so regular and correct, and yet so simple and easy to be acquired, as to induce the inhabitants of civilized nations to learn it; whereby it might be universally understood, and, consequently, become a means of communication in all of them.

In prosecuting this important undertaking, the first object has been to arrange a systematic alphabet, with consonants to represent the simple sounds in common to different languages, with vowels to mark the vocal ones, both simple and diphthongal, capable of being uttered by the human voice, and semivowels, or liquids, to mark the various terminations necessary for the declensions of the parts of speech, giving to each letter the representation of a uniform sound. The next object was to obtain the roots, or radical parts of words, to consist of one syllable; for which purpose, after trying a number of expedients, one of which was the analysis of ideas, but found on experiment to be impracticable, recourse was had to the Latin, from which the principal words of many mod-

ern tongues, either directly or indirectly, derive their origin. For proper names of persons, places, rivers, mountains, &c. the words, themselves, as authored by those who, from their residence, have a right to establish that point, have been taken, correcting their orthography by invariable rules, rejecting the superfluous letters and final vowels, and thereby leaving room to add terminations expressing the different kinds, and syllables to form their declensions.

The method adopted of obtaining radical words, is, undoubtedly, better than that contemplated by analysis, which would have given sounds entirely arbitrary, having no relation to the ideas expressed by them; whereas, by taking the roots from a language once actually spoken, such a relation may often be traced; it being admitted that the first principles of every tongue must have their foundation in nature.

From these radices, the different parts of speech have been constructed, with their variation of terminations, designating, in a uniform manner, all their accidents and inflections. Particles, however, consisting of only one syllable, have been formed by a systematic combination of letters. To make more copious derivations from these radicals, which are very few in number, and easy to be retained in the memory, adjuncts, generally of two letters, are to be subjoined, conveying always the same meaning; and, in all these constructions, it has been endeavoured, while preventing words, in their different accidents, from ever being alike, to preserve, as much as possible, clear analogy, harmony of sounds, and facility of pronunciation, keeping always in view the ease of acquisition to the learner, which, it is believed, he will experience, notwithstanding the difficulty he may apprehend on a superficial inspection, after attentively devoting his mind to the study of the following pages.



A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

THE GRAMMAR.

In learning a language, it has been found by general experience, necessary, in the first place, to become acquainted with its grammar.

The practice of dividing a grammar into the four parts, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody, being considered by some good writers injudicious, is not adhered to in the present work.

To preserve, however, as much system as possible in the arrangement of the different heads, the following order has been adopted:

- 1st. Letters, or the representative parts of Words.
- 2d. Words, or the parts of Speech.
- 3d. Rules of Construction or Syntax.
- 4th. Rules of Pronunciation.

As some acquaintance with the nature of Radices and Adjuncts will be requisite, before the learner can well understand all the sections of this work, which a systematic method has required to be placed first in order, references, when necessary, will be made to them.

LETTERS.

The letters are twenty-five; ten vowels, of which five are primary and five secondary; ten consonants, of which five are primary and five secondary; and five semivowels, or liquids, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
<i>Primary Vowels,</i>	i	e	a	o	u
<i>Secondary Vowels,</i>	j	c	q	x	z
<i>Primary Consonants,</i>	y	t	p	k	f
<i>Secondary Consonants,</i>	h	d	b	g	v
<i>Semivowels,</i>	s	r	l	n	m

The letters, with their powers, sounds, and names, are exhibited in the following

ALPHABET.

	VOWELS.			SOUNDS.		} EXAMPLES OF NAMES*		
	Primary.			Long.	Short.			
<i>Units,</i>	I	i	<i>I</i>	i	feet	fit	e-ven	
<i>Tens,</i>	E	e	<i>E</i>	e	mate	met	a-ble	
<i>Hundreds,</i>	A	a	<i>A</i>	a	mart	mat	a-mour	
<i>Thousands,</i>	O	o	<i>O</i>	o	sort	sot	aw-ful	
<i>X of Th'ds.</i>	U	u	<i>U</i>	u	pool	pull	oo-zing	
	Secondary.							
<i>C of Th'ds.</i>	J	j	<i>J</i>	j	mile		i-dol	
<i>Millions,</i>	C	c	<i>C</i>	c	mule		eu-logy*	
<i>X of Mills.</i>	Q	q	<i>Q</i>	q	boil		oi-ly	
<i>C of Mills.</i>	X	x	<i>X</i>	x	bound		ou-ter	
<i>M of Mills.</i>	Z	z	<i>Z</i>	z	note	nut	o-pen	
	CONSONANTS.							
	Primary.			NAMES.				
<i>Negative,</i>	0	Y	y	<i>Y</i>	y	Y	yi	ye, pron.
	1	T	t	<i>T</i>	t	T	te	ta-ble
	2	P	p	<i>P</i>	p	P	pa	pa-mer
	3	K	k	<i>K</i>	k	K	ko	cau-tion
	4	F	f	<i>F</i>	f	F	fu	foo-lish
	Secondary.							
<i>Positive,</i>	5	H	h	<i>H</i>	h	H	hj	hi-ding
	6	D	d	<i>D</i>	d	D	do	du-ty
	7	B	b	<i>B</i>	b	B	bq	boi-ling
	8	G	g	<i>G</i>	g	G	gx	gou-ty
	9	V	v	<i>V</i>	v	V	vz	vo-ting
	SEMIVOWELS.							
<i>Comparative,</i>		S	s	<i>S</i>	s	s†	is	Is-pahan
<i>Oblique,</i>		R	r	<i>R</i>	r	R	er	er-rour
<i>Accusative,</i>		L	l	<i>L</i>	l	L	al	al-mond
<i>Nominative,</i>		N	n	<i>N</i>	n	N	on	on-set
<i>Superlative,</i>		M	m	<i>M</i>	m	M	um	um-pire*

* In the last column, the first syllable of each word is the name of the letter to which it stands opposite. *Eulogy* and *umpire* are not, however, true specimens; but they may be made so by taking off the sound of *y* in the first, and pronouncing the *u* in the last like *oo* in *book*, or *u* in *pull*.

† S, when it follows a secondary consonant or semivowel, may, for ease and variety, be pronounced like *s* in English.

REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET.

To conform the letters to the purpose of enumeration, it has been thought proper to have ten vowels, and ten consonants, answering to the Arabic characters, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. In this arrangement of the alphabet, most of the simple sounds in common to different languages, have been, it is thought, brought into use. Two simple sounds of consonants, however, have been omitted as they are but little used by Europeans, and are pronounced by them with much difficulty, namely, those represented in English by *th*, the one called hard, as in *thick*, the other soft, as in *this*. The first, if located with the consonants, would be a primary, the second a secondary, having the same relation to each other as *t* to *d*, *p* to *b*, *k* to *g*, and *f* to *v*.

In making the number of consonants amount to ten, *y* has been used for cipher, and *h* for five, thereby subdividing the alphabet into fives, making *y* correspond to *h*; and they are alike in this particular, that they are sounded before, and not after vowels. It has been generally asserted that *h* is not a letter, but only a mark of aspiration; and that *y* is a vowel, synonymous with *i*. In this particular, a presumption has been taken, the reasons for which are too lengthy to be given in this place, to differ from other writers, as may be seen by the manner in which these letters are located in the alphabet.

Of the vowels, the primary represent simple sounds; and they have a long and a short pronunciation, depending on their location in words, governed by invariable rules, which may be seen under the head of pronunciation. The secondary vowels are diphthongs, except *z*, and have no variation of sound; but *z*, representing a simple sound, has, like the primary vowels, both a long and a short pronunciation.

B

Of the consonants, the first primary and first secondary are aspirates. They sound before, and not after vowels. The similarity between the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth primary; and the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth secondary consonants, as well as between the primary and secondary vowels of the same number, will be perceived by every one who is acquainted with the nature and power of letters; that is, the resemblance in sound of

Vowels.	Consonants.
i to j	y to h
e c	t d
a q	p b
o x	k g
u z	f v

Of the semivowels or liquids, the preferable one is *s*; next to that *r*, the next *l*, the next *n*, and the next *m*; if they obtain their preference from the ease with which their sounds may be united with those of the consonants. *S* can be heard after all the other letters, either vowels, consonants, or semivowels; a circumstance which renders it so proper for the formation of the plural number; and before all the primary consonants and all other semivowels; as in *sya*, (*sha* in English,) *stay*, *spaid*, *skin*, *sfere*, (*sphere*), *sra*, *slay*, *snail*, *small*; but not before the secondary consonants. *R* will sound after the four last primary, and the four last secondary consonants, and permit them, and the other semivowels, to sound after it, at the end of syllables; as in *tray*, *pray*, *kra*, *fray*, *dray*, *bray*, *gray*, *vrai*; *art*, *harp*, *ark*, *scarf*, *hard*, *barb*, *cargo*, *starve*; *stars*, *pearl*, *barn*, *farm*. *L* may be heard in the same places in which *r* will sound, but imperfectly after *t* and *d*, the second primary, and second secondary consonants; and except before the semivowels at the end of syllables. *N* and *m* will permit some of the consonants to sound after them; as in *ant*, *lamp*, *rank*, *hand*, *song*.

In the use of letters to represent compound sounds, it has been found necessary, in a number of instances, to differ from the opinions of other authors, especially those expressed in English by *sh*, *ch*, and *j* or *g* soft, which must evidently be formed by the following combinations:

<i>sh</i>	by	<i>sy</i> , as in	fisher,	fis- <i>yer</i> ,
<i>ch</i>	by	<i>ty</i> ,	riches,	rit- <i>yes</i> ,
<i>j</i> or <i>g</i> soft	}	by	<i>dy</i>	{prejudice, pred- <i>yudice</i> , logic, lod- <i>yic</i> ,

from which it will be seen that *sy* in this language, answers to *sh* in English, *ty* to *ch*, and *dy* to *j* or *g* soft.

The English letter *z*, sometimes called *izzard*, that is, *s* hard, appears to represent the sound of *hs*, or *s* asperated; therefore, the sound of the French *j* is made by *hsy*, or *zy* in English, as will be seen in the word *leisure*, *leiz-yure*.

As the sounds of all the letters are confined to definite and invariable rules, so no combination of them will be allowed to represent any other sounds than those composed of the same letters taken separately: for examples, *th* and *sh*, when they happen to meet in this language, as in the words *fronthin* and *fashin*, must not be pronounced *fron-thin* and *fash-in*, as in English, but *front-hin* and *fas-hin*.

The names of the letters are so regulated, as in their pronunciation to exemplify the sounds of all of them; and by learning to read the alphabet correctly, the true sound of each one, in every place where it may occur, will be ascertained.

THE NUMERAL POWER OF LETTERS.

The power of letters in expressing number as they constitute numeral adnouns, and serve in derivations, may be seen in the following tables. [See Artificial Radices.]

0	yi	10	te	30	ke	100	ta	1000	to
1	ti	11	teti	31	keti	101	tati	1001	toti

Of the consonants, the first primary and first secondary are aspirates. They sound before, and not after vowels. The similarity between the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth primary; and the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth secondary consonants, as well as between the primary and secondary vowels of the same number, will be perceived by every one who is acquainted with the nature and power of letters; that is, the resemblance in sound of

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i to j	y to h
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a q	p b
o x	k g
u z	f v

Of the semivowels or liquids, the preferable one is *s*; next to that *r*, the next *l*, the next *n*, and the next *m*; if they obtain their preference from the ease with which their sounds may be united with those of the consonants. *S* can be heard after all the other letters, either vowels, consonants, or semivowels; a circumstance which renders it so proper for the formation of the plural number; and before all the primary consonants and all other semivowels; as in *sya*, (*sha* in English,) *stay*, *spaid*, *skin*, *sfere*, (*sphere*), *sra*, *slay*, *snail*, *small*; but not before the secondary consonants. *R* will sound after the four last primary, and the four last secondary consonants, and permit them, and the other semivowels, to sound after it, at the end of syllables; as in *tray*, *pray*, *kra*, *fray*, *dray*, *bray*, *gray*, *vrai*; *art*, *harp*, *ark*, *scarf*, *hard*, *barb*, *cargo*, *starve*; *stars*, *pearl*, *barn*, *farm*. *L* may be heard in the same places in which *r* will sound, but imperfectly after *t* and *d*, the second primary, and second secondary consonants; and except before the semivowels at the end of syllables. *N* and *m* will permit some of the consonants to sound after them; as in *ant*, *lamp*, *rank*, *hand*, *song*.

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<i>j</i> or <i>g</i> soft	}	by	<i>dy</i>	{prejudice, pred- <i>yudice</i> ,
				{logic, lod- <i>yic</i> ,

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1	ti	11	teti	31	keti	101	tati	1001	toti

2 pi	12 tepi	32 kepi	102-tapi	1010 tote
3 ki	13 teki	40 fe	110 tate	1100 tota
4 fi	14 tefi	41 feti	120 tape	2000 po
5 hi	15 tehi	50 he	121 tapeti	3000 ko
6 di	20 pe	60 de	122 tapepi	3210 kopate
7 bi	21 peti	70 be	130 take	4321 fokapeti
8 gi	22 pepi	80 ge	200 pa	9999 vovavevi
9 vi	23 peki	90 ve	300 ka	1829 togapevi

Thus it will be seen, that *i* expresses units, *e* tens, *a* hundreds, *o* thousands, *u* tens of thousands, *j* hundreds of thousands, *c* millions, *q* tens of millions, *x* hundreds of millions, and *z* thousands of millions, as marked in the alphabet; and that *y* expresses no, *t* one, *p* two, *k* three, *f* four, *h* five, *d* six, *b* seven, *g* eight, and *v* nine units, tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, &c., as they precede either of the vowels; which is further illustrated in the following table:

0 yi	900000000	vx
10 te	980000000	vxgq
200 pa	907000000	vxbc
3000 ko	900600000	vxdj
40000 fu	900050000	vxhu
500000 hj	900004000	vxfo
6000000 dc	900000300	vxka
70000000 bq	900000020	vxpe
800000000 gx	900000001	vxti
9000000000 vz		
<hr/>		
9876543210	{ vzgxbq- dchjfuko- pategi*	{ 8187654321 } { gztxgqbcdej- hufokapeti

*Is is unnecessary to use *yi*, unless when it stands by itself, or for emphasis. It is inserted at the bottom of the first table, to show that *vz*, *gx*, *bq*, *de*, *hj*, *fu*, *ko*, *pa*, *te*, *yi*, that is, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, are the names of the consonants, as may be seen by inspecting the alphabet.

The following table will exhibit the manner of expressing number to any extent. A period of ten figures is signified by *szr*, followed by *ti*, *pi* *ki*, &c. for the first, second, third, &c. as far as may be necessary. These are connected together, and with the numbers that follow by, *l* for *il*, the conjunctive copulate *and*, which may be seen under conjunctions.

0 yi,
1:00000;00000 *tiszrti*,
21:00000;00000:00000;00000 *petiszrpi*,
321:00000;00000:00000;00000:00000;00000 } *kape-*
tiszrki.
321:90000;00000:08000;00000:00700;43210
kapetiszrkil:vzszrpil:gxszartil:bqfukopate.

In the same manner one may proceed to *szrfi*, *szrhi* *szrdi*, *szrbi*, *szrgi*, *szrvi*, *szrte*, *szrteti*, *szrtepi*, &c. subjoining the cardinal numbers to *szr*, for each ten figures, *ad infinitum*.

WORDS, OR THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

The different kinds of words, or parts of speech, are formed from Radices, [some acquaintance with which being necessary before the learner proceeds farther, a reference is here made to them.] By subjoining to radices, or their adjuncts, various terminations, different kinds of words are formed. The parts of speech are nine, as follows:

SUBSTANCES.

- | | | |
|------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 Noun, | } | <i>declinable</i> . |
| 2 Adnoun, | | |
| 3 Pronoun, | | |

ATTRIBUTES.

- | | | |
|------------|---|---------------------|
| 4 Verb, | } | <i>declinable</i> . |
| 5 Adverb, | | |
| 6 Proverb, | | |

NOUNS,

PARTICLES.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|
| 7 | Preposition, | } <i>indeclinable.</i> |
| 8 | Conjunction, | |
| 9 | Interjection, | |

SUBSTANTIVES.

Substantives are of three kinds, *viz*: Nouns, Ad-nouns and Pronouns, to each of which belong gender, case, and number.

NOUNS.

Nouns are the names of persons, places, things or ideas. They are either common or proper.

Common nouns are the names of whole classes, species, kinds, or sorts; as those formed from the radices *han*, animal; *bor*, tree; *kzrk*, oak; *bon*, goodness. After the letters of graduation, *z* positive, *s* comparative, *m* superlative, &c. they insert their pronominal letters, which distinguish them from adnouns, point them out, and show the extent of their signification.

Proper nouns are names of individual persons, countries, cities, towns, mountains, rivers, oceans, &c. [see radices of proper words.] They do not like common nouns, insert a pronominal letter; nor are their terminations preceded by the letters of graduation. When used adnominally, the termination being preceded by *h*, the mark of the positive degree in adnouns, is sufficient to distinguish them from nouns; as *Frankcn*, France; *homzten Frankhen* i. e. *Frankzten*, a Frenchman.

The pronominal letters, with their significations, are as follows:

t, a, some one; as *homztin*, a man or woman; *homz-ten*, a man; *homztan*, a woman, &c.; *homztaus*, women, or some women.*

*In English, nouns preceded by *a* express their plural by its omission, or some; as, sing. *a book*; plu. *books*, or *some books*.

p, the, I, thou, he, she, it, &c.; and used in pronouns that stand for proper names; as *homzpen*, the man.

k, who, which; as, *homzken*, which man.

f, any, either as, *homzfen*, any man.

d, unlimited; as, *homzdin*, mankind; *bonzdxn*, goodness.

b, this; as, *homzben*, this man.

g, that, as, *homzgen*, that man.

v, every, each, all; as, *homzven*, every man; *homzvens*, all men.

By subjoining *l* to the pronominal letters, *same* or *such* is generally signified. *T* and *d* will not admit the sound of *l* after them with the same ease as the other consonants.

l, self, himself, herself, itself, &c.—used only in pronouns and verbs.

pl, the same; as, *homzplen*, the same man.

kl, whoever, whichever, or whatever; as, *homzklen*, whichever man.

fl, any such; as, *homzflen*, any such man.

bl, such; as, *homzblen*, such a man.

gl, the last; as, *homzglen*, the last man.

vl, every such, or all such; as, *homzolen*, every such man; *homzolen*, all such men. Used also in pronouns that have various antecedents.

By subjoining *r* to the above pronominal letters, *other* is generally signified, as follows:

r, each other reciprocally;—used only in pronouns and verbs.

tr, another, some other; as, *homztren*, another man.

pr, the other; as, *homzpren*, the other man.

kr, who or which other, or else; as, *homzkrren*, what other man, or which man else or besides.

fr, any other; as, *homzfren*, any other man.

dr, certain or some; as, *homzdren*, a certain man.
panzdrun, some bread.

br, such other; as, *homzbren*, such other man.

gr, the next, the following; as, *homzgren*, *the next man*; *pagzgrun*, *the following page*.

vr, every or all other; as, *homzvren*, *every other man*; *homzvrens*, *all other men*.

Negative pronominals are made by subjoining *y* to *f*, *fr*, and *fl*; [for the pronunciation of which, see observations on that subject under verbs.]

fy, no or not any; as, *homzfyen* *no man*.

fry, no other; as, *homzfryen*, *no other man*.

fly, no such; as, *homzflyen*, *no such man*.

The following recapitulation or synopsis of the pronominal letters, will show their analogy.

<i>i</i> , a, some one,	- - - - -	<i>tr</i> , another, some other.
<i>p</i> , thee, I, thou, he, she, it, &c.	<i>pl</i> , the same.	<i>pr</i> , the other.
<i>k</i> , who, which.	<i>kl</i> , who or which ever.	<i>kr</i> , who or which other or else.
<i>f</i> , any, either.	<i>fl</i> , any such.	<i>fr</i> , any other.
<i>d</i> , unlimited.	- - - - -	<i>dr</i> , certain, some.
<i>b</i> , this.	<i>bl</i> , such.	<i>br</i> , such other.
<i>g</i> , that.	<i>gl</i> , the last.	<i>gr</i> , the next, the following.
<i>v</i> , every, each, all.	<i>vl</i> , all such.	<i>vr</i> , every other, all other.
	<i>l</i> , self.	<i>r</i> , each other, reciprocally.
<i>fy</i> , no.	<i>fry</i> , no such.	<i>fly</i> , no other.

GENDER.

All declinable parts of speech have a variation of gender, expressed by the different vowels, which, in nouns, follow the pronominal letters, and serve, not only to distinguish sex, but to give a variety of meaning to the same radix. They are twelve in number, as follows:

- i*, *Personal common*; as, homztin, a man or woman, a person; movztin, a person that moves, a mover.
- e*, *Personal masculine*; as, homzten, a man; movzten, a man that moves.
- a*, *Personal feminine*; as, homztan, a woman; movztan, a woman that moves.
- o*, *Verbal*; as, movzton, a moving.
- u*, *Neuter*, that is, neither personal, verbal, animal, vegetable, nor abstract, but including minerals and substances without life; as, domztun, a house; metztun, a metal; hjsztun, a river.
- j*, *Animal common*; as, bosztjn, a bull or cow; movztjn, an animal (not mankind) that moves.
- je*, *Animal masculine*; as, bosztjen, a bull; movztjen, a male brute animal that moves.
- ja*, *Animal feminine*; as, bosztjan, a cow; movztjan, a female brute animal that moves.
- c*, *Collective*; as, multztcn, a multitude—*ci*, collective personal common; as, multztcin, a multitude of persons—*ce*, collective pers. masc.; as, multztcen, a multitude of men—*ca*, col. pers. fem.; as, multztcan, a multitude of women—*co*, col. verbal—*cu*, col. neuter—*cj*, col. animal common, &c., expressing a compound of all the genders, whenever it precedes the letters designating them.
- q*, *Vegetable*; as, plantztqn, a plant; borztqn, a tree.
- x*, *Abstract*; as, movzdzn, motion.
- z*, *General common*; as, resztzn, any person, animal, place, thing, case, or idea, of any gender. This gender is used principally in adnouns and pronouns which agree with, or stand for, more nouns than one, being of different genders; as, kusilvektzn bonhzn, a good horse and wagon.

CASE.

Cases are changes made on the terminations of words, by subjoining different semivowels, and serve to express the relation between substantives and

gr, the next, the following; as, *homzgren*, *the next man*; *pagzgrun*, *the following page*.

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CASE.

Cases are changes made on the terminations of words, by subjoining different semivowels, and serve to express the relation between substantives and

verbs. Substantives have five cases, corresponding to those of verbs, and three peculiar to themselves, as follows:

n, *Nominative*; as *ponpe homzten*, he is a man.

l, *Accusative*; as *vidzpolpe homztel*, he sees a man.

m, *Oblique*; as *vidzpornpe homztern*, he is seen by a man.

nk, *Vocative, Imperative*; as *homztenk*, O a man; *homzpenk*, O the man, &c. (commanding.)

ng,* *Vocative, Postulative*; as *homzteng*, O the man, &c. (entreating.)

In vocative cases, it is necessary to use the pronominal letter, only when it is wished to distinguish the person or object addressed; and it is generally sufficient to say, *homenk* and *homeng*, O man; *homank* and *homang*, O woman; *senenk*, sirrah; *seneng*, sir; *senang*, madam; *senings*, ladies and gentlemen.

CASES NOT CORRESPONDING TO VERBS.

r, *Genitive*—*rs*, *Genitive plural*; as *ljbtzun homer-tun*, a book of a man; *ljbtzun homerstun*, a book of men; *ljbtzun homarstun*, a book of some women; *ljbtzuns homirstuns*, some books of some persons; *krjnzpxns homerspns*, the crimes of the men; *krjnzpxns homartxns*, the crimes of a woman; *vitzpolpe krjnzpxls homersgxls*, he avoid the crimes of those men.

From the above examples, it will be seen, that in the genitive, the letter preceding the *r*, expresses the gender, that the pronominal letter follows the

*It has been asserted by good writers that the sound represented by *ng* in English is a simple one, and not the union of those of *n* and *g*. The author of this work cannot readily assent to such an assertion though he wishes not to contest it; but is rather of opinion that the difference of pronunciation of *ng* in *singer* and *finger* is occasioned by a more quick and somewhat amalgamated union of sounds in the former. As it is not very material, however, in which way *ng*, in the vocative postulative, shall be pronounced, the speaker may choose for himself without danger of ambiguity in either manner.

r or *rs*, and that the termination is made to agree like that of an adnoun, in gender, case and number, with the termination of the noun which expresses its property or possession.

When it is not necessary to mark the agreement, as above, the prepositive form may be used, without the dative, or ablative letter; as,

Ljbtun homzter, a book of a man.

Ljbtun homzbars, a book of, or belonging to these women.

Vitzpolpe komzpxl homzblers, he avoids the company of such men.

rit, ret, rat, &c., rip, rep, rap, &c., or rt, rp, rk, &c., singular;

rits, rets, &c., rips, reps, raps, &c., or rts, rps, rks, rfs, &c. plural; Prepositive dative; as, homzterit, of or concerning a man; homzterets, by some men; homzterap, to a man; homzterups, on men. [See prepositions.]

rjds, rcd, rqd &c., rjb, rcb, rqb, &c., or rd, rb, rg, rv, &c. singular.

rjds, rcds, rqds, &c., rjbs, rcbs, rqbs, &c. or rds, rbs, rqs, rvs. &c., plural; Prepositive Ablative; as, homzterjd, foreign to, or not concerning a man; homztercds, without the aid of some men; homzterqbs, from a man; homzterzbs, off of a man. [See prepositions.]

When particularity is not required, the vowel of the preposition may be omitted; as, vadzponke ruszpurp, he went into, among, at, to, towards, or upon the country; koltzponfe hxlt dpzrb, he will dwell out of, outside of, away from, opposite to, or off of, the town. In such examples, the meaning cannot be mistaken; that is, he went into the country, and will reside out of town.

The prepositive case may precede, and be used separately from the noun; as, *hip* ljzpur, i. e. ljz-

purip, in the book; *hjb ljbzpurs*, i. e. *ljbzpurjbs*, out of the books.

Recapitulation of the Cases.

n, Nominative; as, *homzten*, a man.

l, Accusative; as, *homztel*, a man. (*Obj.*)

m, Oblique; as, *homztern*, by a man.

nk, Vocative imperative; as, *homenk*, O man. (*commanding.*)

ng, Vocative postulative; as, *homeng*, O man. (*entreating.*)

r, Genitive; as, *ljbztun homerpun*, a book of the man.

ri, *rp*, *rk*, *rf*, Prepositive dative; as, *homzterit*, concerning a man.

rd, *rb*, *rg*, *rv*, Prepositive ablative; as, *homzterjd*, foreign to a man.

NUMBER.

The distinction of number, not only in substances, but in attributes, is uniformly made by subjoining *s* to the singular, to express the plural; as, *homzten*, a man; *homztens*, men; *ljbzpun*, the book; *ljbzpuns*, the books. The genitive case has two distinctions of number, as well as gender, one of the word itself, and the other, like the terminations of adnouns, making it agree with the noun which expresses its property or possession. [See the genitive case under nouns; also the genitive case of pronouns.]

ADNOUNS.

Adnouns are words added to nouns to express some quality. They are formed from radices in the same manner as nouns, omitting to insert the pronominal letter, a mark by which nouns and adnouns may be distinguished from each other. They are declined in gender, case, and number exactly like nouns, with which they always agree.

GRADUATION.

Graduation, or the degrees of comparison, belongs more particularly to adnouns and adverbs than to the other parts of speech; though they have a use in verbs, and sometimes in nouns. The degrees are as follows:

h, *Positive*; as, *bonhin-en-an-on-un-jn-cn-qn-xn-zn*, good. In nouns, and verbs containing a pronominal letter, *z* is used instead of *h*, for the positive; the second, instead of the first letter of the adverb of affirmation, *hzd*, yes.

zs, *Comparitive*; as, *bonzsin-en-an-on*, &c., better.

zm, *Superlative*; as, *bonzmin-en-an-on*, &c., best.

zrm, *Saturative*; as, *bonzrmin-en-an-on*, &c., good enough.

zrms, *Sursaturative*; as, *bonzrmsin-en-an-on*, &c., too good.

zrl, *Proximate*; as, *bonzrlin-en-an*, &c., somewhat good—*halbzrlin-en-an*, &c., whitish, or somewhat white.

y, *Contrative*; as, *bonyin-en-an*, &c., bad.

yzs, *Contra-comparative*; as, *bonyzsin*, &c., worse.

yzm, *Contra-superlative*; as, *bonyzmin*, worst.

yzrm, *Contra-saturative*; as, *bonyzrmin*, bad enough.

yzrms, *Contra-sursaturative*; as, *bonyzrmsin*, too bad.

yzrl, *Contra-proximate*; as, *bonyzrlin*, somewhat bad.

zy, *Negative*; as, *bonzyin-en-an*, &c., not good.

zsy, *Nega-comparitive*; as, *bonzsyin*, &c. not better.

zmy, *Nega-superlative*; as, *bonzmyin*, not best.

zrmy, *Nega-saturative*; as, *bonzrmyin*, not good enough.

zrmsy, *Nega-sursaturative*; as, *bonzrmsyin*, not too good.

zrly, *Nega-proximate*; as, *bonzrlyin*, not somewhat good; *halbzrlyin*, not whitish.

zy, *Nega-contrative*; as, *bonyzyin-en-an*, &c. not bad.
yzsy, *Nega-contra-comparitive*; as, *bonyzsyin*, &c. not worse.

yzmy, *Nega-contra-superlative*; as, *bonyzmyin*, not worst.

yzrmy, *Nega-contra-saturative*; as, *bonyzrmyin*, not bad enough.

yzrmsy; *Nega-contra-sursaturative*; as, *bonyzrmsyin*, not too bad.

yzrly, *Nega-contra-proximative*; as, *bonyzrlyin*, not somewhat bad.

Recapitulation of Graduation.

Positive. Contrative. Negative. Nega-contrative.

<i>Positive</i> ,	h,	y,	zy,	zyz
<i>Comparitive</i> ,	zs,	yzs,	zsy,	yzsy,
<i>Superlative</i> ,	zm,	yzm,	zmy,	yzmy,
<i>Saturative</i> ,	xrm,	yxrm,	zrmy,	yzrmy,
<i>Sursaturative</i> ,	zrms,	yzrms,	zrmsy,	yzrmsy,
<i>Proximative</i> ,	zrl,	yzrl,	zrly,	yzrly.

The comparative and superlative degrees of adnouns, as well as of the other parts of speech, when not followed by a conjunction answering to the degrees of comparison or graduation, are rendered thus:

Compar. bonzsin, comparatively good.

Superl. bonzmin, superlatively good, very good, extremely good.

Contra-compar. bonzysin, comparatively bad.

Contra-superl. bonzysin, extremely bad.

Nega-superl. bonzmyin, not extremely good.

Nega-contra-superl. bonzmyin, not extremely bad.

NUMERAL ADNOUNS.

Adnouns expressing number are formed by the combination of the ten consonants and vowels, as exemplified in the tables showing the numeral power of letter, by subjoining the following terminations to express the different kinds, as follows:

sl, *Cardinal*; as *tislin-en-an* &c. one; *hislin-en-an* &c. fifteen.

sm, *Multiplicative*; as, *pismin-en*, &c. double *tesmin-en*, &c. tenfold; *tepismin*, &c. duodecimo.

y, *Negative*; as, *tiyin-en*, &c. one-tenth part, *hiyin*, five-tenths. When hundredths, thousandths, ten thousandths, &c. are to be expressed, the vowel signifying them may be inserted; as, *tehiayin*, fifteen hundredths; *tiuyin*, one ten thousandths, *pehiszrtiyin*, .0000000025; *pehioszrtiyin*, .0000000000025.

sn, *Distributive*; as *hismin-en*, &c. one fifth-part; *tesmin* one-tenth part, *tehismin* one fifteenth.

When the numerator is more than a unit the number expressing it, may be inserted between the *s* and the *n*; as, *hispinin-en*, &c. two-fifths; *hisikinin*, three-fifths; *tetistepinin*, eleven-twelfths. The same may be done for emphasis, when it is a unit; as, *histinin*, one-fifth.

sr, *Ordinal*; as, *tisrin-en*, &c. the first in order; *pisrin*, the second; *kisrin*, the third; *tehisrin*, the fifteenth.

Arabic characters may also be used in place of numeral letters, by subjoining the same terminations; as, *homzten 1slen*, i. e. *tislen*, one man; *homzbens 2slen*, two of these men; *tomztun 12smun*, a duodecimo volume; *gerzguns 1yuns*, one-tenth of those fields; *tendztun 5snun*, one-fifth of a dollar.

When it is not necessary to distinguish particular objects, as *a*, *the*, *this*, *that*, &c. the numeral adnoun may follow the radix in place of a pronominal termination; as, *homztislen*, one man; *homzpislans*, two women; *kaptzhisrxn*, the fifth chapter.

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are used instead of nouns, to avoid a too frequent repetition of the same word; or, they are the terminations of nouns, used by themselves, in place of those to which they are subjoined. They are declined in gender, case, and number precisely like nouns and adnouns. The pronoun is seldom used in the nominative case, unless for emphasis; but the pronominal letter is inserted in the verb after *z*, *s* or *m*, the letter of graduation. Instead of *pen moxhonpe*, he moves, it is better to say *moozponpe*, the *p* after *z* representing *pen*, he; and instead of *pen honpe felzmen*, he is very happy, it is more brief to say *ponpe felzmen*, or still more so to say *felzmponpe*. The meaning of each of these modes of expression is the same: the former is the most easily understood, the latter is more brief and elegant. The following examples will illustrate the use of pronouns and of pronominal letters.

Vidholpix homxtel, I see a man.

<i>ten</i> , [i. e. homz <i>ten</i> ,]	honpe felhen,	} he [a man] is happy.
or, tonpe felhen,		
or, felztonpe,		

Vidholpix homzpel, I see *the* man.

<i>pen</i> , [i. e. homz <i>pen</i> ,]	honpe felhen,	} he [<i>the</i> man] is happy.
or, ponpe felhen,		
or, felzponpe,		

Vidholpix homzdi, I see mankind.

<i>din</i> [i. e. homz <i>din</i>]	honpi felhin,	} he [mankind] is happy.
or, donpi felhin,		
or, felzdonpi,		

Vidholpix Maral, I see Mary.

<i>pan</i> [i. e. Maran]	honpa felhan,	} she [Mary] is happy.
or, ponpa felhan,		
or, felzponpa,		

P is the pronominal letter used for all proper names;

PRONOUNS.

Vidholpix homztels, I see *some* men.

tens lens honpes felhens,	}	they themselves are happy.
or, tens lonpes felhens,		
or, lens tonpes felhens,		
or, felzlonpes,		

Vidholpix homzpals, I see *the* women.

pans rals polpas felhans,	}	they cause each other to be happy.
or, pans rolpas felhans,		
or, rals, polpas felhans,		
or, felzrolpas,		

felzronpas, they, by turns, are happy.
felzronpas, they are caused by each other to be happy.

The reciprocal pronoun *r* is never used in the singular number, and not often in the nominative and oblique cases.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are called personal when they express a difference of persons, of which there are three, the first, second and third. The first is the person who speaks, the second the one spoken to, and the third the one spoken of. There are four personal pronouns, viz:

p Nominal; as I, thou, he, she, it, &c.

k Relative; as, who, which, &c.

l Reflective; as, self, myself, thyself, himself, &c.

r Reciprocal; as, one another reciprocally.

