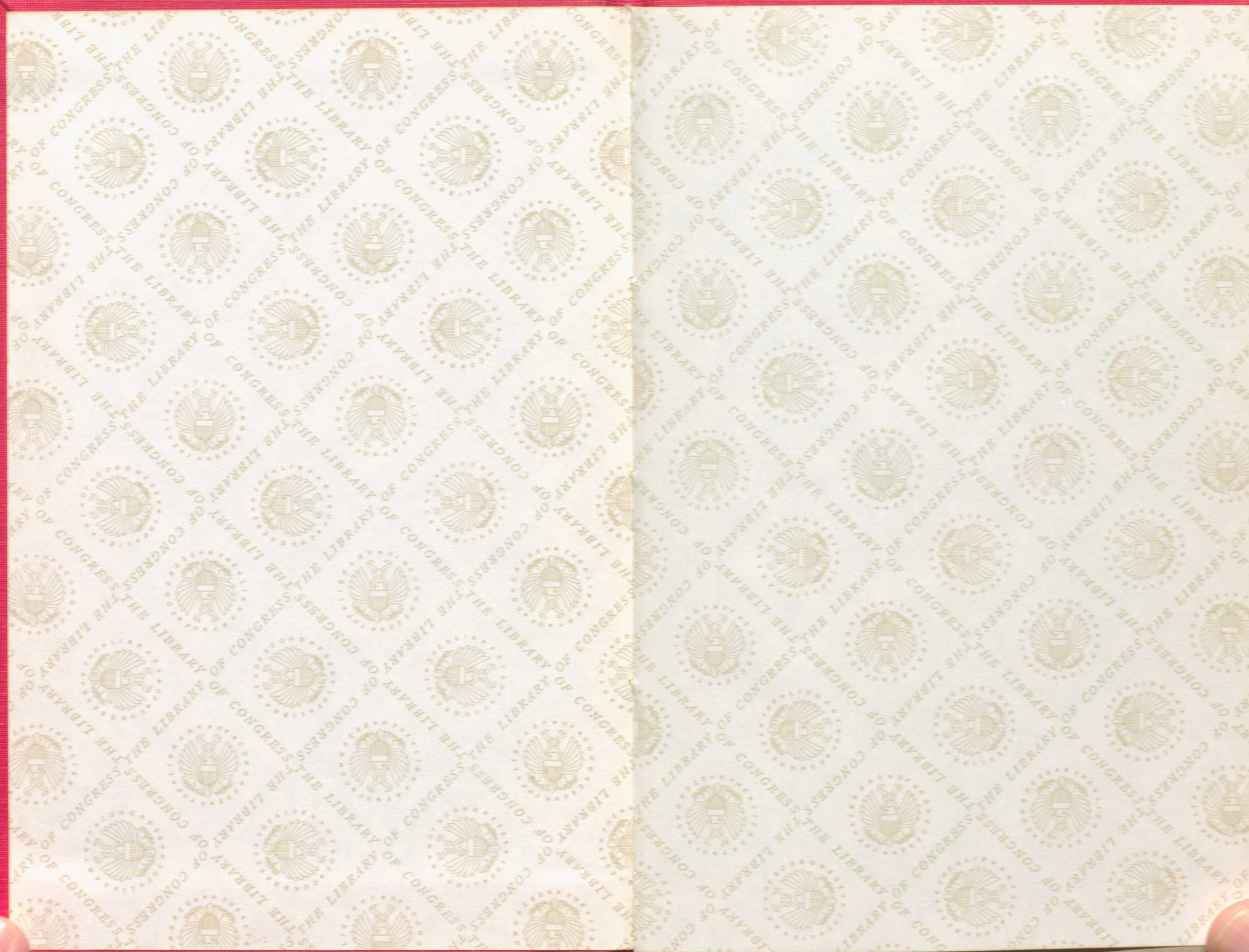


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# ARULO

Text Book of the Universal Language

WITH

Exercises and Partial Dictionary

By

DR. MAX TALMEY

*Author of Logical Shape of the ALL, Exhaustive Text Book of the  
LD, Filologica Temi, etc.*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE: Necessity of Uninterrupted Improvement of the AIL .....	1

PART I—ACCIDENCE

FIRST LESSON: Pronunciation, Article, Substantive, Adjective—§§ 1-6	
Pronunciation and Accent—§ 1.....	2
Grammatical Endings for the Parts of Speech—§ 2..	3
Article, Substantive, and Adjective—§§ 3-6.....	3-5
EXERCISE to §§ 1-6: Sentences and Words.....	5-7
Hunting with the Lion, by Martin Luther.....	6-7
SECOND LESSON: The Various Pronouns—§§ 7-11..	7-9
EXERCISE to §§ 7-11: Sentences and Words.....	9-11
THIRD LESSON: Adverb and Verb—§§ 12-17.....	11-14
EXERCISE to §§ 12-17: Sentences and Words.....	14-15
FOURTH LESSON: Numeral, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection—§§ 18-25.....	15-18
EXERCISE to §§ 18-25: Sentences and Words.....	18-19
Love of a Mother, by Washington Irving.....	19-20
Hercules, by G. E. Lessing .....	20

PART II—VOCABULARY AND DERIVATION

FIFTH LESSON: Vocabulary and Derivation—§§ 26-33	21-27
Extent of the Vocabulary—§ 26.....	21
Principle of the Additional Idea and Species of the Roots—§ 27 .....	21-22
Rules of Derivation, Affixes, Composition—§§ 28-33..	22-27
EXERCISE to §§ 26-33: Sentences and Words.....	27-28

PART III—SYNTAX

SIXTH LESSON: Syntax—§§ 34-45.....	29-33
Accusative, Negation, Punctuation—34-36.....	29
Noun, Adjective, Pronoun—§§ 37-39.....	29-30
Adverb, Verb—§§ 40-41.....	31-32
Reciprocity—§ 42 .....	32
Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection—§§ 43-45..	32-33
EXERCISE to §§ 34-45: Sentences and Words.....	33-34



## PART IV—TRANSLATION AND POETRY

PRINCIPLE OF TRANSLATION—§ 46.....	35
Judicial Iniquity Toward Socrates, by John Stuart Mill	35-36
Rare Possibility of Good Poetry in a Constructed Language § 47 .....	36-37
Birth of the Tear, by Dr. Ignatz Hermann.....	37
The Lark (Flying to the Heavens to See the Lord), by Dr. Ignatz Hermann .....	37

## PART V—SPECIMEN OF THE DICTIONARY

Necessity of a Rich Vocabulary—§ 48.....	38
List of Words Exemplifying Enrichment of the Vocabulary	38-43

## EPILOGUE

Necessity of Entrusting the Elaboration of the UL to able Linguists and Logicians and of Keeping Out the Interference of Dilettantes in the Experimental Stage of this Work .....	43-44
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## APPENDIX

I. Needlessness of Deforming Natural Words because of Slight Differences of Pronunciation.....	45
II. The Determinatives All, Every, Single.....	45
III. Country, National Adjective, National, and Language of the United States of North America.....	46
IV. Necessity of Emulating in Arulo the Most Capable Natural Languages with Respect to the Vocabulary	46
V. Formal Identity of Affixes with Other Syllables.....	48
VI. Purpose of Arulo and Mediate Derivation, Inflection, and Preposition .....	48

## ABBREVIATIONS

AIL = Auxiliary International Language.
ETB = Exhaustive Text Book of the LD.
FT = Filologiala Temi.
IL = International Language.
ISA = Introduction to the Study of the AIL.
LD = Language of the Delegation.
LI = Lektolibro di la LD.
LS = Logical Shape of the AIL.
NR = Non Raporti.
R = Raporto.
SR = Supplemento al Raporto XXVIII.
UL = Universal Language.

## PREFACE

FUNDAMENTAL principles determine the essentials of the Auxiliary International Language (AIL) and thus render it in the main independent of the arbitrary decisions of authors.<sup>1</sup> Systems constructed without regard to these principles, such as Zamenhof's project, those closely imitating the latter, simplified Latin, etc., will therefore never be universally acknowledged. It is a waste of time and energy to make experiments with any one of them for the purpose of finding out whether or not it is fit for the role of the AIL.

The ingenuity of authors is of great importance in teaching the proper application of those principles and in elaborating all linguistic details of the AIL. These, too, must be in strict conformity with sound reasoning. For the AIL must be rational throughout because in a constructed language there is no justification for any logical incompatibility; it can and must be avoided, and if through some error it has not been avoided from the start, it can and must be eliminated as soon as recognized.

Of all the systems that are being offered as solutions of the IL problem the Language of the Delegation (LD) is the only one that complies with those principles, and therefore it is the only one that forms the basis for the AIL. But further improvements of the LD are very much needed and must be introduced without delay for the reasons already stated.<sup>2</sup> The improvements proposed by the writer in several publications<sup>3</sup> have been approved theoretically by many able students of the LD and have been put to extensive practical use with great success by some of them. He has therefore felt justified in incorporating those proposals in the following Lessons in Arulo.<sup>4</sup>

1. See LS.  
2. Wireless Age, April, 1923, p. 32.  
3. Exhaustive Text Book; Lektolibro di Ilo; Filologiala Temi; Raporti.  
4. ARULO=Auxiliara Racionosa Universala Linguo=Auxiliary Rational Universal Language. (See ISA, p. 15.)



## PART 1. ACCIDENCE.<sup>1</sup>

### First Lesson: Article, Substantive, and Adjective.

1. Pronunciation. The vowels have the continental pronunciation, i. e., **a**, **i**, and **u** sound like in calm, mill, and put; **e** like in bed or like the first **e** in there; **o** like in dog or like in home. Of several successive vowels each one is to be pronounced; the following vowel combinations occur: **au**, **eu**, **ia**, **ie**, **io**, **iu**, **ua**, **ue**, **ui**, **uo**.

Remark. The pronunciation of **e** and **o** like in there and home is called the closed one and is used in open syllables, i. e. such as end with the vowel: **be-le**, beautifully; **do-mo**, house. The pronunciation of **e** and **o** like in bed and dog is the open one and preferable in closed syllables, i. e. such as end with a consonant: **pen-dar**, to hang; **lon-ga**, long. As a rule, one consonant following a vowel belongs to the next syllable so that in this case the closed pronunciation of the vowel is to be used: **pe-do**, foot; **bona**, good. However, before **c**, **r**, **s**, **x**, and **z** it is preferable to pronounce a preceding **e** open: **ec-es-o**, excess; **er-ek-tar**, to erect; **ex-em-plo**, example; **ra-pi-dez-o**, rapidity.

The consonant **c** is pronounced like **ts** in wits; **g** like **g** in go; **j** like **j** in French (**s** in pleasure); **s** like in son; **x** like **ks** or **gz** (excuse, example); **y** like **y** in yes. All other consonants and the combinations **ch**, **qu**, **sh** are pronounced as in English.

The names of the consonants are: **be**, **ce**, **fe**, **que**, **re**, **se**, **xe**, **ze**, etc.

The word accent rests on the last syllable (vowel) in the infinitives (**-ar**, **-ir**, **-or**) and on the last but one in all other words: **sendár**, to send; **bakír**, to have baked; **táblo**, table; **agreábla**, agreeable. Simple (non-compound) words in which **i** or **u** precedes immediately the grammatical ending (see §2) have the accent on the third vowel from the end: **filio**, child; **perpétua**, perpetual; **asóciás**, he associates; **atribuis**, he attributed; but **omnadía**, daily; **fishglúo**, fishglue.

Proper names and all their derivatives and the vocative at the beginning of a letter are spelled with a capital: **Londonano**, inhabitant of London; **Kara Amiko**, Dear Friend.

1. "Accidence," as a grammatical technical term, denotes the part of grammar that treats of the changes undergone by words to express the relations of case, number, person, tense, etc., in contradistinction to syntax, the part of grammar that treats of the sentence and its construction (Stand. Dict.).

## Grammatical Endings for the Parts of Speech

2. The whole elementary grammar of Ilo is contained in this short rule: the main parts of speech, substantive, adjective, adverb, and verb, are recognizable by characteristic affixes, called grammatical endings. This rule is sufficient for understanding a given Ilo text as far as grammar is concerned. There are 14 grammatical endings, as follows:

- Every word of two or more syllables ending in
1. **-o** is a substantive;
  2. **-a** " an adjective;
  3. **-e** " an adverb (sometimes a preposition or conjunction);
  4. **-u** " a pronoun or adjectival substantive denoting a person;
  5. **-i** " a plural;
  6. **-n** " an accusative;<sup>1</sup>
  7. **-ar** " an infinitive of the present;
  8. **-ir** " " " " " past;
  9. **-or** " " " " " future;
  10. **-as** " " " " " indicative of the present;
  11. **-is** " " " " " past;
  12. **-os** " " " " " future;<sup>2</sup>
  13. **-us** " a conditional;
  14. **-ez** " an optative (imperative).

### I. ARTICLE

3. The indefinite article is **un**, **a**, **an**: **un manuo**, a hand; **un fingro**, a finger; **un anjelo**, an angel; **un arko**, an arc. There is no indefinite article in the plural: **kindi**, children; **libri**, books; **monti**, mountains; **blumi**, flowers.<sup>3</sup>

The definite article is **la**, **the**, for singular and plural. It may be combined into one word with preceding prepositions that end in a vowel, the **a** being elided, as with the prepositions **a** (**ad**), **to**; **da**, **by**; **di**, **of**; **fro**, **from**; **pri**, **about**; etc.: **al**, **dal**, **dil**, **frol**, **pril**, etc. The **a** of the article may be elided before a vowel, and this is to be indicated by an apostrophe: **la matro**, the mother; **la domi**, the houses; **l'arto**, the art; **l'ondi**, the waves; **al maro**, to the sea; **frol urbo**, from the city.

### II. SUBSTANTIVE

4. A substantive ends in **-o** in the singular and in

1. The original (not derived) adverb **forsan**, perhaps, will not lead to a misunderstanding as the ending **-an** (accusative of an adjective) occurs but very rarely.

2. The subjunctive ends in **-al**, **-il**, **-ol** (§§ 14, 41). It is extremely rare in Ilo and therefore these endings need not be enumerated among the grammatical endings.

3. The LD has no indefinite article. About the great desirability, not to say necessity, of such an article see Prog. II, 390; III, 275; Suplem. al Raporto 28.



-i in the plural.<sup>1</sup> It has no declension; nominative and objective case are alike, and the other cases are formed by prepositions: *un viro*, a man; *di un muliero*, of a woman; *ad un amiko*, to a friend; *di la (dil) puerini*, of the girls; *a la (al) patruo*, to the father; *a la (al) pueruli*, to the boys; *di la (dil) patrino (matro)*, of the mother.<sup>2</sup>

When the objective case cannot be easily recognized as such, which occurs in rare instances, the ending -n is appended to the noun: *la filiinon il salvis*, *la filiulo dronverdis (esis dronata)*, the daughter he has saved the son was drowned.

### III. ADJECTIVE

5. The adjective has the same form in the singular and in the plural: *un bela blumo*, a beautiful flower; *la grina folii*, the green leaves; *alta domi*, high houses.

When an adjective is used substantively (i. e. without the substantive which it qualifies) in the plural, the latter is indicated by *i* added with or without a hyphen. The combination *ai* or *a-i* is bisyllabic and the accent may rest on the *a* or on the preceding syllable: *redái*, (or *redai*, *redá-i*, *réda-i*), red ones (apples omitted).<sup>3</sup>

The *a* of the adjective may be elided (without an apostrophe), the place of the accent remaining unchanged. It is not recommendable to employ this elision with original (non-derived) and participial adjectives and when the following word begins with the accented syllable: *ofical aferi*, official affairs; *mortiv remanantaji*, mortal remains; but *mortiva enti*, mortal beings; *sendita ad Anglia*, sent to England.

An adjective ending in -o or in -u denotes, respectively, anything whatsoever (Aristotelian substantive) or a person: *la raro*, the rare, anything rare; *l'utilo*, the useful; *un saju*, a sage; *un oldu*, an old person. Aristotelian substantives have no plural, and the forms in -u have the plural ending -i: *avari*, misers.<sup>3</sup>

6. Comparison. The positive is formed by *velut*, as, like (also by *ite...velut* or *tam...kam*, so...as,

1. The plural of proper names, foreign words, letters, numbers, and particles is formed by *i* preceded by a hyphen: *Cato-i*, *pound-i*, *be-i*, *du-i*, *ma-i* e *se-i*, *Catos*, pounds, bes, twos, buts and ifs.

2. The possessive case is formed by the ending -f: *l'amikof konsilo*, the friend's advice; *la kindif ludo*, the children's play (see § 37; *Rap.* 28, *Suplemento*).

3. An article *le* is used in the LD to indicate the plural of an adjective: *le matura*, the ripe ones (*frukti*, fruits, omitted). To form an Arist. substantive the LD employs the pronoun *lo*, it, as a sort of article: *lo agreabla*, the agreeable. These two usages constitute unnecessary anomalies; both can be regularly expressed as shown in § 5: *la maturai*, the ripe ones; *la agreablo*, the agreeable.

as...as); the comparative by *plu.* more; *min.* less; the superlative by *maxim*, most *minim*, least. The particle 'than' is expressed by *kam*: *saja velut Solon*, as wise as Solon; *plu richa kam*, richer than; *min klara*, less clear; *maxim*, *minim utila*, most, least useful.

The comparative and superlative may also be formed synthetically by the suffixes -ior and -est: *faciliora*, *facilesta* (accent on the *o* and *e*), easier, easiest. The synthetic forms are necessary in deriving words from a comparative and superlative: *la belioro*, the more beautiful (anything more beautiful); *boniorigar*, to improve.<sup>1</sup>

### Exercise to §§ 1—6

Remark. Words that have occurred in the text of the preceding paragraphs and those which have in Ilo exactly the same form as in English are not cited in the lists of words preceding the exercises.

<i>Apartenar</i> , to belong	<i>instruktisto</i> , teacher	<i>oro</i> , gold
<i>aquo</i> , water	<i>jorno</i> , day	<i>pano</i> , bread
<i>arboro</i> , tree	<i>kantar</i> , to sing	<i>platino</i> , platinum
<i>arjento</i> , silver	<i>konocata</i> , known	<i>polala</i> , polar
<i>avara</i> , avaricious	<i>kontenar</i> , to contain	<i>por</i> , for, in order to
<i>blanka</i> , white	<i>kontenta</i> , contented	<i>puero</i> , boy, girl
<i>bona</i> , good	<i>krucho</i> , pitcher	<i>render</i> , to render,
<i>divenar</i> , to become	<i>lego</i> , law	make
<i>duktila</i> , ductile	<i>lernar</i> , to learn	<i>repozar</i> , to repose,
<i>dum</i> , during	<i>ligno</i> , wood	rest
<i>en</i> , in	<i>linguo</i> , language	<i>salubra</i> , salubrious,
<i>esar</i> , to be	<i>lumo</i> , light (the)	healthy
<i>exerco</i> , exercise	<i>luno</i> , moon	<i>sanezo</i> , health
<i>fatigita</i> , fatigued	<i>mala</i> , bad	<i>saucó</i> , sauce
<i>felica</i> , happy	<i>mentio</i> , lie (the)	<i>servisto</i> , servant
<i>fero</i> , iron	<i>necesa</i> , necessary	<i>skolano</i> , scholar, pupil
<i>fidela</i> , faithful	<i>nematura</i> , unripe	<i>somero</i> , summer
<i>fixa</i> , fixed	<i>neutila</i> , useless	<i>stelo</i> , star
<i>flugo</i> , flight	<i>nivuro</i> , snow	<i>sur</i> , on
<i>fragila</i> , fragile	<i>nocar</i> , to hurt, injure	<i>tero</i> , earth
<i>frequa</i> , frequent	<i>nokto</i> , night	<i>ucelo</i> , bird
<i>frukto</i> , fruit	<i>nomo</i> , name	<i>vento</i> , wind
<i>grava</i> , heavy	<i>nubo</i> , cloud	<i>vicio</i> , vice
<i>homo</i> , human being	<i>ofrar</i> , to offer	<i>vintro</i> , winter
<i>hundo</i> , dog	<i>okulo</i> , eye	<i>vitro</i> , glass
<i>hungro</i> , hunger	<i>ombro</i> , shade	<i>vivo</i> , life

*La folii di la branchi esas grina. L'uceli kantas sur l'arbori en la gardeno. La suno ofras lumo a la tero dum la jorno, la luno dum la nokto. Instruktiva libri esas utila a la pueri. Gramatikal exerci esas necesa por lernar un linguo. Blua okuli esas bela. La krucho kontenas fresha kolda aquo. Fidela amiki esas rara. La fatigita animalo repozas en l'agreabla ombri dil alta*

1. The LD cannot derive appropriately words from a comparative and superlative because it has no synthetic forms for them.



arbori. Un saja instruktisto laudas la diligenta skolani e reprimandas la indolentai. Matura frukti esas salubra, la nematurai nocas la sanezo. La mentio apartenas a la maxim mala vicii. La flugo dil ucelo esas rapida velut la vento. La muliero esis ite inteligenta velut suava e bela. La hundo esas tam fidela kam brava. Aquo esas ite necesa por la vivo velut pano. Oro esas un metalo plu duktila kam fero. Platino esas plu rara kam arjento. La servisto esas plu mala kam neutila. Hungro esas la maxim bona sauco. Avara homi esas min felica kam kontentai. La nubi divenis min frequa e min grava. La polala regioni esas la minim konocata parto dil tero. Sirius esas la nomo dil belesta fixa stelo. Vitro esas plu frajila kam ligno. Bona libri rendas sajiora un homo. La somero esas agreabliora kam la vintro. Drako kreis severa legi, ma Solon boniorai e sajiorai. La papero esas blanka velut nivuro. Fero esas un metalo utiliora kam arjento.

Remark. For the sake of practice it will be useful to translate the preceding Ilo sentences into English, to retranslate the English sentences obtained into Ilo without looking at the given Ilo sentences, and to compare the retranslation with the original. Deviations of the former from the latter are to be corrected. This advice should be observed with the exercise of every subsequent lesson.

LA CHASO KUN LA LEONO  
The Hunting with the Lion

by Martin Luther  
by Martin Luther

*Un bovo, un kapro ed un mutono asociis su kun un leono, e li iris konjunktim por chasar en un foresto, e li kaptis un cervo, quan li dividis en quar egala parti. Ma la leono dicis: "Nun vi devas savar, ke una parto esas mea kom via kompano; la altra apartenas a me kom la rejo di omna animali; la triesman me volas havar, pro ke me esas fortiora e kuris e laboris pro ol plu kam vi omna; ma qui volas havar la quaresma, devas prenar ol fro me per violento."*

*Ite la tri esis koaktata havar kom rekompenco po sua*  
Thus the three were forced to have as compensation for their

*esforci nulo altra kam trublo e detrimento.*  
efforts nothing else but trouble and detriment.

Second Lesson: The Various Pronouns

IV. PRONOUN

7. The personal pronouns are:

me, I, me;	ol <sup>1</sup> , it (refers to a thing);
tu, thou, thee, you;	vi, you (plural);
vu, you, (singular, polite),	lu, he, him, she, her;
ni, we, us;	lo, it (refers to a fact);
il (ilu), he, him;	on (onu), one (French 'on');
el (elu), she, her;	li, they, them.

Lu is to be used only of a person of unknown sex, never of a thing. Instead of the general pronoun li, they, one may use ili (masculine), eli (feminine), oli (neuter, referring to things) to avoid ambiguity.

The accusative form, required whenever the object precedes the subject, is obtained by adding -n to the above forms: tun, thee; nin, us; ilun, elun, olon,<sup>1</sup> him, her, it.

Ipsa, self: el ipsa, she herself; li ipsa, they themselves; ni ipsa, we ourselves.

The reflexive personal pronoun of the third person singular and plural is su, himself, herself, itself, one's self, themselves.

8. The possessives<sup>2</sup> (possessive pronouns and adjectives) are formed by adding -a to the personal pronouns. Singular (one possessor): mea, my, mine; lua (ilua, elua for the sake of clearness), his, her, hers; olua<sup>3</sup>, its; onua, one's. Plural (two or more possessors); nia, our, ours; lia (ilia, elia, olia for the sake of clearness); their, theirs.

Sua, his, her, hers, its, one's, their, theirs, is the reflexive possessive of the third person singular and plural. It must (not "may") be used whenever the possessor is the subject and the possessed thing (or person) is a complement (direct or indirect object) to the same predicate; sua is then invariably the epithet of this complement. La kindi amas sua ludo (not lia), the children love their play. L'arboro forjetas

1. A form olu must not be used because the ending -u always denotes a person. The accusative form olon is exceedingly rare.

2. Bearing in mind that a possessive always implies both a possessing and a possessed person or thing will facilitate in all languages the application of rules regarding the possessives. This important point is neglected in all grammars of the natural languages.

3. Olua, never lua, should be used when the possessor is a thing.



sua folii (not olua), the tree throws off its leaves.<sup>1</sup>

The possessives as adjectives have the same form in the singular (one possessed thing) and plural (two or more possessed things): **olua pordo**, its door; **olua fenestri**, its windows. Used substantively, however, they have in the plural (two or more possessed things) the ending **-i**: **via**, yours (**letro**, letter, understood); **vii**, yours (**letri**, letters); **elua**, hers (**fingro**, finger); **elui**, hers (**fingri**, fingers); **olia**, theirs (**muro**, wall); **olii**, theirs (**muri**, walls).

As in English so also in Ilo the article is excluded with the possessives: **la mea**, **la mei** is just as wrong in Ilo as "the my," "the mine" in English.<sup>2</sup>

9. Demonstrative pronouns (adjectives): **ca (ica)**, this, these; **ta (ita)**, that, those: **ca (ica) navo**, this ship; **ta (ita) landi**, those countries. Used substantively the demonstratives take **-i** in the plural: **ci (ici)**, these, **ti (iti)**, those. **Il, el, ol** may be prefixed to the demonstratives for the sake of clearness: **ilca, elti, olti**, etc.