They are declined as follows:

1st person.		2d person.		3d person.
Com. gender.	Mas.	fem.	com.	All genders.
<i>pin,</i>	<i>pian</i>	<i>pian</i>	<i>pion,</i>	<i>pin-en-an</i> &c.
<i>I,</i>	thou	thou	thou,	he, he, she, &c.
<i>kian,</i>	<i>kien</i>	<i>kian</i>	<i>kion,</i>	<i>kin-en-an,</i> &c.
<i>I who,</i>	thou who,			he who, &c.

PRONOUNS.

<i>lixn,</i>	<i>lien</i>	<i>lian</i>	<i>lion,</i>	<i>lin-en-an,</i>	<i>&c.</i>
myself,	thysself			himself,	&c.
<i>rixls,</i>	<i>riels</i>	<i>rials</i>	<i>riols,</i>	<i>riis-els-als,</i>	<i>&c.</i>

us, one another, you, one another, them, one another.

In other languages, it has not been customary to make any distinction of gender in the first or second person. It was thought, however, in forming this, that the power of designating the sex of the person spoken to, would be as desirable as the distinction made by *Sir* and *Madam*, *Mr.* and *Mrs.* This has been done by subjoining to *i* of the personal gender, *c* for masculine, and *a* for feminine. When it is not wished to make such distinction, *o* for the common can be used.

In the first person, the common gender only has been given, but should the speaker wish to designate his sex, the secondary vowels corresponding to those primary ones used for the same purpose in the second person, may be employed, viz. *picn*, I masculine; *piqn*, I feminine; and *pixn*, I common, i. e. where a distinction is not wished to be made.

The third person of personal pronouns follows the same rule as that of nouns, adnouns or other pronouns, all of which may be said to be of the third person; as *pin*, *pen*, *pan*, *pon*, *pun*, *pjn*, &c. *kin*, *ken*, *kan*, *kon*, *kun*, &c. *lin*, *len*, *lan*, *lon*, &c. *riis*, *riels*, *rals*, &c. to distinguish the common, pers. masc. fem. verbal, neuter, animal, &c.

GENITIVE CASE OF PRONOUNS.

The genitive case of pronouns is formed in the same manner as that of nouns. But as the learner may find some difficulty, at first, in distinguishing between the genitive of the noun and that of the pronominal termination subjoined to it, as well as in the use of the double genitive, or that of both

together, the following examples of their uses are given. Should he, however, not find the difference sufficiently plain, he can, in beginning to compose, use the prepositive form, which, though not so brief, gives the same meaning; as, *domztun pior*, a house of thee, and *domztun patzper pior*, a house of the father of thee, instead of *domiorun*, thy house; and *domztun pateriorun*, thy father's house.

Genitive of Nouns.

Ljbjztun homerstun, a book of a man.

Ljbjzpun homartun, the book of a woman,

Ljbjzuns homirsbuns, all the books of these persons.

[See the cases of nouns.]

Genitive of Pronouns.

Ljbjixrtun, a book of me or mine.

Ljbjixrpun, the book of mine.

Ljbjixrspun, the book of us, or ours.

Ljbjixrpuns, the books of mine.

Ljbjixrskuns, which books of ours.

Ljbjiertun, a book of thine (masc.)

Ljbjiarbuns, these books of thine (fem.)

Ljbjiorsfuns, any books of yours (com. plu.)

Ljbjertun, a book of his.

Ljbjerskun, which book of theirs.

Ljbjzkirpuns, the books of whom.

Ljbjarpruns, the other books of hers.

Ljbjarsvluns, all such books of theirs (fem.)

Ljbjzkarspluns, the same books of whom (fem.)

The genitive of the nominal pronouns, of the first and second person, and of the third person, unless distinctness be required, omit the pronominal letter *p*, but that of the relative retains the *k*, to distinguish it from the nominal; as, *ljberpun* the book of him; *ljbzkerpun* the book of whom.

<i>lixn,</i>	<i>lien</i>	<i>lian</i>	<i>lion,</i>	<i>lin-en-an,</i>	<i>&c.</i>
myself,	thyself			himself, &c.	
<i>rixls,</i>	<i>riels</i>	<i>rials</i>	<i>riols,</i>	<i>riis-els-als,</i>	
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Ljzvuns homirsbuns, all the books of these persons.

[See the cases of nouns.]

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Ljbirtun, a book of me or mine.

Ljbirpun, the book of mine.

Ljbirspun, the book of us, or ours.

Ljbirspuns, the books of mine.

Ljbirskuns, which books of ours.

Ljbiertun, a book of thine (masc.)

Ljbiarbuns, these books of thine (fem.)

Ljbiorsfuns, any books of yours (com. plu.)

Ljbertun, a book of his.

Ljberskun, which book of theirs.

Ljbzkirpuns, the books of whom.

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Double Genitive.

When both the noun and the pronominal termination are in the genitive case, *r* is twice used, and the word may be called a *double genitive*, as,

Ljbtun fraterixrtun, *a book of a brother of mine.*

Ljbpun fraterixrpun, *the book of the brother of mine.*

Ljzbun fratarixrpun, *this book of the sister of mine.*

Ljzbun fratarsixrgun, *this book of those sisters of mine.*

Ljzbun fratarsixrsgun, *this book of those sisters of ours.*

Ljzfun fratarsixrguns, *any books of those sisters of ours.*

Ljzpun fraterieryguns, *the books of those brothers of thee (mas.)*

Ljzpun frateriorrguns, *the books of those brothers of you (com.)*

Ljbpun fratarergun, *the book of that sister of his.*

Ljzpun fratararguns, *the books of that sister of hers.*

Ljzpun fratararsguns, *the book of that sister of theirs (fem.)*

Pretzpxn ljbtur frateriorpur, *the price of the book of the brother of thine.*

When distinction is not required, the pronominal letter of the noun expressing the property of the genitive, may be omitted; as,

Fratixren, *my brother.*

Fratioran, *thy sister.*

Fratzkirans, *whose sisters.*

Ljbtun frateriorun, *a book of thy brother.*

But if a more definite expression be required, the pronominal letter must be retained; as,

Fratixrfen, *any brother of mine.*

Fratiorrans, *those sisters of thine.*

Fratzkerrans, *all the sisters of whom.*

Ljbtun frateriorprun, *a book of thy other brother;*

ATTRIBUTES.

Attributes are of three kinds, viz. Verbs, Adverbs and Proverbs, which have a correspondence to Nouns, Adnouns and Pronouns, as follows:

SUBSTANTIVES.

Noun, bonztin -en-an-on, &c. a good person:

Adnoun, bonhin -en-an-on, &c. good.

Pronouns, tin -en-an-on, &c. a, some one,

ATTRIBUTES.

Verb, bonhonpi -e-a-o, &c. is good.

Adverb, bonhid -ed-ad-od, &c. in a good manner.

Proverbs, tid -ed-ad-od, &c. in a manner, in some manner.

VERBS.

Verbs are used to represent being, action or passion.

Strictly speaking, there is but one verb, viz:

<i>Positive.</i>	}	honpi -e-a-o-u &c. (he, she, it, &c.) is.
		holpi -e-a-o, &c. causes to be, or does.
		hornpi -e-a, &c. is caused to be, or is acted on.
<i>Negative.</i>	}	yonpi -e-a, &c. (he, she, it, &c.) is not.
		yolpi -e-a, &c. does not.
		yornpi -e-a, &c. is not caused to be, or is not acted on.

This, with its variations, being subjoined to radices, form verbs conveying the meaning of the radix which it follows; as *bonhonpi -e-a*, &c. is *good*; *bonyonpi -e-a*, &c. is *bad*; *bonzyonpi -e-a*, &c. is not good; *bonyzyonpi -e-a*, &c. is not bad.

To verbs belong graduation, mood, case, tense, gender, person and number,

GRADUATION.

The graduation, or comparison, of verbs, follows the same rule as adnouns; as,

Positive. bonhonpi-e-a, &c. (he, she, it, &c.) is good.

Compar. bonzsonpi -e-a, &c. is better, or comparatively good.

Superl. bonzmonpi -e-a, &c. is best, or extremely good.

Saturat. bonzrmonpi, &c. is good enough.

Sursat. bonzrmonpi, &c. is too good.

Proxim. bonzrlonpi, &c. is somewhat good.

Contrative bonyonpi, &c. is bad.

Negative bonzyonpi, &c. is not good, and so on through all the Positive, Contrative, Negative and Nega-contrative degrees. [See graduation of Adnouns.]

Pronominal letters of Verbs.

If the verb be preceded by a nominative case expressed, no pronominal letter is used; but if not so preceded, the pronominal of the nominative, which is understood, must be inserted, as follows:

Homzten bonhonpe, a man is good.

felztonpe, he (*a* man) is happy.

Homzpen bonhonpe, *the* man is good.

felzponpe, he (*the* man) is happy.

Homzben bonyonpe *this* man is bad.

felyzbonpe he (*this* man) is unhappy.

Homzblen bonzyonpe, such a man is not good.

felzblionpe, he [*such a man*] is not happy.

Homzgen bonyzyonpe, *that* man is not bad.

felyzgyonpe, he [*that man*] is not unhappy.

Honzfyen bonhonpe, no man is good.

felzfyonpe, he [*no man*] is happy.

Homzpen bonztonpe felhonpe, the man who is good is happy.

The nominal personal pronouns, of the first and second persons, do not insert a pronominal letter; as, *bonhonpi*, I am good; *bonhonpie-a-o*, thou art good; but the relatives, reflective, and reciprocal do; as *bonzkonpi*, I who am good; *bonzkonpio*, thou who art good; *bonzlonkix*, I myself am good; *bonzlonpio*, thou thyself art good; *bonzrolspix*, we make each other good; *bonzrolspios*, ye make each other good.

In the substantive verb [i. e. *honpi -e-a*, &c. *holpi*, *hornpi*, *yonpi*, *yolpi* and *yornpi*] the pronominal letter which is used when the nominative case is understood, takes place of the *h*, and precedes the *y*; as

Ponpi -e-a, &c. he is.

Pyonpi -e-a, &c. he is not.

Klonpi -e-a, &c. whoever is.

Klyonpi -e-a, &c. whoever is not.

When *y* is preceded by a pronominal letter with which its sound has not been accustomed to be united, the difficulty of pronunciation may be overcome by the following method.

<i>tyonpi</i> , pronounced as if written	<i>zt-yonpi</i> ,
<i>pyonpi</i> , - - - - -	<i>zp-yonpi</i> ,
<i>kyonpi</i> , - - - - -	<i>zk-yonpi</i> ,
<i>fyonpi</i> , - - - - -	<i>zf-yonpi</i> ,
<i>vyonpi</i> , - - - - -	<i>zv-yonpi</i> ,
<i>ryonpi</i> , - - - - -	<i>zr-yonpi</i> ,
<i>lyonpi</i> , - - - - -	<i>zl-yonpi</i> ,
<i>pryonpi</i> , - - - - -	<i>pzr-yonpi</i> ,
<i>plyonpi</i> , - - - - -	<i>pzl-yonpi</i> ,

by which method, custom will enable them to be pronounced in one syllable, as *tyonpi* and *dyonpi* [in English *chonpi* and *jonpi*] are only a quick pronunciation of *zt-yonpi* and *zd-yonpi*.

MOOD.

Mood is the manner of representing being, action, or passion. To avoid what in English are called

helping or auxilliary verbs, and to abridge the number of infinities in other languages; as *may be, can be, must be, ought to be, wish to be, willing to be, able to be, ready to be, &c.* much inconvenience arises from having a number of moods: ten are therefore used, distinguished by the ten vowels, as follows:

o, *Indicative*; as, bonhonpi -e-a-o, &c. is good; bonzonpi, &c. is comparatively good or better; bonzomonpi, is very good or best; bonyonpi, is bad; movhonpi, moves. *O* has been selected for the Indicative, the most important mood of verbs, because it is used for the *verbal* gender in substantives.

i, *Potential*; as movhinpi, is able to move, or may or can move.

e, *Optative*; as, movhenpi, is willing to move, or wishes to move.

a, *Obligative*; as, movhanpi, is bound to, or under obligation to move, or ought to move.

u, *Compulsive*; as, movhunpi, is compelled to move, or must move.

j, *Preparative*; as, movhjnp, is prepared, or ready to move.

o, *Audactive*; as, movhcnpi, is resolved to move, or dares to move.

q, *Consuetive*; as, movhqnp, is accustomed to move.

z, *Designative*; as, movhznp, is designating, trying, attempting, or intending to move.

z, *Simulative*; as movhznp, is pretending, promising, or threatening to move.

CASE.

To form the different kinds of verbs, such as intransitive, transitive, and passive, from the same radical, the letters which distinguish the cases in substantives are used, accordingly as these different verbs correspond to those cases; and instead of the

term *voice*, that of *case* is selected, to designate them. Verbs have five cases corresponding to the five first of substantives, distinguished by the letters subjoined to the vowels significant of mood, besides which they have an *interrogative*, not corresponding to substantives, as follows:

n, *Nominative*; as, honpix, am; honpie -a-o, art; honpi -e-a, &c. is; vivhonpi, &c. lives; movhonpe, moves.

l, *Accusative*; as, holpi, causes to be, or produces; vivholpi, causes to live or enlivens; movholpi, moves an object, or causes it to move.

m, *Oblique*; as, hornpi, is caused to be, or is produced; vivhornpi, is enlivened; movhornpi, is moved.

k, *Vocative Imperative*; as, vivhonpik, let me live [commanding]; vivhonpiek -ak-ok, live thou; vivhonpik -ek-ak, &c. let him live; vivholpik, &c. let him enlive; vivhornpik, let him be enlivened.

g, *Vocative Postulative*; as, vivhonpigg, let me live [entreating]; vivhonpieg-ag-og, do thou live; vivhonpig -eg-ag, &c. let him live; vivholpig, let him enlive; vivhornpig, let him be enlivened.

t, *Interrogative*; as, Nom. vivhonpit, does he live? Accus. vivholpit, does he enlive? Oblique, vivhornpit, is he enlivened?

Though this last case is said not to correspond to substantives, yet when the verb is understood, *t* may be subjoined to them; as, honpxt kvx Norxn—Lxrxt—Rorxnt—Mxxnt,—Which way is North?—South?—East?—West? Indeed *t* may more properly be called a mark of interrogation, than considered as designating a case in verbs, as it can be used after all the words that ask questions: for which reason it is always the last letter in words and in the plural of verbs follows the *s*, as vivhonpest, do they live? When *t*, as an interrogative, follows words that end

with a consonant, *z* may be inserted, without which its sound could not be heard; as *domzpurpzt*, in the house?

REMARKS ON THE CASES OF VERBS.

The Nominative case of verbs answers to what is called the neuter or intransitive voice, the Accusative to the Transitive, and the Oblique to the Passive; [an exemplification of which may be seen under *Case of Nouns.*]

The use of different letters to designate the cases of verbs, has reduced the intricacy arising from their different voices in other languages, to much simplicity; making a greater variety of significations, which are at the same time more definite; as it is found that most verbs may be used in the three cases or voices, as follows:

Nom. *vadhonpix*, I go.

Accus. *vadholpix*, I cause to go, or I carry.

Oblique, *vadhornpix*, I am caused to go, or am carried,

Nom. *venhonpix*; I come.

Accus. *venholpix*, I cause to come, or I bring.

Obl. *venhornpix*, I am caused to come, or am brought.

In the same manner *portholpix*, I carry, has nearly, though not quite, the same meaning as *vadholpix*, the former implying my causing another to go, by whatever means; and the latter actual conveyance. *Portholpix* however may be used in all the cases; as,

Nom. *porthonpix*, I carry myself, or as respects myself.

Accus. *portholpix*, I carry another.

Obl. *porthornpix*, I am carried or conveyed.

In the same manner by subjoining the adjunct *ap* to, [see Prepositive Adjuncts] may be conjugated,

Nom. *portaphonpix*, I bring myself.

Accus. portapholp*ix*, I bring another.

Obl. portaphornp*ix*, I am brought, having a signification varying from *venhornp*ix**, I am caused to come. Fertholp*ix*, I *bear* or *bring*, signifying nearly the same as the above, may be conjugated in the same way, which shews the great variety and shades of meaning that may be obtained from a small number of radices.

The vocative cases are used only in the present and future tenses, as it is evident no command or request can be made for any action to be performed in a time previous to that in which the request is made. All the other cases of verbs are used in all the moods and tenses.

In the vocative cases when it is not necessary to distinguish between the imperative and postulative; and the verb is used, as it generally happens, in the second person, the terminations *iek*, *iak*, *iok*, or *ieg*, *iag*, *iog*, may, for brevity be omitted; as, *vivhornp*, live; *sumholp*, take; *moohornp*, be moved.

TENSE.

The tense or time of verbs, is designated by the letters immediately following the semivowels, *n*, *l*, and *m*, significant of case.

In the formation of tenses, the intricacy generally occasioned by the many minute variations in grammars, has been, in a great measure avoided, by keeping distinct the three great divisions of time, the *present*, the *past* and the *future*; which is done by the use of the following consonants, *p* present, *k* past and *f* future, for a primary distinction; and to express a compound or preterite relation by the secondary consonants, corresponding to those primary ones, viz. *b* preter-present, *g* preter-past. and *v* preter-future. The other relations, such as *indefinite*, *definite* and *inceptive*, are designated by the semivowels, *l* and *r*, as follows:

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PRIMARY.

Present.

p, *Indefinite*; as *levhonpi -e-a*, &c. arises or does arise,
pl, *Definite*; as *levhonpli -e-a*, &c. is arising.
pr, *Inceptive*; as *levhonpri -e-a*, &c. begins to arise, or
 is beginning to arise.

Past.

k, *Indef.* as *levhonki -e-a*, &c. arose, or did arise.
kl, *Def.* as *levhonkli*, &c. was arising.
kr, *Incept.* as *levhonkri*, began to arise, or was beginn-
 ing to arise.

Future.

f, *Indef.* as *levhonfi*, &c. shall or will arise.
fl, *Def.* as *levhonfli*, shall or will be arising.
fr, *Incept.* as, *levhonfri*, shall or will begin to arise.

SECONDARY OR PRETERITE.

Preter-present.

b, *Indef.* as, *levhonbi*, &c. has arisen.
bl, *Def.* as, *levhonbli*, has been arising.
br, *Incept.* as, *levhonbri*, has begun to arise.

Preter-past.

g, *Indef.* as, *levhongî*, &c. had arisen.
gl, *Def.* as, *levhongli*, had been arising.
gr, *Incept.* as, *levhongri*, had begun to arise.

Preter-future.

v, *Indef.* as, *levhonvi*, &c. shall or will have arisen.
vl, *Def.* as, *levhonvli*, shall or will have been arising.
vr, *Incep.* as, *levhonvri*, shall or will have begun to
 arise.

The preceding examples of the tenses, are in the Indicative Mood, third person, singular. The other moods may be conjugated in the same manner, by

substituting in place of *o*, *i* for the potential, *e* for the optative, *a* for the obligative, and the other vowels for the moods which they designate; as,

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present.

- p*, *Indef.* as, *levhinpi -e-a*, &c. is able to arise, or may or can arise.
pl, *Def.* as, *levhinpli*, &c. is able to be arising, or may or can be arising.
pr, *Incep.* as, *levhinpri*, &c. is able to begin to arise; or may or can begin to arise.

Past.

- k*, *Indef.* *levhinki*, &c. was able to arise.
kl, *Def.* *levhinkli*, was able to be arising.
kr, *Incep.* *levhinkri*, was able to begin to arise.

Future.

- f*, *Indef.* *levhinfi*, &c. shall or will be able to arise.
fl, *Def.* *levhinfli*, shall or will be able to be arising.
fr, *Incep.* *levhinfri*, shall or will be able to begin to arise.

Preter-present.

- b*, *Indef.* *levhinbi*, &c. has been able to arise.
bl, *Def.* *levpinbli*, has been able to be arising.
br, *Incep.* *levhinbri*, has been able to begin to arise.

Preter-past.

- g*, *Indef.* *levhingi*, &c. had been able to arise.
gl, *Def.* *levhingli*, had been able to be arising.
gr, *Incep.* *levhingri*, had been able to begin to arise.

Preter-future.

- q*, *Indef.* *levhinvi*, &c. shall or will be able to arise.
ql, *Def.* *levhinvli*, shall or will be able to be arising.
qr, *Incep.* *levhinvri*, shall or will be able to begin to arise.

In the same manner may be conjugated the other moods, substituting *e, a, u, j, c, q, x, z*, in place of *i*; and for the English definitions, instead of *able*, substituting *willing, bound, compelled, prepared or ready, resolved, accustomed, designing, pretending*. [See MOOD.]

The accusative case, or transitive voice, may be conjugated in the same manner as the nominative, by substituting *l* for *n*; and the oblique case, or passive voice, by substituting *m*. The vocative imperative, and vocative postulative, may be formed from all the moods, present and future tenses, persons and numbers of each of those cases, by subjoining *k* and *g*.

GENDER.

Verbs, like substantives, have twelve genders, distinguished by their final vowels, which follow the letters significant of tense. They always agree with the genders of their nominative cases; as,

Personal Com. homztin levhonpi, a person arises;
tin levhonpi, or levztonpi, he [a
person] arises.

Personal masc. homzten levhonpe, a man arises;
levztonpe, he [a man] arises.

Personal fem. homztan levhonpa, a woman arises;
levztonpa, she [a woman] arises.

Abstract. hidztæn levhonpæ, an idea arises;
levztonpæ, it [an idea] arises.

Animal com. kusztjn levhonpj, a horse [com.
gen.] arises;
levztonpj, he [a horse] arises.

Animal masc. kusztjen levhonpje, a male horse
arises;
levztonpje, he [a male horse] arises;

and so with all the genders,

PERSON.

Verbs, like personal pronouns, have three persons, the first, second and third, distinguished by the vowels subjoined to the letter significant of case; and they always agree in this particular, with their nominative cases; as,

1st person,	{	piɔn levhonpiɔ,	} I arise.
		or, levhonpiɔ,	
		kiɔ levhonpiɔ,	} I who arise.
		or, levzkonpiɔ,	
		kiɔ/ levzkonpiɔ,	me who arise.
		levzlonpiɔ (I)	myself arise.
		levzronpiɔs,	we arise by turn.
levzrolpiɔs,	we raise each other reciprocally.		
2d person,	{	pien levhonpie,	} thou (masc.) arisest.
		or, levhonpie,	
		levhonpia,	thou (fem.) arisest.
		levhonpio,	thou (com.) arisest.
		levzkonpio,	thou who arisest.
		levzlonpio,	(thou thyself arisest.
		levzronpios,	ye arise by turns.
levzrolpios,	ye raise each other reciprocally.		
levzronpios,	ye are raised by each other.		

3d person, levzponpi -e-a-u-j, &c. he, she, it, &c. arises.

NUMBER.

As in substantives, verbs add *s* to express the plural; and they always agree with their nominative cases; as

1st per. levhonpiɔ, I arise; levhonpiɔs, we arise.

2d per. levhonpio, thou arisest; levhonpios, ye arise.

2d per. levzponpi -e-a, &c. he arises; levzponpis -e-a-s, &c. they arise.

PARTICIPLES.

Participles are derived from verbs, and participate of the nature, not only of verbs, but of nouns and adnouns. They are of two kinds, *Gerundial* and *Infinitive*.

GERUNDIAL PARTICIPLES.

These are formed from verbs in all their degrees of comparison, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, by subjoining after the vowels significant of gender and person, the semivowel expressing the case of substantives, thereby giving to the participle the case, or voice of a verb, with the case of the noun or pronoun with which, like adnouns, they agree in gender, person and number; as,

Verb, homzten levhonpe, a man arises.

Participle, homzten levhonpen, a man arising.

pixn levhonpixn, I arising.

pion levhonpion, thou having arisen.

pen levhonfen, he being about to rise hereafter.

Verb, homzten levhonke, a man arose.

Part, homzten levhonken, a man arisen.

Verb, homzten levhonbe, a man has arisen.

Part, homzten levhonben, a man having arisen.

Verb, homzten levhonfe, a man will arise.

Part, homzten levhonfen, a man that will arise.

vidholpix homztel levhonpel, I see a man arising.

vidholpix homztel levholpel pondztul, I see a man raising a weight.

novholpix pondztul levhornbel, I know a weight to have been raised.

novholpix pondztul levhirnsel, I know a weight that can be raised hereafter.

INFINITIVE PARTICIPLES.

Infinitive participles, or what have been called the infinitive mood of verbs, are formed in the same manner as gerundials, only, they insert *s* after *n*, *l*, and *m*, which designate the case of the verb; as,

Dikholkix homztel levhonspel, I told a man to arise.

Dikholkix piols levhjsfiols pondztul, I told you to be ready to raise a weight hereafter.

Remarks on Gerundial and Infinitive Participles.

Though participles may be formed from every tense of a verb, yet they are seldom used in all of them; and they are most frequently employed in the primary.

When participles, either gerundial or infinitive, do not express time, the letter significant of tense may be omitted; as,

Gerund. *levhonon*, arising; *levholon*, raising; *levhornon*, being raised.

Infinitive, *levhonson*, to arise; *levholson*, to raise; *levhornson*, to be raised.

The infinitive, and sometimes the gerundial participle, is used as nominative case to a verb; as,

Vidholson piol kzndhonpo, to see thee is pleasant.

Vidholon mikztil kzndhonpo, seeing a friend is pleasant.

Vidholson pel honpo hoptixrxn, to see him, (hereafter) is my wish.

Whenever the participles are used in this manner, the verbs, and words agreeing with them, must be in the verbal gender. The use of infinitives and gerunds may be substituted by the verbal gender of nouns; as, *vidzpon pior kzndhonpo*, the seeing of thee is pleasant; *vidzpon mikztir kzndhonpo*, the seeing of a friend is pleasant; *vidzpon per futzdarip honpo hoptixrxn*, the seeing of him in future is my wish.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

It is believed that a person who has studied the preceding examples, with care, will be able to conjugate any verb in all its cases, moods, tenses, persons and numbers; and it will be a useful exercise for the learner to make out for himself a detailed conjugation of all the variations of which a verb is susceptible: but as one of that nature would occupy too much space for this grammar, the outlines only of it here follow. After conjugating the indicative mood all the others will be found to be exactly similar, with the alteration only of the letter significant of mood; and the rule to be observed in applying the sign, or English meaning, is, to place the verb *to be* in all its tenses, variations, persons and numbers, as in the examples under "TENSE," before *able to arise, raise, or be raised, for the Potential; willing to, &c. for the Optative; bound to, or under obligation to, for the Obligative; compelled to, for the Compulsive; prepared to, or ready to, for the Preparative; resolved to, for the Audacive; accustomed to, for the Consuetive; designing to, or trying to, for the Designative; and pretending to, for the Simulative.* [See Moon.]

OUTLINES OF A FORM OF CONJUGATION.

NOMINATIVE CASE—*n*.INDICATIVE MOOD—*o*.*Present Tense—p.*

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| Sing. | { | <i>Indef.</i> levhonpix, <i>I arise</i> ; levhonpie -a -o, <i>thou arisest</i> ; levhonpi -e-a, &c. (he, she, it, &c.) <i>arises</i> . |
| | | <i>Def.</i> levhonplix, <i>I am arising</i> ; levhonplie -a-o, <i>thou art arising</i> ; levhonpli -e-a, &c. (he, &c.) <i>is arising</i> . |
| | | <i>Incep.</i> levhonprix, <i>I begin to arise</i> ; levhonprie -a-o, <i>thou beginest to arise</i> ; levhonpri -e-a, &c. (he, &c.) <i>begins to arise</i> . |
| Plur. | { | <i>Indef.</i> levhonpixs, <i>we arise</i> levhonpies -as-os, <i>ye arise</i> ; levhonpis -es-as, &c. (they) <i>arise</i> . |
| | | <i>Def.</i> levhonplixs, <i>we are arising</i> ; levhonplies -as-os, <i>ye are arising</i> ; levhonplis -es-as, &c. (they) <i>are arising</i> . |
| | | <i>Incep.</i> levhonprixs, <i>we begin to arise</i> ; levhonpries -as-os, <i>ye begin to arise</i> ; levhonpries, &c. (they) <i>begin to arise</i> . |

Past Tense—k.

Conjugated in the same manner as the present, only substituting *k* for *p*.—Sign, *I arose*, &c.

Future Tense—f.

Same as the present, substituting *f* for *p*.—Sign, *I shall or will arise*, &c.

Preter-present Tense—b.

Same as the present, substituting *b* for *p*.—Sign, *I have arisen*, &c.

Preter-past Tense—g.

Same as the present, substituting *g* for *p*.—Sign, *I had arisen*, &c.

Preter-future-v.

Same as the present, substituting *v* for *p*.—Sign, *I shall or will have arisen, &c.*

POTENTIAL MOOD-*i*.

Conjugated in the same manner as the indicative in all the tenses, persons, and numbers, only substituting *i* for *o*.—Sign, *I am able to arise, &c.*

OPTATIVE MOOD-*e*.

Same as the indicative, substituting *e* for *o*.—Sign, *I am willing to arise, &c.*

OBLIGATIVE MOOD-*a*.

Same as the indicative, substituting *a* for *o*.—Sign, *I am bound to arise, &c.*

COMPULSIVE MOOD-*u*.

Same as the indicative, substituting *u* for *o*.—Sign, *I am compelled to arise, &c.*

PREPARATIVE MOOD-*j*.

Same as the indicative, substituting *j* for *o*.—Sign, *I am ready to arise, &c.*

AUDACIVE MOOD-*c*.

Same as the indicative, substituting *c* for *o*.—Sign, *I dare to arise, or am resolved to arise, &c.*

CONSUETIVE MOOD-*q*.

Same as the indicative, substituting *q* for *o*.—Sign, *I am accustomed to arise, &c.*

DESIGNATIVE MOOD-*x*.

Same as the indicative, substituting *x* for *o*.—Sign, *I am designing to arise, &c.*

SIMULATIVE MOOD-*z*.

Same as the indicative, substituting *z* for *o*.—Sign, *I am pretending to arise, &c.*

ACCUSATIVE CASE—*l*.

Conjugated in the same manner as the nominative, in all the moods, tenses, persons, and numbers, only substituting *l* for *n*.—Sign, *I raise*, &c.

OBLIQUE CASE—*rn*.

Same as the nominative, substituting *rn* for *n*.—Sign, *I am raised*, &c.

VOCATIVE IMPERATIVE CASES—*k*.

Nominative-n.—Conjugated in the same manner as the nominative case, in all the moods, present and future tenses, persons and numbers, by subjoining *k*.—Sign, *let me arise*, *arise thou*, *let him arise*, &c. [commanding.]

Accusative-l.—Same as the accusative case, in all the moods, present and future tenses, persons, and numbers, by subjoining *k*.—Sign, *let me raise*, &c. [commanding.]

Oblique-rn.—Same as the oblique case, in all the moods, present and future tenses, persons, and numbers, by subjoining *k*.—Sign, *let me be raised*, [commanding.]

VOCATIVE POSTULATIVE CASES—*g*.

Conjugated in the same manner as the vocative imperative cases, by substituting *g* for *k*.—Sign, *let me arise*, &c. [entreating.]

GERUNDIAL PARTICIPLES.

Formed from all the preceding cases but the vocative, and from all the moods, tenses, persons, and numbers of verbs, by subjoining *n*, *l* or *rn*, as they agree with the cases of the substantives to which they belong.—Sign, *I arising*, &c.

INFINITIVE PARTICIPLES.

Formed in the same manner as the gerundial participles, by inserting *s* after the letter significant of the case of the verb.—Sign, *I, to arise, &c.*

It is scarcely necessary to remark here, that in subjoining *k* and *g* in the vocative cases, and *n, l* and *rn* in participles, the *s* which designates the plural number is always placed last; as, *levhonpixk*, let me arise; *levhonpixks*, let us arise; *levhonixn*, I, arising; *levhonpixns*, we, arising.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are words added to verbs to express some quality. They are formed from adnouns in all their degrees of comparison, by subjoining in place of the letters significant of case, the first consonant, or semi-vowel and consonant of the Adverbial Radices. [which see under Artificial Radices]. They are declined in gender, person and number, but not in case, exactly like verbs and always agree with those they qualify. Thus, from the adnoun, *saphin -en-an*, &c. *wise*, comes *saphed -ed-ad*, &c., *wisely*; as,

Hagzponpe saphed, he acts wisely.

Hagzponpa saphad, she acts wisely.

Hagzponpis sapszids, they act more wisely.

Hagzponhes sapyzmeds, they (mas.) act most foolishly.

Hagzyonpix saphixd, I do not act wisely.

Hagzyonpios sapyiods, ye do not act foolishly.

Though adverbs generally add only *d* to express manner, yet they sometimes designate place, time, direction, &c. like proverbs; as,

Bonhid -ed-ad, &c. in good manner, or well.

Bonhib -eb-ab, &c. in good place.

Bonzmig -eg-ag, &c. in very good time.

Bonzmiv -ev-av, &c. in the best direction, &c.
 Bonyit -et-at, &c. in bad hour, &c.
 Hikhigh -eg-ag, &c. before, previously.
 Hjhigh -eg-ag, &c. since, subsequently.

PROVERBS.

Proverbs are formed from pronouns, in the same manner that adverbs are formed from adnouns; and agree with the verbs which they qualify, in the same manner: as, from the pronouns *bin -en-an*, &c. *this comes*

Bid -ed-ad, &c. in this manner, or *thus*.

Bib -eb-ab, &c. in this place, or *here*.

Big -eg-ag, &c. at this time, or *now*.

Biv -ev-av, &c. in this course or direction.

Bit -et-at, &c. in this hour.

Bip -ep-ap, &c. during this day, or *to-day*;
 and so with all the other pronominal letters; as,

Gib -eb-ab, &c. in that place, or *there*.

Gig -eg-ag, &c. at that time, or *then*.

Kib -eb-ab, &c. at which place, or *where*.

Kig -eg-ag, &c. at which time, or *when*.

Fyid -ed-ad, &c. in no manner.

Fyib -eb-ab, &c. in no place.

Yesterday and to-morrow, as they do not mean exactly the same thing as *gip*, that day, and *grip*, the next or following day, may be derived from *bip -ep-ap*, &c. *to-day*; as follows,—*bzpig -eg-ag*, &c. *yesterday*; *bzpimp -emp-amp*, &c. *to-morrow*.

REMARKS ON ADVERBS AND PROVERBS.

When it is not necessary for adverbs or proverbs to agree in gender, person or number, with any verb, which is sometimes the case, if distinctness be not necessary, or the relation be clear; the vowel significant of particular case may be omitted, and *z*, the general common used, without making any distinction

of number; as, *bzd*, thus; *bzb*, here; *tisrzd*, firstly; *pisrzd*, secondly; *glzd*, lastly.

But should it be necessary to be particularly accurate, or should the adverb or proverb be placed at a distance from the word to be qualified, it must be made to agree with its verb in *gender, person* and *number*; as,

Bzlhonkix gerzpurip solhird, I walked into the field alone.

Solhios gerzpurip bzlhonfios, ye will walk alone into the field.

Gerzpurip solhids bzlzponkis, they walked alone into the field.

Bzlhonpix gerzpurip bizp, I walked into the field to-day.

Bzlhonfios biops gerzpurip, ye will walk to-day, into the field.