The pronouns **co(ico)**, this; **to(ito)**, that refer to a fact (or to an indefinable thing): **mea amiko arivis, co joyigas me**, my friend has arrived, I am glad about this.

10. Relative (interrogative) pronouns (adjectives): **qua**, who, which, that, what; plural: **qui**, who, which, that: **la puero, qua rakontis co a vu, trompis vu**, the boy who told you this has deceived you. **La pomi, quin vu kompris, ne esas matura**, the apples that you bought are not ripe. **Qua urbon li kaptis?** Which city did they take? **Quin el selektis?** which ones (**ganti**, gloves, understood) did she select? The substantival relative-interrogative referring to a person is **quu?**, **qui?**, who: **quu venis?**, who came? **Quun tu vidis ibe?**, whom did you see there? **Qui esas li?**, who are they?

**Quo**, what, which, that, refers to a fact or to an indefinable thing; **el departis nerekupereble, quo dezolis mea kordio**, she has departed irrevocably, which has desolated my heart. **Quo esas ico?**, what is this? **Quon el trovis?**, what did she find?

1. According to this rule **sua** can never be the epithet of a subject (co-subject), but only of an object (direct or indirect, complement). **Paul e lua fratino ekiris**, Paul and his sister went out. **Sua** is never permissible in such an instance because **fratino** is not an object, but a subject (co-subject).

2. This rule, adopted by the original, highly competent Academy for the LD through decision 950, was abolished by the present Academy. The latter has thus violated the **periodo di stabilezo** and has thereby set a dangerous example which is now bearing fruit. (See Raporto 11 and last two paragraphs of Raporto 18).

**Ta, qua**, he, the one who; **ti, qui**, those who; **to, quo** (or **qua**), that which; **nulo, qua** (not **quo**), nothing that.

**Il, el, ol** may be prefixed to the relative pronouns to avoid ambiguity; **la filiino di mea amikulo, elquan vu vidis hiere en mea domo, recevis un premio**, the daughter of my friend whom you saw yesterday in my house received a prize.

11. Indefinite (determinative) pronouns (adjectives); **altru**, another one (person); **altro**, something else; **irgu**, anybody whatever; **irgo**, anything whatever; **ulu**, somebody; **ulo**, something, etc. The forms in **-u** denote a person and end in **-i** in the plural; **altri**, others.

All the words of this class (determinatives) are also used adjectively with the ending **-a**: **amfa**, both; **certena (certenu, certeno)**, a certain; **cetera**, the remaining, the rest; **kelka**, some, a few; **multa**, much, many; **nonula (nonulu, nonulo)**, many a; **nula (nulu, nulo)**, no one; **omna (omno)**, all; **plusa**, further, additional; **poka**, little, few; **quala**, what kind of; **quanta**, how much, how big; **sama**, same; **singla**, single; **tala**, such; **tanta**, so much, so big; **utra (utru, utro)**, either, one of two; **nulutra**, neither; **yedutra**, either, each of two; **quautra** (trisyllabic), which of two; **yeda**, every. These adjectives have the ending **-i** in the plural when unaccompanied by a substantive: **la kindo koliis multa grozeli**; **kelki esis matura, altri nematura**, the child has picked goose berries; some were ripe, others unripe.

**Ula altru**, some other one; **irga altru**, any other one whatever; **omna ceteri**, all the remaining ones; **omna ti, qui**, all those who; **ni omna**, we all; **omna co**, all this; **omna ca blumi**, all these flowers; **ca poka blumi**, these few flowers. (See Raporto 16.)

#### Exercise to §§ 7-11

<b>Autuno</b> , autumn	<b>enemiko</b> , enemy	<b>hike</b> , here
<b>fall</b>	<b>entraprezar</b> , to undertake	<b>homaro</b> , humanity
<b>bonfacar</b> , to benefit, do good	<b>facar</b> , to do	<b>irar</b> , to go
<b>danjero</b> , danger	<b>fratino</b> , sister	<b>jus</b> , just, a moment ago
<b>dianto</b> , pink (flower)	<b>frequentar</b> , to visit, keep company with	<b>ka(kad)</b> , whether (not to be translated in a direct question)
<b>dicar</b> , to say, tell	<b>ganto</b> , glove	<b>komprenar</b> , to understand
<b>domajita</b> , damaged	<b>granda</b> , big, great	<b>konocar</b> , to know
<b>donar</b> , to give	<b>haltar</b> , to stop	
<b>ecelanta</b> , excellent	<b>hiere</b> , yesterday	
<b>ecepte</b> , except		



kustumo, custom, habit.	perdar, to lose	serchar, to seek
lektar, to read	perisar, to perish	shuo, shoe
ma, but	plezuro, pleasure	signatar, to sign
mikra, little	plumo, feather, pen	skribar, to write
mondo, world	populo, people	staciono, station
montrar, to show	povar, to be able	tirar, to draw
morge, to-morrow	prenar, to take	tre, very
ne, not	prestar, to lend	treno, train
nek, nor	pri, about, concern- ing	trezoro, treasure
nur, only	printempo, spring	tro, too (much)
o (od), or	(the)	ube, where
paro, pair	pro, because of	violo, violet
parlar, to speak	qualezo, quality	vokar, to call
patro, parent (fath- er or mother)	quar, four	vera, true
pensar, to think	recevar, to receive	volar, to have the will, want
	savar, to know	

El ne povis trovar sua ganti, e pro co el prenis elui (iti di sua fratino). Kad vu dicis omno ad il? No, me ne facis lo. La magneto tiras la fero a su. Quu vizitos vu morge? Un amiko di me. L'egoisto pensas nur a su ipsa. Kad vu vokis me od il? Vun me vokis, ne ilun. Kad esas vera, ke l'ennemiki depozis sua armi? Me ipsa lektis lo en la jurnalno. Qua librin vu volas? Me volas ici, ne iti. La historio laudas ti, qui bonfacis al homaro. Quu trovis un vera amiko, trovis un trezoro. En qua stacioni haltas la treno? Me ne savas lo; me savas nur, ke ol haltas nur en tre poki. Ica shui esas tro granda, iti tro mikra, montrez a me un altra paro. Yeda blumo havas sua qualezi; la violo havas sui e la dianto sui. La kustumi dil antiqua populi esis diferanta fro nii. Ne facez ad altru to, quon (quan) vu volas, ke altri ne facez a tu. Quon vu deziras? Me deziras nulo. En ica mondo nulu esas kontenta pri sua fato. Kad vu konocas ulu en ica urbo? No, me konocas nulu. Nulu esas sen defekti, yedu havas sui. Prestez a me tua plumo, mei esas omni domajita. Ditez a me, quun tu frequentas, e me dicis a tu, quu tu esas. L'autuno e la printempo ofras plezuri; ica bringas blumi, ita bringas frukti. Felica esas ita patri, qui havas bona filii. Ne signatez un letro, quan tu ne lektas, nek drinkez aquo, quan tu ne vidas. Quu serchas danjero, perisas en ol. Quu entraprezas multe, exekutas poke, Il abandonis ni, quon ni omna regretas. Hike esas ulo, quan me ne komprenas. Omnon il perdis ecepte la honoro. En ca foresto esas imensa arbori, di qui kelki havas un periferio di quar metri. La

letro di nia amiko, pri olqua me parlis a vu, donas granda plezuro a ni omna.

### Third Lesson: Adverb, Verb

#### V. ADVERB

12. The original adverbs have no characteristic ending: ankore, still, yet; apunte, just (to the exact point); denique, at last; ever, ever; forsan, perhaps; hiere, yesterday; hodierna, today; jus, just (a little while ago); never, never; nur, only; olim, once upon a time; retre, back; sat, enough; so, so, to that extent; statim<sup>1</sup>, at once; tre, very; yam<sup>1</sup>, already; etc. Adjectives are obtained from such adverbs by changing the ending -e into -a, or by adding -a when the adverb ends with a consonant: balda, early; forsana, possible; nura, only; statima, immediate; hodierna, hodiernal.

The derived adverbs are obtained from adjectives, substantives, and verbs by changing their grammatical ending into -e and from prepositions by adding -e: facila, easy; facile, easily; ita, that; ite, so, in that manner; qua, what; que, how, in what manner; quante, how much; tante, so much; nokte, at night; itere, again; apude (also prope), nearby; kontree, on the contrary; pone, behind; etc.

The comparison is the same as with adjectives (§6): ite klare velut, as clearly as; plu, min gaye kam, more, less cheerfully than; maxim eloquente, most eloquently; minim fiere, least proudly; or synthetically; boniore, boneste, better, best.

Note the expressions maxim balde, multe posible, as soon, much as possible; un preco maxim basa posible, as low a price as possible; tante plu bona (boniora), plu mala (maliora), so much the better, the worse.

#### VI. VERB

13. The vowels a, i, o are characteristic of the present, past, and future respectively. The infinitives end in -ar, -ir, -or, the participles of the active in -anta (-e, -o, -u), -inta, -onta, and of the passive in -ata, -ita, -ota; balnar, to bathe; kurir, to have run; manjor, to eat (in the future, not translatable directly); dormanta, sleeping; ridante, laughingly; fluginto, anything whatever that has flown; mortontu, one who will die; portata, being carried; senditu, one who has been sent;

1. The LD uses the word quik instead of statim and ja instead of yam. The former is entirely inappropriate (R. 24) and the latter is a mutilation of déjà (French) or già (Italian). (See Fil. Temi, p. 73).



skribota, about to be written.

14. Finite Modes. Simple Tenses. There is no distinction of person and number. The indicative ends in **-as**, **-is**, **-os**, the conditional in **-us**, and the optative (imperative) in **-ez**; **me docas**, I teach; **ni semis**, we sowed; **vi rekoltos**, you will reap; **li florishus**, they would thrive; **irez**, go; **ne alterkez**, do not quarrel; **ni supozez**, let us suppose.

The subjunctive or suppositional mode is formed by the endings **-al**, **-il**, **-ol**; **il esal**, he be; **el esil**, she were. This mode is extremely rare in Arulo.

15. Compound Tenses. The perfect (compound) tenses are formed either by combining the simple tenses of the auxiliary **esar**, to be, with the past participle or by the suffix **-ab**.

Perfect: **ni esas esinta** or **esabas**, we have been; **el esas livinta** or **livabas**, she has left.

Pluperfect: **il esis vendinta** or **vendabis**, he had sold.

Perfect future: **li esos trovinta** or **trovabos**, they will have found.

Perfect conditional: **vu esus falinta** or **falabus**, you would have fallen.

Perfect optative: **Deo esez salvinta** or **salvabez**, God may have saved.

16. Passive Voice. The passive is formed by the passive participle of the present (**-ata**) in combination with the special<sup>1</sup> auxiliary **verdar**; **verdar audata**, to be heard; **verdir elektata**, to have been elected; **el verdas vexata**, she is (being) teased; **il verdus lezata**, he would be injured; **verdez benedikata**, be blessed; **me verdabas** (or **esas verdinta**) **persuadata**, I have been persuaded; **ol verdabis** (**esis verdinta**) **furtata**, it had been stolen; **li verdabos** (**esos verdinta**) **guidata**, they will have been guided; **tu verdabus** (**esus verdinta**) **mokata**, you would have been mocked.

The participle of the past can never occur in combination with **verdar**.

A synthetic passive is obtained by attaching the suffix **-verd** to the root of the verb; **admirverdar**, to be

1. A passive never equivocal is obtainable only through a special auxiliary which has no other function but the one of forming that voice (Rap. 26.) The LD employs **esar** as auxiliary and therefore its analytic passive is often not clear. Its synthetic passive is egregiously equivocal: **la kordio pulsas** means in the LD both "the heart is driven" and "the heart is a pulse."

The Spanish auxiliary 'estar' cannot be used for the passive because it is no special auxiliary for the passive in Spanish and because of its great formal similarity with **esar**. There would be as much confusion between both as there is between 'de' and 'di' in the LD and for the same reasons (see R. 24, No. 2).

admired; **dismisverdir**, to have been dismissed; **li punisverdis**, they were punished; **il pozverdabas**, he has been placed; **ol mutilverdabus**, it would have been mutilated.

The **v** of the suffix **-verd** may be elided in all instances and must be elided in some, as after a **v** and after a double consonant: **dronverdir** or **dronerdir**, to have been drowned; but only **li produkterdabis**, they had been produced; **ol salverdis**, it was saved.<sup>1</sup>

Also **esar** may be used as auxiliary to form the passive, but **verdar** is preferable; **ol esas (verdas) retardata**, it is (being) retarded; **li esos (verdos) defetata**, they will be defeated.

The participle of the past has a passive sense only when the subject of the active is mentioned; otherwise it is a mere adjective denoting a state; **konvinkita da mea amiko**, convinced by my friend; but **agro extensita**, extensive field; **animalo fatigita**, weary animal. The participle of the past may be used with **esar** (not with **verdar**) to form the compound tenses, but only when the subject of the active is mentioned, otherwise the suffix **-ab** is to be employed (as with **verdar**); **il esas, -is, -os traktita da un mediko**, he has, had, will have been treated by a physician; but only **il esabas, -is, -os** (better **verdabas, -is, -os**) **punisata**, he has, had, will have been punished.

A synthetic passive can be formed with the suffix **-es** only by attaching it to the root of the participle, but not to the root of the verb: **Deo amatesas, Satano odiatesas**, God is (being) loved, Satan is hated; but **Deo amesas, Satano odiesas**, God is love, Satan is hate.<sup>2</sup> This passive is not recommendable; it produces forms that are too long; **reprezentatesabas**, has been represented.

17. Secondary Tenses. The English imperfect tenses (to be + imperfect participle) are rendered in Ilo with the simple tenses: **el kantas**, she is singing; **ni marchis**, we were marching. The English construction may be employed for the express purpose of imitating an English text: **Naturo esis brasanta**. Nature was brewing (Dickens).

The participle of the future with **esar** signifies; to be about, at the point; **li esas retretonta**, they are about to

1. Non-euphony cannot be adduced as an argument against the suffix **-erd**. This letter combination occurs in the most euphonic languages: Turkish, **merdiwen**, staircase; Hungarian, **erdö**, forest; Italian, **verde**, green; Spanish, **verdad**, truth.

The suffix **-est** cannot be used for forming the synthetic passive because it is needed for the synthetic superlative.

2. See note on preceding page.



retreat; *il esis cedonta*, he was at the point of yielding; *el esas promovota*, she is about to be promoted.

The English perfect is ordinarily rendered with the simple past tense: *me pruvis*, I proved, I have proved; *ni trahizverdis*, we were, have been betrayed.

#### Exercise to §§ 12-17

Abolisar, to abolish	kloŝo, bell	povra, poor
agar, to act	kovrar, to cover	pro ke, because
ajornar, to defer	kozo, thing	radiko, root
anke, also	kulpo, guilt, fault	rakontar, to tell, re-
apene, hardly,	kustumigar, to ac-	late
scarcely.	custom	raptar, to rob, tear
askoltar, to listen	lauta, loud	away
bitra, bitter	leciono, lesson	roziero, rose tree
desde, since	linguala, linguistic	sika, dry
dormeskar, to fall	matro, mother	skolo, school
asleep	nam, for	sonar, to ring,
fluar, to flow	ne - plus, no more	sound
fonto, source, foun-	neverajo, untruth	stilo, style
tain	ornar, to adorn	stranjeru, stranger
forirar, to go away	patrulo, father	tarda, late
forta, strong	per, by, through	tempo, time
frapar, to knock	permisar, to permit	turbo, crowd
hemo, home	plantacar, to plant	urbano, citizen
hipokritezo, hypoc-	plikto, duty	uzo, use
risy	por ke, in order	vartar, to wait
ibe, there	that	verezo, truth
kande, when	pos ke, after	

Me trakterdis tre polite. Li kredis forte, ke quon il rakontabis a li, esis<sup>1</sup> vera. "Con," me pensas, "tua matro povas facar maxim bone," dicis mea patrulo sike. Yedu savis, ke me esis<sup>1</sup> bitre povra; e me pensas, forsan esis la kulpo di mea bona matro, ke me anke esis bitre fiera. Quu frapas so laute e frapas so tarde? Verezo parlas tro nelaute, hipokritezo tro laute. Un mikra fonto murmuras apude. Never ajornez til morgo, quon tu povas facar hodie. Il facis sua plikto ne plu bone kam irga altra oficiro. Hike il donas tro multe, ibe tro poke. Vi ne plus povas vidar li, nam li esas foririnta desde longe. La urbani yam esis livinta (livabis) la urbo, kande l'ennemiki arivis. Aceptez afable la stranjeri. Ni ne parlez multe, ni agez statim. Kad vu deziras, ke me vartez vu? Me parlis, por ke vi askoltez. Pos ke ni verdabos examinata, ni livos la skolo. La puerino forte deziris venar, ma el ne povis, pro ke elua matro ne permis lo. Lernez boniore tua leciono, por ke tu savez ol boniore. Quante bela roziero! Ol esas tote kovrita per rozi. La kozo, qua

1. The natural languages use the imperfect in such clauses, and there is no valid reason for deviating from this usage in Arulo by employing the present tense.

verdabis rakontata a ni, esis pura neverajo. Vu ne plantacis bone ica planto; olua radiki apene esas kovrita per tero. El apene dormeskabis, kande la kloŝo sonis. El promisis venar balde. La noblesta muliero, qua ever ornis un hemo, rapterdis fro il da kruela fato. La lernanti verdabus laudata, se li facabus boniore sua taski. Absurda linguala formi, a qua la granda turbo kustumigis su per uzo dum longa tempo, ne plus povas abolisverdar.

#### Fourth Lesson: Numeral, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection

##### VII. NUMERAL

18. The cardinal numbers are: zero, 0; un, 1; du, 2; tri, 3; quar, 4; kin, 5; sis, 6; sep, 7; ok, 8; non, 9; dek, 10; cent, 100; mil, 1000.

Milion, miliard, bilion, etc., are abbreviations of milion, miliardo, etc., and have therefore the accent on the last syllable.

The multiples of ten, hundred, etc., are formed by prefixing the multiplicator in adjectival form: triadek, 30; sepacent, 700; okamil, 8000; sisadekamil, 60,000.

The numbers between the preceding ones are formed by addition: dek ed un, 11; duadek e kin, 25; nonacent ed okadek e quar, 984.

19. The ordinal numbers are formed by the suffix -esm: kinesma, fifth; quaresme, fourthly; triesmo, anything third in order. In composed numbers a hyphen is used and the suffix appended to the last part: duacent-e-sisadek-e-sepesma, 267th.

Quantesma, which of a series: quantesma dio dil monato?, which day of the month?

20. Numeral nouns are obtained through the ending -o: duo, a pair; dekeduo (one word), a dozen; duadeko, a score; cento, a hundred; tri duadeki or sisadeko, threescore.

Adjectives (except in the above compositions) and adverbs derived immediately from numbers do not occur. The adjectival form una, however, is used for the number 1 to distinguish the latter from the indefinite article. This is but very rarely necessary as the context almost invariably shows at once which of the two is meant. Una folio suficas, one leaf is sufficient.



Note the expression **argumento una e sama**, one and the same argument. The form **unu** (plural: **uni**) is a pronoun: **unu—l'altru**, one—the other; **uni—l'altri**, ones—the others.

21. The suffix **-im** furnishes fractional, **-opl** multiplicative, and **-op** distributive numbers; **kinimo**, a fifth; **la sepima parto**, the seventh part; **la y-ima parto di x**, y-part of x, x/y; **la duoplo**, the double; **trioplo**, in a threefold manner; **quantope marchas la soldati**, how many abreast do the soldiers march?; **li marchas trioppe**, they are marching three abreast; but **li kantas tri konjunktim**, they sing three together. Note the expression **poko**, little by little.

Time with numbers is expressed by the noun **foyo**: **un foyo**, one time, once; **kin, ok foyi**, five, eight times. These terms (and similar ones) are used adverbially as in English and other natural languages. **Il vizitis me tri foyi en la lasta semano**, he has called on me three times in the last week. Adverbs such as **quarfoye, dekfoye, lastasemane, cayare**, etc., are to be avoided as unnatural.<sup>1</sup> But adjectives **unfoya, dufoya, trifoya, lastyara, tatempa**, are quite natural: **kinfoya atako**, an attack undertaken five times; **trifoya eko**, an echo repeated three times; **lastyara rekolturo**, last year's harvest.

The term 'time' in multiplication proper is expressed by the suffix **-opl** in adverbial form: **sisople dek esas sisadek**, six times ten are sixty.

Note the expression **la dekalai (yari, years, omitted)**, the teens; **la sepadekalai**, the seventies.

#### VIII. PREPOSITION

22. Frequent prepositions are: **ad** (elided to **a** for the sake of euphony, but never in compositions), to; **che**, at, with, in the house, writing, domain of; **da**, by; **desde**, since; **devan**, before, in front of; **di**, of; **fro**, from (denotes origin or point of departure in time or space): **pon**, behind, etc. The preposition **ye** has no fixed meaning; it is used when no other preposition fits the case, usually in dates and other specifications of time and place: **plena ye erori**, full of errors; **ye la duadek-e-triesma agosto**, on the 23rd of August; **ye tri**

1. 'Unnatural' (natural) is often used in this work in the sense: foreign (conforming) to the usages of any natural language. Adverbs formed immediately from nouns are so extremely prevalent in the LD as to impart to it a very unnatural trait. (See §§ 30, 40).

**kloki e duimo (duima)**, at half past three o'clock; **yel stradeskino**, at the street corner.

Some prepositions are also adverbs<sup>1</sup>: **desde**, since; **deorsum**, down; **konjunktim**, together; **prope**, near (**propiore**, nearer; **propeste**, next); **separatim**, separately from; **sursum**, up; **ultre**, beside, besides; **vice**, instead, instead of. Other prepositions form the corresponding adverbs by the addition of **-e**: **apud**, at; **apude**, nearby; **kontre**, against; **kontree**, on the contrary; **lor**, at the moment of; **lore**, then; etc. The adverb **antee**, before, from the preposition **ante**, before, is better replaced by **previe**, previously.

Some prepositions furnish adjectives by addition of **-a**: **apuda kastelo**, nearby castle; **kontrea konstato**, contrary statement; **pona sideyo**, back seat; **propa (propiora, propesta) lago**, near (nearer, next) lake. The adjective **antea** is better replaced by **previa**, previous. The preposition **proxim**, next to (synonym of 'propeste'), furnishes the adverb **proxime** and the adjective **proxima** both of which are best used figuratively: **la nombro proxime plu alta**, the next higher number. **Amez tua proximu velut tun ipsa**, love thy neighbor (next one) as thyself.

#### IX. CONJUNCTION

23. Coordinate conjunctions are: **do**, then, therefore; **e (ed)**, and; **enim**, to wit; **ma**, but; **nam**, for; **nek**, nor; **nek—nek**, neither—nor; **o (od)**, or; **or**, now then, but; **sed**, but (usually after a negation); **tamen**, however; **utre—o (od)**, either—or; etc.

The conjunction **ka (kad)**, whether, introduces a direct question and is translated in English with the auxiliary 'to do' or is not translated at all. **Kad il remplisis sua promisi?**, did he fulfill his promises? **Kad el esas felica?**, is she happy? **Ka ne?**, is that not so?

24. Subordinate conjunctions are: **ka**, whether; **kande**, when; **ke**, that; **kur**, why; **quante plu—tante plu**, the more—the more; **quonyam**, since; **se**, if; **sive—sive**, either—or; **tante plu—ke (nam)**, so much more—as; **velut—ite**, as—so; etc. **Il departis sen dicar, kad e kande il retrievevus**, he departed without saying whether and when he would return. **Me ne savas, kur; kad vu savas?**, I do not know why; do you?

Some subordinate conjunctions consist of two or more parts: **ite ke**, so that; **same velut**, in the same

1. See O. Jespersen's "Philosophy of Grammar," p. 88.



manner as; **segun quante**, as far as; **so ke**, so much that; **en la kazo ke** (not **kaze ke**, see §21), in case that; **sub la kondiciono ke** (not **kondicione ke**), under the condition that; etc.

Most of the prepositions form conjunctions in combination with **ke**: **desde ke**, since; **kontre ke**, while (contrast); **pos ke**, after; **pro ke**, because; **pro quo**, what for; **segun ke**, according to whether; etc.

#### X. INTERJECTION

25. **Adio!**, good-bye!; **apage!**, away!, begone!; **avante!**, forward!; **bravo!**, bravo!; **fi!**, fie!; **ha!**, **he!**, **ho!**, **ve!**, alas!, wo!; **hola!**, hello!, holla!; **nu**, well; **silencez!**, hush!; **yen!**, look here!, etc.