Bzpemps gerzpurip bzlzponfes, to-morrow they will walk into the field.

The adverbs, or more properly proverbs, simply expressing affirmation and negation, are *hzd*, *yes*; *yzd*, *no*; the former for the sake of a more clear distinction, having the long, and the latter the short sound of *z*. [See Alphabet.]

In the use of the letter from those adverbial radices which begin with the same, viz., *f*, that letter must be taken for all of them; as, *pisf*, *ef*, *af*, &c. in the estate, condition, duty, property, office, or business: and from those which begin with *h*, the final letters must be taken; as, *pits -ets-ats*, &c., the whole *fips -eps-aps*, &c. either half, *tifs -efs-afs*, &c. a quarter or fourth part. The last four, which begin with *h* and end with *t*, are used principally for asking questions, *t* being a mark of interrogation; as, *kapt -ept-apt*, &c., or *kzpt*, what quantity? or, how much? *kzkt*, what duration of time? or, how long? *kzft*, how often? *kzmt*, what distance? or, how far? [See Adverbial Radices.]

PARTICLES.

Particles are of three kinds, viz.: Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections. They differ from the other parts of speech in not admitting of declension or variation. They consist of one syllable, formed by a systematic combination of vowels and consonants. Though they may be used as separate words, yet they are generally more elegantly subjoined to substantives or attributes, which they serve to connect, or on the meaning of which they have influence.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions serve to shew the relation between words. They are of two kinds, viz.: Dative or Positive, and Ablative or Contrative. The Dative are formed by a union of the primary vowels and consonants, and the Ablative by that of the corresponding secondary ones. When not subjoined to the substantives which they govern, they are preceded by *h*, it being a rule in this language, that no word shall begin with a vowel. They are then the same as the Prepositive Radices, [which see]. When subjoined to substantives, they form the prepositive case, [as may be seen under case of Nouns.] The following examples will shew their use.

Honpix *hip* domztur, } I am in a house.
or, honpix domzturip, }

Vadhonpios *hjb* domzpur, } ye went out of the
or, vadhonpios domzpurib, } house.

Prepositions subjoined to the words they govern, often drop their vowel, when precision is not required; and in the prepositive case, *s* is always placed last; as,

Domzturp, into, at, to, towards, or on a house.

Domzturips, i. e. hip domzturs, in houses. [See Prepositive Case of Nouns].

The following is a list of all the Prepositions, with their significations.

DATIVE.	ABLATIVE.
<i>it</i> , concerning, with respect to.	<i>jd</i> , not concerning, foreign to.
<i>et</i> , by, with, by means of.	<i>cd</i> , without the means or aid of.
<i>at</i> , according to.	<i>qd</i> , in opposition to.
<i>ot</i> , for, on account of, instead of.	<i>xd</i> , against.
<i>ut</i> , with, together with, including.	<i>zd</i> , besides, except, separate from.
<i>ip</i> , during, in, into, within.	<i>jb</i> , not during, out of.
<i>ep</i> , between, among.	<i>cb</i> , out, outside of.
<i>ap</i> , at, to, up to, till.	<i>qb</i> , from, away from.
<i>op</i> , towards.	<i>xb</i> , in opposite direction to.
<i>ip</i> , on, upon.	<i>zb</i> , off, off of.
<i>ik</i> , before, [in time] previous to.	<i>fg</i> , after, [in time] since.
<i>ek</i> , before (in place.)	<i>cg</i> , behind.
<i>ak</i> , on this side of.	<i>gg</i> , beyond.
<i>ok</i> , on the right hand of.	<i>xg</i> , on the left of.
<i>uk</i> , above, over.	<i>zg</i> , beneath, under.
<i>if</i> , like to.	<i>iv</i> , unlike to.
<i>ef</i> , near to.	<i>cv</i> , far from.
<i>af</i> , around.	<i>qv</i> , across, through.
<i>of</i> , up,	<i>xv</i> , down.
<i>uf</i> , over again.	<i>zv</i> , back again.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are used to connect words or sentences together. They are either *antecedent* or *succedent*, as in corresponding to each other, they take the lead or follow. The antecedent begin with *t*, the first primary consonant, and the succedent with *d*, the first secondary. They are also either *positive* or *negative*; the former commencing with *tu* or *du* and the latter with *ty* or *dy*.

The sounds of *tu* and *du*, are the same as *tw* and *dw* in English; as, *tui*=*twee*; *dui*=*dwee*. When followed by another *u* the only instance in which a double letter is permitted in this language, the pronunciation is *tuu*=*twoo*; and *duu*=*dwoo*. The sounds of *ty* and *dy*, are the same as *ch* and *j* in English. [See Remarks on the Alphabet.]

The following is a list of the Conjunctions:

ANTECEDENT.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
<i>tui</i> , both.	<i>tyi</i> , both not.
<i>tuc</i> , whether.	<i>tye</i> , whether not.
<i>tua</i> , either.	<i>tya</i> , neither.
<i>tuo</i> , as, so.	<i>tyo</i> , as not, so not.
<i>tuu</i> , in order that.	<i>tyu</i> , best, in order that not.
<i>tuj</i> , if.	<i>tyj</i> , if not.
<i>tuc</i> , though.	<i>tyc</i> , though not.
<i>tuq</i> , why? wherefore?	<i>tyq</i> , why not? wherefore not.
<i>tux</i> , whereas, seeing that.	<i>tyx</i> , whereas not,
<i>tuz</i> , that.	<i>tyz</i> , that not.

SUCCEDENT.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
<i>dui</i> , and, also, moreover.	<i>dyn</i> , and not, also not, moreover not.
<i>duc</i> , or whether.	<i>dye</i> , or whether not.
<i>dua</i> , or.	<i>dya</i> , nor.
<i>duo</i> , so, as.	<i>dyo</i> , so not, as not.
<i>duu</i> , for that purpose.	<i>dyu</i> , for that purpose not.
<i>duj</i> , in that case, then.	<i>dyy</i> , in that case not.
<i>duc</i> , yet, but.	<i>dyc</i> , yet not, but not.
<i>duq</i> , because.	<i>dyq</i> , because not.
<i>dux</i> , therefore.	<i>dyc</i> , therefore not.
<i>duz</i> , and that.	<i>dyz</i> , and that not.

Some Conjunctions are compound, having the meaning of the two of which they are composed; as, *tuetye*, whether or not; *duituj*, and if; *duityi*, and if not; *ductuj* but if; *ductuc*, but though, &c.

The conjunctions that follow the degrees of graduation or comparison, assume *s* or *m* as they correspond to the comparative or superlative.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
<i>Duo</i> , as.	<i>Dyo</i> , not as.
<i>Duos</i> , than.	<i>Dyos</i> , not than.
<i>Duom</i> , most of.	<i>Dyom</i> , not most of; as,
Magzponpe fraterens <i>duo</i> , he is as large as his brothers.	
Magzponpe fraterens <i>duos</i> , he is larger than his brothers.	
Magzponpe fraterens <i>duom</i> , he is the largest of his brothers.	
Magzponpe, mikerins <i>dyo</i> , fraterens <i>duo</i> , he is as large, not as his friends, but as his brothers.	
Magzponpe, mikerins <i>dyos</i> , fraterens <i>duos</i> , he is larger, not than his friends, but than his brothers.	
Magzponpe, mikerins <i>dyom</i> , fraterens <i>duom</i> , he is the largest, not of his friends, but of his bro-	

thers; or, he is *not the largest* of his friends, but *the largest* of his brothers.

COUPLETS:

The Conjunctive couplet *il*, and; and the Disjunctive couplet *ar*, or; are used to connect radices, which have the same termination; or to join terminations that have the same radix; as,

il, { *djsilnoksztun*, a day *and* a night.
 { *homzteniltan*, a man *and* a woman,
ar, { *djsarnoksztun*, a day *or* a night.
 { *homztenartan*, a man *or* a woman.

USE OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Tui domzpurap dui gerzpurip, } both at the house
 or, *domzpuraptui gerzpuripdui*, } and in the field.
Domzpurap, gerzpuripdui, at the house *and* in
 the field.

Domilgerzpun, the house *and* the field.

Domilgerzpurip, in the house *and* in the field.

Domzpurap gerzburipdua, at the house *or* in this
 field.

Domargerzburip, in this house *or* in this field.

Kzthonfixtua bzlhonpixdua, I will *either* ride *or*
 walk.

Kzthonfix bzlhonfixdua, } I will ride *or* walk.
 or, *kztarbzlhonfix*, }

Kzthonfiatuj bzlhonfixduj, *if* thou (fem.) will ride
then, or in that case, I will walk.

Kzthinkiatuu bzlhonkix, *in order that* thou might
 est ride, I walked.

Vidholkix bzlhjnkiauz, I saw that thou wast *ready*
 to walk.

Nosholpixdui bzlkinkiaduz, and I know that thou
 wast *able* to walk.

This last example, which, as in all cases where *tuuz*
 or *duz*, *tyz* or *dyz* is used, requires the previous verb

to be in the accusative case or transitive voice, may be changed into another mode of expression, by means of the infinitive participle; as,

Vidholkix bzlhjnskiál, I saw thee to be *ready* to walk.

Nosholpixdui bzlhjnskiál, and I know thee to have been *able* to walk, or I know that thou wast *able* to walk.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections serve to express some passion or emotion. Like prepositions and conjunctions, though they may be used separately, they are generally subjoined to other words. They are either *positive* or *contrative*, as they begin with *h* or *y*.

The following is a list of all the Interjections, with the passions or emotions which they express.

POSITIVE.	CONTRATIVE.
<i>hi</i> , joy, love, delight.	<i>yi</i> , grief, hatred, anger, displeasure.
<i>he</i> , desire.	<i>ye</i> , aversion, disgust.
<i>ha</i> , laughter.	<i>ya</i> , vexation, chagrin.
<i>ho</i> , reverence.	<i>yo</i> , contempt, derision.
<i>hu</i> , confidence, hope, encouragement.	<i>yu</i> , fear, despair, discouragement.
<i>hj</i> , praise, approbation.	<i>yj</i> , censure, shame!
<i>hc</i> , prayer, beseeching.	<i>yc</i> , imprecation, defiance.
<i>hq</i> , tumult, huzza!	<i>yq</i> , silence, hush!
<i>hx</i> , wonder, astonishment.	<i>yx</i> , indifference, apathy.
<i>hz</i> , invocation, calling to, summonsing.	<i>yz</i> , away, begone.

REMARKS ON THE USE OF PARTICLES.

When more than one of these parts of speech are subjoined to the same word, the preposition is placed first, the conjunction next, and the interjection, if subjoined, last; as,

Terzpurup marzpuripdui, on the land, and in the sea.
Pakszdxrip bclzdxripduiyi, in peace, and alas! in war.

FORMATION OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH. 59

Yet if used as separate words, this order is not necessarily preserved, but generally reversed; as,
 Hup terzpur, dui hip marzpur, on the land, and in the sea.

Hip pakszdzr, dui yi hip belzdxr, in peace, and alas! in war.

MANNER OF FORMING THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

From VIV, (*a vivo v*, Latin, to live) LIFE, comes

Substantives.	Noun.	vivztin -en-an, pin -en-an, din -en-an, &c. a <i>living</i> person or thing, <i>life</i> . vivyztin en-an, &c. a <i>dead</i> person or thing, <i>death</i> .
	Adnoun.	vivhin -en-an, &c. <i>alive</i> . vivyin -en-an, &c. <i>dead</i> .
	Pronoun.	—tin -en-an, &c. pin -en-an, &c. <i>a, the, he, &c.</i> Not formed from radices, but from pronominal letters.
Attributes.	Verb.	vivhonpi -e-a, &c. <i>he, she, it, &c. lives</i> . vivyonpi -e-a, &c. <i>he, she, it, &c. dies</i> .
	Adverb.	vivhid -ed-ad, &c. <i>lively, in a lively manner</i> . vivyid -ed-ad, &c. <i>deadly, in a lifeless manner</i> .
	Proverb.	—tid -ed-ad, &c. pid -ed-ad, &c. <i>in a manner, in the manner</i> . Formed from pronouns, or pronominal letters.
Particles.	Preposition.	hit -et-at, &c. hip -ep-ap, &c. <i>concerning, in, &c.</i> hjd -ed-qd, &c. hjb -cb-qb, &c. <i>foreign to, out of, &c.</i>
	Conjunc'n.	tui -e-a, &c. <i>both, and, &c.</i> tyi -e-a, &c. <i>both not, and not, &c.</i>
	Interjection.	hi -e-a, &c. <i>O! hey! kuzza! &c.</i> yi -e-a, &c. <i>Ah! alas! hush! &c.</i>

ADJUNCTS.

Adjuncts are syllables subjoined to radices for the purpose of forming derivative words, having a specific relation to their primitives. They are of five kinds, viz: *Prepositive*, *Adverbial*, *Geographical*, *Participial*, and *Graduative*; and to these may be added *Numeral*, the use of which will be illustrated in Artificial Radices.

PREPOSITIVE ADJUNCTS.

These are formed from the Prepositive Radices, [which see] by dropping the *h*, or they are the prepositions themselves. Thus, from the radic *vad*, going, and the prepositions, may be formed,

vadipzton, [verbal gen.] an entering.

vadipztun, [neut] a place of entering, or entrance.

vadjbzton, an exit.

vadqbxton, a departure.

vadzgzton, an undermining.

vadzgzton, a subterraneous passage.

vadzgztin, a person who undermines, an underminer.

portapzton, a bringing in, or importation.

portqbzton, a carrying out, or exportation.

portufzton, a carrying over again, or reconveyance.

portuvzton, a bringing back again.

venutzton, a coming together, or a meeting.

vadutzton, a going together, or accompanying.

In this manner, by different adjuncts, and a variation of gender, a great number of words may be derived. The same meaning may often be expressed by different combinations; for instance, a *circulation* may be signified by *vadafzton*, a going round; or by *movafzton*, a moving round; and in all cases the speaker is to use his own judgment and taste, as no combination, by whomsoever authorized, if even by the author of this work, should be used, unless it convey *the precise meaning* of the radix and adjunct.

ADVERBIAL ADJUNCTS.

These consist of the vowels and final letters of the Adverbial Radices, [which see.] They are as follows:

<i>ods</i> , manner of.		scription of, answering to the terminations <i>oloy</i> , and <i>ography</i> in English-
<i>obs</i> , place of.		<i>cms</i> , meter or measure of.
<i>ogs</i> , time of.		answering to the termi-
<i>ovs</i> , course or direction of.		nation <i>meter</i> , in English.
<i>ids</i> , hour of.		<i>jts</i> , whole of.
<i>eds</i> , day of.		<i>cps</i> , half of,
<i>ads</i> , week of.		<i>qks</i> , third part of.
<i>igs</i> , month of.		<i>xfs</i> , quarter or fourth part of.
<i>egs</i> , quarter of a year, or season of.		<i>zpt</i> , quantity of.
<i>ags</i> , year of.		<i>zkt</i> , duration of time of.
<i>uds</i> , estate or condition of.		<i>zft</i> , frequency or oftenness of.
<i>ubs</i> , duty of.		<i>zmt</i> , distance or extent of.
<i>ugs</i> , property of.		
<i>uvs</i> , office or business of.		
<i>jns</i> , science, art, or de-		

The following examples will show their use:

Dikodsztxn, a mode of speech, or an expression.

Vintobsztun, a place of vines, or a vineyard.

Semogsztxn, or **semegsztxn**, a time or season of seed, seed time.

Mesegsztxn, a harvest season.

Skribusztxn, office or business of writing, or a clerkship.

Skibusztxn, duty of a clerk.

Teljnsztun, a description of the earth, or a geography.

Steljnszdxn, description of stars, or astronomy.

Kalcmsztu, a measurer of heat, or a thermometer.

Sfercpsztun, a half of a sphere, or a hemisphere.

Kirkxfsztun, a quarter of a circle, or a quadrant.

GEOGRAPHICAL ADJUNCTS.

These are formed from Geographical Radices, [which see] in the same manner as the above, by omitting the *h*, with which they all begin. They are used only in proper names; as,

Pakjtsun, the Pacific Ocean.

Frankcgsun, the kingdom of France.

Londxtun, London metropolis, or

Londæpun, London city.

Unless when distinction or precision is required, the vowel only of these adjuncts will be used in place of the vowel significant of gender; but the verbs and words agreeing with them must always be in the neuter; as,

Filadelfœn, Philadelphia.

Henglandcn, England.

Haleganqn honpæ hqðsemun funduom Hamerikcrp; the Alleghany is the highest mountain of any in America.

PARTICIPIAL ADJUNCTS.

These are either *Nominative, Accusative, or Oblique*, and either Indicative, Potential, or Optative, &c. partaking of the names of all the moods and cases of verbs, as they are formed by the ten vowels, significant of the moods, and the semivowels *n, l* or *rn*, significant of the cases of verbs. Or, words derived by means of participial adjuncts, are gerundial participles, made into nouns by dropping the *h* that follows the radix, with the use of *z*, and the pronominal letters; as, from *hag*, the radix of action, are derived,

Nom. Indic. hagonztin, an actor or actress, one who acts.

Accus. Indic. hagogztin, an actuator.

Obl. Indic. hagogmztin, one actuated.

Nom. Potent. haginztin, one able to act.

Accus. Potent. *hagilztin*, one that can actuate.

Obl. Potent. *hagirntin*, one that can be actuated.

Nom. Opt. *hagenztin*, one wishing to act;

and so on, using any of the letters significant of the moods and cases of the verbs, which occasion may require.

In general, unless distinctness or emphasis be necessary, instead of the nominative indicative participial adjuncts, it will be only necessary to use nouns, the gender being sufficient to render the meaning obvious; as,

hagzton, an action.

hagztn, an act.

hagztin, a man or woman who acts.

hagzten, an actor.

hagztan, an actress.

hagztjn, a brute animal that acts.

GRADUATIVE ADJUNCTS.

These are used to augment or diminish the signification of words, in relation to the size, age, degree, &c. They are formed by the letters of graduation, *s*, *m*, *zm*, &c. preceded by a vowel to designate the different kinds of augmentation; and *y* being placed before these, a contrary meaning is expressed, as in ordinary comparison. They do not admit of *z* and the letters of graduation after them, like other adjuncts; but are in fact, the graduative letters themselves, used in the same manner as in the ordinary way, [as may be seen under Adnouns] by substituting for *z*, degree; *i*, age; *e*, height; *a*, length, &c. Indeed, the letters used in the comparison of adnouns and verbs, may be termed graduative adjuncts of degree. The meanings attached to the several vowels used in this way, are as follows:

i, age.
e, height.
a, length.
o, strength.
u, hardness or firmness.
j, swiftness, quickness,
 speed.

c, depth.
q, breadth.
x, thickness.
z, magnitude or size; *de-*
gree as used in grad-
 uation in general.

The following examples will show some of the uses to which the gradulative adjuncts may be applied.

Positive.

homistin, an old person.
 homimten, a very old man.

homimtan, a very old wo-
 man.

homesten, a tall man.
 kusjstjn, a swift horse.

homzmtin, a very large
 person.

felzsdxn, great happiness.

felzmdxn, felicity.

felzmten, a very happy
 man.

fontcmtun, a very deep
 fountain, or well.

Contrative.

homyistin, a young person.
 homyimten, a very young
 man, or boy.

homyimtan, a girl.
 homyemtun, a very short
 woman.

kusyjmtjn, a very dull
 horse.

homyzmtin, a dwarfish
 person.

felyzsdxn, great unhappi-
 ness.

felyzmdxn, misery, wretch-
 edness.

felyzmtan, a wretched
 woman.

hjvsycmtun, a very shal-
 low creek, or brook, or
 run.

In the use of these, as in all others, the suitability of the combinations to the ideas intended to be expressed, will depend on the judgment of the speaker, who is not to be governed by the custom of others, but by the strict sense of the radices and adjuncts employed.

REMARKS ON ADJUNCTS.

In addition to the use of the adjuncts, words may be derived, or rather compounded, by uniting two radices, placing the most important or significant one first; and the one last, which, in a different construction, would be used as an adnoun, or in the genitive or prepositive case; as,-

hombakzten, a water-man, i. e. homzten hakzdurt.
hommulgztan, a milk-woman, i. e. homztan mulgzdurt.

kjmvapztun, a steam-boat, i. e. kjmztun vapzdurt,
a boat with steam.

When more than one adjunct is subjoined to the same radix, the prepositive is placed first, the adverbial and participial next, and the comparative always last; as,

vadofodsestxn, a manner of ascending high.

vadoförmemtin, a person who is carried very high.

 RULES

 OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES,
OR SYNTAX.

The rules of construction, comprising the government and agreement of words, and their arrangement in sentences, have generally been noticed in the preceding consideration of the parts of speech. A repetition, more in form and more minute, however, may be convenient to the learner.

SENTENCES.

A sentence is an assemblage of words, so constructed as to convey some meaning. Sentences are of two kinds, simple and compound.

A simple sentence has in it but one finite verb, (i. e. a verb which is not a participle); as,

Hompe homzten, he is a man.

A compound sentence has two or more verbs, expressed or understood, connected into one sentence, either by a conjunction or relative; as,

Hompe homzten mikztendui, he is a man and a friend.

* *Pen, konpe mikzten, pixl hzksholfe*, he *who* is a friend, will assist me.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case, expressed or understood, in gender, number and person; as,

Homzpen bonhonpe, the man is good.

Homzpans bonhonpas, the women are good.

(*Pim*) *bonhonpix*, I am good.

(*Pions*) *bonhonpias*, ye are good.

RULE II.

Substances, or the radices or terminations of them, in the singular number, connected together by the conjunctive couplet *il*, and; or by the conjunction *tui* or *dui*, are equivalent to the plural, and require the words agreeing with them to be in the plural number: but if connected by the disjunctive couplet *ar*, or; or any other conjunction than *tui* or *dui*, the words which agree with them must also be singular; as,

Solilunun pixls suptholpus lukszdurt: honpus betzmtuns. The sun and moon supply us with light: they are very great blessings.

Patzpenilpan filzpindui stzmhornpis virn pil noszkolpi; the father, mother and child are esteemed by every one who knows them.

Patzpenarpan filzpindua stzmhornpi virn pil noszkolpi. The father, or mother, or child is esteemed by every one who knows him or her, (i. e. either of them.)

RULE III.

Substances, or the radices or termination of them, of different genders, connected together by conjunctions or couplets, either conjunctive or disjunctive, require the genders of the words that agree with them to conform to the following regulations:

1. If the connected words, or terminations, be of various genders of the *personal* kind, either masculine, feminine, or common, the agreeing words must be *personal common*; as,

Homzieniltan filztindui perthornkis: tils pixruts venholpixs. A man, a woman and a child were found: we brought them with us.

2. If the connected words, or terminations, be of various genders of the *animal* kind, either masculine, feminine or common, the agreeing words must be *animal common*; as,

Kuszpjien boszpjandua perthornkj: pyl pixruts venholpixs. The horse or the cow was found: we brought it with us.

3. If the connected words be of various genders, not ranked as in the above order, the agreeing words must be *general common*; as,

Homzien ljbztun kuszpjndui perthornge: tils pixruts venholpixs: a man, a book and the horse had been found: we brought them with us.

When a designation of gender is not particularly required, and the numbers are the same, words which vary as in the last example, may unite their radices by *il* or *ar*, and subjoin a common termination of the *general common*; as,

Domilgerilkusztzn valhzns vendhornfz. A valuable house, field and horse will be sold,

RULE IV.

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents and the nouns for which they stand, in gender, person and number; as,

Pixn kixn dikhonpix, } I who speak.
or, pixn dikzkonpix, }

Pions kions dikhonpios, } ye who speak.
or, pions dikzkonpios, }

Homzpenilpans dikzkonpis; the man and the woman who speak.

Homzpens filzpandua dikzkonpis; the men or the girl who speak.

When the relative is preceded by two or more antecedents of different persons or numbers, it must agree with the first in preference to the second, or with the second in preference to the third; and with the plural number in preference to the singular; as,

Pens pixndui (or pensilpixn) honkias gixb; they and I were there.

Pen pionsdui (or penilpions) honkios giobs; he and ye were there.

The justness of this regulation is evident from the consideration, that *thou* and *I* are equivalent to "*we*;" *thou* and *he*, or *you* and *they*, to "*they*;" and *ye* and *he* and *I*, to "*we*."

RULE V.

The pronominal letters of pronouns must agree with that of their antecedents nouns; as,

Homzpen honpe mikixren; *the* man is my friend.
pen honpe [or ponpe] beb; he is here.

Homzben honpe mikixren; *this* man is my friend.
ben yonpe [or byonpe] beb; he is not here.

If the antecedent be a genitive case, in which a pronominal letter is not inserted, that of the pronoun referring to it must be *p*; as,

Mikixren beb honpe; vidholfios pel; my friend is here; ye will see him.

The relative pronoun, whatever may be its antecedent, must use *k*, the reflective *l*, and the reciprocal *r*.

When the antecedent contains two or more pronominal letters of different significations, if it be required to state something respecting one only, the pronoun must agree with that in particular; but if it has reference to all of them, it must begin with *vl*, the meaning of which is, *all such*, or *all of them*; as,

Vidholpix homzbelilgal trildui: gonpa fratixran; I saw this man, that woman and another person: she is my sister.

Homzbenilgan vrinsdvi provhunpis lirots; duiduj *vlins supthornfis* [for *suptzvlornfis*]; this man, and that woman, and all others, must provide for themselves; and then they [i. e. *all of them*,] will be supplied.

If the noun or pronoun, which is the nominative case, be expressed, the verb must begin with *h* or *y*, as affirmation or negation is intended; but if it be not expressed, the pronominal agreeing with the antecedent, must take place of the *h*, or precede the *y*, as in the above examples. [See Pronouns, and the Pronominal Letters of Verbs.]

RULE VI.

Every adnoun belongs to some noun, expressed or understood, with which it must agree in gender, case, and number; as,

Homzten bonhen; a good man.

Stxmholpix homxtals bonhals; I esteem good women;

Stzmtornpasdvi virns bonhirns; [or *bonzvirms*] and they are esteemed by all good persons,

An adnoun may either follow, or precede the noun it qualifies; though the most natural and forcible manner appears to require it to be placed last, unless distinctness, emphasis or elegance point out a different location.

When an adnoun accompanies two or more words of different genders or numbers, and is intended to qualify but one of them, it must agree with that one only, and ought generally to be placed immediately after it; but if intended to qualify all of them, it must adopt the personal, animal, or general, common gender, and in number agree with the plural in preference to the singular, according to RULE II. and III. [which see.]

RULE VII.

Adverbs and Proverbs generally belong to verbs, with which they must agree in gender, person and number, unless at the option of the speaker; as,

Dikhonpio saphiöd; thou talkest wisely.

Vesthornpas divhadß; they (fem.) are richly clad.

Fonkjs gjbs; they (animal) were there.

Adverbs and proverbs sometimes belong to adnouns and agree with them; as,

Homzten veg kqthen; a man always cautious, i.

e. homzten kqtzkonpe veg; a man who is always cautious.

When adverbs or proverbs do not refer immediately to any verb or adnoun, z is used instead of the letter marking their agreement in gender. [See Remarks on Adverbs and Proverbs.]

When adverbs or proverbs accompany two or more words of different genders, the same remarks are applicable to them as those respecting adnouns, under Rule VI. [which see.]

RULE VIII.

The Nominative and Vocative cases of Verbs, sometimes, and the Accusative and Oblique always, govern their corresponding cases of Substantives, expressed or understood; for examples [See Case, under Nouns.]

RULE IX.

Participles, both Gerundial and Infinitive, follow the same rule as verbs, in governing their corresponding cases of substantives; but have no Vocative. They agree in gender, person, case and number, with the nouns or pronouns, whose being, action or suffering they represent; as,

Vidholkix *piol* skribholials pistztul; I saw thee writing a letter.

Nosholpix *pel* skribholspel pistztuls; I know him to write letters; or, I know that he writes letters.

Nosholixn *pal* skribholisklal, venzvhonkix; knowing (*then*) her to be (*then*) writing, I returned.

Diskzpenpe skribolsen pistzduls; he wishes to learn to write letters.

Mandzpulpe pistzpuł skribhornsfuł; he must order the letter to be written (hereafter.)

RULE X.

Two negatives in the same simple sentence are improper; but a negative and a contrative may be used; as,

Bonyzyonpe; he is not unhappy.

Yonpix mikyzperin; I am not his enemy.

Ponpedya mikyixrin; nor is he my enemy.

RULE XI.

Conjunctions connect radices which have the same terminations, and terminations which have the same radix; as,

Sperilspclzdxn honpxs spegutxns kzndhxns; spring and autumn are pleasant seasons.

Filzpeni/pan bzlarkezthinpis; the boy and girl may walk or ride.

They also connect the same cases of substantives, and moods and tenses of verbs; as,

Domzbun servztendui honpes propiorzn; this house and a [male] servant are thy property.

Homzpen kzthonfe ruszpurip, bzlhonfedua gerzpurip; the man will ride into the country or walk into the field.

If different moods or tenses be connected, the nominative case or pronominal letter must be repeated; as,

Mikixren kzthenpe, bzlpinfetuc; my friend wishes to ride, though he will be able to walk.

RULE XII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond with each other, and such an arrangement be made of the words and members, as will make the most clear and forcible impression; great liberty of transposition, arising from the agreement of the different parts of speech. It is equally plain to say, Homzten klemhen donholpe veg kibzduł pqpztirps; or, pqpztirps homzten klemhen donholpe veg kibzduł; or, kibzduł pqpztirps homzten klemhen donholpe veg; or, veg kibzduł pqpztirps homzten klemhen donholpe; or, donholpe veg kibzduł pqpztirps homzten klemhen; *a merciful man always gives food to poor persons*; or almost any other arrangement that may be made by a different combination; though it is recommended to the learner to follow, generally, that most agreeable to the idiom of his own language, until he becomes familiar with this; when he will be able to place his words and sentences in such order as perspicuity, force, or elegance may require.

RULES

OF PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation of the words of this language being very simple and uniform, require but a brief consideration. The rules to be observed, may be comprised under two heads, viz: *Quantity* and *Accent*.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of vowels has relation to the time occupied in pronouncing them; and in this respect are either *long* or *short*. The simple vowels only are susceptible of this change of pronunciation. They are the primary ones, and *z*, the last of the secondary. [See Alphabet.] The other secondary being diphthongs, that is, consisting of the powers of two simple vowels united, have but one uniform sound. Their pronunciation may be protracted or shortened, however, in the same places where the others are long or short, whenever an emphatic distinction of meaning may be found requisite. The power of giving this variety of sound to the vowels, can be made to produce no other advantage than the ease of the speaker, and a more emphatic distinction between the positive, contrative, and negative; and a GENERAL RULE is, that vowels immediately followed by a consonant or semivowel, and *in no other situation*, are *short*; that, for the purpose of emphatic distinction between words in their positive, contrative, and negative sense, the vowels in syllables followed by *y*; or in syllables coming after the letters of graduation, *z*, *s*, *m*, *rl*, &c. and preceded by *y*; or in the syllables in the substantive verb *yonpi tyonpi*, &c. which is preceded by *y*, either alone or following the pronominal letters, are *long*; that vowels designating number in numeral adouns are *long*; and that vowels

not immediately followed by a consonant or semivowel, in every situation, are *long*; of which application may be more particularly made by the following rules.

RULE I.

All vowels which are not immediately followed by a consonant or semivowel, are *long*; as,

Honpi -e-a-o-u-f-je-ja c-ci-c-eca, &c. q x z, &c.

Honpix, -ie -ia -io.

Tui, tue tua, &c. dui due dua, &c. In this example, *u* the first vowel which has the nature of a consonant, may be said to be short, like the sound of *u* in bush.

Hi, he ha, &c. yi, ye ya, &c.

RULE II.

All vowels used to express number in numeral ad nouns are *long*; as,

Tislin, tepismin, kiyin, tefiayin, h/snin, tabiskemin, pisren.

RULE III.

The vowels in all syllables immediately followed by *y* are *long*; as,

Bonyin, bonyonpi, bonyzsin, bonyzmonpi, bonyid bonyzrmid.

RULE IV.

The vowels in all syllables immediately following the letters of graduation *z, s, m, rm, rms, rl*, and beginning with *y* are *long*.

Bonyin bonyonpi bonzsyin bonzmyonpi bonzyed bonzrmyad.

RULE V.

The vowels in the first syllable of the substantive verb, when preceded by *y*, or by a pronominal letter, followed by *y*, either when used by itself or subjoined to radices with a graduative letter before it, are *long*; as also in *yzd, no*; as,

Yonpi, tyinpi, fyanpi, bonzyonpi, bonztyunpi, bonzpyenpi.

But vowels in syllables subjoined to radices without a graduative letter, are *short*; as bonyin, bonyonpi, bonyed.

RULE VI.

The vowels in all adjuncts, as well as *z*, *zs*, *zm*, &c. are *short*; as,

Portaphonpi, dikodszton, Pakjtoun, hagonztin, homyisten felzmdun, filyzdun.

When used in radices or terminations, *z* being ranked with the secondary vowels, must have, like them, invariably a long sound, that of *o* in note; but when used as a graduative letter or adjunct, it has always the sound of *u* in *nut*, the shortest of all the vowels. [See Alphabet.]

RULE VII.

The vowels immediately followed by a consonant or semivowel, even in the plural of verbs, and not designated as in the preceding RULES II. III. IV. and V. are *short*.

The preceding rules apply also to the terminations of verbs when a negative conjunction is subjoined, the *y* authorising the preceding syllable to be *long*, to make the pronunciation of it more distinct from the same terminations when subjoined by a positive conjunction, which must be *short*; but negative interjections have not the same effect; as,

Legzpinpitya skribpinpidya.

ACCENT.

Accent is a stress of voice laid on particular syllables, as emphasis is placed on certain words, for the purpose of rendering them more distinctly heard than the rest. The sense of the speaker, and force with which he wishes to be understood, will, in most cases, dictate the place where accent or emphasis should be

placed; and though distinctness and sense will often require the accent to be placed differently in the same word, yet the following rules may generally be observed.

RULE I.

The radical syllables are *accented*; as,
Homzten bonhen felhonpe.

RULE II.

The syllables expressing gender in nouns, adnouns and adverbs, are *accented*; as,
Homztin -en-an, bonhin -en-an, &c. bonzsin -en-an,
&c. bonhid -ed-ad, &c. bomyzmid -ed-ad, &c.
libertun paterixren.

RULE III.

The syllables expressing mood in verbs are *accented*; as,
Bonhonpi bonzsinpe bonponen bonzmyo(an) bon-
volson bonzyornun.

RULE IV.

Particles, when subjoined to other parts of speech, and adjuncts, are generally *unaccented*; as,
Domzpurip genzpurpue, lokzvurphz.