#### Exercise to §§ 18-25

<b>Alonge</b> , along	<b>krafto</b> , power,	<b>renkontrar</b> , to meet,
<b>bordo</b> , border	might	encounter
<b>certigar</b> , to assure	<b>kredar</b> , to believe	<b>reparebla</b> , repar-
<b>debatajo</b> , debate	<b>laborar</b> , to work	able
<b>devar</b> , must	<b>lacerar</b> , to tear,	<b>seglo</b> , sail
<b>edukiteso</b> , education	rend	<b>semano</b> , week
<b>ekirar</b> , to go out	<b>ludar</b> , to play	<b>sparar</b> , to save,
<b>etajo</b> , floor, story	<b>maladeta</b> , indisposed	economize
<b>exkavar</b> , to excavate	<b>maro</b> , sea	<b>sub</b> , under
<b>exter</b> , beside, out-	<b>minaco</b> , threat	<b>timar</b> , to fear
side of	<b>mustar</b> , must	<b>tota</b> , whole, entire
<b>fortuita</b> , fortuitous,	<b>naskar</b> , to be born	<b>transirar</b> , to cross,
accidental	<b>obliviebla</b> , forget-	go across
<b>habitar</b> , to live,	able	<b>vinkar</b> , to gain the
dwel	<b>oldezo</b> , old age	victory
<b>karbono</b> , coal	<b>penoro</b> , supply,	<b>vorto</b> , word
<b>konduto</b> , conduct	store	<b>yaro</b> , year
<b>korpuskulo</b> , cor-	<b>ponto</b> , bridge	<b>yuna</b> , young
puscle		

Un **semano** esas la kinadek-e-duima parto dil **yaro**. La duimo di tri sisadek-ed-okimi (3/68) esas tri cente-triadek-e-sisimi (3/136). Quar cent-e-dek-e-kinimi (4/115) esas du triimi (2/3) di sis cent-e-dek-e-kinimi (6/115). Triope li transiris la **ponto**. Dek e tri e du sepimi (13 2/7) esas la sisoplo di du e tri dek-e-quarimi (2 3/14). Triople e quarople la **krafto** dil vento laceris la **segli**. Tri foyi l'ennemiki atakis, e yeda foyo li repulserdis. Kin sisimi ed un okimo ed un duadek-e-quarimo (5/6 + 1/8 + 1/24) esas duadek e quar duadek-e-quarimi (24/24), c. e. (=co esas = id est) un toto. Plu kam un foyo il demandis fro me la nomo di mea amiko. Quo povas verdar facata un foyo, povas verdar facata du foyi. Shakespeare naskis ye la dua-

dek-e-triesma aprilo mil e kinacent e sisadek e quar. Vi habitas en la triesma etajo; quu habitas sub vi? Kad vua filiino esas exter danjero? Kur la naturo exkavis bayi alonge la marbordo? Me ne ekiros hodie; nam me eas maladeta. Ni devas plenigar nia penoro di karbono, pro ke la vintro aprochas. Me ne povis vidar el; el esis enim malada. Quonyam tu timas verdar aceptata male da il, ne vizitez il. Pri la korpuskulif (ite enim on nomizas l'atomi) fortuita renkonto me parlas. On devas sparar, kande on esas yuna, por ke on povez reposer en l'oldezo. Ni nek timas lia minaci, nek deziras lia promisi. Hike, soldati, vi mustas utre vinkar o mortar. Sive il ne volis, sive il ne povis, il ne pagis sua debatajo. Li laboras, kontre ke vi ludas. La kanario kantas, dum ke me skribas. Quankam vu certigas, ke vu dicas nun ulo vera, me ne volas kredar vu, pro ke vu trompis me tro ofte. Silencez! On ne povas audar mem una vorto. Ve! tala perdo never esas reparebla, nek ever obliviebla. Fi! Tala konduton me ne expektabus che un homo di vua edukiteso. Yen, un trimasta navo aparas yel horizonto! Apage, me ne plus deziras vidar tu! Avante, amiki, ni devas atingar la urbo ante la nokto!

#### AMO DI UN MATRO

Love of a Mother

da Washington Irving, *Skiso-libro*  
by Washington Irving, Sketch Book

*Quu, qua langoris mem en avancinta vivo, en maladezo e despero; quu, qua chagrinis sur un stanka lito en la neglijateso ed izolateso di un stranjera lando, ne pensis e desespere; qui, qua chagrinis sur un stanka lito en la and despondency; who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought a la matro, qua "spektis lua kindezo," qua glatigis lua on the mother that "looked on his childhood," that smoothed his kuseno e flegis lua senhelpezo? Ho! esas un persistanta pillow, and administered to his helplessness? Oh! there is an enduring tenerezo en la amo di un matro ad elua filiulo, olqua tenderness in the love of a mother to her son that transpasas omna altra afekti di la kordio. Ol esas nek transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither koldigebla per egoismo, nek timigebla per danjero, nek to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor febligebla per senvalorezo, nek sufokebla per negratitude. weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude.*  
*El sakrifikos yeda komforto pro ilua komodezo; el She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she abandonos yeda plezuro pro ilua juo; el sentos fierezo will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory*



*pro ilua glorio ed exultos pri ilua prospero; e se tribulo*  
in his fame and exult in his prosperity; and if adversity  
*atakal<sup>1</sup> il, il esos tante kariora ad el pro desfortuno; e*  
overtake him, he will be the dearer to her from misfortune; and  
*se deshono su establisal<sup>1</sup> sur ilua nomo, el ankore*  
if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still  
*amos ed afecionos il malgre ilua deshono; e se la tota*  
love and cherish him in spite of his disgrace; and if the whole  
*mondo cetere forjetal<sup>1</sup> il, el esos la tota mondo por il.<sup>2</sup>*  
world beside cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

#### HERKULES

da G. E. Lessing

Kande Herkules verdis aceptata aden la cielo, il ofris sua saluto inter la dei a Juno unesme. La tota cielo e Juno astonerdis pri co. "A tua enemikino," on klamis ad il, "tu kondutas so ecelante?" "Yes, apunte ad el," respondis Herkules, "nur elua persekuti donis a me l'okazono por la agi, per qui me meritis la cielo." Olimpo aprobis la respondo dil nova deo, e Juno esis konciliita.

1. The subjunctive mode is used here to imitate the original (see § 41).

2. The continuation of this exquisite piece of English literature and its translation in Arulo is contained in ISA, p. 16.

## PART II. VOCABULARY AND DERIVATION

Remark: Owing to unfavorable circumstances the original intention to make the second and third parts of this text book as complete as the first one cannot be carried out for the time being. For the complete exposition of these parts the student is referred to the writer's dissertation LS and to his ETB. Only the points distinguishing Arulo from the LD and those treated in the works cited but requiring some further elucidation will be briefly presented in this work.

### Fifth Lesson: Vocabulary and Derivation

26. Extent of the Vocabulary. There is no limit to the enrichment of the vocabulary of Arulo. It should be made so large as to contain a one word expression for every conception that can be expressed with one word in any principal language (LS., p. 30). The international (common to several principal languages) words being far too insufficient, extensive use is made of national words. The latter are taken from those languages which offer the most adequate euphonious words for the conceptions to be expressed (LS, p. 6; F.T., No. V).

27. Principle of the Additional Idea, Species of the Roots. From the original words thus obtained new ones are derived according to the fundamental<sup>1</sup> "principle of the additional idea": Every additional idea (idea not contained in the original) in the meaning of a derivative requires an additional formal element in the latter. Suppose from **paper**, paper, were derived a verb **paper-ar** with the meaning 'to cover with p.,' this derivation would be wrong because the derivative contains no formal element for the additional idea 'to cover with.'

The rules of derivation can be properly applied only when the roots of the original words are divided into the species substantival, adjectival, adverbial, and verbal roots. For instance, the four roots **ter**, **red**, **oft**, **send** are respectively subst., adj., adv., and verbal. Roots which logically could be both subst. and adj. are treated as adjectival, for instance, all national adjectives, as **Angla**, **Itala**, etc.<sup>2</sup>

1. Our principle is the mainstay of the principle of unambiguity—one sign...one invariable sense—generally acknowledged as fundamental for a logical language.

2. The sense of a word is contained in the root alone. This admits elision of the grammat. ending where no mistake can arise, as with (1) a noun in the singular, (2) every adjective, (3) original adverb, and (4) the present tense. In No. 4 this elision is even recommendable before s and c. Il **jet stoni**. El es **superba** (R. 28, noto 4).



With certain acts and the instruments for them the roots may logically be either substantival or verbal. Rules are here needed for determining the primary word.<sup>1</sup> An instr. fit for many acts is primary: **martelo**, hammer; **spado**, spade. An instr. serving almost only for one act is secondary: **bros-il-o**, brush; **remil-o**, oar. An act done almost always with the same instr. or equally often with various instrs. is primary: **pektar**, to comb; **kombatar**, to fight. An act done with various instrs., but more often with a certain inst. is secondary: **martelefar**, to hammer.<sup>2</sup>

Remark. A thing serving occasionally for an act, or a thing merely making easier a certain act which can also be done without it is no instr. in the true sense and therefore primary, the act being secondarily formed: **bastono**, stick; **bastonefar**, to beat with a st.; **funelo**, funnel; **funelefar**, to pour through a f.; **riglo**, bolt; **riglefar**, to close with a bolt.

A derivative with or without an additional idea is to be formed, respectively, with or without an add. formal element (affix), i. e., by mediate or immediate derivation.

28. Adjective and Substantive. An adjective derived immediately from a subst. signifies 'which is the subst.' This meaning contains no add. id.: **ston-o**, stone; **ston-a**, stony, which is stone. Any other adj. requires an affix: **ston-al-a**, **-atr-a**, **-oz-a**, relating to, of the nature of, containing stone (add. id.: relating to, of the nature of, containing).

The subst. derived immediately from an adjective cannot have any other but the Aristotelian sense which is the only one that contains no add. id.: **agreabla**, agreeable; **la agreablo**, the agreeable (anything agr.). The idea 'person', however, is an add. id. requiring an add. formal element. The ending **-u** can properly be this element with all adjectives as it is with the determinative ones: **la agreablu**, the agreeable one (person); **la Italu**, the Italian; **la katoliku**, the catholic; **la sendantu**, the sender. The Ar. subst. not admitting of a plural, the ending **-i** is the plural of the forms in

1. Couturat's criteria are inadequate and his explanations for them contradictory (Progr. III, pp. 212, 292; ETB, p. 97, note 18).

2. In none of these four cases does a primary word for an act exclude a primary word for the instrument, and inversely: **kombatar**, to fight; **armo**, arm=**kombatilo**.

Things which are no instruments, but pertain to certain acts are primary for the simple reason that the latter are more complicated conceptions: **burjono**, bud; **burjonifar**, to bud (produce bs.); **vesto**, garment; **vestizar**, to clothe (provide with a g., gs.)

**-u: la boni**, the good ones (persons) (see §37, remark).<sup>1</sup>

Remark. The Ar. subst. (treated extensively in FT., No. II) must end in **-o** like any other subst. We cannot, for inst., select for it the ending **-es** (without **-o**), often used in German for it: **grand-a**, G., gross; **grand-es**, G., Grosses. This substantival form would constitute a gross anomaly. Moreover, the Ar. subst. must have the same form in the determinative adjectives as it has in the qualifying ones. If **granda** gives **grando**, the determinatives **alra**, **poka**, **ca**, **qua**, **mea**, **tua**, etc., must give **altro**, **poko**, **co**, **quo**, **meo**, **tuo**, but not **altres**, **pokes**, **ces**, **ques**, **mees**, **tues**.

All original and all mediately derived adjs. furnish Ar. substs.: **natanto**, **perdito**, **katoliko**, **Anglo**, anything swimming, lost, catholic, English. Some composed adjs. (FT, p. 26), however, and those derived immediately from nouns (or verbs, but not from adverbs) do not admit of Ar. substs. These cases are very rare.

29. Substantive and Verb. The subst. derived immediately from a verb signifies 'act expressed by the verb.' This subst. contains no add. id.; it is merely the verb in substantival form: **perdar**, to lose; **perdo**, loss (act of losing); but **dormar**, to sleep; **dorm-e-y-o**, sleeping room (add. id.: place for).

Remark. The result of an act is by no means identical with the latter (SR, note 33). Since it contains an add. idea ('result of'), it must be indicated by an affix: **nivo**, snowing; **nivuro**, snow; **pluvo**, raining; **pluvuro**, rain; **respondo**, answering; **responduro**, answer; etc. (ETB, notes 11, 13, 22). However, it is often indifferent whether one or the other is used. In such instances, but not otherwise, one may use the act for the result. **Vua respondo kontentigas me**, your answer satisfies me. But **la nivo impedis la marcho**, the snowing impeded the march; **la nivuro impedis la marcho**, the snow imp. the m. The use of the act for the result is recommendable (but not necessary) in derivatives from the latter; no mistake can arise and shorter forms are obtained: **notizar** (instead of **noturizar**), to annotate (provide with notes).

The LD uses indiscriminately the act for the result. The difficulty arising therefrom has caused competent students to derive the act from the verb by a suffix (Progr. II, 22). But this is inadmissible, the act containing no add. id. Furthermore, when act and result are properly distinguished by the suffix **-ur** for the latter, a suffix for the former is superfluous.

A verb cannot be derived immediately from a subst. (nor from any other part of speech, see LS., pp. 15-21) because a verb formed from any but a verbal root always contains an addit. id.; there is no, and there cannot be any, such verb without one: **frukto**, fruit;

1. That the Ar. subst. is a neuter is entirely irrelevant. A table, too, is neuter, but no A. s. The essence of the latter consists in denoting the same idea as an adj. from which it is obtained and which is the primary word: great, the great. One understanding this intrinsic character of the A. s. will not look for a plural of it.

A plural **bonui**, **grandui**, etc., is displeasing to eye and ear and wholly unnecessary since **boni**, **grandi** can very appropriately be the plural of **bonu**, **grandu**.



frukt-if-ar, to produce fr.; bastono, stick; baston-ef-ar, to beat with a stick.