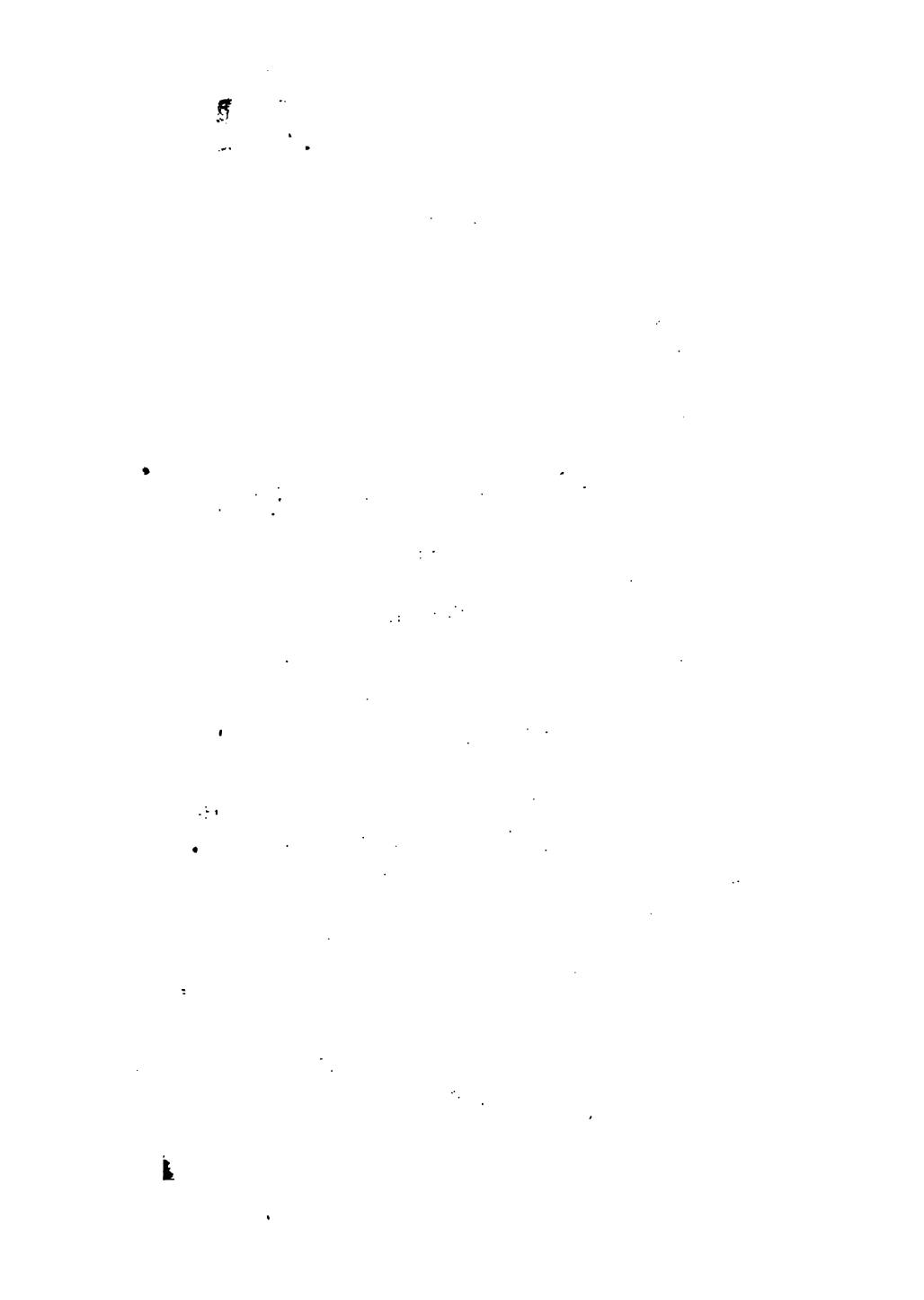
RULE V.

Syllables not specified in the above rules are *unaccented*, when distinctness or emphasis does not require them to be particularly noticed.

[Here ends the *Grammar* of "A Universal Language," which, notwithstanding the time and attention that has been bestowed on it, has been arranged and prepared for the press with considerable haste; which being the case, should any literal or verbal errors, in the examples given, have escaped the author's notice, the learner, who has now the principles and rules, that, in all cases, must govern, can, for himself, make any necessary corrections.]

A
DICTIONARY OF RADICES,
OR THE
RADICAL PARTS OF WORDS
OF THE
UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE:

GIVING THE LATIN WORD FROM WHICH EACH RADIX IS
EXTRACTED, WITH DEFINITIONS IN ENGLISH.



A DICTIONARY OF RADICES.

RADICES OF COMMON WORDS.

Radices, or the roots from which common words are formed, consist of one syllable only, which is taken from the emphatical or most important one of the radical words of the Latin Language. They are so few in number that a very little study will be sufficient to commit them to memory; and as all the parts of speech containing either primitives or derivatives, except pronouns, proverbs and particles, are formed from them, so when the signification of a radix is learned, the meaning of a great number of words, regularly derived, is obtained at the same time.

In forming the Dictionary, the practice has been, when two or more radices of different origin and signification happened to be alike, to make them differ by deriving one from the nominative case or present tense, and the other from the genitive or supine; one from the primitive, and the others from the derivatives; or, by changing the primary vowel of the one into its corresponding secondary, or the secondary into its corresponding primary; that is,

i	into	j	} or {	j	into	i
o		c		c		e
a		q		q		a
o		x		x		o
u		z		z		u

Sometimes, when necessary, they have been made to differ, by substituting any vowel the most similar in sound that could be found unoccupied, for another; or by such other methods as have been found to preserve the nearest affinity in sound to the Latin word from which the derivation is made. By the same method, distinct or different radices have been formed

from the same Latin word, which has two or more significations: e. g. to prevent the radices from *fama*, fame; and *fames*, hunger, from being alike the first, is written *fam*, and the last *sqm*: from *vis*, power, ability, force, violence, is formed the two radices *vis*, power, ability; and *vjs*, force, violence. When it was found impossible, by any of these methods, to obtain a radix of a certain meaning from the word desired, it has been procured from another, the nearest in sense, though not so appropriate; for instance, it being impracticable to form one signifying *going*, from the verb *eo*, it has been obtained from *vado*.

Such are the rules that have been generally observed in forming the vocabulary of this language, and though they have been, in some cases, necessarily departed from, and the precise sound or signification of the Latin word may not have been entirely preserved, yet this is not conceived to be very material, when it is considered that correctness is to take place of error, and system to be drawn from fluctuating irregularity.

RADICES OF PROPER WORDS.

The radices of proper names, both ancient and modern, are not confined to one syllable. They are derived from the names of persons, places, rivers, mountains, &c. as written by the inhabitants of those places, and ancient names from ancient Geography and History, by rejecting their final vowels or semivowels. But should the last syllable of a word which ends in a semivowel be accented, that letter must be retained, as in *Marian*. Should two proper words, formed according to the above rules, be alike, they must be made to differ by changing the vowel of the latter, or of the person or place of the latest origin, according to the rules relating to common words: for instance, the radix of *Martha* and *Martin*, being alike, that of the latter or youngest name must be *Mqrt*,

A word of only one syllable, having no final consonant or semivowel, must assume the first letter at the end of it; as from *Po*, and *Dee*, the radices must be *Pop* and *Ded*.

As no dictionary of proper names appears to be necessary, and every person must derive them for himself, conformably to the preceding rules, to preserve uniformity and precision, the following table will serve as a guide, in relation both to proper and common words. N. B. When two consonants are found united in the same word, only one of which can be sounded, the one whose sound cannot be heard, must be dropped; and all double letters must be made single by rejecting one of them.

FROM OTHER LANGUAGES.	ALPHABET.
	<i>Vowels.</i>
	Primary.
For i write	i
e	e
a	a
o	o
u	u
	secondary.
aj, ia, ei, ie, y, ay, ey, ja, je, ji,	j
iu, ui, eu, ue, en, ieu, we, wi, ieu, ju,	l
oi, io, oe, eo, ea, ae, jo, oy,	g
ou, uo, ow, wo, wu,	z
au, ua, aw, wa, ao, oa, eau.	z
	<i>Consonants.</i>
	primary.
y, in proper names	y
t, th	t
p	p
k, c, both hard and soft, ch	k
f, ph	f
	secondary.
h, and before all words beginning with a vowel	h

d	d
b	b
g, both hard and soft	g
v	v
	Semivowels.
s, z, sh	s
r	r
l	l
n	n
m	m
qu	kw
x	ks

ARTIFICIAL RADICES.

Artificial radices are those which are not derived directly from the Latin, but analogously constituted. The principle ones only, are alphabetically arranged in the Dictionary, while those derived from them by a change of numeral letters, or by the use of numeral adjunct, are not inserted. They are of several kinds, viz. *Prepositive, Adverbial, Geographical, Mensurative, Directional, Temporal* and *Lateral*.

PREPOSITIVE RADICES.

The radices from which prepositions are taken, when used as nouns, adnouns, verbs or adverbs, like other radices, retain the meaning of the prepositions: and this consideration will be a guide in attaching the right signification to the parts of speech formed from them, where it is difficult to give the right English definition as nouns. They are as follows:

Dative.*

hit, concern, reference.
het, cause, instrument,
 means.
hat, accordance, agree-
 ment.

Ablative.*

hjd, foreignness.
hcd, being unaided, unac-
 companied.
hqd, discord, disagree-
 ment.

*See Prepositions.

RADICES.

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<p><i>hot</i>, sake, favor. <i>hut</i>, company, inclusion.</p> <p><i>hip</i>, interior, inside. <i>hep</i>, interval, space between. <i>hap</i>, presence. <i>hop</i>, inclination towards.</p> <p><i>hup</i>, being on, or upon.</p> <p><i>hik</i>, priority, antecedence. <i>hek</i>, anteposition, front. <i>hak</i>, being on this side of. <i>hok</i>, the right hand side. <i>huk</i>, superiority, elevation</p> <p><i>hif</i>, likeness, similarity.</p> <p><i>hef</i>, nearness, proximity. <i>haf</i>, circumference. <i>hof</i>, ascent. <i>huf</i>, repetition.</p>	<p><i>had</i>, opposition. <i>had</i>, separation, exception.</p> <p><i>hjb</i>, exterior, outside. <i>hcb</i>, outwardness.</p> <p><i>hqb</i>, absence. <i>hxb</i>, deviation, opposite direction. <i>hzb</i>, being off from, or not on.</p> <p><i>hig</i>, subsequence. <i>hcg</i>, post-position, rear. <i>hgg</i>, ulterior position. <i>hxx</i>, the left hand side. <i>hzg</i>, inferiority, depression bottom.</p> <p><i>hjo</i>, unlikeness, dissimilarity. <i>hco</i>, remoteness. <i>hqv</i>, diameter. <i>hxx</i>, descent. <i>hzv</i>, retrocession.</p>
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As it is impossible to give the precise signification of some of the above radices, for want of English words suitable for the purpose, the learner is to be governed, in all cases, by the strict meaning of the preposition taken from each.

ADVERBIAL RADICES.

These are formed in such a manner as to furnish the first consonant, or semivowel and consonant of them for adverbial and proverbial terminations, expressing the meaning attached to them, while the vowels, and final consonants and semivowels, constitute

ting adjuncts to be subjoined to other radices. *Tjlt*s, *tjlp*s, *tjlk*s and *tjlf*s, and those beginning with *h*, are never used for adverbial terminations. [See Adverbial Adjuncts.]

* <i>Dods</i> , manner.	<i>fugs</i> , property.
<i>bobs</i> , place.	<i>fuvs</i> , office, or business.
<i>gogs</i> , time.	<i>hjns</i> , science, art or description of any thing.
<i>vovs</i> , course or direction.	<i>hcms</i> , meter or measure of any thing.
<i>tids</i> , hour, <i>tjlt</i> s, minutes; <i>tjlp</i> s, seconds; <i>tjlk</i> s, thirds; <i>tjlf</i> s, fourths.	<i>hjts</i> , whole.
<i>peds</i> , day (i. e. 24 hours or a day and a night.	<i>hcps</i> , half.
<i>kads</i> , week.	<i>hqks</i> , third part.
<i>stigs</i> , month.	<i>hxfs</i> , fourth part, or quarter.
<i>spgs</i> , quarter of a year, or season.	<i>hzpt</i> , quantity.
<i>skags</i> , year.	<i>hzkt</i> , duration of time.
<i>fuds</i> , estate or condition.	<i>hzfl</i> , frequency or oftenness.
<i>subs</i> , duty.	<i>hzmt</i> , distance, or extent.

GEOGRAPHICAL RADICES.

These are formed by such a combination of vowels and consonants being preceded by *h*, as are used in either of the two preceding classes of radices, to express the different kinds of names of places; and by omitting the *h*, to make adjuncts to be subjoined to the names of places to designate their difference. [See Geographical adjuncts.] The following is a list of them.

*The letters used for adverbial and proverbial terminations are those in Roman character.

<i>Hjt</i> , ocean.	<i>hxt</i> , metropolis or capital.
<i>hjp</i> , sea.	<i>hxp</i> , city.
<i>hjk</i> , gulph or bay.	<i>hxb</i> , borough.
<i>hjf</i> , lake.	<i>hxf</i> , village.
<i>hjt</i> , any of the four above, a body of water.	<i>hxt</i> , town, any of the four above.
<i>hjd</i> , strait.	<i>hxd</i> , province.
<i>hjb</i> , frith or estuary.	<i>hxb</i> , district.
<i>hjs</i> , river.	<i>hxs</i> , county or shire.
<i>hjs</i> , creek, brook or run.	<i>hxs</i> , township.
<i>hjd</i> , any of the four a- bove, a water course.	<i>hxd</i> , section of country, any of the four above.
<i>hct</i> , continent.	<i>hqt</i> , island.
<i>hcp</i> , coast.	<i>hqp</i> , peninsula.
<i>hck</i> , territory.	<i>hqq</i> , isthmus,
<i>hcf</i> , colony.	<i>hqr</i> , cape or promontory.
<i>hct</i> , country, any of the four above.	<i>hqt</i> , any of the four above
<i>hcd</i> , republic.	<i>hqd</i> , range of mountains.
<i>hcb</i> , empire.	<i>hqs</i> , hill.
<i>hcs</i> , kingdom.	<i>hqv</i> , valley, vale.
<i>hcv</i> , sovereign state, prin- cipality.	<i>hqd</i> , any of the four above, elevation or unevenness of land.
<i>hcd</i> , nation, any of the four above.	

MENSURATIVE RADICES.

The radices of measure, weight, &c. are derived from the Latin word *mensura*; and the terms expressing different denominations, proceeding in a decimal or tenfold relation, are derived from the standard terms by the use of the consonants in their numerical capacity, as follows:

H

From *Mensura*, measure, Latin, comes

men- measure.
 ment- long measure.
 mens- square measure.
 menst- cubic or solid measure.
 menp- weight.
 menk- liquid measure.
 mend- money, (federal.)

And from *ment*, long measure, comes

tent-	-	-	-	-	1 foot.
pent-	-	-	-	-	10 feet.
hent-	-	-	-	-	100 feet.
fent-	-	-	-	-	1000 feet.
hent-	-	-	-	-	10000 feet.
dent-	-	-	-	-	100000 feet.
bent-	-	-	-	-	1000000 feet.
gent-	-	-	-	-	10000000 feet.
zent-	-	-	-	-	100000000 feet.
prent-	-	-	-	-	0,1 of a foot.
krent-	-	-	-	-	0,01 of a foot.
frent-	-	-	-	-	0,001 of a foot.
rent-	-	-	-	-	0,0001 of a foot.
drent-	-	-	-	-	0,00001 of a foot.
grent-	-	-	-	-	0,000001 of a foot.
vrent-	-	-	-	-	0,0000001 of a foot.

And from *mens*, square measure, comes

tens-	-	-	-	-	1 square foot.
pens-	-	-	-	-	100 square feet.
kens-	-	-	-	-	10000 do. do.

and so on, through all the whole and decimal denominations, increasing and decreasing in a hundred, instead of a tenfold, proportion.

And from *menst*, cubic or solid measure, comes

tenst-	-	-	-	-	1 Cubic foot.
penst-	-	-	-	-	1000 do.
kenst-	-	-	-	-	1000000 do.

and so on, through all the whole and decimal denominations, increasing in a thousand fold proportion.

The derivations from *menp*, weight; *ment*, liquid measure; and *mend*, money; follow the same rule as *ment*, long measure; the standard terms being

tenp,	-	-	1 pound weight.
tenk,	-	-	1 gallon.
tend,	-	-	1 dollar, as follows.

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1,	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<	o	o	p	h	f	k	p	f	pr	kr	ft	r	br	st	tr	.

The terms may be abbreviated thus—tt. one foot—pt. ten feet—prt. one-tenth of a foot—tp. one pound weight—pp. ten pounds—prp. one-tenth of a pound—tk. one gallon—td. one dollar, &c.

DIRECTIONAL RADICES.

Radices of course or direction serve to make the degrees of altitude, or of the radii of a circle; the different points of a compass, and the degrees of latitude and longitude. They are derived in a manner from *vors*, course or direction, with the assistance of numeral adjuncts, or letters in their numeral capacity; and are as follows:

- From *vors*, course or direction, comes
- vor, zenith.
 - vxrs, nadir.
 - sor, horizon.
 - sxrs, opposite horizon.
 - ror, east.
 - nor, north.
 - lrx, west.
 - mrx, south.

- And from *sor*, horizon, comes,
- sort, angle of 10 degrees above the horizon.
 - sorp, 20 do.
 - serk, 30 do.
 - sorf, 40 do.

*sorfeh** 45 do.
sorp, 50 do.
sord, 60 do.
sorb, 70 do.
sorg, 80 do.
sorv, 90 do., or
vor, zenith.

And from *sxrs*, opposite horizon,
sxrst, angle of 10 degrees below the horizon.

sxrsp, 20 do.
sxrsk, 30 do.
sxrsl, 40.
sxrsef, 45.
sxrsh, 50.
sxrse, 60.
sxrse, 70.
sxrsg, 80.
sxrsv, 90 do., or
vxrs, nadir.

In like manner the degrees may be counted from
vor, zenith, to

vort, 10 degrees from it.

vorp, 20 do. &c. to *vorv*, or *sor*, horizon, or 90 from
 the zenith.

And from

vxrs, nadir, to

vxrst, 10 degrees from it, &c. to *vxrsv* or *sxrs*, op-
 posite horizon or 90 from the nadir.

*As the radices of *course* or *direction*, and also those of *time*, are never used as nouns, but generally as adnouns or adverbs, agreeing with course or time understood, or with some verb, it is unnecessary to subjoin the *h* which designates the positive, especially as they are used in no other degree; as, *sorhxn* (*vovszpxn*) in the direction 10 degrees; *sorfehxn* (*vovszpxn*) in the direction of 45 degrees; *sorfedxn* (*vovszpxn*) in the direction of 46 degrees; *storihxn* (*pedszpxn*) the 5th day of the first spring month; *pirtiltsehxn* (*gogszpxn*) the 1st hour and 15th minute of the time from 6 o'clock A. M. till noon, or fifteen minutes after 7 o'clock A. M.

Any of the intermediate degrees may be expressed
in the same manner; as, sorfeh, 45.

And from

sor, horizon, comes
sorit, 1 degree above it.
sorip, 2 do.
sorik, 3 do.
sorif, 4 do.
sorip, 5 do.
sorid, 6 do.
sorib, 7 do.
sorig, 8 do.
soriv, 9 do.

And from sort, 10 degrees,

sortet, 11 do.
sortep, 12 do.
sortek, 13 do. &c.
sorp, 20 degrees.
sorpet, 21 do.
sorpep, 22 do. &c.

And so on to

sorgev, 89 degrees, and
sorv, 90 do.

The same may be done with *sxrs*, and also inversely
with *vor* and *vxrs*, zenith and nadir.

Points of the Compass.

From

Ror, east, comes
rort, 1 point of the compass towards the north.
rorp, 2 do.
rork, 3 do.
rorf, 4 do. N. E.
rorh, 5 do.
rord, 6 do.
rorb, 7 do.

And from

Nor, north, comes,
 nort, 1 point towards the west.
 norp, 2 do.
 norh, 3 do.
 norf, 4 do. N. W.
 norh, 5 do.
 nord, 6 do.
 norb, 7 do.

And from

Lxr, west, comes
 lzrt, 1 point towards the south.
 lxrp, 2 do.
 lxrk, 3 do.
 lxrf, 4 do. S. W.
 lxrk, 5 do.
 lxrd, 6 do.
 lxrb, 7 do.

And from

Mxr, south, comes
 mxrt, 1 point towards the east.
 mxrp, 2 do.
 mxrk, 3 do.
 mxrf, 4 do. S. E.
 mxrh, 5 do.
 mxrd, 6 do.
 mxrb, 7 do., or within 1 point of Ror, east:

OF LATITUDE.

From *ror*, east, and *lrr*, west comes

rol, equator.
 rols, latitude.
 uol, north latitude.
 nolit, 1 degree north latitude.
 nolip, 2 do.
 nolik, 3 do. &c.
 nolt, 10 do.
 nollet, 11 do. &c:

nolp, 20 do.
nolpet, 21 do. &c.
nolk, 30 &c. and so on to *nolv* 90 or North pole;
mxl, south latitude.
mxlit, 1 degree south.
mxlip, 2 do. and so on the same as *nol* to *matv* 90
 or south pole.

OF LONGITUDE.

From *nor* north, and *mvr* south, comes

nxm, meridian.

nxms, longitude.

mxm, stationary meridian.

rxm, east longitude.

rxmit, 1 degree east.

rxmip, 2 do. and so on like *nol* and *mxl* to *rxmgev*,
 89 and *rxms*, 90 or one quarter round the globe.

rxmset, 91, or 1 from *rxms*.

rxmep, 92, or 2 from *rxms*.

rxmst, 100, or 10 from *rxms*, &c. exactly like
rxm, only inserting *s* to *mxms* anti-stationary
 meridian, *lxm* west longitude.

lxmit, 1 degree west and so on in the same manner
 as *rxm*, to *lxms* 90.

Degrees are divided into sixtieth parts, or minutes,
 and subdivided into sixtieth parts of minutes, or sec-
 onds. They are expressed by subjoining to the radi-
 ces of degrees, *jlt*s for minutes, and *jlp*s for seconds,
 &c. following exactly the same rule as the minutes
 and seconds, &c. of temporal radices, [which see] as,

nolet, 1 degree north latitude.

noletjltset, 1 do. 1 minute.

noletjltsep, 1 do. 2 do.

lxmsgevjltshvjlpshev, 179 degrees 59 minutes and
 59 seconds of west longitude within one second of
 reaching *lxmsv*, 180 degrees west, or *rxmsv*, 180 de-
 grees east, which is the same thing; and if the calcu-

lation be made from *mxm*, the stationary meridian, it would be within one second of reaching *mams* the anti-stationary meridian.

TEMPORAL RADICES.

Radices of time are used to designate the seasons and months of a year; the days of a month; the hours of a day; and the days of a week. They are as follows:

From *speg*s, quarter of a year or season and *ror* east, comes

Sper, spring,
Spers vernal equinox.

Stor, 1st spring month commencing at the vernal equinox or 20th of March containing 30 days.

Spor, 2d do. 31 days.

Skor, 3d do. 30 days.

And from *nor*, north, comes

Spen, Summer.

Spens, Summer solstice.

Ston, 1st summer month of 30 days.

Spon, 2d do. 31 days.

Skon, 3d do. 31 days.

And from *lwr*, west, comes

Spcl, Autumn.

Spcls, Autumnal equinox.

Stxl, 1st Fall month of 30 days.

Spxl, 2d do. 31 days.

Skxl, 3d do. 30 days.

And from *mwr*, south, comes

Spcm, Winter.

Spcms, Winter solstice.

Stxm, 1st winter month and first month of the year,* commencing at the winter solstice or time when, in the northern hemisphere, the days are the shortest.

Spxm, 2d do. 31 days.

Skxm, 3d do. 30 days, and in each bissextile or leap year, 31 days.

From **Stor**, 1st, spring month comes

Storit, 1st day of that month.

Storip, 2d do.

Storik, 3d do

Storif, 4th do.

Storih, 5th do.

Storid, 6th do.

Storib, 7th do.

Storig, 8th do.

Storiv, 9th do.

Stort, 10th do.

Stortet, 11th do.

Stortep, 12th do.

Stortek, 13th do. &c.

Storp, 20th do.

Storpet, 21st do.

Storpep, 22d do. and so on to

Stork, 30th do.

Storket, 31st do. and the same letters, being subjoined to the radices of all the other months, follow the example of the above, as

Sporit, 1st day of the 2d spring month.

Sporket, 31st do.

*The most natural time for the commencement of the year would appear to be at the vernal equinox, as that of the beginning of the day would be at 6 o'clock A. M. but to conform as much as possible to the general custom of civilized nations, the year has been made to begin at the winter solstice, and the day at midnight, which are perhaps the most convenient methods. The present style, however, can be used by *Hjns* January, *Fchs* February, *Mqrs* March, &c.

NAMES OF THE MONTHS RECAPITULATED:

Sper, Spring.

Stor, 30 days.

Spor, 31

Skor, 30

Spen, Summer.

Ston, 30

Spon, 31

Skon, 31

Spcl, Autuma.

Stxl, 30

Spxl, 31

Skxl, 30

Spxm, Winter.

Stxm, 30

Spxm, 31

Skxm, 30, and in leap year 31 days.

From *pegs*, day, and *rors*, east, comes

pir, time from 6 o'clock A. M. till noon.

pirt, 7 o'clock, A. M.

pirp, 8 do.

pirk, 9 do.

pirf, 10 do.

pirh, 11 do.

pird, 12 do.

And from *nor*, north, comes

pin, time from noon to 6 o'clock, P. M.

pint, 1 o'clock, P. M.

pinp, 2 do.

pink, 3 do.

pinf, 4 do.

pinh, 5 do.

pind, 6 do.

And from *lar*, west, comes

pjl, time from 6 o'clock P. M. to midnight.

pjlt, 7 o'clock, P. M.

pjlp, 8 o'clock P. M.

pjlk, 9 do.

pjlf, 10 do.

pjlh, 11 do.

pjld, 12 do.

And from *mxr*, south, comes

pjm, time from 6 o'clock A. M. to midnight

pjmt, 1 o'clock, A. M.

pjmp, 2 do.

pjmk, 3 do.

pjmf, 4 do.

pjmh, 5 do.

pjmd, 6 do.

Hours are divided into sixtieth parts or minutes, and subdivided into sixtieth parts of minutes or seconds. Minutes are expressed by subjoining to the radices of hours *jlt*s, and seconds by *jlp*s, from the adverbial radices *tjll*s minute; a *tjlp*s second [which see.]

<i>pirt</i>	7 o'clock
<i>pirtjltst</i>	7 do. and 1 minute.
<i>pirtjltsip</i>	7 do. and 2 do.
<i>pirtjltstip</i>	7 do. and 3 do.
<i>pirtjltst</i>	7 do. and 10 do.
<i>pirtjltsteh</i>	7 do. and 15 do.
<i>pirdjltshv</i>	12 do. and 59 do.
<i>pirt</i>	1 o'clock.
<i>pirtjltstijlpsit</i>	1 do. 1 min. 1 second.
<i>pirtjltstehjlpsteh</i>	1 h. 15 min. 15 seconds.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

From *kads*, week, comes

Tods, Sunday or 1st day.

Puds, Monday or 2d day.

Kjds, Tuesday or 3d day.

Fcds, Wednesday or 4th day.

Hqds, Thursday or 5th day.

Dxds, Friday or 6th day.

Bzds, Saturday or 7th day.

RADICES.

DAYS OF ANY PERIOD.

From *peds*, day, comes
pedsit 1st day,
pedsip 2d day,
pedsik 3d day,
pedsif 4th day,
pedsih 5th day,
pedsid 6th day,
pedst 10th day,
pedstet 11th day, &c.

Subjoining numeral adjuncts in the same manner
as in *stor*, *storet*, &c.

LATERAL RADICES.

Radices of the sides of a figure are used to designate a triangle, a square, &c. as follows:

From *lats*, *latus* side comes
klats, triangle, or three sided figure.
flats, square, or four do.
slats, pentagon, or five do.
dlats,* hexagon, or six do.
blats, heptagon, or seven do.
glats, octagon, or eight do.
vlats, nonagon, or nine do.
telats, decagon, or ten do.
tetlats, undecagon, or eleven do.
teplats, twelve do.
teklats, thirteen do.
teflats, fourteen do.
teslats, fifteen do.
tedlats, sixteen do.
&c. &c.

* Pronounced *zd-lats*.

A DICTIONARY OF RADICES,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

In the following Dictionary the radices are arranged in an alphabetical order, according to the letters of this language; and agreeably to a rule, which at all times must be observed, that no word shall begin with a vowel, those extracted from the Latin commencing with a vowel or with *y* or *j*, must assume *h*. The first letter, then, with which this vocabulary begins, is *t*, as *y* is not allowed to be used, except when it indicates contrariety or negation.

Next to the *radix* is placed the Latin word from which the extraction is made, from the radical, generally, in preference to its derivatives, and from the nouns, if practicable, rather than from the other parts of speech. Should a verb or adjective or any other word, however, be given, there can be no difficulty to one acquainted with the mode of deriving all the parts of speech from the same *radix*, of applying the meaning of the noun to be formed from it.

When the Latin word is a noun, no designative letter is attached to it; but if any other part of speech, it is marked thus, *a.* for adjective, *p.* for pronoun, *v.* for verb, *adv.* for adverb, *pr.* for preposition, *con.* for conjunction, &c. Artificial radices, not derived directly from Latin words, are marked *Art.*

T TL

Tit, *titulus*, title.
 tip, *tipula*, spider.
 tik, *antiquitas*, antiquity.
 tids, *Art.* hour.
 tib, *tibia*, shank, shin.
 tig, *tigris*, tiger.
 tir, *tiro*, apprentice.
 til, *tilia*, lime-tree.
 tilt, *titillatio*, tickling.
 tin, *a continuo v.* continuing.
 tint, *tinnitus*, tinkling, ringing.
 tink, *extingtus*, extinguishing, quenching.
 tting, *a tingo v.* staining, dyeing, colouring.
 tim, *timer*, fear.
 timp, *timpanum*, drum.

TE.

tet, *theatrum*, theatre.
 tep, *tipor*, warmth.
 tekt, *tectum*, roof of a building.
 teks, *textura*, texture, weaving.
 ted, *tædium*, weariness.
 teg, *tegmen*, cover.
 tes, *tesserula*, chequer.
 test, *testis*, witness.
 task, *tesqua*, untilled ground.
 ter, *terra*, earth, land.
 terg, *tergum*, back part of an animal.

tern, *æternitas*, eternity.
 term, *terminas*, term, limit.
 ten, *a teneo v.* holding.
 tent, *Art.*, one foot.
 tenp, *Art.*, one lb. weight.
 tenk, *Art.*, one gallon.
 tend, *Art.*, one dollar.
 tens, *Art.*, one square foot.
 tenst, *Art.*, one solid or cubic foot.
 tem, *temeritas*, rashness.
 tems, *tempestatas*, weather.

TA.

tat, *temptatio*, temptation.
 tap, *tapes*, tape.
 tak, *taciturnitas*, silence, taciturnity.
 taks, *taxus*, yew-tree.
 tab, *taberna*, inn, tavern.
 tas, *ætas*, age of a person or thing.
 tast, *testiculus*, testicle, or stone of a man or animal.
 tal, *talio*, retaliation.
 tang, *a tango v.* touching.
 tam, *contaminatio*, contamination.

TO.

tot, *a tot, or totus a.* whole sum, completion.
 top, *topica*, topic, head of discourse.
 tod, *custodia*, custody, safe keeping, imprisonment.

tof, *tophos*, gravel.
 tods, *Art.* Sunday.
 tog, *toga*, gown.
 tor, *a torreo*, *v.* roasting.
 tort, *totura*, torturing.
 torp, *torpor*, numbness.
 tork, *a torqueo*, *v.* wryness,
 twistedness.
 tol, *toleratio*, toleration,
 enduring.
 ton, *tonus*, tone of voice.
 tons, *tonsuræ*, shearing,
 shaving or clipping.
 tom, *tomus*, volume of a
 book.

TU.

tut, *tutamen*, protection,
 guardianship, tuition.
 tub, *tubus*, tube.
 tus, *thus*, incense.
 tur, *turres*, turret, tower.
 turt, *turtur*, turtle-dove.
 turp, *turpitude*, turpitude.
 turd, *turdus*, thrush-bird.
 turb, *turba*, crowd, bustle.
 turm, *turma*, troop of horse.
 tund, *a tundo*, *v.* thump-
 ing, knocking.
 tuns, *a tundo*, *v.* contusion.
 tum, *tumor*, tumor, swell-
 ing.

TJ.

tjt, *titio*, fire-brand.
 tjp, *typus*, type, typifying.

tjf, *typhus*, type.
 tjg, *tignus*, prop, propping.
 tjr, *tyranus*, tyrant.
 tjls, *Art.* minute, or sixti-
 eth of an hour.
 tjps, *Art.* second, or six-
 tieth of a minute.
 tjks, *Art.* third, or sixti-
 eth of a second.
 tjfs, *Art.* fourth, or sixti-
 eth of a third.
 tjn, *a pertineo*, *v.* belong-
 ing, appertaining.
 tjng, *a pertingo*, *v.* extent,
 reaching out.
 tjm, *thyma*, herb thyme.

TC.

tct, *a teter*, *v.* ugliness,
 hideousness, nastiness.
 tcd, *tæda*, torch.
 tcs, *testa*, shell.
 tcst, *intestinum*, gut, intes-
 tine.
 tcr, *terror*, terror, dread.
 tcrq, *a tergo*, *v.* wiping
 away, scouring.
 tcl, *tela*, web, net.
 tcn, *tenuitas*, slenderness,
 thinness.
 cnt, *ostentatio*, ostentation.
 tcns, *intensio*, stretching,
 strain.
 tcnd, *a intendo*, *v.* intention.
 tcm, *temulentia*, drunken-
 ness.

temp, *templum*, temple,
church.

te.

tqb, *tabula*, table.

tqr, *theoria*, theory.

tqrm, *theorem*, theorem,
settled point.

tql, *talus*, ankle.

txr, *torrens*, torrent,

txl, *a tollo*, v. taking off, or
away.

txn, *tonitru*, thunder.

tzb, *tuba*, trumpet.

tzs, *tussin*, cough.

tzsk, *tussicula*, disease oc-
casioned by taking a
cold.

txr, *tritura*, rubbing or
grinding off.

tzrb, *turbo*, whirlwind.

tzn, *tunica*; coat of a man.

tzm, *tumultus*, tumult up-
roar.

tzmp, *temperantia*, temper-
ence, moderation.

TR.

trit, *triticum*, wheat.

trip, *tripudum*, dancing.

trik, *trica*, trifle.

trib, *tribulatio*, tribulation,
affliction.

tris, *tristitia*, sadness.

trin, *trinitas*, trinity, being
threefold.

trep, *trepidatio*, fear.

trem, *tremor*, tremor, trem-
bling.

trat, *castratio*, cutting off,
castration, gelding.

trak, *tractus*, drawing,
draught.

trad, *tractio*, conveying
from one place to another,
translation.

trabs, *trabs*, beam.

trag, *tragedia*, tragedy.

trans, *transitus*, passage,
transit.

trank, *tranquilitas*, tran-
quility.

trop, *tropeum*, trophy.

trok, *trochlea*, pulley.

trut, *trutina*, balance.

truks, *a trux*, a. cruelty,
ferocity, barbarity.

trud, *a trudo*, v. thrusting.

trank, *trunkus*, trunk of a
tree.

trjt, *atritas*, blackness,
gloom, sabbleness.

trjb, *tribus*, tribe.

trcm, *extremitas*, extremi-
ty, extreme.

trqd, *traditio*, tradition.

trqg, *tragula*, javelin.

trxp, *a tropicus*, n. tropic.

trzk, *a trucidio*, v. murder,
murdering.

trzm, *triumphus*, triumph.