30. Adverb. The transformation of an adverb into an adj. and inversely is always immediate because no new idea is added to the derivative: **hiere**, yesterday; **hiera**, which is of yesterday; **saja**, wise; **saje**, in a wise manner, wisely; **oficala**, official; **oficale**, officially. An immediate adverb is obtainable from a verb or subst. only through the intermedium of the immediate adj.: **parla**, which is speaking; **parle**, through, in the manner of, speaking, verbally. Such adverbs should rather be avoided (see §§ 21, 40).

A subst. is derived immediately from an adverb by the intermedium of the adj. and the sense of that subst. is the Aristotelian one: **hiera**, which is of yesterday; **hiero**, anything of yesterday.

Remark. Immediate derivatives must needs be far less frequent than the mediate ones because most of the derivatives contain an addit. id. Indeed, the very purpose of derivation is, in general, to obtain from a given word another one with some new idea not contained in the former: **alterkar**, to quarrel; **alterk-em-a**, quarrelsome: we have here the new idea 'inclined to.' Something similar holds true with all derivatives, comparatively few excepted, and only these can be the immediate ones.

Immediate derivation has been advocated instead of the mediate one, the former being more "natural, easy, and convenient" (**komoda**, Progr. IV, pp. 216, 283.) Especially the immediate transformation of nouns into verbs prevalent in English has found admirers asserting that it would impart great facility also to the IL. Couturat has proved irrefutably (l. c.) that this is a great fallacy: "It is not sufficient that derivatives be easily formed, they must also be easily comprehensible.... 'Domar' from **domo**, house, will signify for an Englishman: to house, receive, keep one in a house; but for a German it will mean: **hausieren**, to go from house to house offering something for sale. One sees what source of misunderstanding is that 'facility' of deriving verbs immediately." There is no reason why '**martelar**' from **martelo**, hammer, should signify 'to beat with a hammer' rather than to 'weight, lift, push, kill, etc. with a hammer.'

Mediate derivation is rendered as easy as the immediate one through division of the roots into species and through the principle of the addit. id. The primary word is always given and the secondary one receives an affix if it contains some new idea. No unusual acumen is required to see this. Mediate deriv. appears difficult in the LD because it lacks those two never failing guides.<sup>1</sup>

1. Couturat's principle of "reversibility" is too complicated and inadequate (LS, p. 20: R 20) and his speciesless roots furnish derivatives of the same sense and different form, depending upon the starting point: **jorna**, **doma** from the advs. **jerne**, **dome** mean the same as **jornala**, **domala** from the nouns **jorno**, **domo**. In our system the roots are here substantival, the starting point, therefore, is always the noun, and the adjs. **doma**, **domala** mean respectively 'which is a house,' 'relating to a house.'

31. Prefixes. **Er-**, to obtain through; **erchasar**, -**fraudar**, -**laborar**, to obtain through hunt, fraud, labor. **Erflatar la favoro di ulu**, to wheedle out somebody's favor.

**Ge-**, both sexes; **frati**, brothers and sisters. This suffix is all but superfluous as '**frati**' alone signifies 'brothers and sisters.' The prefix should be used but very rarely, only when special emphasis is to be put upon the union of both sexes.

**Ko-**, together. This prefix replaces '**konjunktim**,' together, in compositions: **koagar**, -**efikar**, -**mortar**, -**vivar**, to act, be efficacious, die, live together.

**Om-**, repetition with improvement: **omforjar**, to forge over (again) and improve; **omimprimar pro multa printerori**, to print over (again) because of many printing errors.

**Self-**, identity of subject and object: **selfdefenso**, self-defense; **selfadoro**, self-worship; **selfneko**, suicide. In scientific terms '**auto-**' is preferable: **autokombusterto**, spontaneous combustion.

32. Suffixes. -**ad**, duration, prolongation of an action: **pafadar**, to carry on a fusillade; **ploradar**, to keep on crying. This suffix is to be used but very rarely as the context almost invariably shows whether a short or prolonged action is meant.<sup>1</sup>

-**aj**, something, something consisting of, of the character of, serving for: **molajo**, something soft; **lignajo**, something of wood, woodwork; **infantajo**, childish act; **gardenajo**, garden utensil; **skribajo**, writing material; **nutrajo**, nourishment; **drinkajo**, drink.

Nouns with an active or passive sense are obtained through the active or passive participle: **reptantajo**, something creeping; **kontenatajo**, content; **skribitajo**, writing, something written.<sup>2</sup>

The noun obtained from an adjective differs from the Aristot. subst. in that the former signifies something (special, mentioned or to be mentioned) and the latter anything whatsoever: **bitro**, anything bitter; **pipro esas un bitrajo**, pepper is something that is bitter.

-**ef**, action often done with a thing: **martelefar**, to hammer; **bastonefar**, to beat with a stick; **butonefar**, to button.<sup>3</sup>

1. The suffix -**ad** is used extensively in the LD, sometimes as a means of embarrassment (see SR, note 4).

2. In the LD '**skribajo**' is used in the sense 'something written.' This is against our fundam. principle: neither in '**skrib**' nor in '-**ajo**' there is a passive sense.

3. In the LD '**martelagar**' is a transitive verb, which is not rational, '**agar**' being intrans. '**Martelagar**' can rationally mean only: to do some act with a hammer.



-es, to be: amesar, odiesar, profetesar, to be love, hate, a prophet. With passive participles '-eso' is preferable to '-ezo' as in such instances a temporary state is meant: embarasteso, embarrassment; interesateso, interest.

-esk, to begin, become, turn into: dormeskar, to fall asleep; sideskar, to sit down; iraceskar, to fly into a rage; paleskar, petreskar, to turn pale, into stone. The suffix is very rare: it must not be used to replace the verbs komencar, to begin; divenar, to become.<sup>1</sup>

-ez, permanent quality or state: belezo, beauty; van-ezo, vanity.

-icismo, national peculiarity, especially linguistic: Anglicismo, Francicismo (Gallicismo), Hebreicismo, Slavicismo, etc., unexceptionally, Anglicism, etc.

-verd or -erd, passive: amverdar or amerdar, to be loved: salverdar, konstrukterdar, to be saved, constructed.<sup>2</sup>

Suffixes cannot be used as independent words. A verb 'igar' from the suffix '-ig', to render, to cause to do, is as little admissible as an adjective 'eta' from the suffix: '-et', small. 'To render' is 'rendar' and 'to cause to do' is 'ormar': rendar espruva=espruvigar, to render proof (capable of resisting); ormar ulu despitar, to make somebody (to cause sb. to) fret (see R. 24, n. 4)<sup>3</sup>.

33. Composition.<sup>4</sup> The object of composition is to leave unexpressed something that is self-understood either through the nature of the components or through the context, and this is the relation between the components. It follows that composed words cannot have absolute meanings, but only relative ones depending upon the context: vapormashino, steam engine, eng. driven by, or producing st., accord. to the cont.

1. An adjective can rarely be obtained immediately from a derivative containing a verbal suffix. 'Martelefa,' 'notiza,' which is a hammering, an annotation (martelefo, notizo) has some sense (martelefa bruiso, notiza remarko), but adjectives such as the following ones would have no sense: domesa, petreska, piktureska, which is 'the being a house (domeso), 'the being a stone (petresko), a picture' (pikturesko).

2. For a thorough understanding of the affixes treated here the student is referred to R 28 and to SR. All the other affixes are extensively treated and illustrated in ETB, §§ 59-68.

3. One must bear in mind that certain affixes form only nouns primarily, others only verbs primarily, etc.; further, that certain affixes are applicable only to certain parts of speech. Thus the suffix -er furnishes primarily a substantive: natero, swimmer. It is wrong to derive with this suffix a primary adjective: 'tacera' (LD—English, p. 364) cannot be used in the sense of 'tacema,' taciturn. The suffix -uy, container for, is inapplicable to a verb: 'balnuyo' (LD—E., p. 36), 'kolektuyo' (E.—LD, pp. 273, 369, receptacle, vessel), and 'recevuyo' (LD—E., p. 299; E.—LD, pp. 273, 369) have no sense.

4. The subject of composition is of great philological interest. It has been treated extensively by the writer in a special essay (FT, No. 1).

The meaning of a composed word cannot contain an idea not contained in the components and their relation. Thus 'interakto' can mean only: act between, between any two events, but not: intermission, pause; for the idea 'pause' is not contained in the elements inter, between, and akto, act.

The complement of the preposition forming the first component of a composition is never the second component, but something else left unexpressed as self-understood: subvoyo, subway. Here the complement of sub, under, is la surfaco dil tero, the surface of the earth; la lago, the lake; la monto, the mountain, etc. Interpozar un barilo, to interpose a barrier. Here the complement of inter is la strado e la fervoyo, the street and the railway; la rivero e la eskarpa rivo, the river and the steep brink, etc.

The suffixes -al, relating to, and -oz, containing, full of, are not applicable to a composed root that cannot furnish a primary substantive: bluokula, blue-eyed; omnadia, daily; senluma, lightless, not: bluokulala, omnadiala, senlumoza; for there are no primary substantiveš bluokulo, omnadio, senlumo. These nouns are secondary, derived immediately from the preceding composed primary adjectives and their meanings are: anything blue-eyed, daily, lightless.

In some instances a composed root furnishes two adjectives of different meanings, an immediate primary one and a mediate secondary one: interstata, occurring between several states; interstatala, relating to an intermediate state; subvoya, situated under the road; subvoyala, relating to the subway; superstruktura, situated above the structure; superstrukturoza, containing superstructures.<sup>1</sup>

#### Exercise to §§ 26-33

Acio, edge	duktar, to lead	loko, place
akuta, sharp	eskalero, staircase	parturar, to give birth to
atingar, to reach, attain	furnisar, to furnish	peizajo, landscape
aventurar, to adventure	gerar, to wear	pelo, skin
brakio, arm	helico, helix	pitoreska, picturesque
bedo, bed (of flow-ers)	kapo, head	plear, to play
	kaptivar, to make one prisoner	
	ligar, to tie	

1. There is no discrepancy between composed adjectives such as interstata, subvoya and the simple adjectives statala, voyala so that the former do not furnish a valid argument against mediate deriv. of the latter (FT, pp. 14-15, 26-27). Neither can the immed. deriv. of adjectives from adverbs be an objection against med. deriv. in general. Such an adject. contains no addit. id. and therefore it must be immediately derived: ofte, often; ofta, which is often.



precipue, mainly, chiefly	sablo, sand	turmo, tower
razar, to shave	somito, summit	vetero, weather
remar, to row	sulo, soil	vicina, neighboring
	trairar, to traverse	

La brakii dil kaptivitu esis ligita pon lu per un silka kordeto. Un dezerto generale esas un stonzoza o sabloza landoparto di granda extensezo e kelka foyo interspersita per loki belesta e fertilesta, la ite nomizata oazisi. Un helicatra stona eskalero duktas al somito dil alta monto. La granda edifiko esas super-turmizita. L'aquoza sulo pos la pluvo rendis desfaciliora la marcheo. L'ora pomo di Eris produktis la Troiala milito. La notico, ke oroza sulo troverdis en ita regiono, atraktis ad ol multa aventureri. Fro la vilajo on povas atingar la ponmonta foresto per un subliga tunelo. Un intergardena fenco separas la roziero frol tulipobedo. Multa subaqua planti en ica desprofunda lageto furnisas un desagreabla obstaklo al remeri. L'interakta pauzo esis tro longa, e proco un interakto plevendis dum ol. La bonioro esas l'ennemiko dil bono. To apunte esas l'imprekuro dil mala ago, ke ol, pluse genitante, sempre mala mustas parturar. La kapopelo kun o sen la hari nomizverdas skalpo, precipue kande ol separverdis frol individuo. L'Usana aborijeni kustumis senskalpigar (rendar senskalpa) sua enemiki kaptita e gerar lia skalpi kom trofei. Ite ni vivis multa yari en un stando di granda felicezo. Gracio augmentas per modestezo. Deo amesas e bonezas (esas amo e bonezo). Necesezo esas la matro di invento. Ka me profetas (esas profeto), que me povas vaticinar? L'antiqui deigis la tota naturo, imaginante l'existo di multa dei, di qui kelki esis deuli, altri deini. L'acio di ca razilo ne esas akuta. Tu povas balnar hodie en la rivero; la vetero esas varmega e l'aquo varmeta. Alta montari trairas la lando Suisia. Un belega, pitoreska pejzajo esas en la vicinajo di nia urbo.

PART III. SYNTAX<sup>1</sup>

## Sixth Lesson: Syntax

34. Accusative. The accusative (-n) is used only for the object when it precedes the subject.<sup>2</sup> **La florin el arozis, ne la gazono** (arozar, to water; gazono, lawn).

35. Negation. When an infinitive belongs to a verb such as **devar, volar**, etc., the particle **ne**, though logically negating the infinitive, may invariably be put before the finite verb in conformity with the natural languages (ETB, n. 28). **Tu ne devas mentiar**, thou shalt not lie.