P PI.

Prr, *pituita*, phlegm,
rheum.
pip, *piper*, pepper.
pik, *pica*, bird, called
woodpecker.
pikt, *pictura*, picture.
piks, *pix*, pitch.
pig, *pignus*, pledge, pawn.
pist, *epistula*, epistula, let-
ter.
pisk, *picis*, fish.
pir, *Art.*, time from six
o'clock, A. M. till noon.
pil, *pillula*, little ball, pill.
pin, *Art.*, time from noon,
to six o'clock, P. M.
ping, a *pinguis*, a. fatness,
fat.
pins, a *pinso*, v. bruising,
or mashing.

PE.

pet, *petra*, solid rock, as a
foundation.
pek, *peccatio*, sin, iniquity.
pekt, *pectus*, breast.
ped, *pes*, gen. *pedis*, foot.
peds, *Art.*, day, (i. e., 24
hours, or time from mid-
night to midnight.)
peg, *pegma*, scaffold.
pes, *pessulus*, bar, bolt.
pest, *pestis*, pest, plague.
per, *peritra*, skill.
perk, *perca*, perch.

pert, a *repertus*, a. finding,
discovery.
perp, *perpetuitas*, perpetu-
ity, continuation with-
out cessation.
perf, *perfectio*, perfection,
perd, *perdix*, partridge,
(bird.)
perg, *pergula*, arbour,
walk covered with vines
or trees.
perv, a *pervicax*, a. obstin-
acy, wilfulness.
pers, *persona*, personifica-
tion, representation.
pel, *appellatio*, appellation,
naming, calling.
pen, *penna*, pen.
pend, *dependentia*, depend-
ence.
pens, *pensum*, task, job.

PA.

pat, *pater*, father.
pap, *papava*, poppy.
pak, *opacitas*, darkness.
pakt, *pactio*, contract, bar-
gain.
paks, *pax*, peace, tran-
quility.
pab, *pabulum*, fodder, for-
age.
pag, *pagina*, page.
pav, *papaver*, opium.
pas, *passus*, stepping, step
of the foot.

- pask, *a pasco*, *v.* feeding
 or grazing, pasture.
 par, *paritas*, equality,
 matching.
 part, *pars*, *gen. partis*, part,
 piece, division, share.
 park, *parcitas*, scarceness.
 parb, *parabola*, parable,
 allegory.
 parv, *parvitas*, smallness.
 pars, *parasitatio*, parasite,
 flattery.
 parm, *parma*, buckler,
 shield.
 pal, *palma*, palm of the
 hand.
 palp, *palpatio*, stoking,
 soothing.
 pan, *panis*, bread.
 pand, *a pandor*, *v.* expanse,
 stretching out.
 pang, *a pango*, *v.* driving,
 close, compactness,
 closeness.
 pamp, *pampiness*, leaf of
 any vegetable.
- TO.
- pot, *potio*, drinking.
 pop, *populus*, people, pop-
 ulation.
 pod, *podagro*, gout.
 pos, *possessio*, possession,
 property.
 posk, *a posco*, *v.* demand-
 ing, claiming, requiring.
- post, *a postulo*, entreating.
 beseeching, remonstrat-
 ing, expostulating.
 por, *portus*, port, harbor.
 port, *a porto*, *v.* carrying,
 pork, *porcus*, hog.
 pol, *politia*, civil policy,
 polity.
 polt, *politura*, polishing.
 pon, *a pono*, *v.* putting.
 pond, *pondus*, any weight,
 or burden.
 pons, *pons*, bridge.
 pom, *poma*, apple.
 pomp, *pompa*, pomp.
- PU.
- put, *a puto*, *v.* supposition,
 consideration.
 pup, *puppis*, poop of a
 ship.
 pud, *pudor*, modesty.
 puds, *Art. Monday*.
 pub, *a publicas*, *a.* public-
 ation, publishing, pub-
 lic, commonalty.
 pug, *a pugno*, *v.* fighting.
 pus, *pus*, putrid matter,
 putrifaction.
 pur, *puritas*, purity.
 purp, *purpura*, purple
 colour.
 purg, *purgatio*, purging,
 scouring.
 pult, *a pulto*, *v.* pulsation,
 beating, as a clock.

pul, *pulmo*, lungs.
 pulp, *pulpitum*, pulpit,
 stage for speaking.
 pulk, *pulkritudo*, beauty,
 fineness of appearance,
 comeliness.
 pulv, *pulvis*, powder, pul-
 verization.
 puls, *expulsio*, expulsion,
 driving out.
 punk, *punctio*, puncture,
 pricking.
 pum, *pumicatio*, polishing,
 smoothing.

PJ.

pjt, *pithens*, parrot, (bird.)
 pjk, *picus*, magpie, (bird.)
 pjg, *pigritia*, slowness.
 pjr, *pirata*, pirate,
 pjst, *pistura*, pounding,
 mashing,
 pjl, *Art.* time from six
 o'clock, to midnight.
 pjls, *pilus*, pan.
 pjns, *opinio*, opinion.
 pjnd, *pinus*, pine, (tree.)

PC.

pet, *patentia*, patience,
 forbearing.
 pcp, *pappilio*, butterfly.
 pck, *a peculiaris*, a. pecu-
 liarity.
 pcd, *peditum*, breach of
 wind behind.

pcs, *a pius*, a. piety, reli-
 gion.
 pcr, *apparitio*, appearance,
 appearing.
 pert, *a imperito*, v. imperi-
 ousness, authority, com-
 manding.
 percd, *a perdo*, v. loss, loos-
 ing.
 pcrs, *poras*, pore in the
 skin, or small hole in
 the grains of animal or
 vegetable matter.
 pcrn, *perna*, gammon, ba-
 con.
 pen, *penis*, penis, or yard
 of a man, &c.

PQ.

pqt, *patina*, pot, pan.
 pqp, *parupertas*, poverty,
 pauper.
 pqg, *paganus*, paganism,
 heathen.
 pqs, *passer*, sparrow, (bird.)
 pqr, *a paro*, v. preparation,
 preparing.
 pqrt, *portio*, portion, pro-
 portion.
 pqn, *pannus*, rag, small
 piece of cloth.
 pqm, *palma*, palm-tree.
 pxst, *postis*, post, stake or
 stump.

PZ.

pzt, *putor*, stench.

pzp, *pupilla*, pupil of the eye, eye-ball.

pzk, *paucitas*, paucity, fewness.

pzb, *pubes*, puberty, maturity of sex.

pzs, *pugnis*, fist.

pzs, *a passus*, *a.* suffering, submission.

pzr, *pueritia*, childhood.

pzl, *a epulor*, *v.* feasting, feast, banqueting.

pzrs, *persecutio*, persecution.

PR.

priv, *privatio*, privation.

prils, *Aprilis*, April, [or first in order.

prin, *principium*, beginning, origin.

prink, *principis*, prince, chief.

prim, *a primares*, *n.* noble, or grandee.

pret, *pretium*, price.

prek, *precatio*, prayer.

pres, *præs*, surety, bail.

prest, *prestige*, trick.

prav, *pravitas*, depravity, viciousness.

prand, *a prandeo*, *v.* dining, dinner.

prop, *proprietas*, propriety.

prok, *procasitas*, haughtiness, sauciness, scornfulness.

proks, *proximitas*, nearness,

prof, *propheta*, prophet, prophesying, foretelling
prod, *productio*, production.

prob, *probitas*, probity, honesty.

prog, *progressus*, progress.
prov, *providentia*, Providence, providing.

pros, *prosodia*, prosody, versification.

prosp, *prosperitas*, prosperity.

pron, *a pronus*, *a.* proneness, propensity.

prom, *promissum*, promise, promising.

prud, *prudencia*, prudence.

prur, *prurigo*, itching.

prun, *pruna*, plum, (tree.)

prjr, *prioritas*, priority.

prjn, *principium motu*, principle of action, or motive.

prjm, *primas*, magistrate, office.

prcd, *prædium*, farm, estate.

prqt, *prætor*, judge,

prqp, *propositio*, proposition, proposing.

prqps, *propositum*, proposition.
 prqd, *præda*, prey, booty.
 prqb, *probabilitas*, probability.
 prqs, *præsentia*, presence.
 prql, *prælium*, battle, engagement in war.
 prqm, *præmium*, premium.
 prxp, *properentia*, haste.
 prxk, *procella*, tempest.
 prxd, *prodigium*, prodigy, prodigiousness.
 prxb, *probrum*, reproach, opprobrium.
 prxv, *provincia*, jurisdiction, province, or ward.
 prxr, *prora*, prow of a ship.

PL.

plik, *plicatio*, folding.
 plet, *expletio*, expletion, filling up.
 plek, *implectus*, wrapping up.
 pleb, *plebs*, common people, mass of the people.
 plen, *plenitas*, plenty, fullness, being enough, plenitude.
 plat, *platea*, court-yard, common, street, or yard.
 plak, a *placeo*, v. pleasure, pleasing.
 plaks, *placiditas*, placidness, quietude.

plag, *plaga*, net for catching, trap.
 plan, *planitas*, levelness, evenness, plane.
 plant, *planta*, plant, planting, or setting out.
 plank, *plancus*, lamentation, wailing.
 plor, *exploratio*, exploring, searching out.
 pluv, *pluva*, rain.
 plus, a *plus*, a. being too much, over abundance, overplus.
 plur, *pluralitas*, plurality.
 plum, *pluma*, plume.
 plqd, *pleades*, the seven stars, cluster.
 plqt, *platanus*, plane, (tree.)
 plqk, *placenta*, cake.
 plqg, *plagium*, man-stealing, kidnapping.
 plqk, *planca*, plank, or board.
 plzd, *plaudus*, applause.
 plzm, *plumbum*, lead.

K.

KIT, *citron*, citron, (tree.)
 kip, *cippus*, palisade, enclosure with poles.
 kik, *cicada*, cricket, (insect.)
 kikt, *cicuta*, *cicuta*, poison hemlock.

kif, *cihra*, cypher.
 kib, *cibus*, food, victualing.
 kiv, *civilitas*, civility, courtesy.
 kis, *cisium*, chaise, gig.
 kist, *cista*, basket.
 kir, *cirrus*, crest.
 kirk, *circus*, circle, compass.
 kil, *facilitas*, facility, easiness.
 kin, *cinus*, ashes, embers.
 kink, *cincinnus*, kink, curb.
 kinq, *cinchura*, girding.

KE.

ket, *etra*, target.
 kep, *cepa*, onion, (plant.)
 kek, *ciconia*, stork, (bird.)
 ked, *cedrus*, cedar, (tree.)
 kes, *cessio*, yielding up.
 kest, *castana*, chesnut, (tree.)
 kesp, *cespes*, tuft, sod.
 ker, *cera*, wax.
 kert, *a certus*, a. certainty, certifying.
 kerd, *cerdo*, cobbler, cobbling.
 kerb *cerebrum*, brain.
 kerv, *acervus*, heap, heaping, filing.
 kern, *cacerna*, riding coat, cloak.
 kerm, *ceremonia*, ceremony.

kel, *cella*, cellar.
 kelt, *a celo*, v. concealing, hiding.
 kelb, *celebritas*, celebrity.
 kels, *celsitudo*, excellence.
 kent, *centrum*, centre.

KA.

kat, *catena*, chain, chaining.
 kap, *caput*, head.
 kapt, *caput*, chapter of a book, &c.
 kaps, *capsa*, coffer.
 kak, *cachinas*, loud and laughter, giggling.
 kad, *cadus*, cask.
 kads, *Art.* week of seven days.
 kav, *cavillatio*, cavilling, wrangling.
 kas, *casa*, cottage, hut.
 kast, *castigatio*, castigation, chastisement.
 kar, *caritas*, charity.
 kart, *charta*, paper.
 karp, *charta*, chart.
 karf, *charta*, map.
 kark, *carcer*, prison.
 karb, *carbo*, charcoal.
 karn, *carno*, flesh, carnality.
 karm, *carminatio*, carding, hetchelling.
 kard, *a cardinalis*, a. being cardinal, principal.
 kal, *calor*, heat.

kalk, *calx*, heel of a foot.
 kalks, *calx*, lime.
 kalf, a *calfatio*, v. scald,
 scalding.
 kald, a *kalidus*, a. warmth.
 kalb, *calybs*. steel, (metal.)
 kalg, *caligo*, gloom, dim-
 ness.
 kan, *canalis*, canal.
 kant, *cantius*, singing, song.
 kank, *cancer*, crab, (shell
 fish.)
 kand, *candor*, candor, sin-
 cerity, ingenuousness.
 kam, *camelus*, camel,
 (beast.)
 kamp, *campus*, open field,
 plain, campaign.

KO.

kot, *coturnix*, quail, (bird.)
 kop, *copia*, abundance.
 kok, *socktea*, snail, cockle.
 kokt, *coctio*, boiling, decoc-
 tion.
 kof, *coffin*, coffin.
 kod, *codex*, code.
 kob, *cobia*, gudgeon, (fish.)
 kog, *cogitatio*, thinking,
 thought.
 kos, *cos*, hone, whetstone.
 kost, *costa*, rib.
 kor, *cor*, heart.
 kort, *cortus*, bark of a tree.
 korp, *corpus*, body, corpo-
 ration.

kord, *chorda*, chord, string
 of a musical instrument;
 &c.
 korv, *corvus*, raven, [bird.]
 kori, *corylus*, hazle-nut
 tree, filbert tree.
 korn, *cornu*, horn.
 kol, *columba*, pigeon,
 [bird.]
 kolt, a *colo*, v. inhabiting,
 inhabitant.
 kon, *conitus*, endeavour, at-
 tempt.
 kont, *contus*, long pole.
 konk, *concordia*, concord,
 agreement.
 kond, *conditus*, knuckle.
 konv, *convexitas*, convexi-
 ty.
 kons, a *conscio*, v. con-
 science, consciousness.
 konst, *constantia*, constan-
 cy.
 kom, *comes*, companion.
 komp, *computatio*, count-
 ing, reckoning.

KV.

kut, *cutis*, skin.
 kup, *cupiditas*, cupidity,
 desire, lust.
 kuk, *cucumer*, cucumber.
 kud, *cudo*, cap.
 kub, *cubatio*, lying down.
 kus, *equus*, horse.
 kusp, *cuspis*, point, sting.

kur, *cura*, care.
 kert, *a curtus*, *a.* shortness.
 kurv, *curvatio*, curving, bending.
 kurs, *curvus*, running.
 kul, *cuculus*, cuckoo, [bird.]
 kult, *cultus*, culture, til-
 lage.
 kulp, *culpa*, fault.
 kulk, *culcitra*, quilt, quilt-
 ing, matting.
 kun, *cuneus*, wedge.
 kunk, *a cunctus*, *a.* whole-
 ness, entireness.
 kund, *secunditas*, prosperity
 kum, *cucumen*, top, peak.

KJ.

kjt, *cithera*, violin, fiddle.
 kjk, *ciconia*, stork.
 kjds, *Art.* Tuesday.
 kjg, *cygnus*, swan.
 kjs, *cisium*, chariot, coach.
 kjrk, *circulus*, circumfer-
 ence.
 kjl, *cylindrus*, cylinder.
 kjn, *cinus*, medley, mix-
 ture, hotch-potch.
 kjm, *cymba*, boat.

KC.

kct, *cetus*, whale, [fish.]
 kcp, *ceptum*, beginning.
 kcd, *cadus*, slaughter, mur-
 der.

kek, *cacitas*, blindness.
 kcs, *casio*, cutting, incis-
 ion.
 kcst, *questio*, question,
 questioning, interroga-
 ting.
 kcsp, *cespus*, taft, sod.
 kcrb, *acerbitas*, sourness,
 acerbity.
 kcl, *calum*, heavens, sky.
 kchs, *a celestis*, *a.* heaven,
 state of happiness.
 ken, *cinara*, artichoke,
 [plant.]
 kcns, *conus*, cone.
 kcm, *comedia*, comedy, be-
 ing comical.
 kcmp, *a como*, *v.* combing,
 comb.

KQ.

kqt, *cautio*, caution.
 kqp, *captura*, catching,
 capturing.
 kqpt, *captivitas*, captivity,
 bondage.
 kqk, *cacabus*, kettle.
 kqd, *caudex*, stem of a
 plant.
 kqv, *caverna*, cave, cavern,
 den.
 kqs, *occasio*, occasion.
 kqst, *castrum*, castle, fort.
 kqr, *carras*, car, cart.
 kqrt, *cartilago*, cartilage,
 tendon, gristle.

kqrp, *a carpo*, v. carving,
chipping.
kqrk, *carcinoma*, cancer,
swelling.
kqrd, *carduus*, thistle.
kqrb, *carbasus*, sail of a
ship.
kql, *caula*, fold or pen.
kqld, *calendarium*, calen-
der, almanac.
kqn, *canis*, dog.
kqnt, *cantharus*, canteen,
jug.
kqnd, *candor*, brightness,
purity.
kqm, *camera*, vault.

KX.

kxt, *cothernus*, buskin.
kxd, *codon*, bell.
kxs, *casus*, case, accident,
happening.
kxr, *cerasus*, cherry-tree.
kxrt, *cortina*, curtain.
kxrs, *cohors*, corps of sol-
diers.
kxrn, *cornix*, crow, (bird.)
kxl, *collum*, neck.
kxn, *cœnum*, mud, mire.
kxnt, *cantus*, time.
kxnk, *concha*, conk, (shell
fish.)
kxns, *consul*, consul.
kxm, *cometa*, comet.
kxmp, *compitum*, street,
road.

KZ.

kzt, *a equito*, v. riding in
any manner.
kzp, *cupressa*, cyprus.
kzd, *cauda*, tail.
kzb, *cubitus*, bed, couch.
kzs, *causa*, cause.
kzst, *castor*, beaver.
kzr, *cura*, care.
kzrk, *quercus*, oak, (tree.)
kzrd, *cardo*, hinge.
kzrs, *intercursus*, inter-
course.
kxl, *culex*, gnat.
kzlt, *facultas*, faculty, ca-
pacity.
kzlk, *culcita*, cushion, pil-
low.
kzn, *cæna*, supper, supping.
kznk, *cunctatio*, dallying,
lingering.
kznd, *jucundus*, pleasant-
ness.

KR.

krib, *cribrum*, seive.
krist, *Christus*, the name of
the Saviour.
krisp, *crispans*, brandish-
ing.
krin, *crinus*, hair.
krim, *crimen*, crime.
kret, *decretum*, decree.
krek, *correctus*, correction,
correcting.
krep, *crepescum*, twilight.

- kred, *creditum*, belief.**
 kreb, *crebitas*, frequency.
 kres, a *cresco*, v. increase,
 growing.
 kren, *crena*, notch, hacking.
 krem, *cremor*, cream.
 krat, *crater*, cup, goblet.
 krap, *crapula*, surfeit.
 krab, *crabro*, hornet, (in-
 sect.)
 kras, *crassitudo*, thickness.
 kram, *crambe*, cole-wort.
 krof, *carophyllus*, clove
 tree, spice tree.
 krok, *crocus*, saffron.
 kron, *corono*, crown, coro-
 nation.
 krud, *cruditas*, crudity,
 rawness.
 krus, *crus*, leg.
 krum, *crumen*, purse.
 krjst, *christianitas*, christ-
 ian religion, christian.
 krjm, *lachryma*, tear, weep-
 ing.
 krcf, *creatio*, creation.
 krcp, *crepidum*, last for
 shoes.
 kred, *creditum*, credit.
 krqt, *craticula*, gridiron.
 krzk, *crocitatio*, croaking.
 krxr, *cruor*, gore.
 krzt, *creta*, chalk.
 krzs, a *coruscus*, a. glitter-
 ing, bright, shining.
 krzm, a *cremo*, v. burning.
- KL.
- klips, *eclipsis*, eclipse.**
 klipt, *linea eclipticus*, ec-
 liptic.
 kliv, *clivus*, slope of a hill,
 declivity.
 klep, *clepens*, stealing,
 eye-dropping.
 klek, *collectio*, collection,
 gathering together.
 kles, *ecclesia*, church, as-
 sembly of christians.
 kler, *celeritas*, celerity.
 klerk, *clericus*, clergy.
 klem, *clementia*, clemency,
 mercy.
 klat, *clathus*, harrow, har-
 rowing.
 klad, *clades*, defeat.
 klav, *clava*, club.
 klas, *classus*, class.
 klar, *claritas*, brightness.
 klang, *clangor*, sound like
 that of a trumpet.
 klam, *clamor*, clamor, tu-
 mult.
 klor, *color*, colour.
 klom, *columba*, dove,
 [bird.]
 klud, a *concludo*, v. conclu-
 ding.
 klus, *inclusio*, closing up,
 shutting.
 klun *culina*, kitchen.
 klum, *calumniā*, calumny,
 slander.

kljn, *cliens*, client.
 kljns, *cliens*, dependent.
 klcv, *clavis*, key to a lock.
 klqv, *clavus*, nail.
 klqs, *classis*, navy, fleet.
 klqr, *claritas*, fame, re-
 nown.
 klxx, *cloaco*, sink-hole.
 klzd, *clauditas*, lameness.
 klzn, *clunus*, buttock.
 klzm, *columen*, column,
 pillar.

F.

fik, *ficus*, fig-tree.
 fikt, *fiction*, fiction.
 fid, *fides*, faith.
 fib, *fibula*, button.
 fig, *a figo*, v. fixing, fash-
 ioning.
 fist, *fistucatio*, ramming,
 beating down.
 fis, *diffisus*, fissure, slit.
 fisk, *fiscus*, money purse,
 exchequer.
 firm, *firmitas*, firmness.
 fil, *filius vel filia*, son or
 daughter.
 fin, *finis*, end.
 fint, *definitio*, definition,
 defining.
 find, *a findo*, v. splitting,
 cleaving.
 fing, *a fingo*, v. feigning,
 devising.
 fim, *simbra*, fringe.

FE.

fek, *fecialis*, herald, proce-
 lamation.
 fekt, *defectio*, defect.
 feb, *febris*, fever.
 fes, *confessio*, confession.
 fest, *festinatio*, haste, has-
 ting, speed.
 fer, *a ferio*, v. striking,
 smiting.
 fert, *a fero*, v. bearing,
 bringing.
 ferv, *fervor*, fervor, heat,
 rage.
 ferm, *ferrum*, iron.
 fel, *felicitas*, felicity, hap-
 piness.
 fels, *felis*, cut.
 fen, *fenestra*, window.
 fem, *femina*, female, being
 feminine, effeminacy.
 fat, *fatuitas*, foolishness,
 silliness.
 fak, *a facio*, v. doing, deed.
 fakt, *factum*, fact.
 faks, *fax*, firebrand.
 fab, *faber*, maker, making,
 fabrication.
 fag, *fagus*, beech-tree.
 fav, *favor*, favor, good will.
 fast, *fastigium*, pinnacle,
 steeple.
 fask, *a fascio*, v. swath-
 ing, binding up.
 far, *far*, grain for bread.
 fal, *fala*, turret, gallery.

fark, *a farcio*, v. stuffing, cramming.

falk, *fals*, sickle.

falks, *fals*, scythe, crade for grain.

fan, *fanus*, temple.

fant, *phantasia*, fancy, fancying.

fam, *fama*, fame.

FO.

fok, *focus*, focus.

fod, *fodicatio*, boring, piercing.

fov, *a foveo*, v. embracing, hugging.

fos, *fossio*, digging, delving, fossil, mineral,

mine.

for, *forum*, market place.

fort, *fortuna*, fortune.

fork, *forceps*, tongs.

forf, *forfex*, scissors, shears.

fors, *fors*, hazard, chance.

forn, *fornex*, furnace, kiln.

form, *forma*, form, forming.

FU.

fut, *a futurus a*, futurity, future.

fuk, *fucus*, disguise.

fuds, *Art.* duty.

fug, *fuga*, flight.

fuvs, *Art.* office or business.

fugs, *Art.* property,

fus, *fus*, melting, fusion.

fusk, *fuscina*, spear, trident, spearing.

fur, *fur*, thief, theft.

furf, *furfur*, bran, scurf.

furv, *a furvus*, a. dusky colour, swarthinness.

furn, *a furnarius*, v. oven, baking, baker.

ful, *fuligo*, soot.

fulk, *fulcrum*, fulcrum, prop.

fulg, *fulgur*, flash, lightning.

fulv, *fulvus*, yellow color.

fun, *funis*, rope, cord.

funk, *functio*, function.

fund, *fundus*, foundation.

fung, *fungus*, mushroom.

fum, *fuma*, smoke.

FJ.

fjd, *confidentia*, confidence.

fjb, *fibula*, buckle.

fjl, *filum*, thread.

fjlk, *filix*, fern, brake, (plant.)

fjn, *affinitas*, affinity.

FC.

fct, *factor*, stinking, stench.

fckt, *effectum*, effect, producing effect.

fed, *feudum*, vassalage, feudal tenure.

fcds, *Art.* Wednesday.
 fcb, *fabā*, bean.
 fcbs, *Februarius*, February.
 fcs, *fessitudo*, weariness.
 fcr, *feritas*, wildness, fierceness.
 fcl, *fel*, gall, bitterness.
 fcn, *fcenus*, interest of money.
 fcns, *fcenus*, usury.
 fcm, *femor*, thigh.

FQ.

fqt, *fatum*, fate.
 fqk, *facunda*, eloquence.
 fqkt, *factio*, faction, party.
 fqks, *facies*, face.
 fqb, *fabula*, fable.
 fqv, *favus*, honey-comb, insects' cells or nests.
 fqst, *a faustus*, a. success, luck, luckiness.
 fsqk, *fascis*, faggot, bundle of sticks.
 fqls, *falsum*, deceit, falsehood.
 fqnt, *phantasma*, phantom, apparition, sprite.
 fqm, *fames*, hunger, famine.

FX.

fixk, *focus*, hearth, fireplace.
 fixks, *focus*, chimney.

fxr, *feri*, hatches, trap door.
 fxrt, *fortitudo*, fortitude.
 fxrn, *fornicatio*, fornication.
 fxl, *folium*, leaf of a tree.
 fxls, *follis*, bellows.
 fxn, *fcenum*, hay.
 fxm, *fomes*, tinder, match for fire.

FZ.

fzt, *confutatio*, confutation, disproving.
 fzs, *fuscus*, spindle.
 fztst, *festinatio*, haste, speed.
 fzsks, *fuscus*, brown colour.
 fzt, *furor*, fury.
 fzn, *funis*, funeral.

FR.

frit, *frit*, chit of a grain or seed.
 frik, *friatio*, friction, rubbing.
 friz, *frigus*, coldness, freezing.
 friv, *a frivolus*, a. frivolousness.
 fret, *a fretus*, a. reliance, trusting.
 frek, *frequentia*, frequency.
 frend, *a frendeo*, v. gnashing of teeth, groaning.
 frem, *fremitas*, roaring.
 frat, *frater*, brother.
 fraks, *fraxinus*, ash-tree.

frag, *fragrum*, strawberry.
 fras, *phrases*, phrase.
 front, *frons*, gen. *frontis*,
 front.
 frond, *frons*, gen. *frondis*,
 branch of a tree.
 frons, *frons*, forehead.
 früt, *frutex*, shrub.
 frukt, *fructus*, profit, en-
 joyment.
 fruks, *frux*, fruit.
 frus, a *frustror*, v. frustra-
 tion, disappointment.
 frum, *frumentum*, grain, as
 wheat, rye, corn, &c.
 frjt, a *frio*, v. crumbling to
 pieces, crumb.
 frjg, a *frigo*, v. frying, par-
 ching.
 frag, *fragrantia*, fragrance.
 frzs, *fraus*, fraud.

FL.

flkt, *afflictus*, affliction.
 fljg, a *fligo*, v. striking,
 dashing.
 flst, *fletus*, weeping, wail-
 ing.
 flekt, *flectio*, bending, in-
 flection.
 flat, *flatus*, blowing, blast
 of wind.
 flak, a *flaccus*, a. flagging,
 flapping.
 flav, a *flavus*, a. yellow
 colour.

flag, *flagrum*, scourge,
 scourging, whip, whip-
 ping.
 flam, *flamen*, priest.
 flok, *floccus*, wool.
 flos, *flos*, flower, blossom-
 ing.
 flor, a *effloreo*, v. flourish-
 ing.
 flukt, a *fluctus*, a. fluctua-
 ting.
 fluks, *fluxio*, flowing, flux.
 flcn, *influentia*, influence.
 flqg, *flagrantia*, flagrancy,
 ardour.
 flqm, *flama*, flame.

H.

Hir, *Art.* concern, refer-
 ence.
 hits, *hiatus*, hiatus, aper-
 ture, gap.
 hip, *Art.* interior, inside.
 hik, *Art.* priority, antece-
 dence.
 hif, *Art.* likeness, similari-
 ty, resemblance.
 hid, *idea*, idea.
 hist, *historia*, history, nar-
 ration of events.
 hisp, a *hispidus*, a. bristle,
 prickle, pricking.
 hir, *ira*, ire, wrath.
 hirt, a *hirtus*, a. staggering.
 hirk, *hircus*, goat.
 hin, *hinnus*, stag or hind.

HE.

het, *Art.* cause, instrument, means.
 hep. *Art.* interval, space.
 hek, *Art.* ante-position, placing before.
 heks, *exercitatio*, exertion, or exercise.
 hef, *Art.* nearness, proximity.
 hed, *hedera*, ivy, (plant.)
 hev, *ævum*, ever, being forever.
 heb, *heber*, ivory.
 hes, *hæsió*, adhesion, sticking together.
 hesp, *hesperus*, evening.
 her, *hero*, hero.
 herb, *herba*, herb.
 hern, *hernia*, rupture.
 hel, *helluo*, glutton, spend-thrift.
 hens, *ensis*, rapier, sword.
 hem, *emulatio*, emulation.
 hemp, *emptio*, purchasing, buying.

HA.

hat, *Art.* accordance, agreement.
 hap, *Art.* presence.
 hapt, *a aptus*, *a.* aptness.
 hak, *Art.* being on this side of any thing.
 haks, *axis*, axis.
 hab, *a habeo*, *v.* having.

haf, *Art.* circumference, encircling.
 hag, *a ago*, *v.* acting, action.
 hav, *avis*, bird, fowl.
 has, *assinus*, ass.
 hast, *astus*, craftiness, cunningness.
 hasp, *aspus*, asp.
 hask, *ascia*, axe, hatchet, chopping, or cutting
 hart, *ars*, *gen.* *artis*, art, skill.
 harts, *artus*, joint.
 harp, *harpa*, harp.
 hark, *arcus*, arc, arch.
 hard, *ardor*, ardour.
 harb, *arbiter*, arbiter, umpire, arbitrator.
 harg, *argumentum*, argument, arguing.
 hars, *haeres*, heir, inheritance.
 hal, *inhalo*, *v.* breathing.
 halt, *a alter*, *a.* alteration, changing, change.
 halk, *hallex*, herring, (fish.)
 halb, *a albus*, *a.* whiteness, white colour.
 halv, *alveus*, channel.
 han, *animus*, animal, animal life, animation.
 hank, *anchora*, anchor.
 hang, *angulus*, angle, corner.
 hans, *anser*, goose.

ham, *a amo*, *v.* love.

hamp, *amplitudo*, largeness, amplitude.

HO.

hot, *Art.* sake, favour.

hop, *Art.* inclination toward any thing.

hopt, *optatio*, wish, choice, option.

hops, *opus*, work, working.

hok, *Art.* the right hand side of any thing.

hoks* *oculus*, eye.

hof, *Art.* ascent, ascending.

hod, *oda*, ode.

hob, *obba*, noggin, bucket.

hov, *ovis*, sheep.

hos, *os*, mouth.

host, *hostis*, enemy.

hosp, *hospes*, guest.

hosk, *a osculor*, *v.* kiss, kissing.

hor, *horror*, horror.

hort, *hortatio*, exhortation, exhorting.

hord, *ordo*, order, arrangement.

horb, *orbita*, orbit of a planet, circular track.

horn, *ornatio*, adorning.

hol, *olea*, olive, (plant.)

hon, *honor*, honour.

hom, *homo*, man, mankind.

HU.

hut, *Art.* company, including.

hup, *Art.* being on or upon.

huk, *Art.* superiority, elevation, top.

huks, *uxor*, wife.

huf, *Art.* repetition, repeating.

hub, *jubex*, mane of a horse, or of an animal.

hug, *jugulum*, throat.

hus, *usus*, use, usefulness.

hust, *ustio*, scorching, searing.

hur, *jus, gen. juris*, right, justice, justness.

hurt, *a juro, sup. juratum*, swearing, oath.

hurb, *urbanitas*, urbanity, courtesy, politeness.

hurbs, *a urbs, n.* corporation of a town.

hurs, *ursus*, bear, (animal.)

hurn, *urna*, urn, pitcher.

hulk, *ulcus*, ulcer, sore.

kuns, *Junius*, June.

*The term eye, may be also expressed by the neuter gender of the radix, *vid*, in the same manner that ear can be signified, from *her*, hearing. *Hoks*, however, may be used for variety, and to prevent tautology; as from it comes the verb, *hokshonpi-e-a*, he eyes &c. as well as other parts of speech.

hunk, *unca*, inch.
 hund, *unda*, wave, waving,
 undulation.
 hung, *a ungo*, *v.* ointing,
 unction, ointment.
 hum, *umbra*, shade.

HJ.

hjt, *Art.* ocean.
 hjts, *Art.* whole number,
 wholeness.
 hjp, *Art.* sea.
 hjk, *Art.* gulph or bay.
 hjkt, *jactatio*, boasting,
 bragging.
 hjf, *Art.* lake.
 hjd, *Art.* foreignness.
 hjds, *Art.* strait.
 hjb, *Art.* interior, inside.
 hjbs, *Art.* frith, or estuary.
 hjg, *Art.* subsequence.
 hjgs, *Art.* river.
 hjv, *Art.* unlikeness, dis-
 similarity.
 hjvs, *Art.* creek, brook, or
 run.
 hjst, *histrio*, stage-player,
 stage, theatre.
 hjs, *ysopum*, hyssop,
 [plant.]
 hjr, *hirudo*, horseleech,
 (plant.)
 hjrk, *ycrus*, cony, rabbit,
 hare.
 hjlds, *Art.* stream, or chan-
 nel of water.

hilt, *Art.* body of water.
 hjns, *Janaurius*, or first
 month of the year, of
 the present stile.
 hjnt, *a jento*, *v.* breakfast.
 hjm, *himnus*, hymn, sacred
 song.

HC.

hct, *Art.* continent.
 hcp, *Art.* coast, country, or
 the borders of water.
 hcps, *Art.* half.
 hck, *Art.* territory.
 hcf, *Art.* colony.
 hcd, *Art.* being unaided,
 or unaccompanied, help-
 lessness.
 hcds, *Art.* republic.
 hcb, *Art.* outwardness.
 hcbs, *Art.* empire.
 hcq, *Art.* post-position,
 rear.
 hcqs, *Art.* kingdom.
 hcv, *Art.* remoteness.
 hcvs, *Art.* sovereign state,
 principality.
 hcs, *usia*, essence, or es-
 sential part.
 hcr, *error*, errour.
 hcrg, *jurgatio*, scolding,
 chiding.
 hcrs, *jus gen. juris*, broth,
 gravy, gruel.
 hcn, *juniperus*, juniper
 tree.

hcls, *Julius*, July.

hcns, *a jejunnus*, a. fasting, fast.

hcnk, *juncus*, bulrush, (plant.)

hcng, *a jung*, v. joining together.

hcm, *emulatio*, emulation.