36. Punctuation. All clauses must be separated by commas. **Semblas, ke pluvos hodie**, it seems that it will rain today. **La hundo, qua aboyas, ne mordas**, the dog that barks does not bite. An exclamation sign is used after the vocative at the beginning of a letter: **Sioro!**, Sir.; **Kara Amiko!** Dear Friend.<sup>3</sup>

37. Substantive. The possessive (-f after vowels and -of after consonants) usually precedes the possessed person or thing. It is used to avoid ambiguity and the accumulation of 'di'. **Mea amikof instruktisto, quan vu vidis hiero, departos morgo**, my friend's teacher whom you saw yesterday will depart tomorrow. **La kanto di la uceli di nia vicinuf filii**, the song of the birds of our neighbor's children (SR., 23).

The languages are expressed by the Aristotelian subst. of original national adjectives. Such an adjective must exist for every nation possessing a language of its own: **Angla, Hungara, Itala**. **Ka vu savas (la) Hispano?**, do you know Spanish? **Que nomizverdas en Turko?**, how is called in Turkish? Land, national adjective, language, and national end respectively in -ia, -a, -o, and -u: **Holandia, Holanda, Holando, Holandu**.<sup>4</sup>

1. One should not attempt to write articles for publication (LI, p. 8, No. 21; NR, pp. 31-32) without thorough study of this part (see remark on p. 21).

2. The accusative is sometimes used also for the attribute of an object (ETB, p. 77), but never for that of a subject. **Quo divenas aquo per hetizo?** (hetizo, heating), never **quon divenas**. If the context does not show whether **quo** is subject (answer: **glacio**, ice) or attribute (answer: **vaporo**, steam), some other means must be used to clear this up (FT, No. III).

3. Such a vocative is to be spelled with a capital (Rap. 28, § 28).

4. In the LD the formation of national adjectives is all irregular and the language of a nation is anomalously expressed through an adjective: **la Angla**, English (SR, p. 27).



Nouns of quantity and measure take the preposition **di** before their complement: **un glaso di aquo**. The preposition may also be omitted: **un botelo vino**.

Remark. Nouns do not indicate sex by themselves, but only through the suffixes **-ul**, masculine, and **-in**, feminine: **spozo**, spouse; **spozulo**, husband; **spozino**, wife; **rejo**, king or queen; **rejulo**, king; **rejino**, queen; **kavalo**, horse; **kavalulo**, stallion; **kavalino**, mare. Some nouns denote essentially male or female persons: **amazono**; **viro**, man; **matro**, mother.

The suffixes **-ul** and **-in** which by themselves usually denote a person can never have the ending **-u**; the latter would be a tautology: **bon-u**, good person; **bon-ulo**, good male person; **bon-ino**, good female person.

38. Adjective. An adjective takes **ye** before its substantive complement when no other preposition would be suitable: **kapabla ye rezisto**; **digna ye laudo**; **plena ye sablo**; **richa ye erco** (ore); **longa ye tri metri**. Before nouns of measure (as in the last example) the preposition is better omitted: **dika** (thick) **dek** (or **ye dek**) **centimetri**. 'Propra', peculiar, takes **di**, **Raciono esas propra dil homo**.

39. Pronoun. The pronoun **lo** is used only for a fact and only when it is the object of a tr. verb (L1, No. 1). **Me savas lo** (also **to**); but **pri to** (not **lo**).

Living beings (human or animal) require the pronouns **il**, **el** when their sex is evident, and the pronoun **lu** when the sex is unknown or indifferent. A thing takes the pronoun **ol**, never **lu**, except when it is personified figuratively (L1, p. 27, No. 2).

The possessives **mea**, **tua**, etc., imply the definite article. Indefiniteness is expressed by **di me**, etc.: **un amiko di vu**, a friend of yours.

The possessive referring to a thing is **olua**, not **lua**: **la gardeno ed olua planti**. The possessive **onua** refers to an indefinite person. **Esas desfacila skribar ulo lektinda pri to, quo ne konkordas kun onua konvinkateso**.

The relative of **irgo**, **nulo**, **omno**, **ulo**, etc., is **qua**, not **quo**; but as relative of **co(to)** one may use either **quo** or **qua** (ETB, p. 95, n. 7).

'Omna', all, succeeds a personal pronoun, but precedes a demonstrative: **ni omna**, we all; **omna ti, qui**, all those who (not **ti omna**); **omna ca liudi**, all these people (not **ca omna**); but **ta poka folii**, those few leaves (R. 16).

40. Adverb. **Ube**, where, is not relative in combination with **irga**, **nula**, etc.: **ulube**, somewhere; **omnube**, everywhere. As relative one uses in such instances **ad** or **en irga loko, ube**. **Ad irga loko, ube tu iros, me sequos tu** (R. 22, noto 8).

The use of the adverb **apene**, hardly, qualifying a clause is illustrated by the following sentence: **il apene eskapabis, kande il rikapterdis** (R. 17).

**Tre**, very, is applicable only to adjectives and adverbs: **tre prezuntanta**, very presuming. With verbs, however, it is unnatural: here other adverbs are to be employed: **multe, forte, intense**, etc. **Il rezistis multe. Me kredas forte**.

**Ankore**, yet, still; **yam**, already. **Il ne ankore revenenis**, he has not yet returned (not **ne yam**; R. 28, §34).

The particle **kom**, as, adds an attribute, **velut** marks a comparison. **Vu tromperdis kom un dupo**, you have been deceived as a dupe (being a dupe); **vu tromperdis velut un dupo**, you have been deceived like a dupe.

**Quante plu...**, **tante plu**, the more...the more. **Quante plu li parolas, tante min li agas**. Note the expression: **tante plu bona, mala**, so much the better, worse.

Adverbs derived immediately from nouns and verbs are not recommendable (R. 28, §32), very few cases excepted: **nokte**, nightly, by night; **okazione**, occasionally; **konseque**, consequently; **itere**, again. Ordinarily prepositional expressions and mediate adverbs are to be used: **dum l'auroro** (not **aurore**), at day break; **filozofiale** (not **filozofie**), philosophically; **ridante**, laughingly; **per un mordo**, through a bite (see §§ 21, 30).

Also adverbs obtained from composed adjectives in which the last component is a temporal noun are inappropriate. One may well follow the usage of the natural languages in this respect. **Ica foyo** (not **icafoye**) **me pardonos vu, un altra foyo vu punisverdos** (§21).

41. Verb. **Ormar ulu skribar un letro**, to cause somebody to (make sb.) write a letter. When the object of **ormar, ulu**, is not mentioned, the preceding phrase can be expressed in three ways: 1, **ormar skribar un l.**, to cause to wr. a l.; 2, **skribormar un l.**;



3, skribigar un l. Three constructions are possible also with an intr. verb: 1, ormar ulu fugar, to cause sb. to flee; 2, fugormar ulu; 3, fugigar ulu. In both cases No. 1 is the best of the three ways and the only one that admits of a passive: il ormerdis skribar un letro, fugar, he has been caused to write a letter, to flee.<sup>1</sup>

The infinitive of the future is exceedingly rare; it should never be employed when futurity is self-understood: me kred sucesor, I believe I shall succeed; but me devas departar (not departor); il promisas obediar (not obedior) (LI., No. V).<sup>2</sup>

The participle ending in -ita is a passive form only when the subject of the active is mentioned, otherwise it merely indicates a state without regard to a preceding action: un problemo komplikita; un agro extensita (R. 26).

The optative is appropriate in dependent clauses as well as in principal sentences. Il ne explikis klare, quon me facez (I should do). Se un katastrofo preventerdez (is to be warded off), un diktatorezo es statim institucenda (R 12).

The subjunctive (-al, -il, -ol) indicates a supposition. Its chief purpose is to render possible faithful imitation of the natural languages.<sup>3</sup> In original Arulo the mode will occur only in principal suppositional sentences: la teorio esal yam pruvita, (we assume that) the theory is already proved (R 23).

42. Reciprocity is best expressed by unaltru or unaltra, one another (SR). La frati odias unaltru (-a). Li vovis (promised solemnly) fidelezo ad unaltru. With intransitive verbs a composition with inter may also be used: li interkonsentas=li konsentas kun unaltru (R 28, §21; SR, p. 19, n. 35).

43. Preposition. Di, of, marks possession (genitive, possessive) and, by extension, the belonging of two things to one another in some other manner: la chapelo (hat) dil puero: guto (drop) di aquo: viro di

1. This sentence in passive form is untranslatable in the LD which uses the anomalous ungrammatical construction 'skribigar letro da ulu.'

2. The infinitive and participle of the present, besides denoting this tense, imply also timelessness or simultaneity with a verb. This is in harmony with the natural languages and renders superfluous special timeless forms (LI, p. 15; R 26, p. 3).

3. Most of the natural languages have no optative, but use the subjunctive both in suppositional and optative sentences. In translating the latter only the optative mode is admissible.

famo: litro di lakto (milk); poemi di Heine; statuo di Apollo.<sup>1</sup>

Fro, from marks origin or point of departure in time or space: fro la nova yaro til Kristnasko (Christmas). Li venis fro nordo.<sup>2</sup>

Ye is used for indefinable relations and in all doubtful cases: ye la noktomezo (midnight); prenar ulu ye la manuo. Co dependas ye cirkonstanci.<sup>3</sup>

44. Conjunction. The mode of the verb in a clause is determined by the sense of the latter, not by the conjunction used. A wish, demand, intention requires the optative, an unrealizable condition the conditional. Se me ne esus Alexander, me volus esar Diogenes. The conjunction por ke, in order that, implying always a desire, is followed by the optative. Me parlas, por ke vu askoltez.

45. Interjection. An original interjection cannot furnish a derivative. This holds true particularly with the interjection yen!, here!, look here!<sup>4</sup>

#### Exercise to §§ 34-45

Ascensar, to ascend	evitar, to avoid	obsedar, to plague
amaso, crowd, multitude	furtar, to steal	paco, peace
anado, duck	habila, skilful	pantela, perfect
aparar, to appear	halo, hall	punto, point
bazo, basis	intelektar, to comprehend	reyo, ray
boko, mouth	judikar, to judge	reyono, radiation
chefe, chief	konsciari, to be conscious of	roto, wheel
desmefar, to fetter	kontinuacar, to continue	stando, state, condition
diciono, diction	kordio, heart	sucesar, to succeed
domo, house	manko, lack	suciar, to be concerned, worry about
durar, to last	mertar, to die	zaco, sentence (grammatical)
esforcar, to make efforts	nabo, hub	
eventar, to happen		

Un muliero so bela, suava, inteligenta e habila ne povis remplasverdar. La hali esis plena ye granda

1. An author is ordinarily marked by da and an object painted or sculptured by fro: fablo da Aesop; statuo fro Venus. Where however no mistake can arise, di may well be used in both instances: paradizo perdita di Milton (Miltonof parad. perd., Milton's Paradise Lost); pikturo dil Madono. Mistaking Milton, the Madonna, for the possessor of the paradise, the picture, is excluded (ETB, p. 85).

2. The LD uses de instead of fro for the ablative. This must needs lead to many errors owing to the great similarity between de and di and to the former being used in French for the genitive, ablative, and many other relations (Rap. 14, B 2, remarko; R 24, No. 2; R 28, § 35).

3. All other prepositions are fully treated and illustrated in ETB, § 133.

4. Neither does a conjunction furnish a derivative so that none can be formed from yen even if the word were considered as a conjunction. 'Yene' could only signify: in the manner of 'look here!', which is entirely senseless. 'Following' is to be translated with forms of the verb sequar, to follow: sequante, velut sequas, la sequanto.

'Yen ke' is a pure Gallicism not to be imitated (voilà que). Yen, la treno arivas, here comes the train' (not yen ke la tr. ar., see ETB, note 64).