HQ.

hqt, *Art.* island.

hqp, *Art.* peninsula.

hqq, *Art.* isthmus.

hqks, *Art.* third part of any thing.

hqf, *Art.* cape of land, or promontory.

hqkt, *aquilas*, equity, agreement.

hqd, *Art.* discord, disagreement.

hqds, *Art.* range of mountains.

hqb, *Art.* absence.

hqbs, *Art.* single mountain.

hqg, *Art.* ulterior position.

hqgs, *Art.* hill.

hqv, *Art.* diameter.

hqvs, *Art.* valley, vale.

hqz, *as*, brass.

hqst, *austus*, sultry heat.

hqsp, *asperitas*, roughness, asperity.

hqr, *aura*, breeze, gale.

hqrp, *harpago*, grappling hook, grappling.

hqrl, *hariolans*, soothsaying, fortune telling.

hqrg, *argentum*, silver.

hqrm, *harmonia*, harmony.

hql, *halo*, circle round the sun or moon.

hqlt, island, peninsula, isthmus or promontory.

hqlds, mountain, hill, rise or unevenness of land.

hqhg, *angor* anguish, vexation, anger.

hqns, *amus*, fundament, posterior of any animal.

hqm, *hammus*, clasp.

hqmp, *ampulla*, bottle.

HX.

hxt, *Art.* metropolis or capitol.

hxp, *Art.* city.

hxx, *Art.* borough.

hxks, *October*, October.

hqf, *Art.* village.

hqfs, *Art.* quarter, fourth part.

hxd, *Art.* opposition.

hxds, *Art.* province.

hxb, *Art.* deviation, opposite direction,

hxbs, *Art.* district.

hxg, *Art.* the left hand side of any thing.

hxgs, *Art.* county or shire.

hxv, *Art.* descent, descending.

hxvs, Art. township.
hxs, hostia. sacrifice, sacrific-
 izing.
hxst, ostrum, mouth of a
 river.
hxsk, a oscitor, v. yawning,
 gaping.
hxr, horalagium, clock, wa-
 ter dial.
hxrt, hortus, garden.
hxrđ, hordeum, barley.
hxl, oleum, evil.
hxt, Art. town.
hxlds, section of country.
hxn, onus. load, burden,
 freight, loading.
hznk, uncia, ounce weight.
hxm, omen, presaging.

HZ.

hzt, autor, author.
hzpt, Art. quantity.
hzk, yucca, Indian corn.
hzkt, Art. duration of time.
hzks, auxilium, aid, assist-
 ing.
hzft, Art. frequency, often-
 ness.
hzđ, Art. separation, ex-
 ception.
hzb, Art. being off from,
 or not on.
hzg, Art. inferiority, de-
 pression, bottom.
hzgs, Augustus, August,
 (month.)

hzv, Art. retrocession.
hzt, auris, ear, hearing.
hzrn, urina, urine.
hzt, aula, hall.
hzt, altitudo. height.
hzm, humeros, shoulder.
hzmt, distance, extent.

D DI.

Dik, a dico, v. saying, tell-
 ing.
dikt, dictio, speaking dic-
 tion.
dig, a dignus, a. worth,
 worthiness.
digs, dignitas, dignity.
div, divinitas, divinity.
dis, distinctio, distinction,
 distinctness.
dist, distantia, distance.
disk, a disco, v. learning.
dir, a dirus a. direfulness,
 dreadfulness, dismay.
dil, diligentia, diligence.

DK.

dek, decorum, decorum, de-
 cency, comeliness.
deks, index, index, indica-
 tion, indicating.
deb, debitum, debt, owing.
dern, a modernus a. mod-
 ern time, being modern.
del, delubrum. vestry, chap-
 pel.
delf, delphin, dolphin. (fish.)

dens, *densitas*, density.
 denseness.
 dent, *dens gen. dentis*, tooth,
 tusk, fang.
 dem, *a demagogi, n. dem-*
agogue.
 dems, *daemon*, demon, evil
 spirit.

DA.

dapt, *a daptus, a.* adapta-
 tion, fitness.
 daps, *daps*, dainties, dain-
 tiness.
 daks. *a audax, a.* boldness,
 daringness, audacity.
 dam, *damnus*, damage, in-
 jury.

DO.

dok, *a doceo v.* teaching, tu-
 toring.
 dokt, *doctrina*, doctrine.
 principles or tenets.
 dods, *Art.* manner.
 dos, *dos*, dowry, endow-
 ment.
 dor, *odor*, odour, savour,
 smell.
 dors, *dorsum*, back.
 dorm. *a dormeo, v.* sleep-
 ing, slumbering.
 dol, *idolum*, idol, idolatry.
 don, *donum*, gift, giving.
 dom, *domus*, house.
 domt, *domitura*, taming,
 domesticating.

DU.

duk. *a duco, v.* leading.
 duks, *dux*, general.
 dub, *a dubius, a.* doubt,
 doubting.
 dul. *adulatio*, adulation,
 flattery.
 dult, *adulterium*, adultery.
 dulk, *dulcitus*, sweetness,
 deliciousness.
 dulg, *indulgentia*, indul-
 gence.

DJ.

djt, *dieta*, diet, dieting.
 djk, *dedicatio*, dedication.
 djkt, *dictatio*, dictation.
 djd, *diadema*, diadem,
 djb, *diabolus*, devil.
 djg, *digitus*, finger.
 djv, *divitiæ*, riches, wealth.
 djs, *a dies, n.* day-time (not
 night.)
 djsk, *discus*, platter, plate,
 quoit.

DC.

dck, *dexteritas*, dexterity.
 dcks, *December*, Decem-
 ber.
 Dcs, *Deus*, God, Supreme
 Being.
 dqm, *dama*, fallow deer,
 deer.

DX.

dxds, *Art.* Friday.
 dxl, *dolor*, sorrow, grief.
 dxn, *a idoneus*, *a.* propriety, suitability.
 dxm, *dominus*, lord, master.

DZ.

dzk, *educatio*, education.
 dzks, *dux*, duke.
 dzr, *duratio*, duration, durability.
 dzl, *duellum*, duel.

DR.

drek, *directio*, direction, guiding.
 drak, *draco*, dragon.
 drab, *draba*, mustard, (plant.)
 dram, *drama*, drama.
 drom, *dromas*, dromedary.
 drqm, *drachma*, drachm, eighth of an ounce.

B BI

BIT, *bitumen*, bitumen, slime.
 bib, *a bibo*, *v.* drinking.
 bis, *byssus*, flax.
 bil, *bilus*, bile, gall.

BE

bet, *beta*, beet, (plant.)
 ben, *beneficium*, benefit.

bed, *obedientia*, obedience, obeying.

best, *bestia*, beast, brute animal.

bel, *a bellus*, *a.* prettiness.

BA

bat, *batillum*, fire shovel.

bak, *bacca*, berry.

bas, *basis*, basis, foundation.

bar, *a barbarus*, *a.* barbarity, savageness.

barb, *barba*, beard.

bal, *balæna*, grampus, (fish)

balt, *balteus*, girdle, belt.

balb, *a balbus*, *a.* stammering, stuttering.

bals, *balsamum*, balm.

BO.

bobs, *Art.* place.

bos, *bos*, bull or cow.

bor, *arbor*, tree.

bol, *bolus*, lump.

bon, *a bonus*, *a.* goodness.

bom, *bombyx*, silk-worm.

BU.

but, *buteo*, buzzard.

buk, *bucca*, cheek.

buks, *buxus*, boxwood tree.

buf, *bufo*, toad.

bub, *bubo*, owl.

burn, *alburnum*, sap of a tree.

bul, *bullæ*, bubble of water.

bulb, *bulbus*, bulb.
bulg, *bulga*, budget.

BJ.

bjb, *biblia*, bible.
bjs, *byssus*, hemp.
bjrs, *byrsa*, hide of leather
or skin.

BC.

bct, *a beatus a.* blessedness,
blessing.
bcl, *bellum*, war, warfare.
bqk, *buculum*, staff.
bqr, *burrus*, elephant.
bql, *bolatus*, bleating, ball-
ing.
bqls, *balsaminum*, balsom.

BX.

bxl, *parabola*, parable.
bxm, *bombilius*, bombil-
bee, or bumble-bee,
buzzing like a bee.

BZ.

bzt, *butyrum*, butter.
bzds, *Art.* Saturday.
bzl, *ambulatio*, walking,
walk.

BR.

brev, *brevitas*, brevity,
shortness.
brak, *brachium*, branch of
a river, &c. branching.

bras, *brassica*, cabbage.
brank, *branchia*, gill of a
fish.

brut, *a brutus, a.* brutish-
ness, brute, ideot.

brqk, *braccæ*, breeches,
trowsers.

brqs, *brassica*, cully-flower.

BL.

blig, *obligatio*, obligation,
obliging.

blim, *sublimitas*, sublimity,
grandeur.

blat, *blatta*, moth, (insect.)
bland, *a blandus, a.* flatte-
ry, blandishment.

blqt, *a blatero, v.* babbling,
idle talk.

G GI.

Gig, *a gigno, v.* begetting,
bringing forth.

gilv, *a gilvus, a.* livid, or
flesh colour.

gin, *generatio, a gigno, v.*
generation, age of a
generation.

ging, *gingiva*, gums of the
teeth.

GE.

ges, *egestas*, want, wanting.

gest, *gestus*, gesture, ges-
ticulation.

ger, *ager*, field.

germ, *germa*, sprig or shoot of a vegetable.

gel, *galerum*, hat.

gen, *a generosus*, *a*. gentleman, or gentlewoman, or lady.

gent, *a ingenitus*, *a*. natural capacity, genius.

gens, *genus*, genus, kind, race.

gem, *gemma*, gem, jewel.

GA.

gas, *gaza*, treasure.

gar, *a garrio*, *v*. prating, croaking.

gal, *galericulum*, bonnet.

gan, *a gannio*, *v*. yelping, whining.

gang, *gangrana*, gangrene, eating ulcer.

GO.

got, *negotium*, business.

gogs, *Art*. time.

gos, *gossipium*, cotton, cotton plant.

gor, *goritus*, quiver, case for arrows.

gorg, *gorgonia*, coral.

GU.

gut, *guttur*, gutter.

gub, *a gubernio*, *v*. governing, government, governor.

gust, *gustus*, taste, tasting.

gurg, *gurges*, whirlpool.

gul, *a gulea*, *n*. cap, or cover for any thing.

gum, *gumma*, gum of trees.

GJ.

gjp, *gypsum*, plaster, plastering.

gjjg, *gygratio*, dizziness.

gjjg, *gigas*, giant.

gjm, *a gymnasium*, *n*. recreation, exercise for pleasure or amusement.

GC.

gcg, *gigenia*, gizzard of a fowl.

gcst, *gestus*, behaviour, demeanour.

gcr, *a gerræ*, *n*. toy, trifle, drollery.

gcrg, *a georgica*, *n*. husbandry, farming, farm, plantation.

gcl, *gelu*, ice, freezing to ice, congelation.

gen, *genu*, knee.

gem, *a gemminus*, *a*. twin, doubleness.

GQ.

gqd, *gandium*, joy, gladness
gql, *gallus vel gallina*, cock or hen.

gqm, *a gemina*, *v.* budding, bud.

GZ.

gzt, *gutta*, drop of any liquid.

gzst, *angustia*, narrowness.

gzl, *gula*, gullet pipe, swallowing.

gzlt, *singultus*, hiccough, hiccoughing.

GR.

gred, *a progredior*, *v.* progressing, advancing, progress.

greks, *grex*, flock, herd, flocking or herding together.

greg, *congregatio*, meeting together, congregation.

gres, *ingressus*, beginning, commencing.

grem, *gremium*, bosom.

grat, *gratia*, grace, favour.

grak, *gracilitas*, leanness, slenderness.

graf, *graphium*, style or pen for engraving, pencil.

grad, *gradus*, degree, graduation.

grav, *gravitas*, gravity, heaviness, gravitation.

gran, *granum*, grain or kernel.

grand. *granditas*, grandness, loftiness.

gram, *grammatica*, grammar.

grus, *grus*, crane, (bird.) grunt, *grunitas*, grunting, as of a hog.

grcm, *gremium*, lap.

grqt, *gratitudo*, gratitude, thankfulness, thanking.

grqd, *gradus*, step, stepping.

grqv, *gravitas*, grave disposition, seriousness.

grqnd, *grando*, hail, frozen drops of rain.

grqm, *gramen*, grass.

GL.

glisk, *a glisco*, *v.* growing fat or large, increase.

gleb, *gleba*, glebe, turf.

glad, *gladius*, sword.

glar, *glarea*, gravel.

gland, *glans* *gen. glandis*, gland.

glans, *glans*, nut.

glok, *a glocio*, *v.* clucking of a hen.

glob, *globus*, globe.

glos, *glossarium*, a collection and explanation of words of different languages or technical terms, glossary.

glor, *gloria*, glory.

glut, *gluten*, glue, solder, paste.
 glub, *glubs*, rind, peeling.
 glum, *gluma*, husk or chaff.
 glqk, a *glaucus*, a. grey colour.
 glzt, *gluto*, glutton, gluttony, greediness.

V VI.

VIT, a *vito*, v. avoiding, shunning, eschewing.
 vip, *vipera*, viper.
 vik, *vicus*, village.
 vikt, *victima*, victim.
 viks, *vicissitudo*, vicissitude, charge.
 vid, a *video*, v. seeing, beholding, vision scene.
 vib, *vibratio*, vibration.
 vig, *vigor*, vigour.
 viv, a *vivo*, v. life, living.
 vis, *vis*, power, abilities.
 visk, *viscus*, bowel, entrail.
 vir, *virilias*, virility, the essential part of males.
 virt, *virtus*, virtue.
 vird, a *verdis*, a. green colour.
 virg, *virgo*, virgin, virginity, the essential part of a woman.
 vil, *villa*, country seat, cluster of houses.
 vin, *vinum*, wine.
 vint, *vinea vel vitis*, vine.

vink, a *vinco*, v. victory, conquest, conquering, overcoming.
 vind, *vindicatio*, vindication, avenging, vengeance.
 vim, *vimen*, osier.

VE.

vet, a *veto*, a. oldness, old age, veteran.
 vep, *veper*, briar, bramble.
 vek, *vehiculum*, wagon, vehicle.
 vekt, *vectio*, riding in a vehicle or carriage.
 veg, *vegetatio*, vegetation.
 ves, *vesica*, bladder.
 vest, *vestis*, garment, vesture.
 vesp, *vesper*, evening star.
 vesk, a *vescor*, v. eating.
 ver, *versus*, verse in poetry.
 vert, a *verto*, turning, version.
 verb, *verbum*, word.
 verg, *vergo*, bending, inclining.
 vers, *universus*, universe, ubiquity.
 vel, *velum*, veil, screen, concealing, screening.
 verm, *vermis*, worm.
 ven, a *venio*, v. coming.
 vent, *ventus*, wind.

vend, *venditio*, sale, selling.
vens, *juvenis*, youth.

VA.

vat, *vates*, prophet, prophesying, prediction.

vap, *vapor*, steam.

vak, *vaccivitas*, emptiness.

vaf, *vaframentum*, craftiness, cunning.

vad, *a vado*, *v.* going.

vag, *vagina*, sheath, scabbard.

vas, *vas*, vessel containing any thing.

vast, *a vastus*, *a.* vastness, hugeness.

var, *varietas*, variety, variation, varying.

vars, *a varus*, straddling, straddle.

val, *valor*, value.

valv, *valva*, valve.

van, *vanitas*, vanity, vainness.

vang, *evangelium*, gospel, evangelist.

VO.

vot, *rotum*, vow, promise.

vok, *vocatio*, invoking, calling to, inviting.

voks, *vox*, voice.

vovs, *Art.* course or direction.

vol, *a volo*, *v.* flying, flight.

vor, *Art.* zenith, point directly over head.

volv, *a volvo* *v.* rolling, tumbling.

von, *venatio*, hunting.

vom, *a vomo*, *v.* vomiting, spewing, puking.

VU.

vul, *vulnus*, wound or hurt.

vult, *vultus*, countenance.

vulp, *vulpes*, fox.

vulg, *vulgus*, low people, rabble.

VJ.

vjt, *vitrum*, glass.

vjts, *viaticus*, way, journey, voyage.

vjk, *vica*, tare, vetch, (plant)

vjd, *a videtur*, seeming, apparentness.

vjb, *vibex*, mark, point of any thing, stigma.

vjg, *vigilantia*, vigilance, watching.

vjs, *vis*, force, violence.

vjrd, *a viridis*, verdure of plants, grass, trees, &c.

vjrg, *virga*, twig, rod.

vjl, *viola*, violet.

vjn, *venia*, forgiveness.

vjnk, *vincio*, binding or tying fast.

vjm, *viminatio*, hooping, binding together.

vc.
 vck, *vaccinium*, hyacinth,
 (plant.)
 vcd, *viduitas*, widowhood,
 widower, widow.
 vcg, *a vagio*, v. screaming,
 crying like a child.
 vcst, *vestibulum*, poarch,
 entry.
 vcsp, *vespa*, wasp, (insect.)
 vcsk, *a vescor*, v. chewing,
 mastication.
 vcr, *virus*, poison, venom,
 poisoning.
 vcrt, *vertibra*, turning
 point.
 vcrb, *verbena*; vervain,
 (herb.)
 vcrg, *a vergo*, v. verging
 verge, edge, border.
 vcrs, *a verro sup. versum*,
 brushing, sweeping,
 brush, broom.
 vcl, *velum*, sail, sailing.
 vcn, *venum*, vien.
 vcnt, *eventus*, event, hap-
 pening.

vq.
 vqp, *tapiditas*, ill-tasted-
 ness, vapidity.
 vqk, *a vacillo*, v. waveing,
 wagging.
 vqd, *a vado*, v. running, as
 a river or stream.
 vqg, *a vagor*, v. wandering,

roving, stragging, vag-
 abond.
 vqs, *invasio*, invasion, in-
 vading.
 vqr, *a voro*, v. devouring,
 voraciousness.
 vql, *valtus*, stake; paling,
 palisade.
 vqlv; *valvulus*, pod or shell
 of peas or beans.
 vqn, *vannus*, fan.
 vqnt, *ventus*, belly.

vq.
 vxrs, *Art. nadir point*, di-
 rectly under the feet.
 vxl, *voluptas*, voluptuous-
 ness, delight.
 vxlv, *a volutatio a volvo*, v.
 resolution, resolving.
 vxu, *venilia*, tide, ebbing
 of tide.
 vxm, *vomer*, plough-shire.

vz.
 vzt, *volum*, vote, voting,
 balloting.
 vzp, *vapor*, vapour, evapo-
 ration, exhalation.
 vztst, *vestigatio*, search, in-
 vestigation.
 vzt, *vesica*, bladder.
 vzr, *veru*, spit, gridiron,
 roasting or boiling, as
 on a gridiron or spit.
 vzl, *vilitatio*, skirmishing.

vult, *vultur*, vulture. (bird)
vzn, *pulvina*, pillar, cushion.

VR.

vrít, *veritas*, truth, reality.
vren, *reuerentia*, reuerene.
vras, *veraritas*, veracity, integrity.

VL.

vlit, *velitas*, vileness, viciousness, baseness.
vlik, *vellicatio*, pinching or pulling.
vlet, *valetudo*, state of health, either good or bad, temperment of the body.
vlock, *velocitas*, velocity.
vlus, *villus*, shag or nap of cloth, being shaggy.

S.

sit, *sitis*, thirst, thirsting.
sip, *dissipatio*, scattering, wasting.
sik, *siccitas*, dryness.
sif, *sypno*, syphon, pipe to convey liquors.
sid, *sidus*, planet.
sib, *sibilus*, hissing, whistling.
sig, *significatio*, signification, meaning.
sir, *sirius*, dog-star.

sil, *consilium*, design, intention, intending.

silt, *siltura*, jumping, leaping.

silk, *siliqua*, fine husk, or silk of corn.

silv, *silva*, wood, forest.

sils, *silex*, flint-stone.

sin, *sinceritas*, sincerity.

sinp, *sinapi*, mustard.

sing, *singularitas*, singularity, being in the singular number.

sins, *sinisteritas*, awkwardness, unluckiness.

sim, *simila*, flour, dust.

SE.

set, *seta*, bristle.

sep, *seperatio*, seperation.

seps, *sepes*, hedge, fence.

sek, *secutum*, age, period of time.

sekt, *sectio*, section, sect, cutting off.

seks, *sex*, sex.

sed, *sedes*, seat, setting, seating.

seg, *seges*, crop, as of corn, &c.

sev, *seueritas*, severity.

ses, *sessio*, session.

ser, *sera*, lock, locking, bolt.

sert, *assertio*, assertion, affirming.

serp, *a serpo*, *v.* creeping, crawling, serpent, snake.
 serv, *a servio*, *v.* serving, service, servant.
 serm, *sermo*, sermon.
 sen, *a senix*, *n.* sir, a term of respect.
 sent, *sententia*, sentence in composition, assemblage of words.
 sens, *sensus*, sense, perception, sensation, perceiving.
 sem, *semen*, seed, seeding, or sowing of seed.
 semp, *exemplum*, example, exemplifying.

SA.

sat, *satisfactio*, satisfaction, satisfying.
 sap, *sapientia*, wisdom.
 sak, *saccus*, sack, bag.
 sakt, *a exacte*, *adv.* exactness, precision.
 saks, *saxum*, rock, or huge stone.
 sad, *a sedatus*, *a.* assuaging, allaying, abating, sedating.
 sab, *sabbatum*, sabbath.
 sag, *sagitta*, arrow.
 sar, *sarculatio*, raking.
 sart, *sartago*, frying pan, frying.

sarp, *a sarpo*, *v.* pruning, as of trees, or vines.
 sal, *salus*, health.
 salt, *saltatio*, dancing.
 salb, *a salebra*, *n.* difficulty, obstruction.
 salv, *saliva*, saliva, as of the mouth.
 san, *sanitas*, sanity, soundness.
 sank, *sanctificatio*, sanctification.
 sand, *sandulum*, sandal, slipper.
 sang, *sanguis*, blood.
 sam, *examinatio*, examination.
 samb, *sambuca*, dulcimer,

SO.

sot, *soter*, a saviour, or deliverer, delivering, or redeeming.
 sop, *soper*, deep sleep, suspension of all the senses.
 sok, *socr*, father, or mother in law.
 sof, *sophisma*, sophistry, fallacious argument.
 sob, *sobrietas*, sobriety, soberness, temperance.
 sosp, *a sospes*, *a.* wholeness, soundness.
 sort, *sors*, *gen.* *sortis*, lot, luck, chance.

sor, *Art.* horizon.
 sork, *sorex*, rat.
 sord, *sordes*, niggardness,
 covetousness, mean-
 ness.
 sorb, *absorbatio*, absorption,
 sucking in.
 sol, *sol*, sun.
 solt, *solatium*, consolation,
 consoling, condoling,
 comfort.
 sold, *soliditas*, solidity.
 solv, *absolutio*, absolving,
 discharging.
 son, *sortus*, sound, noise.
 sons, *a sons*, a. guilt, fault.
 som, *somnium*, dream,
 dreaming.

su.

sup, *a supremas*, a. supre-
 macy, superlativeness.
 supt, *a supposito*, v. supply-
 ing, furnishing.
 suk, *saccharum*, sugar,
 sweetness.
 suks, *succus*, juice.
 suf, *a sufficio*, v. sufficiency,
 being enough.
 sud, *a sudo*, v. sweat, toil,
 sweating.
 sub, *subicium*, pile, or
 foundation for building.
 sug, *a sugo*, v. sucking.
 sus, *susurrius*, whisper,
 whispering.

surk, *surculus*, graft, or
 sprig of a tree, engraft-
 ing.
 surf, *superficies*, surface.
 surg, *a insurgo*, v. insurrec-
 tion, rising up against.
 sult, *insultatio*, insult, in-
 sulting.
 sulk, *sulcus*, furrow, fur-
 rowing.
 sulf, *sulphur*, sulphur, or
 brimstone.
 sum, *a sumo*, v. taking.
 sump, *assumptio*, assuming.

sj.

sjt, *situs*, site, situation.
 sjk, *sica*, dagger, poign-
 ard.
 sjp, *dissipatio*, dissipation.
 sjf, *sypho*, syringe.
 sjd, *obsidium*, obsidy, hos-
 tage.
 sjb, *sibylla*, ancient sybil,
 or prophetess.
 sjg, *signum*, sign, token.
 sjst, *system*, system.
 sjr, *siren*, mermaid.
 sjrt, *syrtis*, quicksand.
 sjl, *silentia*, silence.
 sjlb, *syllaba*, syllable.
 sjn, *synagogus*, synagogue.
 sjng, *singultus*, sob, sobbing.
 sjm, *symbola*, symbol, sign,
 token.

ajmf, *symphonia*, symphony, concert in music.

sc.

scps, *September*, September.

sck, *a sequor*, v. following, consequence.

scd, *sedes*, settlement.

scg, *a segnus*, a. sloth, sluggishness.

scv, *sevitus*, cruelty.

scs, *obsessio*, blockade, besieging.

scr, *serra*, saw.

scrt, *deserta*, desert, wilderness.

scrk, *sericum*, silk.

scrm, *serum*, whey.

scl, *sal*, salt, salting.

scn, *senatus*, senate, senator.

scnt, *sententia*, sentence or decree, judgment.

sq.

sqt, *satelles*, satellite, minor planet.

sqp, *sapor*, taste, relish.

sqk, *a sacer*, a. sacredness, holiness.

sqd, *a suadeo*, v. advise.

sqds, *Art.* Thursday.

sqb, *saburra*, ballast of a ship.

sql, *salus*, safety

sqv, *suavitas*, sweetness, suavity.

sqlv, *salvatio*, salvation, saviour.

sqlk, *salix*, willow-tree.

sqn, *sanna*, mocking.

sqm, *salmo*, salmon, (fish.)

sx.

sxt, *satyrus*, satyr, fabulous wild man.

sxp, *sapo*, soap.

sxk, *soccus*, sock, overshoe.

sxrs, *Art.* opposite horizon.

sxl, *solum*, sole of the foot.

sxlt, *solitudo*, solitude, loneliness.

sz.

szt, *a suo*, *sup.* *sutum*, v. sewing, as with a needle and thread, &c. seam.

szp, *superbia*, pride, arrogance, stateliness.

szk, *secale*, rye.

szf, *suffrigia*, suffrage, support.

szd, *seditio*, sedition, mutiny.

szb, *subtilitas*, subtlety, cunning.

szv, *sevum*, tallow, suet, fat, grease, greasing.

- szs, susurus*, buzzing, murmuring.
szr, Art. number, expressed by more than ten figures; *tiszrti*, 1:00000; 00000, &c.
szrt, sertum, wreath, wreathing.
szrd, a surdus, a. deafness.
szl, a soleo, v. being used, or accustomed, custom.
szlt, exultatio, exultation.
szn, zona, zone of the earth girdle, zone.
sznt, a sentina, v. pumping, pump.
szm, semita, foot path, alley.
- ST.
- stit, constitutio*, constitution, constituting.
stip, stipula, stubble, straw.
stips, stipendium, a stips, n. wages, pay, hire, stipulation.
stig, stigma, stigma, stain.
stigs, Art. month.
stiv, stiva, handle or tail of a plough, &c.
stir, stiro, icicle, dripping at the nose, &c.
stirp, stirps, issue, offspring,
stirps, strips, stalk, or scion of a tree.
- stil, stile, or style, pen for marking*, or engraving.
stin, destinatio, destination, purpose.
stink, extinctio, extinguishing.
stim, stimulus, stimulus, stimulating, exciting power.
ster, sterilitas, barrenness, unfruitfulness.
stert, a sterto, v. snoring.
sterk, stercus, dung.
stern, a sternuo, v. sneezing.
stel, stella, star.
stem, stemma, stem.
stat, statio, a sto, v. station, standing.
stad, stadium, furlong.
stag, stagnum, standing water, stagnation.
stam, stamen, fibre of a plant.
stan, stanum, tin, (metal.)
stor, Art. first spring month, commencing at the vernal equinox, or twentieth of March, containing 30 days.
stol, stolia, robe, gown, loose garment.
ston, Art. first summer month, containing 30 days.
stom, stomachus, stomach.

- stup, *a stupro*, v. ravishing, deflowering, rape.
- stud, *studeo*, study, studying, student.
- sturn, *sturnus*, starling, (bird.)
- stult, *a stultus*, a. foolishness, fool.
- stjp, *stipatio*, guarding, guard.
- stjks, *styx*, fabulous river Styx.
- stjg, *instigatio*, a *stigo*, v. instigation, inciting.
- stjl, *stila* or *styla*, style in composition.
- stjm, *stimulus*, spur, spurring.
- stjms, *stimulus*, sting, stinging, pricking.
- stkt, *statera*, steel-yard scale or balance, for weighing, weighing.
- stcp, *stupa*, tow, oakum.
- stcrt, *a sterto*, v. snorting, as a horse.
- stcm, *stemma*, pedigree, lineage.
- stqt, *a statuo*, v. statute, resolution, enactment, enacting.
- stqd, *stadium*, race ground, racing.
- stxl, *Art.* first autumn month, containing 30 days.
- stqn, *stanum*, pewter.
- stxm, *Art.* first winter month, containing 30 days.
- stzr, *restauratio*, restoration, restoring, renewing.
- stzm, *astimatio*, estimation, esteeming.
- striks, *strix*, hag, hobgoblin.
- strid, *a strideo*, v. crackling, creaking.
- strep, *a strepo*, v. noise, bustling, rustling.
- strem, *a extremus*, a. extreme, extremity.
- strat, *stratagema*, stratagem, artifice, plot, intrigue.
- strang, *a strangulo*, v. strangling, stifling.
- strol, *astrologia*, astrology.
- SP.
- spik, *spica*, ear of corn.
- spir, *spira*, rundal rotunda, being spiral.
- spin, *spina*, thorn-tree, thorn.
- spint, *spintha*, buckle, clasp.
- spek, *spectatio*, viewing, beholding, inspecting.
- spekt, *spectatio*, examining.
- spes, *spes*, hope.

M

- spegs, *Art.* season, quarter of a year, of which there are four, the radices of which are *sper*, *spen*, *spcl*, and *spcm*, i. e. *spring*, *summer*, *autumn*, and *winter*.
- sper*, *Art.* spring, the first season of the year.
- sper*s, *Art.* vernal equinox, place where the earth in its orbit is, at the beginning of spring, at which time day and night is of equal length, all over the world.
- spern*, a *sperno*, *v.* spurning, scorn.
- spel*, *spelunca*, grot, grotto.
- spen*, *Art.* summer.
- spens*, *Art.* summer solstice, place where the earth, in its orbit, is, at the beginning of summer, time of the longest day north of the equator.
- spat*, *spatium*, space.
- spad*, a *spado*, *v.* castrating, gelding.
- spar*, *sparrus*, spar, spike.
- sparg*, a *spargo*, *v.* scattering.
- spor*, *Art.* second spring month, containing 31 days.
- spol*, *spolium*, booty, spoil.
- spon*, *Art.* second summer month, containing 31 days.
- spont*, a *sponte*, *adv.* spontaneousness.
- spong*, *sponga*, sponge.
- spons*, a *sponsa*, *n.* spouse, espousing, betrothing.
- sput*, *sputus*, spitting, spittle.
- spur*, a *spurius*, a. spuriousness, counterfest, counterfeiting, bastard.
- spurk*, a *spurcus*, a. nastiness, filthiness.
- spjk*, *spiculum*, arrow, dart.
- spjr*, *spira*, spire, steeple.
- spjn*, *spinula*, pin.
- spck*, *specimen*, specimen, model, pattern.
- spcks*, *species*, species, sort.
- spcl*, *Art.* autumn.
- spcls*, *Art.* autumnal equinox, place where the sun, in its orbit, is, at the beginning of autumn, at which time, day and night is of equal length all over the world.
- spcm*, *Art.* winter.
- spqrg*, *sparganium*, burweed, (plant.)
- spxns*, *sponsor*, sponsor, surety.

- spcms *Art.* winter solstice, place where the earth in its orbit, is, at the beginning of winter, time of the longest day north of the equator.
- spxl, *Art.* second autumnal month, containing 31 days.
- spxm, *Art.* second winter month, containing 31 days.
- sprit, *spiritus*, spirit, soul.
- splend, a *splendeo*, v. splendour, magnificence.
- spleu, *splen*, milt, spleen.
- SK.
- skit, *scitum*, decree, ordinance, ordaining, or decreeing.
- skip, *scipio*, crutch, walking staff.
- skis, *scissura*, a *scendo*, v. tearing, rending, rent.
- skint, *scintilla*, spark of fire, sparkling.
- skind, a *scindo*, v. cutting, incision, cut or gash.
- skep, *scaptic*, sceptic, mace.
- sked, *schedula*, schedule, roll, or scroll of paper.
- skel, *scelus*, wickedness, mischief.
- skem, *schema*, scheme, or plan.
- sken, *scena*, scene, of a stage or theatre, &c. exhibition, exhibiting.
- skap, *scapula*, shoulder-blade.
- skab, a *scabo*, v. clawing, or scratching, claw of an animal.
- skags, *Art.* year, time of one revolution of the earth round the sun, or time from one winter solstice to the next.
- skal, *scala*, ladder, stairs.
- skalp, a *scalpo*, v. scalping.
- skan, a *scando*, v. climbing.
- skand, *scandula*, shingle, lath.
- skam, *scamnum*, bench, stool.
- skorp, *scorpula*, crag, crag-giness.
- skob, *scobs*, saw dust.
- skobs, *scobs*, filings of metal.
- skor, *Art.* third spring month, containing 30 days.
- skort, *scortum*, whore, whoredom.
- skorp, *scorpio*, scorpion, (reptile.)
- skol, *schola*, school, schooling, scholar.
- skut, *scutum*, shield, or buckler, target.

- skon, *Art.* third summer month, containing 31 days.
 skur, *securis*, halberd, battle axe, tomahawk.
 skurl, *scurrilitas*, scurrility, sauciness, billingsgate.
 skulp, *a sculpto*, *v.* sculpture.
 skjpp, *scyphus*, bowl, or cup, for drinking.
 skjn, *scientia*, science, knowledge, art, attained by precepts.
 skcr, *obscuritas*, obscurity.
 skcl, *squilla*, lobster, shrimp or pawn.
 skcn, *scænum*, mire, dirt, dirtiness.
 skqp, *scappa*, skiff, batteau.
 skqb, *scabritia*, *a scabo*, *v.* scabbiness, scab.
 skqlp, *sculptura*, carving, engraving.
 skqn, *obsœnitas*, obscenity.
 skqm, *squama*, scale of a fish, &c.
 skxl, *Art.* third autumn month, containing 30 days.
 skxm, *Art.* third winter month, containing 30 days, and in leap year 31.
 skzrs, *sciuras*, squirrel.
- skzr, *obscuritas*, darkness.
 skzl, *squalor*, ill-favouredness, sluttishness.
 skrip, *scriptura*, scripture, the sacred writings.
 skrib, *a scribo*, *v.* writing.
 skrin, *scrinium*, casket.
 skrim, *discriminatio*, discrimination.
 skrut, *scruta*, lumber, old trumpery.
 skrjpp, *a describo*, *v.* description.
 skrjrb, *a præscriptum*, record, recording.
 skrqt, *screatio*, hawking up phlegm.
 skrzt, *a scrutator*, *v.* searching, scrutinizing.
 sfer, *sphæra*, sphere, globe.

R RI.

- Rit, *ritus*, rite, ceremony.
 rip, *ripa*, bank of a river, &c. shore.
 riks, *rixa*, quarrel, strife, squabbling, wrangling.
 rid, *a rideo*, *v.* ridiculing, scorn.
 rig, *a corrigo*, *v.* correcting, rectitude.
 riv, *rivalis*, rival, competition, rivaling.
 ris, *risio*, *a rideo*, *v.* laughing, laughing.

ring, *a ringo*, *v.* grinning, grin.
rim, *rima*, cleft, chink, cleaving apart.

RE.

ret, *rete*, net.
rep, *repens*, suddenness.
rek, *a recens*, *a.* recentness, freshness.
reks, *rexs*, king, royalty.
red, *rheda*, coach.
reg, *regimen*, ruling, rule, regimen.
res, *res*, thing, affair, case.
rest, *interest*, interestedness, interest.
resp, *respublica*, commonwealth, community.
rel, *relatio*, having relation to, reference.
relg, *religio*, religion of any kind, whether christian, mahometan, pagan, or deistical, &c.
ren, *arena*, sand.
rem, *remissio*, remission, pardoning, forgiveness.
rems, *remus*, oar of a boat, &c. rowing.

RA.

rat, *ratus*, constant, staple.
rap, *a rapio*, *v.* snatching.
rapt, *rapacitas*, rapacity.

rak, *racemus*, cluster of grapes, &c. cluster.

raf, *raphamus*, radish, (plant.)

rad, *radix*, root, radix, being radical.

rab, *rabies*, fury, rage, maniac.

ras, *rasura*, shaving, razor.

rast, *rastrum*, rake or harrow.

rar, *raritas*, rarity, scarceness.

ran, *rana*, frog.

rank, *rancor*, rancour, rankness, rancedness.

ram, *ramus*, branch, ramification, branching out.

RO.

rot, *rota*, wheel, rotation, whirling.

rod, *radiatio*, radiating, emitting rays, ray of light.

rob, *robur*, strength, robustness.

ros, *rosa*, rose, (plant.)

rog, *a rogito*, *v.* beseeching, begging, praying.

rost, *rosta*, bill of a bird, &c.

rol, *Art.* equator, imaginary line round the earth, equidistant from each pole.

rols, *Art.* latitude, degrees from the equator to either pole.

RU.

rut, *ruta*, rue, (herb.)

rup, *eruptio*, eruption, breaking out.

ruk, *veruca*, wart.

ruf, *a rufus*, *a.* fox or chestnut colour.

rud, *a rudis*, *a.* rudeness of behaviour.

rub, *rubus*, bramble.

rug, *rug*, wrinkle.

rus, *rus*, country, out of town.

rusk, *ruscus*, broom, sweeping.

run, *runcina*, joiner's plane.

runk, *a runco*, *v.* weeding, weed, (useless plants.)

rund, *arundo*, reed.

rum, *rumor*, rumour, report.

rump, *a rumpo*, *v.* breaking, breach.

RJ.

rjt, *rhythmus*, rhyme, rhyming.

rjd, *a rideo*, *v.* jesting, joking.

rjg, *rigor*, rigour.

rjs, *a risio*, smiling, smile.

rjn, *rhino*, skate-fish.

rjng, *a rignor*, *v.* fretting.

RC.

rcr, *rhetorica*, rhetoric, elocution, declamation.

rck, *a recen*, *a.* lateness.

rcd, *rudimentum*, rudiment.

rcg, *irrogatio*, moistening, dampening,

rcs, *resina*, rosin, pitch.

rcsp, *a respiratio*, gasping for breath.

rclg, *religio*, oath, deposition, swearing.

rcm, *rumen*, teat, nipple.

rcn, *ruin*, ruin.

RQ.

rqt, *ratin*, raft, rafting.

rqk, *a raucus*, *a.* hoarseness.

rqd, *raduta*, rasp or file, filing.

rqb, *rabies*, hydrophobia, madness of dogs.

rqs, *rasura*, scraping.

rqm, *rhamus*, black thorn, (plant.)

RX.

rzd, *a rudo*, *v.* braying like an ass.

rxb, *rubigo*, rust, rusting.

rxs, *corosio*, corroding, consuming.

rxr, *ros*, *gen. roris*, dew, bedewing.

rxm, *Art.* east longitude.

RZ.

rzt, *a rutulus*, *a.* scarlet colour.

rzd, *rudis*, rod, wand.

rzb, *a rubus*, *a.* red colour, redness.

rzg, *a rugio*, *v.* roaring, like a lion.

rzs, *a reus*, *a.* being arraigned, impeachment, defendant.

rznd, *hirundo*, swallow, (bird.)

L LI.

LIT, *litera*, letter.

lits, *a literarius*, *a.* literature.

lip, *a lippus*, *a.* being blear or blood-shot eyed.

lik, *liquor*, liquor, being liquid.

likt, *lictor*, serjeant, beadle or attendant.

liks, *lixivium*, lie made of ashes.

lib, *libertas*, liberty, freedom.

lig, *lignum*, wood.

ligns, *ligustrum*, privet, (plant.)

liv, *a lino pret. livi*, *v.* daubing, beswearing.

lis, *lis*, strife, contention.

lir, *lira*, ridge of land, &c.

lil, *lilium*, lilly, (plant.)

lin, *linum*, flax, linen.

lint, *linter*, wherry-boat.

limp, *a limpidus*, *a.* transparency, clear.

ling, *lingua*, tongue.

lim, *limes*, boundary.

LE.

let, *lethargus*, lethargy.

lep, *lepor*, mirth, wit, facetiousness, being merry.

lek, *delectatio*, delight, delighting.

leks, *lex*, law.

leb, *lebes*, kettle.

leg, *a lego*, *v.* reading.

lev, *elevatio*, arising, raising, elevation.

levs, *levis*, brother-in-law.

len, *leno*, pimp or pander.

lent, *lenitas*, gentleness.

lend, *lens gen. lendis*, knit or egg of an insect.

lens, *lens*, lentiles, (plant.)

lem, *elementum*, element.

LA.

lat, *a latus*, *a.* wideness, width, latitude.

lats, *latus*, side of any thing.

lap, *lapis*, stone.

laps, *lapis*, slip, slide, fall.

lak, *lacus*, lake.

lakt, *lactura*, lettuce.

laks, *laxitas*, looseness,
laxity.

lab, *labium*, lip.

lag, *lagina*, flagon.

lask, *lascivitas*, lascivious-
ness.

lar, *larix*, larch tree.

lard, *lardum*, hog's fat,
lard.

larg, *largitas*, bounty, lib-
erality.

larv, *larva*, vizard, mask.

lan, *lana*, wool.

lank, *lancea*, lance.

lam, *lameritum*, lamenta-
tion.

lamp, *lampas*, lamp.

LO.

lot, *lotus*, lote tree.

lok, a *loquor*, *v.* talking,
speaking.

log, *logarithmus*, logarithm,

lor, *lorium*, thong of leath-
er.

lol, *lolium*, darnal or
cockle, [plant.]

long, a *longus*, *a.* length,
longitude.

LU.

lut, *lutum*, clay, mud.

lup, *lupus*, wolf.

luk, *lucrum*, gain.

luks, *lux*, light.

lukt, *luctatio*, wrestling.
struggling.

lud, *ludibrium*, sport, recre-
ation, being ludicrous.

lub, a *lubricus*, *a.* slippe-
ryness.

luv, *deluvium*, flood, del-
uge.

lust, *lustratio*, sacrificing.

lusk, *huscinia*, nightingale.

lur, *luridus*, ghastliness.

lun, *luna*, moon.

lum, *lumbus*, loin.

LJ.

ljt, *litus*, shore, sea-side.

ljk, a *obliquus*, *a.* oblique-
ness.

ljkt *licitatio*, value, bid,
worth.

ljb, *liber*, book.

ljg, *ligo*, spade or shovel.

ljr, *lyra*, lyre.

ljn, *linea*, line.

ljnt, *delineatio*, delineation.

ljnks, *lynx*, lynx, ounce,
(animal.)

ljm, *limen*, threshold, goal,
land-mark, starting

place.

ljms, *limus*, slime, mortar.

LC.

lct, *letitia*, joy, gladness.

lcp, *lepra*, leprosy.

lck, *lacertus*, lizzard.

lckt, *lectus*, bed, couch.
 lcks, *lexicon*, lexicon.
 lcb, *libra*, scales for weighing.
 lcg, *legatum*, legacy.
 lcv, a *lævus*, a. smoothness, polishing.
 lcs, *læsis*, hurting, hurt, harm.
 lcn, *leo*, gen. *leonis*, lion.
 lcnt, a *lentus*, a. slowness, loitering.
 lcn, *lemniscus*, label.

LQ.

lqps, *lapsis*, sliding, slipping.
 lqk, a *lacto*, v. allurement, wheedling, cheating.
 lqks, *pulex*, flee.
 lqd, *laudatio*, praise, extolling.
 lqb, *labor*; labour, hard-ship.
 lqs, *lassitudo*, weariness, fatigue.
 lqr, *larynx*, throat, or top of the windpipe.
 lqn, *lanius*, butcher, butchering.
 lqnk, *lanx*, broad plate, scale of a balance.

LX.

lxt, *laterna*, lantern.
 lxs, *lucustus*, locust.

lxx, *lacinia*, hem or fringe of a garment.
 lxx, *logica*, logic.
 lxb, *labyrinthus*, labyrinth, maze, amazement.
 lxx, *Art.* west.

LZ.

lzp, *lepus*, hare.
 lzt, *later*, brick.
 lzk, *lucerna*, candle.
 lzks, *luxuria*, luxury.
 lzd, *laudanum*, laudanum.
 lzb, *liber*, bark of a tree.
 lzg, *legumen*, pulse, peas or beans.
 lzv, *levitas*, lightness, vanity.
 lzs, *lues*, pestilence, blasting.
 lzsk, a *luscus*, a. dimness of sight.
 lzn, *lienis*, milt, spleen.

N NI.

Nrt, a *niteo*, v. shining, glittering.
 nik, *nicotiana*, tobacco.
 niks, *nix*, snow, snowing.
 nid, *nidor*, savour, scent, smell.
 nig, a *niger*, a. blackness, black colour.
 niv, a *niveo*, v. winking.
 nim, *nimus*, storm.

NE.

net, *a netus*, *a.* spinning.
 nep, *nepos*, grand-son.
 nek, *a necesse*, *a.* necessity.
 nekt, *nectar*, nectar.
 neks, *connexio*, connexion.
 neb, *nebula*, mist, fog.
 neg, *negatio*, negation, denying.
 nev, *navus*, mole or mark on the skin.
 nerv, *nervus*, nerve.
 nel, *agnellus*, lamb.
 nem, *nemus*, grove.

NA.

nat, *natura*, nature.
 nap, *napus*, turnip, (plant.)
 nav, *navis*, ship.
 nas, *nasus*, nose.
 nask, *a nascor*, *v.* bringing forth, offspring.
 nar, *a narro*, *v.* narration, relating.
 nars, *naris*, nostril.
 nan, *nanus*, dwarf.
 nal, *canalis*, canal.

NO.

not, *notio*, notion, conception.
 noks, *nox*, night.
 nod, *nodus*, knot.
 nob, *nobilitas*, nobility, nobleness.
 nor, *Art.* North.

ncrv, *nervus*, sinew, tendon.
 nov, *a novus*, *a.* newness, novelty.
 norm, *norma*, square, rule, or pattern.
 nol, *Art.* north latitude.
 nom, *nomen*, name.
 nut, *nutus*, nod, consent, assent.
 nud, *a nudus*, *a.* nakedness, nudity.
 nub, *nubes*, cloud, cloudiness.
 nug, *nuga*, toy, trifle, silliness.
 nunk, *nuncium*, news, tidings.
 num, *numerus*, number.

NJ.

njt, *nitrum*, nitre, salt-petre.
 njd, *nidus*, nest.
 njn, *a benignus*, *a.* benignity, courteousness.
 njmph, *nympha*, nymph.

NC.

nct, *a innato*, *v.* floating.
 nck, *nequitia*, naughtiness, lewdness.
 nckt, *a necto*, *v.* knitting.
 ncks, *nex*, slaughter, carnage.
 neb, *tenebra*, darkness.

nca, *nania*, funeral obsequies.
ncm, *gnomon*, dial, index.

NQ.

nqt, *a nato*, v. swimming.
nqv, *a navus*, a. industry.
nqr, *naris*, nostril.
nqn, *a inanus*, a. emptiness.
nqm, *phenomenon*, phenomenon.

NX.

nxt, *a noto*, v. noting, marking, designating.
nok, *a noceo*, v. noxiousness, deleteriousness.
nxv, *noverca*, step-mother.
nxvs, *November*, November.
nxm, *Art.* meridian.
nxms, *Art.* longitude.

NZ.

nzp, *a nuper*, adv. lateness.
nzt, *a nutrio*, v. nourishing, nourishment.
nzb, *a nubo*, v. veil, covering.
nzm, *nummus*, coin, medal.

M.

mit, *a mitto*, v. sending.
mits, *a mitis*, a. mildness, meekness.

mik, *amicus*, friend.

mig, *a migro*, v. migrating, emigration.

mis, *a miser*, a. misery, pitifulness.

misk, *a misco*, v. mixing, mixture.

mir, *miratio*, admiration, wonder.

mil, *miles*, soldier.

milv, *milvus*, kite.

min, *mina*, pl. threat, threatening.

ming, *a mingo*, v. emitting urine, or water.

mins, *minister*, servant, serving.

minst, *minister*, administering, administration.

mim, *mimus*, buffoon, mimicking.

ME.

met, *metallum*, metal.

mets, *a meto*, v. reaping, gathering a crop.

med, *medium*, medium, middle.

meds, *immediatus*, being immediate, or instantaneous.

mes, *messis*, harvest, harvesting.

mer, *a mereo*, v. meriting, earning compensation, reward.

merk, *mercatus*, buying and selling, merchandise, market.

merd, *meridies*, mid-day, noon, about the time of *pird*, *Art.* 12 o'clock, A. M.

merg, *merga*, pitch-fork, pitching.

mers, *immersio*, immersion, dipping.

mern, *meridies noctis*, mid-night, about the time of *pyld*, *Art.* 12 o'clock, P. M.

mel, *mel*, honey.

meld, *melodia*, melody.

men, *mensura*, measure, measuring.

ment, *Art.* long measure.

menp, *Art.* weight.

menk, *Art.* liquid measure.

mend, *Art.* money, [federal.]

méns, *Art.* square measure.

menst, *Art.* cubic or solid measure.

mem, *memoria*, memory, remembrance.

M A.

mat, *materia*, matter, stuff, subject.

map, *mappa*, napkin.

mak, *machina*, machine.

maks, *limax*, snail.

mad, *meditatio*, meditation.

mag, *magnitudo*, magnitude, greatness.

mas, *mas*, male; being masculine, manliness.

mar, *mare*, sea.

mart, *martyr*, martyr, martyrdom.

marp, *marcipium*, pouch, purse.

mark, *a marceo*, *v.* rottenness, corruptedness, blight, withering.

mard, *amaritudo*, bitterness.

marg, *margarita*, pearl.

mars, *mars*, war, warring, warfare.

marm, *marmor*, marble.

mal, *mala*, cheek.

malv, *malva*, mallows.

man, *humanity*, humanity, humaneness.

mant, *mantica*, wallet, portmanteau.

mank, *manica*, mitten, or glove.

manks, *a mancus*, *a.* being maimed, lameness.

mand, *a mando*, *v.* commanding.

mans, *emancipatio*, emancipation, getting free, freeing.

mam, *mamma*, breast, pap.

MO.

mot, *permotio*, emotion, passion.

mots, *matrix*, womb.

mod, *moderatio*, moderation.

mov, *a moveo*, v. moving, motion.

mos, *mos*, fashion.

mor, *mora*, pause, staying, pausing.

mort, *mortarium*, mortar.

mord, *a mordeo*, v. biting, gnawing.

morb, *morbus*, disease, sickness.

mors *mors*, death.

morl, *moralitas*, morality, morals.

mol, *Art.* south latitude.

mon, *moneta*, money, coin, mint, coining.

mont, *monitio*, admonition, advising.

mons, *a monstro*, v. shewing, pointing out.

mom, *momentum*, moment, point of time.

MU.

mut, *a muto*, v. change, changing.

mud, *modius*, bushel.

mug, *a mugeo*, v. bellowing, roaring.

mus, *mus*, mouse.

must, *mustum*, must, mould, moulding.

musk, *musca*, fly, [insect.]

mür, *murus*, wall.

murm, *murmur*, murmur, murmuring, repining.

mul, *mulus*, mule, mongrel.

mult, *multitudo*, multitude.

mulk, *multatio*, fining, fine, penalty.

mulg, *a mulgeo*, v. milking.

mun, *munus*, reward.

mund, *mundus*, world.

mung, *a mungo*, v. wiping or blowing the nose.

mum, *mumia*, mummy.

MJ.

mjt, *mitra*, mitre, turban.

mjk, *a mico*, v. panting.

mjs, *Maius*, May, (month.)

mjst, *misterium*, mystery.

mjr, *myrrha*, myrrh.

mjrt, *myrtus*, myrtle, [tree.]

mjrk, *myrica*, tamarisk, (shrub.)

mjl, *mille passuum*, mile:

mjn, *minium*, vermilion.

MC.

mct, *matta*, mattress.

N

mcd, *medicina*, medicine.
 mcg, *magnes*, load-stone,
 magnet.
 mcs, *maza*, pudding, flum-
 mery.
 mcst, *a mastus*, *a*. sadness,
 heaviness, or depression
 of mind.
 mcr, *marra*, mattock, or
 pickaxe.
 mcrd, *merda*, man's dung,
 ordure.
 mcl, *melo*, melon.
 mcn, *maenia*, wall, enclo-
 sure or fortification of a
 town.
 mcnt, *mentum*, chin.
 mcnd, *a mendico*, *v*. beg-
 ging, beggar, beggary,
 mendicant.
 mcns, *mens*, mind, intellect.
 mcm, *membrum*, member.

MQ.

mqt, *a maturas*, *a*. earli-
 ness.
 mqts, *a maturus*, *a*. maturi-
 ty, ripeness.
 mqk, *machina*, machine.
 mqg, *magister*, master.
 mqs, *massa*, dough, unba-
 ked bread.
 mqrs, *Martius*, March,
 (month.)
 mqd, *malum*, evil, calamity.
 mqn, *mane*, morning.

mqnk, *maniceps*, underta-
 king.
 mqnd, *a mando*, *v*. chew-
 ing, champing.
 mqns, *manes*, soul of the
 dead.

MX.

mxt, *mutuatio*, borrowing.
 mxd, *modus*, mode or
 mood.
 mxg, *magia*, magic, magi-
 cian.
 mxr, *Art.* south.
 mxrs, *morus*, mulberry
 tree.
 mxl, *a molis*, *a*. softness.
 mxls, *moles*, mass, pile.
 mxn, *monoceros*, unicorn.
 mxns, *monstrum*, monster.
 mxm, *Art.* stationary me-
 ridian.

MZ.

mzt, *a mutus*, *a*. muteness,
 dumbness.
 mzk, *mucus*, snot of the
 nose, mucus.
 mzd, *medulla*, marrow.
 mzg, *imago*, image, imagin-
 ation.
 mzs, *musa*, muse.
 mzsk, *muscus*, moss of
 trees.
 mzlt, *tumultus*, tumult,
 hurry.

<p>mzr, <i>murex</i>, shell fish, whose liquor colours purple.</p> <p>mzlg, a <i>promulgo</i>, v. pro- mulgating, publishing.</p> <p>mzn, <i>emanatio</i>, streaming out, emanating.</p>	<p>mznd, a <i>mundus</i>, a. neat- ness, cleanness.</p> <p>mzns, <i>mansio</i>, tarrying, staying.</p> <p>mzm, a <i>memoro</i>, v. men- tioning, rehearsing.</p> <p>mzl, <i>mola</i>, mill.</p>
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In completing the above Dictionary, it is necessary to remark, that as perfection cannot be expected from imperfect beings, even at the expense of much study and diligence, it is possible that some radices may have been omitted by the author, which should have been inserted, and perhaps others included which are redundant. With the admission of such possibility, it is believed, that the learner of this language may find every radix, which, with the assistance of adjuncts, and a variety of genders, will be sufficient to express all ideas, and indeed all of their varieties, on the common subjects of discourse, with sufficient exactness; nevertheless, room is left for the writer to insert, if he find it necessary, other radices, to be extracted from the Latin, conformably to the rules on this subject, preceding the Dictionary; and it is hoped that none will attempt to make such additions, unless acquainted with the Latin language.

For technical words, it will be necessary for the writer of any art, to form, and give a glossary, as he has been obliged to do in other languages, of such terms, or the radices of them, as he may find it necessary to employ.

mcđ, *medicina*, medicine.
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 heaviness, or depression
 of mind.
 mcr, *marra*, mattock, or
 pickaxe.
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 ordure.
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 mcñ, *maenia*, wall, en-
 closure or fortification of a
 town.
 mcñt, *mentum*, chin.
 mcñđ, *a mendico*, v. beg-
 ging, beggar, beggary;
 mendicant.
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PIECES

WRITTEN IN THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE;

WITH THEIR

TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH;

N 2

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather qualitative information, as well as the application of statistical techniques to quantitative data.

3. The third part describes the process of identifying and measuring key performance indicators (KPIs). It highlights the need to select indicators that are relevant to the organization's strategic goals and to establish clear targets and benchmarks for these indicators.

4. The fourth part discusses the challenges and limitations of data analysis. It notes that data can be incomplete, biased, or difficult to interpret, and that the choice of analytical methods can significantly impact the results.

5. The fifth part provides recommendations for improving the effectiveness of data analysis. These include ensuring data quality, using appropriate methods, and involving stakeholders in the process to ensure that the analysis is relevant and useful.

6. The sixth part concludes by summarizing the key findings and implications of the study. It emphasizes that data analysis is a critical tool for understanding organizational performance and for making informed decisions.

PIECES

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1

2

3

FAMILIAR PHRASES,

ON MEETING AND ENQUIRING AFTER ONE'S HEALTH.

Bonedstxn.* Seneng.	Good morrow, (or day,) Sir.
Bonmqnztxn, Senang.	Good morning, Madam.
Bonhespztxn, Senangs.	Good evening, Ladies.†
Bonpinztxn, Senings.	Good afternoon, Gentlemen and Ladies.
Bonnokstxn, Senengs.	Good night, Gentlemen.
Kied salhonpiet Seng,‡ or Seneng.	How healthy art thou? or how dost thou do, Sir?
Kiad salhonpiat Sang.	How dost thou do? Madam.
Kiads salhonpiast Sangs.	How do ye do? Ladies.
Kiods salhonpiost Sings.	How do ye do? Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ked salzponpet.	How does he [the man,] do?
Kads salzgonpast.	How do they [those Ladies] do?
Kids salzpronpist.	How do they [the other persons] do?
Salhonpix,	I am well.

*In familiar expressions, abbreviations like this may be made, when there can be no obscurity in meaning, i. e. the radix *bon*, goodness, and the adjunct *eds*, day, are used for *good day*; and in the following examples two radices are united, as *bon* and *mgn* for good morning, and *bon* and *hesp* for good evening.

†*Sir* and *Madam* being seldom used in the plural, *ladies* and *gentlemen*, are substituted in the translation; but for these terms, however, there is a radix, viz. *gen*, which may, in many cases be employed with propriety.

‡Abbreviation of *Seneng*.

||Abbreviation of *Senang*.

Salzponpa.	She is better.
Salzmponpis.	They are extremely well.
Konpissalzd ^x rp bonz ^m xn.	They are in excellent health.
Salhonpix pluszixd mos-hixdduos.	I am unusually well.
Kzndhonpix piol vidhol-sixn.	I am glad to see thee.
Kiod salhonbiet, hjghig piol vidholkixduz.	How hast thou been, since I saw you?
Salpixd.*	(I have been well.)

ON QUESTIONING AFFIRMING AND DENYING.

Konpxt nomiorn.	What is thy name?
Ked nomzpornpet.	How is he named? (or called?)
Hqnen.	John.
Konpxt nomzparxn.	What is her name?
Martan.	Martha.
Nomixrxn honpx Hjmen.	My name is James.
Nomzperxn honpx Peten.	His name is Peter.
Nomzponpa Helisan.	She is named Eliza.
Konpat nomzperxn.	What is her name?
Konpxt nomzpxn, gur }	What is the name of that?
Konpxt nomzgurn.	
Kud nomzgonnput.	How is that named? (or called?)
Kol† dikhonpiot.	What dost thou say?
Kzlt.	What?

*By the agreement of adverbs and proverbs, with their verbs, either expressed or understood, many abbreviations may be made without danger of obscurity; as, *salhizd*, (I am) well; *salxiad*, (thou art) better; *salmed*, (he is) very well; *salxiad*, (she is) somewhat or tolerably well.

†Relative pronouns agree with the nouns understood, to which they relate; as, Kol [i. e. *dikskol*,] dikhonpiot; What [i. e. *what saying*] do ye say?

Dikzponket bed.	Did he say so? [or thus?]
Hzd.	Yes.
Dikyzpolket pxl, or, negz- polket pxl.	Did he deny it?
Yzd.	No.
Kzl postholpiost.	What do ye ask for?
Reszkul pcrtholpiost, or, kul pcrtholpiost.	What thing do ye com- mand?
Kzl mandzponpet.	What does he demand?
Ponpzt bzd.	Is it so?
Vritzponpz.	It is true.
Vritzponpz.	It is false.
Vritzpyonpz.	It is not true.
Mzndzpodpe.	He lies.
Genzen konpet.	What gentleman is that?
Genzbans konpast.	What ladies are these?
Genengs, kol dikholklost.	Gentlemen, what were ye saying?
Senang, bzlhenfat.	Madam, will you walk?
Seneng, kol dikholpiet.	Sir, what do you say?
Kol dikpolhiost.	What do ye say?
Dikhonpix hzd.	I say, yes.
Dikzponket, yzd.	He said, no.
Kol dikholpiot.	What dost thou say?
Kol dikzpolplet.	What is he saying?
Kol sigholpiost.	What do ye mean?
Sigholpixs reszfyon prop- yon.	We mean nothing impropr- er.
Pxl dikyolpix.	I deny it.
Pxl dikqdholpix.	I contradict it.
Pixl dikqdzpyolfe.	He will not contradict me.

ON THE TIME OF DAY.

Gogszkxn honpxt.	What time is? [or is it?]
Gogszkxn pedszpxr hon- pxt.	What time of day is it?

Salzponpa.	She is better.
Salzmponpis.	They are extremely well.
Konpissalzd xrp bonz mxn .	They are in excellent health.
Salhonpix plusxsixd mos-hixdduos.	I am unusually well.
Kzndhonpix piol vidhol-sixn.	I am glad to see thee.
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Konpxt nomzgurxn. }	
Kud nomzgonnput.	How is that named? (or called?)
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ON THE TIME OF DAY.

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Konpxt nomzpxn, gur }	What is the name of that?
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Kud nomzgonnput.	How is that named? (or called?)
Kolt dikhonpiot.	What dost thou say?
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Dikhonpix hzd.	I say, yes.
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Pixl dikqdzpyolfe.	He will not contradict me.

ON THE TIME OF DAY.

Gogszkxn honpxt.	What time is? [or is it?]
Gogszkxn pedszpxr hon- pxt.	What time of day is it?

Tidszkxn kredhonpiot honpxt.	What hour dost thou think it is?
Noshonpiost tidszkxn honkxt.	Do ye know what-hour it was?
Kiot pel vidholkiost.	At what hour didst thou see him?
Keg pal vidzpolket.	At what time did he see her?
Seng, dikholpieg [<i>or dik-olp</i>] gogszpxl pedszpxl.	Sir, please to tell [<i>or tell</i>] the time of day.
Ponpa (i. e. gogszponpx mqthxg.	It is [<i>i. e. the time is</i>] early.
Ponpx rckhxg.	It is late.
Pirtzponpx, [<i>or, Ponpx bislxn</i>] hxrzpur.	It is seven o'clock, A. M.
Pjlpzponpx.	It is eight o'clock, P. M.
Pirtjltstehzponpx.	It is one minute after seven o'clock A. M.
Pintjltstehzponpx.	It is fifteen minutes after one o'clock, P. M.
Pintjltstehjlpstehzponpx.	It is fifteen minutes, and fifteen seconds after one o'clock, P. M.

ON THE WEATHER.

Kxd honpxt temszpxn.	How is the weather?
Temszpxn honpxt kxd bxp.	How is the weather to-day?
Kabholfixs temszdxl pulk-hxl bxp.	We shall have fine weather to-day.
Temszpxn honpx pulkz-mxn.	The weather is very fine.
Temszpxn honpx nqbhxn.	The weather is cloudy.
Ponpx nebzmxn.	It is very foggy.
Temszpxn honpx bonzyn.	The weather is bad.
Honpx temszpxn bonzyxn.	It is not good weather.
Ponpx humhxn.	It is shady.

Ponpx lukshon.	It is light.
Ponpx luksyxn, or, Ponpx nokshxn,	It is dark.
Ponpx nokszdxn.	It is night.
Pluvzponpli.	Is it raining.
Pluvzponfx brevhxg.	It will rain soon.
Pluvzponprx.	It begins to rain.
Morhonpixgs bixbs kugap* pluvzpun finhinfu.	Let us stay here till the rain may be over.
Vadcbhinpixs bixgs timz- dxred pluvzdur.	We can go out now with- out fear of rain.
Kiobsqb* venhonkiost.	Whence came ye.
Bzlzpon honpo kzndyon.	The walking is unpleas- ant.
Ventzmponpx.	It (the wind) blows hard.
Ventzponpx kaldyxd.	It blows cool.
Temszpxn honprx kalyxn.	The weather begins to be cold.
Nikszponpx.	It snows.
Grqndzponprx.	It begins to hail.
Fulgxponpx.	It lightens.
Txnzponpx.	It thunders.

ON MEALS, ASKING AND THANKING.

Seng, donholpieg pixrap panzdruk.	Sir, please to give me some bread.
Donholp panzdruk.	Give [me] some bread.
Portapholp vinzdruk.	Bring some wine.
Manholpiag pixrp haktz- druk.	Please to hand me some water.
Sang, [or Senang,] servhin- pixt.	Madam, may I serve you?
Senyisang, hqkshinpixt.	Miss, may I assist you?

*In instances like these, a preposition may be subjoined to an adverb, the noun which it governs being understood; as, *kugap*, till [the time,] when; *kiobsqb*, from what [place.]

Tidszkxn kredhonpiot honpxt.	What hour dost thou think it is?
Noshonpiost tidszkxn honkxt.	Do ye know what hour it was?
Kiot pel vidholkiost.	At what hour didst thou see him?
Keg pal vidzpolket.	At what time did he see her?
Seng, dikholpieg [or dik-olp] gogszpxl pedszpxl.	Sir, please to tell [or tell] the time of day.
Ponpa (i. e. gogszponpx mqthxg.	It is [i. e. the time is] early.
Ponpx rckhxg.	It is late.
Pirtzponpx, [or, Ponpx bislxn] hxrzpur.	It is seven o'clock, A. M.
Pjlpzponpx.	It is eight o'clock, P. M.
Pirtjltstehzponpx.	It is one minute after seven o'clock A. M.
Pintjltstehzponpx.	It is fifteen minutes after one o'clock, P. M.
Pintjltstehjlpstehzponpx.	It is fifteen minutes, and fifteen seconds after one o'clock, P. M.

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Temszpxn honpx bonyzn.	The weather is bad.
Honpx temszpxn bonyzxn.	It is not good weather.
Ponpx humhxn.	It is shady.

Ponpx lukshon.	It is light.
Ponpx luksyxn, or, Ponpx nokshxn,	It is dark.
Ponpx nokszdxn.	It is night.
Pluvzponpli.	Is it raining.
Pluvzponfx brevhxg.	It will rain soon.
Pluvzponprx.	It begins to rain.
Morhonpixgs bixbs kugap* pluvzpun finhinfu.	Let us stay here till the rain may be over.
Vadcbhinpixs bixgs timz- dxred pluvzdur.	We can go out now with- out fear of rain.
Kiobsqb* venhonkiost.	Whence came ye.
Bzlzpon honpo kzndyon.	The walking is unpleas- ant.
Ventzmponpx.	It (the wind) blows hard.
Ventzponpx kaldyxd.	It blows cool.
Temszpxn honprx kalyxn.	The weather begins to be cold.
Nikszponpx.	It snows.
Grqndzponprx.	It begins to hail.
Fulgxponpx.	It lightens.
Txnzponpx.	It thunders.

ON MEALS, ASKING AND THANKING.

Seng, donholpieg pixrap panzdrul.	Sir, please to give me some bread.
Donholp panzdrul.	Give [me] some bread.
Portapholp vinzdrul.	Bring some wine.
Manholpiag pixrp haktz- drul.	Please to hand me some water.
Sang. [or Senang,] servhin- pixt.	Madam, may I serve you?
Senyisang, hqkshinpixt.	Miss, may I assist you?

*In instances like these, a preposition may be subjoined to an adverb, the noun which it governs being understood; as, *kugap*, till [the time,] when; *kiobsqb*, from what [place.]

Senyiseng, kul habbilpet.	Young Gentleman, what do you wish to have?
Pial kqksholson honfo vog pixrp plakztxn.	To assist you will be always a pleasure to me.
Seng, piel grqthonpix.	Sir, I thank you.
Senang piarp blighornpix.	Madam, I am obliged to you.
Seneng, pixrts hjnthenfiet.	Sir, will you breakfast with us?
Hixd, [or hzd] Senang.	Yes, Madam.
Sang, pixrts prandpenpiat.	Madam, will you dine with us?
Hixd, Seng.	Yes, Sir.
Sings, pixrt kznhenpiots.	Ladies and Gentlemen, will ye sup with us?
Yixds, Seng.	No, Sir.
Kzn yenfixs piert, Seng.	We will not be able to sup with you. Sir.
Bonhespztzn pierp, Seng.	Good evening to you, Sir.

THE SEASONS.

Bctzpxrps maghxr
mirzpxrpsdui krctzdur,
klashirpaxs hordzpxns
gogsilspesgzdxrs.

Brevhgx luvzorig, mis-
zpxn sqkxhn fakhornkx
homzdirap, tuz semogsil-
mesogsdxn frigilkalzdxn,
spenilspcmzdxn, djsilnok-
zdxn, durhunfxs finzpxrp
reszrzrs.

Konkhxd, bedzdoret mis-
zgxr, vxlvzpon preshol-
plo konstnod pixrps halt-
fzdrol husilkzndhol; dui
novzvxn plakhxn vivzdxr
levhonpx haltzbxrqs nat-
hxr: dya debyzshorn-
pixs bxrps soltzdxrxrsold-
hxr numhxr.

Konbo frekhog pensz-
pxn morilpcmpir, nxlhol-
sonsentzxrps polthornxns
fasildxnzpxls singhxls halt-
zvrs; vrithzddui, nrtz-
blxns skrzthxns varzdxrp
nathxr lekyzyinpxs; dux

AMONG the great bles-
sings and wonders of cre-
ation, may be classed the
regularities of times and
seasons.

Immediately after the
flood, the sacred promise
was made to man, that
seed-time and harvest, cold
and heat summer and win-
ter, day and night, should
continue to the end of all
things.

Accordingly, in obedi-
ence to that promise, the
rotation is constantly pre-
sented to us some useful
and agreeable alteration;
and all the pleasing novel-
ty of life arises from these
natural changes: nor are
we less indebted to them
for many of its solid com-
forts.

It has been frequently
the task of the moralist
and poet, to mark, in pol-
ished periods, the particu-
lar charms and convenien-
ces of every change, and
indeed, such discriminatē

bctzpon kxl stigszvxn fert- observations, upon natural
 honpo vxrut, honpo semp- variety, cannot be unde-
 ztxn novhxn sapillargzpxr lightful; since the blessing
 Provzgxr, regzkolpx glorz- which every month brings
 pqllskagszpxl. Mothorn- along with it, is a fresh
 pixs madhonpixstuo; sens- instance of the wisdom
 holpixs pronztxl vrenhol- and bounty of that Provi-
 sol, kixgs frxrholfixs. dence, which regulates the
 glories of the year. We
 glow as we contemplate;
 we feel a propensity to
 adore, whilst we enjoy.

Semogszporp honpx In the time of seed-sow-
 spegszpxn *fidzdxr*: frumz- ing, is the season of *confi-*
 pqn kql kultzpen fidhonpe- dence: the grain which the
 gremzpurp terzpur, hol- husbandman trusts to the
 fu felhud merzpurxl bis- bosom of the earth, shall
 mxl. Sperzdxn prcsholpx happily yield its seven fold
 pixrps vidztxl *spesotzdor* reward. Spring presents
 vivhor. to us a scene of lively *ex-*
pectation.

Gqnsemzkornkqhikhqg That which was before
 monstholprq bqg sigztxls sown, begins now to dis-
 vegztor fqsthor. Lqzbpin cover signs of successful
 nxtholpi mutzpxl, gustik- vegetation. The Labour-
 holpidui meszpxl: spcktz- er observes the change,
 polpi progzpol natzdxr, and anticipates the har-
 rjszponpidui flcnzpxrxrp; vest: he watches the pro-
 kig homzpen madzдор bzl- gress of nature, and smiles
 honpe hcbhev heszdxrt at her influence; while
 frqgzpxrp flosqrsdxr, misz- the man of contemplation
 pxrpdui kopzdxr, bzlv- walks forth with the even-
 honpedya kaszperurp, hik- ing amidst the fragrance
 heg tuz nokszdxn klushol- of flowers, and promises
 pxvidzpxl hokszperurqbs. of plenty, nor returns to
 his cottage till darkness
 closes the scene from his
 eyes.

Gxg venhonpx meszpxn, Then comes the harvest,
 kxq hoptxspxn sathornpx, when the large wish is sat-
 dui frumobzpxns natzdxr isfied, and the granaries of
 hxnhornpus kqszpurets nature are loaded with the
 vivzdor, vrithxd lzksztxret means of life, even to a
 kopzdxr. luxury of abundance.

Viszpxns langzdxr hckt- The powers of language
 yonpxs skriptzporp spegs- are unequal to the des-
 zbxr felhxr. Bonpx pzl- cription of this happy sea-
 zpxn natxrdxn: solilhum- son. It is the carnival of
 zdun, kaldyilplakszdxn, nature: sun and shade,
 hililmeldzdxn, hamilgrqt- coolness and quietude,
 zdxn, huthonpzs lekhols- cheerfulness and melody,
 xn vidzvxl spenxrdxl. love and gratitude, unite
 to render every scene of
 summer delightful.

Parztpon luksilskzrtz- The division of light
 dxr honpo tison kouzporp and darkness is one of the
 njnzmor Sapxrdxr Limorn- kindest efforts of Om-
 yxr. Djsilnokszdxn hol- nipotent Wisdom. Day
 pxs pixrps betzdols kont- and night yield us contrary
 hols; plxgdui, hqkshonpxs blessings; and at the same
 rxls donholxrp splendzdxl time assist each other, by
 rckhxl lekzvrxrpx. Krzs- giving fresh lustre to the
 zporp djszdxr, turbzporp- delights of both. Amidst
 dui vivzdxr, kixds dorm- the glare of day, and bus-
 pinkixst: Kalgzporp noks- tle of life, how could we
 zdxr, kixds lqbhinkixst. sleep? Amidst the gloom
 of darkness how could we
 labour?

Kxdhx saphxn, kxdhx How wise, how benign-
 njnhxn, dux, honpx part- nant, then, is the proper
 zpxn dxnhxn. Tidszpxns division! The hours of
 lukszdxr daphornpxs light are adapted to activ-
 hagzdorp; pxnsdui skzrt- ity; and those of darkness,
 zdxr, plakszorp. Hik- to rest. Ere the day is

lixgtuz djaszpxn ffnhornpx, past, exercise and nature
 lqbilnatzdxn pqrholpxs prepare us for the pillow;
 hixls vnzupurot; dui gogs- and by the time that the
 zpxrp taz mqnzdxn venuf- morning returns, we are
 honpx, vemufhinxp pxl again able to meet it with
 rjsztxrut. Bxd spegszvxn a smile. Thus every sea-
 habholpx fasztxl pckhxl son has a charm peculiar
 lxxp; dui momzvxn prod- to itself; and every mo-
 holpx novzdrol resthol. ment affords some interes-
 MELMOTEN. ting innovation.

MELMOTH.

Note. The nature of the above piece is such, that the abstract gender, designated by *x*, is used more frequently than any other. It is sometimes difficult to decide, from the sense, whether the verbal or abstract is most appropriate; the choice must depend on the good sense of the writer; where either would not be absolutely improper. *Motion* and *innovation*, for instance, when abstractly considered, without any reference to the action of moving and innovating, require the *abstract* gender; in this case innovation is nearly synonymous with *novelty*. But when the action of moving and innovating is implied, the *verbal* gender should be used.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

1. Teljnszdxn honpx skjnztxn kolpx skripztol l kzpurs varhurs Telurp, naratoldui popzpurszr. 1. Geography is a science, which gives a description of the different places on the Earth, and an account of their population.
2. Spekilkompztorns steljns horns num horns, kertzpxn hornbx tuz Telun habholpu formzpxl horbarglobztur, honpu ui tislun sidzpxn tjononun sjstzpxn solhur fakholun vxlvztof Soluraf tihug tidszpefislxrips. Formzpxn rxn globhxn testhornbxdui vclafornbzpuroret navolzterns, nqmztrxr tsdui multhxrs. 2. From numerous astronomical speculations, and calculations, it has been ascertained, that the Earth has the form of a ball or globe, and is one of the planets belonging to the solar system, making a revolution round the Sun once in twenty four hours. Its globular form has been also testified by its having been sailed round by navigators and many other phenomena.
3. Sjstzpxn solhxn, kxrp Telun tjononpn, habholpx solzpxn kenzpxn, sidzpxn tislulsdui vxlvhonubs puraf hordzpxn skhxr: 1srub, Merkurul; 2sr, Venul; 3br, 3. The solar system, to which the earth belongs, has the sun in the centre, and eleven planets revolving round it in the following order: 1stly, Mercury:

lixgtuz djszpxn finhornpx, past, exercise and nature
 lqbilnatzdxn pqrholpxs prepare us for the pillow;
 hixls vnzpurot; dui gogs- and by the time that the
 zpxrp taz mqnzdxn venuf- morning returns, we are
 lionpx, vemufhinxp pxl again able to meet it with
 rjsztxrut. Bxd spegszvxn a smile. Thus every sea-
 habholpx fasztxl pckhxl son has a charm peculiar
 lxxp; dui momzvxn prod- to itself; and every mo-
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Telul; 4sr, Marsul; 5sr, 2d, Venus; 3d, Earth; 4th, Kerul; 6sr, Palul; 7sr, Mars; 5th, Ceres; 6th Pal-Hznul; 8sr, Vestul; 9sr, las; 7th, Juno; 8th, Vesta; Hzpetul; 10sr, Saturnal; 9th, Jupiter; 10th, Saturn; 11sr, Herskul. urn; 11th, Herschell.

4. Konpusdui sidztegisluns magyzsuns, pelhorn-sqtillunztuns, kurs Telun habholpn tisluks, Hzpetun fisluls, Saturnun bisluls, Herskundui disluls.

4. There are also eighteen minor planets, called satellites, or moons, of which Earth has one, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six.

5. Burzds, kxmztuns stelztunsdua trakzturuts, nithurs multzsuns duos, fasluns, vidhornbus, varhugs, vxlvhonunnsolapuraf.

5. Besides, these more than four hundred comets, or stars with bright trains, have been seen, at different times revolving round the sun.

6. Stelzvruns, gurzds, nomhornunns hukhuds, vidzkornpus numzblurps kclzpurps kludipyonpus sjstzpxrp solpxr, kxrp Telun tijnhonpa. Vronpus luns solztuns, honunskentilfonspuns lucksilkalzdxr ejstztrurps.

6. All the other stars, except those named above, which are seen in such numbers in the heavens, are not included in the solar system, to which the earth belongs. They are themselves Suns, being the centres and sources of light and heat to other systems.

7. Telun teghorapu slatzvurps, prodztxrns veghxrns, kolthornpudui hantzturns. Hafzpurxn honpx hefhxd hentztukopas.

7. The earth is covered, on all sides, with vegetable productions, and inhabited by animals. Its circumference is about 13,-

lxns,* (*kompzs mjzpuhos-* 200 *hentztxns* (i. e. 25,000
lxns) *hqvzpurxndui hentz-* miles,) and its diameter
fopaslxns (kompz mjzbovas- 4,200 *hents*, (i. e. 7,900
lxns.) miles.)

GEOGRAPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1. *Globztun harthun* 1. *An artificial Globe*, is
 honpu statotzpun vritzmon the most true representa-
 surfzpur Telurur; *karfz-* tion of the earth's surface;
tunsduc honpus kuszdixrp but *maps* are more in use;
 dui dxnzsun. Tonpus and: are most convenient.
 piktarlijntztuns Telur, dua They are pictures or de-
 partzpururs singhurs. lineations of the earth, or
 of its particular parts.

2. *Karpztun* honpu stat- 2. *A Chart* is a repre-
 oltztun surfzpur Telurur sentation of the earth's
 tuotuj pandzpornpu plan- surface, as if it were spread
 ztxrp hushornun multz- out on a level, used chiefly
 maud prqpszpurts navzdor. for the purposes of navi-
 gation.

3. *Kertholson sjilmag-* 3. To ascertain the re-
 zpxf fjnhtl lokzturs, deks- lative situation and size
 ztxns fakhornpxs karfz- of places, references are
 turps vovszdxrap, *punkz-* made on maps to direc-
 purapsdflux *kirkztur*, rolsil- tion, or the *points* of a
 nxmszdxrapdui. *compass*, and to latitude
 and longitude.

4. *Honpxs punkzfxslxns* 4. There are *four car-*
 kardhxns *kirkztur*, nom- *dinal points* of a compass,
 hxd, Rorxn, Norxn, Lrxn, viz: East, North, West,
 Mxrxn; dui punkzvxns South, and each cardinal
 kardhxn: partufharopxs point is subdivided into

*The following will serve as a standard by which to reduce
mentstzns to miles.

1 hentztxn is 1,8939204 miles.
 1 deutztxn is 18,939204 do.
 1 bentztxn is 189,39204 do.

partufharnpxs, sckhxds: do. 50 do. 60 do. 70 do.
 Rolxn, Nolixn, Nolipxn, 80 do. 90 do. or south
 Nolikxn, Nolifxn, Noliixn, pole. These points should
 Nolidxn, Nolibxn, Nxl- be subdivided as follows:
 gxn, Nolivxn, Noltxn, Nol- Equator, 1 degree north,
 tetxn, Noltepxn, Noltekxn 2 do. 3 do. 4 do. 5 do. 6 do.
 bzddui, Nolpxn, Nolpetxn, 7 do. 8 do. 9 do. 10 do.
 Nolpepxn, bzddui. 11 do. 12 do. 13 do. &c.
 20 do. 21 do. 22 do. &c.

8. *Næmszdxn* komphirn- 8. *Longitude* may be
 pu nxmpxrb lokzfur Ror- reckoned from the merid-
 xvtua Lxrxvdua vxd Tel- ian of any place either
 uraf dorndpxduo Parxrb, eastward or westward,
 Londxrb, Washingtxrb, quite round the earth,
 hxtzpurbdia heldszfrur: it is done from Paris, Lon-
 duc snxmzdxn kompharn- don, Washington, or from
 pu mæmzdxrb nxmztxrb- the metropolis of any oth-
 dua stathxruptzkiirfxdxn- er nation: but longitude
 hxn partzvrp mundzpur; ought to be reckoned from
 lokzfyundui perthirpu *mæm*, or a stationary me-
 dxnzsun fintzsundui nxms- ridian, which may be con-
 ztxrt stathx duos stremz- sidered convenient to ev-
 pxn Lxrxn hqzpur Lxrx- ery part of the world; and
 mur Hasorqr, konpu hef- no place can be found
 hud disthckthun Hafrik- more convenient and defi-
 crb Mxrmerikrb.* Punk- nite, for a stationary me-
 zbxn ljnz'xndua bxl tang- ridian, than the Western
 honxn pandhonxn haksz- extremity of the most
 pxrb Norxr pxrp Mxr- West island of the A-
 pelhirnpx mæmzdxn nxms- zores, which is nearly
 zdxndua stathxn. Karfz- equidistant from Africa,
 tun vjbharnpus sckhuds: and from South America.
 mxmxn, rxmtxn, rxmpxn, This point, or a line touch-
 rxmkxn, rxmfxn rxmhxn, ing it, extending from the

**Normeriken* and *Mæmerken* may be used for *Hamerken*
Norun and *Hameriken Siærun*.

rxmdxn, rxmbxn, rxmgxn North to the South pole,
 rxmvxn rxmsxndua, konpx may be called *mzm*, or sta-
 distxfsztxn Rorxv Teluraf tionary meridian. A map
*mzm*xrb; rxmstxn, rxms- ought to be marked as fol-
 pxn, rxmškxn, rxmfxn; lows: *mzm*, 10 degrees to-
 rxmshxn, rxmsdxn, rxms- wards the East, 20 do. 30
 bxn, rxmsgxn, rxmsvxn do. 40 do. 50 do. 60 do.
*mzm*xndua konpx distcps- 70 do. 80 do. 90 do. or
 ztxn Teluraf *mzm*xrb *rxms*, which is one fourth
 tangholpxs stremzpxl No- part of the distance East-
 rul Solomqtur, konpu hef- ward round the earth from
 hud statxbzpun mxmzdxr; *mzm*; 10 degrees eastward
 gredhonxndui *Larxv* vjbz- from *rxms*, 20 do. 30 do. 40
 puns harnpu mxmxn, lxm- do. 50 do. 60 do. 70 do.
 tzn, lxmpxn, lxmkn, lxm- 80 do. 90 do. or *mzm*s,
 fxn lxmhxn, lxmdxn lxm- which is half the distance
 bxn, lxmgxn lxmvxn, *lxms*- round the earth from *mzm*,
 undua, konpx distxfsztxn reaching the Northern ex-
 Lxpxv Teluraf *mzm*xrb; tremity of Solomon's Isl-
 statxbzpxrdui *rxms*xr; and, which is nearly the
 lxmstxn lxmspxn, lxmskxn, antipode of *mzm*; and
 lxmsfxn lxmsshxn lxmsdxn, proceeding *Westward*, the
 lxmsbxn lxmsgxn, lxmsvxn marks should be, stationa-
*mzm*xndua, konpx distcps- ry meridian, 10 degrees
 ztxn Teluraf *mzm*xrb. towards the west, 20 do.
 30 do. 40 do. 50 do. 60 do.
 70 do. 80 do. 90 do. or
lxms, which is one fourth
 of the distance westward
 round the earth from
mzm, and the antipode of
rxms; 10 degrees west-
 ward from *rxms*, 20 do. 30
 do. 40 do. 50 do. 60 do. 70
 do. 80 do. 90 do. or *mzm*s,
 which is half the distance
 round the earth from *mzm*.

9. Vjzbuns partuf harnpu schhuds: mxmxxn rxmitxn rxmipxn rxmikxn rxmifxn, rxmihxn, bzddui, rxmtxn rxmtetxn, rxmtepxn rxmtekn bdd. rxmpxn rxmpepxn rxmpekn bdd. pluddui mxmxxrb. Rrxaytui Lxruvdui mxmsxrp, nmxmxxpdua statxbxr.
9. These marks should be subdivided as follows: stationary meridian, 1 degree towards the East, 2 do. 3 do. 4 do. 5 do. &c. 10 do. 11 do. 12 do. 13 do. &c. 20 do. 21 do. 22 do. 23 do. &c. and in the same manner from the stationary meridian, both eastward and westward to mxms, or the antistationary meridian.

DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

1. *Sferaglobztun* honpu korpafztun, surfzkurun honpu vub distifhun kentzpururb: dux Telzpun tothun honpu sferztun. 1. *A Sphere or Globe* is a round body, whose surface is every where equidistant from its centre; for that reason the whole earth is a sphere.
2. *Sfercpsztun* honpu sferztun hcpshun hcpstundua Telur. 2. *A Hemisphere* is a half of a sphere, or a half of the earth.
3. *Sfercpszpun Rorun* tjnhilpu partzgul tothul Telurul tjngzkonpu Roruv mxmxxrb nmxmxxpdua stathxr, mxmsxrp, nmxmxxpdua statxbzpxr, konpu surfcpsztun Telurun kludifholun Hascl, Hzropcl Hafrikcl, *Holysiscl trzlsdui. 3. The *Eastern Hemisphere* contains all that part of the Earth which extends eastward from mxm, or the stationary meridian, to mxms, or the antistationary meridian, which is half of the earth's surface, including Asia, Europe, Africa, New Holland, &c.

*Proper names, distinguished by "New or "Little," may be translated, by subjoining the adjuncts *yis*, or *ys*: as, Yorkyisxn,

4. *Spercpsztun Lxrun* tjnholpu partzgul tothul Telurul tjngzkolpu Lxruv *mxxmxxrb* *nxmzpxrbd* *stathxr mxmsxrp*, *nxmzpxrpd* *statxbhxr*, *konpx surfcpsztun* Telurun kludinholun Normerikcl, *Mxrmerikcl* *dui trld*.

5. *Sfercpszpun Norun* tjnholpu partzgul tothul Telurul sjtzkorpu *Mxrur* *rolzpxrb*.

6. *Sfercpszpun Mxrun* tjnholpu partzgul tothul Telurul sjtzkorpu *Mxrur* *rolzpxrb*.

7. *Sorzpxn* *ponpx* *kirkzgx* *konpx* *planztxrp* *lokp* *zpurut* *kixbs*, *fixgs*, *stat* *honplixs*. *Sxrszpxn* *honpx* *plx* *n*, *honxn* *verbztx* *n* *relhxn* *n* *xtholsxn* *lokztul* *hxbhxl* *lokszfrub* *konpx* *sorztx* *n*.

8. *Vorzpxn* *honpx* *punk* *arvovszgx* *n* *hukzkonpx* *sakthxd* *kapixrsurps*, *hofz* *konpxdua* *lokszfrup*. *Vxrszpxn* *honpx* *punk* *arvovs*

4. The *Western Hemisphere* contains all that part of the earth, which extends Westward from *mxxm* or the stationary meridian, to *mxxms*, or antistationary meridian, which is half of the earth's surface, including North America, South America, &c.

5. The *Northern Hemisphere* contains all that part of the earth which is situated North from the equator.

6. The *Southern Hemisphere* contains all that part of the earth which is situated Southward from the equator.

7. The *Horizon* is that circle which is on a level with the places, where, at any time, we are standing. The *opposite horizon*, is the same, being a relative term to denote a place opposite from any other place which is a horizon.

8. The *Zenith* is that point or direction which is directly over our heads, or is perpendicular to any place. The *Nadir* is that

New York; *Yorkysxn*, Little York; *Granadyisxn*, New Granada.

zgx̄n h̄xgzkonpx sakth̄xd point or direction which is
pedix̄rsurps, h̄xbzkonpx- directly under our feet,
dui vorzpxrap. and is in an opposite di-
rection to the zenith.

9. *Horb̄telzpx̄n honpx* 9. *The Zodiac* is a broad
spatq̄stxn̄ kirk̄hxn̄ kcl̄xrps, circular space in the hea-
gradztedis̄lxns̄ hatzdx̄rt vens, sixteen degrees in
pa:dhonxn̄ gradzgis̄lxrps breadth, extending eight
latsv̄xrp̄ kliptzpx̄r, konpx degrees on each side of
horbzpx̄n̄ kx̄rp̄ Telun̄ v̄xl- the ecliptic, which is the
honpu skaghud Soluraf. orbit in which the earth
Sjgztepis̄lxns̄ Horbtelzpx̄r revolves once a year round
honpx partztepis̄lxns̄ hif- the sun. The twelve
hx̄ns̄ kx̄rp̄ kliptzpx̄n̄ hzd- signs of the Zodiac, are
hor̄rpx̄ vxn̄ kx̄r kludip- the twelve equal parts in-
honpx gradzkes̄lxns̄. to which the ecliptic is
separated each of which
contains thirty degrees.

10. *Sckzpx̄ns̄ honpxs* 10. The following are
nomzpx̄ns̄ sjgzpx̄rs̄ Horb- the names of the signs of
telzpx̄r̄ kx̄rqv̄ Telun̄ mov- the Zodiac, through which
honpx̄ v̄xlzpurx̄rp̄ skags- the earth moves in its
hxr; greshonun̄ Rorzpx̄rp̄, yearly revolution; begin-
vadhonundui Norzpx̄rqv̄ ning at the East, and pro-
Lxrzpx̄rqv̄ Mxrzpx̄rqv̄dui ceeding through the North,
Rorzpx̄rp̄ hufhxg; nomz- West, and South, to the
px̄rets̄ stigszpx̄rs̄ kx̄rp̄ East again; with the
movq̄vzpolypu sigz̄vxl, names of the months in
nomhzd: which it passes each sign,
viz:

Hov̄sjgx̄n, Storitx̄rb, Spor- *Aries*, from the 20th* of
itx̄rp. March to the 20th April.
Bov̄sjgx̄n, Sporitx̄rb, Skor- *Taurus*, from the 20th of
itx̄rp. April, to the 21st May.

*A literal translation would be, from the first day of the first Spring month, to the first day of the second Spring month, &c.

<i>Gemsjgæn</i> , Skoritxrb, Stor- itxrp.	<i>Gemini</i> , from the 21st May, to the 21st June.
<i>Kaksjgæn</i> , Stonitxrb, Sponitxrp.	<i>Cancer</i> , from the 21st June, to the 23d of July.
<i>Lensjgæn</i> , Sponitxrb, Skon- itxrp.	<i>Leo</i> , from the 23d of July, to the 23d of August.
<i>Virgsjgæn</i> , Skonitxrb, Stxl- itxrp.	<i>Virgo</i> , from the 23d Aug. to the 23d September.
<i>Lobsjgæn</i> , Stxlitxrb, Spxl- itxrp.	<i>Libra</i> , from the 23d Sept. to the 23d of October.
<i>Skorpsjgæn</i> , Spxlitxrb, Skxl- itxrp.	<i>Scorpio</i> , from the 23d Oct. to the 22d November.
<i>Sagsjgæn</i> , Skxlitxrb, Stxm- itxrp.	<i>Sagittarius</i> , from the 22d Nov. to the 22d Dec.
<i>Kirksjgæn</i> , Stxmmitxrb, Spxmmitxrp.	<i>Capricornus</i> , from the 22d Dec. to the 20th Jan.
<i>Kaksjgæn</i> , Spxmmitxrb, Skxmmitxrp.	<i>Aquarius</i> , from the 20th of Jan. to the 19th Feb.
<i>Pisksjgæn</i> , Skxmmitxrb, Stor- itxrp.	<i>Pisces</i> , from the 19th Feb. to the 20th March.

11. *Træpæpæns* honpx
kirkzpislxns fanthxns tjng-
honxns Teluraf latzvxrp
rolzpxr distzpxrp gradz-
pekitiltspægxr pærb. Gxn
latsnorzpxrp pelhornpx
Kanktræpæpæn, Gxndui
mxrzpxrp, *Hirktræpæpæn*.

11. *The Tropics* are two
imaginary circles, extend-
ing round the earth, on
each side of the equator,
at the distance of twenty
three degrees and twenty
eight minutes from it.
That on the north side, is
called the *tropic of Cancer*;
and that on the south, the
tropic of Capricorn.

12. *Kirkhaksæpæns* hon-
px ljnzpislxns fanthxns
trakhornxns Teluraf trxp-
zpxreps hakszvxrepdvi,
distzpxrp gradzpekitilt-

12. *The Polar Circles*,
are two imaginary lines,
drawn round the earth,
between the tropics and
each pole, at the distance

pegxrs vxrb. Gxn haksnor-
zpxraf pelhornpx *Kirknor-*
zpxn, gxndui haksmxrzp-
xraf, *Kirkmxrpxn*.

of twenty three degrees
and twenty eight minutes
from each. That round
the North pole is called
the *Arctic circle*, and that
round the South pole the
Antarctic circle.

13. *Sznzpxnshonpx* pqrt-
zgxns surfzpur Telurur
formhornxns trxpzpxrets
kirkhakszpxnsdui. Gon-
pxs hislxns numzdup,
nomhxd, *Szntorzpxn* konpx
pqrtzgxk kludiphornxn
kanktrxpzpxrep kirktrxp-
zpxrepdui: *Szntzmpzpxn*
Norxn konpx pqrtzgxk
kludiphornxn kanktrxpz-
pxrep kirknorzpxrepdui:
Szntzmpzpxn *Mxrxn*,
konpx pqrtzgxk kludiphor-
nxn Hirktrxpzpxrep kirk-
mxrpxrepdui: *Sznfriz-*
pxn *Norxn*, tjngzkonpx
kirknorzpxrb kaksnorz-
pxrp: dui *Sznfrizpxn*
Mxrxn, tjngzkonpx kirk-
mxrpxrb kaksmxrpxrp.

13. *The Zones* are those
portions of the surface of
the earth formed by the
tropics and the polar cir-
cles. They are five in
number, viz: the *Torrid*
Zone, which is that portion
included between the tropic
of Cancer and the
tropic of Capricorn: the
Northern Temperate
Zone, which is that portion
included between the
tropic of Cancer and the
Arctic circle: the *South-*
ern Temperate Zone,
which is that portion in-
cluded between the tropic
of Capricorn and the *Ant-*
arctic circle: the *North-*
ern Frigid Zone, which
extends from the Arctic
circle to the North pole:
and the *Southern Frigid*
Zone, which extends from
the Antarctic circle to the
South Pole.

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

1. Partzisions nathons
Tuluron honpxs gxns teril-

1. The first natural di-
visions of the earth, are

haktzdur, kur partskisnrx-
ep fisnurepdui honpu ter-
xdun; dui partzkispinxrep
fiskinxrepdui, haktzdun.
Surfjtszpun Telurun put-
hornpu kludipholsun hef-
hud mjltzxbqvcsluls flat-
huns haktzdur, dui mjltz-
hqslubs terzdur. [Noms-
zpurots partzpxrs varhxrs
haktilterzdur, vidholp
Radztxls Teljashxls.]

those of land and water,
of which between one
third and one fourth part
is land; and between two
third and three fourth
parts water. The whole
surface of the earth
is supposed to contain
nearly 179,000,000 of
square miles of water, and
50,000,000 of land. [For
the names of the different
divisions of water and
land, see Geographical
Radices.]

2. Telzvun parthirnpu
sfercpszpislurps, Rorillxr-
zpurps. Sfercpszpun Ror-
un tjnhilpu partzgul tot-
hul surfzpur Telurur, tjng-
zkonpu mxmxb, nxmz-
pxrbdua (konpx nxm-
zgx tanghqlxn stremzpxl
Lxrxl hqzpur Mxrzmur
Sorqrsur) mxmsxrp, nxms-
zpxrpdua statxbhxr (kon-
px gxn tangholxn stremz-
pxl Norul Solomqtur.)

2. The whole earth
may be divided into two
hemispheres, the Eastern
and Western. The East-
ern hemisphere may con-
tain all that part of the
surface of the earth, which
extend from *mxm*, or sta-
tionary meridian (which
is that meridian touching
the Western extremity of
the most Southern island
of the Azores) to *mxms*, or
antistationary meridian,
(which is that touching
the Northern extremity of
Solomon's Island.)

3. Sfercpszpun Rorun
kludiphilpu Hasctul, Hcr-
optul, Hafrikctul, Hzs-
tralascctul, hqztpulsdui

3. The Eastern hemi-
sphere may include the
continents of Asia, Europe,
Africa, Australasia, and

limzpursxrips, tjnhonuns the Islands within their limits belonging to any of those divisions.

4. Sfercpszpun Lxrun 4. The Western hemisphere may include the continents of North America, South America, Polynesia, and the Islands within their limits belonging to any of these divisions.

5. Skemzpxn dxnzmxd, kredzporp, sczkirnfx Teljnsztirns, partzporp surfzpur Telurur, honpx gxn sfercpszpxrs skjphornxrs hikzpxripduo, partufhornxn, pun Rorun fislxrp, nomhxd, Hascrp, Hcropcrp, Hafrikcrp, Hzstralascrpdui; pun Lxrun kislurp, nomhxd, Normerikcrp Mxrmerikcrp Poljnescrpdui. 5. The most convenient scheme, then, it is believed, which can be followed by Geographers in the division of the earth's surface, is that of the two hemispheres described as in the above, and subdivided into four Eastern, viz. into Asia, Europe, Africa, and Aastralasia; the Western into three, viz. into North America, South America, and Polynesia.

All that was promised in the proposals for publishing by subscription "A Universal Language," is included in this volume, which makes the book complete, giving all in the author's power necessary for a specimen of this production, the merits or defects of which, he submits to the candid opinion of the whole, and especially the literary community; and should fault be found with the size of the work, or number of pages, the author's plea is, that it is not always possible to calculate from a quantity of *manuscript* what number of *printed sheets* may be made. Should the book be considered a small one, it will be conceded that it is, as mentioned in the proposals, free, at least, from one fault, the nature of which may be inferred from the maxim, that "a great book is a great evil," and that the author's merit is to be estimated, not in a *direct*, but generally an *inverse* proportion to the size of his volumes, and the number of his pages; and that it requires more force to *compress* than to *expand* his ideas.

FINIS.



RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the observations of some eminent men on the subject of this work may be interesting, the notices received of the plan of "A Universal Language," from persons who inspected it, here follow:

Washington, June 4, 1827.

SIR:—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ultimo, with its accompaniment, the plan of a Universal Language, and to regret that the pressure of my engagements will not permit me speedily to devote to the examination of the subject, the time and attention of which I have no doubt it is worthy. My laborious profession has unavoidably turned me off from the strong natural bent of my mind towards literature, and it would take more time than I can command to recover its original direction and fit myself, by a previous examination of the labours of others in the same walk, to estimate duly the value of your plan. Aware that Dr. Thorton, of this place, had given to the world, about thirty years ago, a much admired work on the same subject of a Universal Language, I took the liberty to submit your plan to him, and he has just returned it, with strong expressions of delight at the sagacity and ingenuity which it displays. He thinks the project of the Alphabet defective, but the residue of the work worthy of the highest commendation, and has requested me to recommend to your study, if you have not already anticipated the suggestion, Bishop Wilkins' work on this subject, upwards of a century ago, the Doctor's own work "Cadmus" in the 3d volume of the Philo-

RECOMMENDATIONS.

sophical Transactions, and Horne Tooke's celebrated
Epea Pteroenta.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient
servant.

WM. WIRT.

JAMES RUGGLES, ESQ. WASHINGTON, PA.

JAMES RUGGLES, ESQ. WASHINGTON, PA.

Washington, D. C. 27th July, 1827.

SIR:—I return herewith, conformably to your request, the Plan of a Universal Language, which was enclosed with your letter of 28th May. An opinion long since formed, unfavorable to *all* projects of this character, has perhaps influenced that formed with regard to yours. From the examination, necessarily superficial, which I have been able to give it, I consider it creditable to your ingenuity.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen.

J. Q. ADAMS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Office of appts. 12th July, 1828. }

DEAR SIR:—I was directed by the Postmaster General, on the reception of your letter of the 6th ult. to enclose you the papers and letters you requested; but have deferred the transmission of them (as enclosed) for the purpose of accompanying them with an abstract from some speculations of mine on the same subject. The pressure of business in the Department has been so great, as to occasion this unusual delay—and I have been able to do but in part what I designed.

I have taken great interest in perusing your plan of a "Universal Language," and am desirous that your elementary principles should be free from imperfection. Though I think your plan too abstracted, too far removed from the laws adopted by nature,

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(which I think can be made the foundation of a *perfect* language,) in the construction of all the languages known among mankind; yet, if you persist, and apply yourself to the perfecting your plan for that purpose, I would be glad to see your construction founded upon perfect elements.

Your secondary *vowel* sounds, are dipthongal, or compound vowel sounds, except the seventh, (q)—In short, my plan of vowels is the following—and if you examine, you will find the analysis of sounds perfect:

<i>English examples</i>	<i>From your examples.</i>
{ I e as in <i>me</i>	even
{ Y i as in <i>pit</i>	[every]
{ E a as in <i>mate</i>	able
{ E e as in <i>met</i>	[ebony]
{ A a as in <i>far father</i>	papa
{ A a as in <i>fair fathom-hat</i>	papa—amour
{ a au as in <i>haul</i>	author
{ n a as in <i>halt nor</i>	not
{ o o as in <i>no</i>	open
{ n u as in <i>nut</i>	upon
{ w oo as in <i>fool</i>	oozing
{ v u as in <i>full</i>	pull

In examining *Walker*, you find him correct, except in laying down two sounds for the short o—*nor* and *not*—a distinction which is produced only by the consonants.

The short vowels, Y and V are used as consonants; but they are not the less vowels, in all such cases.

My consonants are twenty in number, including the lisping sounds of th (D and h)—which I exclude from the language, but are necessary to express foreign and uncouth domestic sounds. I must wait for more leisure to give you those.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I do not think much of the suggestion to you of the late Dr. Thornton, to read Bishop Wilkins: it would be time thrown away.

With my best wishes for your success in all things, I am, dear sir, with great respect,
your obedient servant.

C. K. GARDNER.

JAMES RUGGLES, Esq. STEUBENVILLE, O.

July 28th 1828.

DEAR SIR:—I have perused your plan of forming a Universal Language; it certainly discovers much ingenuity, and considerable research into the nature of language, but not being able to devote that attention to it, which would be necessary to form an opinion of its utility in practice, I cannot advise you as to the policy of incurring the expense of its publication. It is, however, a subject of considerable public interest, and as you propose issuing it in a condensed form, in a small volume, it may be worth the experiment of getting it before the public by a subscription. If you succeed, it will at least give rise to investigation of the subject, and may ultimately lead to a valuable practical result.

Yours respectfully.

BEZ. WELLS.

JAMES RUGGLES, Esq.

MR. JAMES RUGGLES.

SIR:—I have examined with some attention your scheme of Universal Language. I am not enough master of the Philosophy of Language to give an opinion upon the subject as to its practicability, but your scheme seems to me a very ingenious one, and one which you may safely, for your reputation as a scholar, lay before the public.

Yours,

BENJ. TAPPAN.

July 31, 1828.





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