Yen can nowise be considered as a preposition (M., XIV, p. 165). This has already been pointed out by some writers (Progr. VII, pp. 207, 289).



amasi yeda foyo, kande la famoza fizikisto diskursis. Ta poka paroli suficis por quietigar li omna pri omna ta suci. Ica esas un pantela blumo. Me pleis mea rolo, nun altri pleez sua. Lua paroli venas fro lua boko, nii fro nia kordio. Meo e tuo ofte esis la kauzo di granda konflikti. La furtisto vidis la posedantu dil furtita anado venanta a lu. Verezo esas ulube, se nur ni savus ube. La movanta luno ascensis sur la cielo e nulube permanis. Ho! guidez me en yeda loko, ube me iras. Il multe esforcis exekutar la laboro; ma ol esis tre fatiganta, e nun il esas tre malada. Li ipsa judikez, kad ni postulis tro multe fro lia chefi (Progr. V, 461). Apene el dicabis ica paroli, kande el repentis li. Semblas, ke il ankore (etie, FT IV) sucesos malgre omna obstakli. Oportas ankore laborar multe, la skopo ne esas ankore atingita. On facis un tro granda honoro a Zamenhof, prenante ilua projeto kom bazo dil futura linguo, qua povas nomizverdar anke Neutral reformita (V, 460). Li hav sat multa religio por ormar li odiar unaltru, ma ne sat multa por ormar li amar unaltru. Ni ne povis vidar unaltruf vizajo. Per reciproka publika kritiko li boneste helpus unaltru ed omna ceteri evitar lingual nekonrektaji; nur omna ti, qui ne devus skribar por publikigo, timas tala kritiko. Arulo boneste skriberdas da ti, quin ne obsedas la timo esar konsciante o nekonsciante desmefita per sua nacional diciono. Nur poki di nacional dicioni esas neintelektebla internacione e pro co strikte evitenda, la multesti esas mem imitinda, pro ke li naturaligas Arulskribitaji sen rendar li neintelektebla internacione. Facinte to, kur vi ne konfesas, ke vi agis nejuste. Omna ta desfacilaji vinkerdus per plura yari di sercho e studii (M., 1922, p. 240). "Tam longe kam ica stando duras," kontinuacis la mediko,<sup>1</sup> "vu mustas restar en la lito." La spoki di un roto kun un ecentrika nabo ne esas radii, e reyi esas radiala en un cirklo, nur se la fonto dil reyono esas en la centro. La vortaro di Arulo devas esar so richa, ke ne existez en un precipua naturala linguo un koncepto, qua ne povas expresverdar ite kurte en Ar. velut en ta linguo. Nur tala richezo rendus Arulo vere facila.

1. This sentence is in the LD: "Tam longe kam ica stando duras," duris la mediko, "as long as this condition lasts," lasted the physician (!!).

## PART IV. TRANSLATION AND POETRY

### A. Translation

46. Principle of Translation. The principal requirement for a translation into Arulo is to be universally (internationally) understood. Pure idioms in verbal translation are comprehensible to one nation only and must, therefore, be rendered in some logical manner. But most of the phrases peculiar to one nation are but slightly idiomatic, i. e., fairly intelligible to the other nations in literal translation. By resorting to strictly logical interpretation in these instances one deprives the translation of the beauty of the original. The natural languages owe their charms to their peculiarities, to their slight deviations from strict logic. Too much of the latter is annoying. **In rendering an original, one should imitate it as faithfully as possible** (Principle of Translation; ETB., p. 17; Ll., p. 22). This mode of translation is doubly beneficial. It is much easier than logical interpretation, which often causes great difficulty even to an able writer, and it acquaints one nation with the spirit of the language of another nation and thereby, to some extent, with its way of thinking (see SR., p. 20).

The writer has illustrated the above principle in translating into Arulo some gems of English, French and German literature (pp. 6, 19, 20; ETB, p. 17; Ll, pp. 22-32; ISA, pp. 12 and 16). A further illustration is added here. The original is the excellent impressive description by John Stuart Mill of the "Judicial Iniquity" towards Socrates (On Liberty, Chapt. II).

JUDICIAL NEEQUITATO  
da John Stuart Mill  
Pri liberezo

La homspeco povas apene verdar tro ofte memorigata, ke esis olim un viro nomizata Socrates, inter qua e la legal autoritati e la publika opiniono di ilua tempo eventis un memorinda kolizio. Naskinta en un epoko e lando, en qua abundis individual grandezo, ica viro verdabas tradicionata a ni da ti, qui boneste konocis amfi, il e l'epoko, kom la maxim vertuoza viro en ol; dum ke ni konocas il kom la chefo e prototipo di omna sucedanta doceri di vertuo, la fonto egale dil sublima inspirateso di Plato e dil racionza utilismo di Aristoteles, 'i maestri di color che sanno,' la du orig-



ini di etikala same velut di omna altra filozofio. Ica agnoskata maestro di omna eminenta penseri, qui vivis desde—di qua la famo, ankore kreskanta pos plu kam duamil yari, preske pezas plu kam la tota remanantajo dil nomi, qui rendas glorioza ilua naskala urbo—verdis nekata da sua kompatrioti, pos un judicial konvikto, pro nepiezo e nemoralezo. Nepiezo, en negar la dei agnoskata dal stato; reale, ilua akuzero asertis (videz **Apologia**), ke il ne kredis pri dei omnine. Nemoralezo, en esar per sua doktrini ed instrukti, un 'koruptero dil yunaro'. Pri ica akuzi la tribunalo, esas yeda grundo<sup>1</sup> por kredar, honeste trovis il kulpoza, e kondamnis la viro, qua probable ek omni lore naskinta meritabis boneste pri la homspeco, verdar nekata kom un kriminero.

<b>Agnoskar</b> , to ac-	<b>memorigar</b> , to re-	<b>pezar plu kam</b> , to
knowledge	mind	outweigh
<b>kulpoza</b> , guilty	<b>neequitato</b> , iniquity	<b>tradiconar</b> , to hand
<b>maestro</b> , master	<b>nekar</b> , to kill, put	down
	to death	<b>omnine</b> , at all

### B. Poetry

47. Rare Possibility of Good Poetry in a Constructed Language. The writer is opposed to original poetry in the IL. The exclusively utilitarian purpose (LS, p. 24) and the artificial character of the IL render it both foreign to, and, in general, unfit for poetry. Indeed the poetical effusions of enthusiasts in any one of the artificial systems do not amount to anything more than mere rime. Yet it is not impossible for a true favorite of the Muses to express their inspirations in Arulo poems of no mean charm. This has been achieved by Dr. Ignatz Hermann of Graz, a zealous devotee of the IL idea from the period of Volapük until his death at the age of 78 in July 1923. In various magazines he has published beautiful verses, and the writer, in his extensive Arulo correspondence with him, has frequently received from him delightful poems. One of them has been given elsewhere (ISA, p. 6) and two are quoted here, all three conformed to the improvements of the language proposed by the writer. This is not against the wish of the poet. For he, too, like Dr. L. B. Woodcock of Scranton, Pa., and Mr. Wilhelm Schwarz of Lauenburg, Germany, was strongly in favor of those im-

1. See note on page 48.

provements and applied them practically.

The admissibility, even in prose (p. 21, note 2), of eliding four grammatical endings is of still greater importance in poetry where it facilitates very much prosody and rime (R 28, p. 7, note 4; SR, n. 2, p. 22).

### LA NASKO DI LA LAKRIMO (LEGENDO)

da Dro. Ignatz Hermann

La okulo di la homo	"Retreirez Tu al tero;
Venis olim al cielo;	Sur la voyo tu recevoss
Prosternante koram Deo	La ornivo dezirata."
Olu pregis la Sinioro:	Descensante frol cielo,
"Donez Tu a me ornivo,	La okulo vidis nubo
Por ke olu me distingez	Formacita dal fumuro
En la facio di la homo."	Di brulanta granda urbi,
La Kreintu astonerdis	E vilaji e foresti.
Pri ta prego dil okulo,	Tra lakuni di la nubo
Qua mem sen apart ornivo	La okulo vidis agri
Suficante distingerdas	Devastita, e sur oli
Kom spegulo di la anmo.	Dil milito la viktimi
Indulgeme Lu questionas:	Mutilita, ocidita.
"Ka deziras tu juveli?"	Lore sentis la okulo
Forsan perli, dismanti?"	En su ulo opresanta,
La okulo dicis lore:	E salianta ad extere....
Nule me deziras perli,	Yen, aparis en l'angulo
Nule anke diamanti,	Di ol, ronda granda guto;
Quin ya furtus mala homi.	Velut perlo klara, velut
Donez Tu a me ornivo	Diamanto reyonanta—
Nefurtebla, neperdebla."	Lore naskis la lakrimo.
Ridetante dicis Deo:	

<b>Anmo</b> , soul	<b>indulgema</b> , indul-	<b>ornivo</b> , ornament
<b>brular</b> , to burn	gent	<b>pregar</b> , to beg
<b>descensar</b> , to descend	<b>koram</b> , in presence	<b>sentar</b> , to feel
<b>facio</b> , face	of	<b>spegulo</b> , mirror
<b>fumuro</b> , smoke	<b>lakuno</b> , gap	

### LA ALAUDE, da Dro. Ignatz Hermann

Yen la prati,	Olu kantas	Ed ol kantas
Yen la agri	Laudokanti	E gradope
En la roso	Al Kreero,	Su levadas
Matinala!	Anuncante	Til la nubi.
Que li bele	A la mondo:	On ne audas
Brilas, ridas,	"Videskar me	Lore pluse
Gaye floras	Volas supre	Lua kanto,—
Ed ardoras	La Sinioro.	Ol denique
En la pompo	Lu ya kreis	Desaparas
Printempala....	So splendide	En la nubi,—
Super oli	Ica mondo....	Trans la nubi
Su levadas	En l'altaji	Ol atingos
Ed oscilas	Lua mondo	Mem la cielo,
La alaude.	Esas forsan	E videskos
Eflugante	Mem plu bela,"—	Ibe —
		La Sinioro. <sup>1</sup>

<b>Alaude</b> , lark;	<b>gradope</b> , gradually;	<b>roso</b> , dew.
<b>ardorar</b> , to glow;	<b>levar</b> , to lift	
<b>florar</b> , to bloom;	<b>prato</b> , meadow;	

1. About another version of this poem rejected by our poet as a "changeling" (inkubo-filio) see SR, p. 22.



## PART V. Specimen of the Dictionary

48. Necessity of a Rich Vocabulary. The want of words for conceptions expressible with one word in the natural languages causes difficulties. The following example will make this clear. The LD, as well as Esperanto, has no words for the conceptions 'crew' (those taking care of a ship, train, etc.) and 'messenger' (one charged to bring something somewhere). The dictionaries National-LD give for 'crew' the translations '**viraro**'=collection of men, and '**navanaro**'=collection of ship inhabitants, and for 'messenger' the translation '**sendito**'=one sent. We shall leave out of the question that a 'collection of men, of ship inhabitants', or 'one sent' is not necessarily a 'crew', a 'messenger'. A writer has to say something about a 'crew' consisting of women or about a 'crew' in contrast to passengers, and he is at a loss to express that conception. Here 'crew' is no 'col. of men', and passengers, too, belong to the 'col. of ship inhabs.'. Or the writer has to translate the sentence: a messenger was not sent, and finds that directly this is impossible; for '**sendito ne esis sendata**'=one sent was not sent, is a contradiction.

Many other examples can be cited (see R 28; SR). Arulo endeavors to eliminate all such difficulties by proposing remedies for the numerous lexicological faults of the LD and by enriching the vocabulary as promptly as possible to prevent lexicol. errors from becoming so firmly rooted as to be ineradicable (ISA, p. 4). The following list of words proposed for the language represents but the beginning of this arduous task and exemplifies the way to be followed in carrying on this lexicol. work. Only short translations of these words are given here; their exact definitions can be found elsewhere (R 28; SR 28).

**Acidento**, accident  
**acio**, edge  
**advertisar**, to advertise  
**adfrueste**, at the earliest  
**adtardeste**, at the latest  
**afolar**, to crowd, throng  
**ajutar**, to add  
**akomplisar**, to accomplish  
**albergar**, to house

**alokuar**, to address, harangue  
**alterkar**, to quarrel  
**amfa**, both  
**amontar**, to amount  
**anihilar**, to annihilate  
**anistar**, to excite to flight by frightening  
**anteriora**, anterior  
**anular**, to annul

**apage!**, away!, begone!  
**apalgar**, to get over something disagreeable  
**apologigar**, to account for  
**aposteriora**, a posteriori  
**apreciar**, to appreciate  
**apriora**, a priori  
**aprochar**, to approach  
**aproximata**, approximate  
**apunte**, just, to the point  
**atitudo**, attitude  
**atrasar**, to be too late  
**atrupar**, to band together as rioters  
**aurao**, premonitory symptom  
**auxiliara**, auxiliary  
**avante!**, forward!  
**axino**, axe, hatchet<sup>1</sup>  
**batmo**, stair, step  
**bebo**, baby  
**beyondo**, (the) beyond  
**blamajar**, to expose to ridicule  
**blufar**, to bluff  
**blumo**, bloom, flower  
**bringar**, to bring  
**brokar**, to broke  
**brudar**, to brood, muse  
**bukanar**, to buccaneer

**certena**, a certain  
**chagrinar**, to grieve  
**chatar**, to chat  
**cirkumlokuciono**, circumlocution  
**defekar**, to defecate  
**defetar**, to defeat  
**defungar**, to get over  
**degar**, to pass (a time)  
**dekampar**, to decamp  
**delegaciono**, delegation  
**delinear**, to delineate  
**demenajar**, to move out  
**demorar**, to linger  
**denique**, at last  
**denove**, anew  
**deorsum**, down  
**deprehensar**, to catch somebody at an evil deed  
**derizionar**, to deride  
**desde**, since  
**desemancipar**, to declare somebody incapable of managing his affairs  
**desistar**, to desist  
**desmo**, fetters

**deterar**, to deter  
**devan**, before, in front of  
**diario**, diary  
**dileo**, afternoon  
**disapuntar**, to disappoint  
**discedar**, to take leave  
**disinganar**, to undeceive  
**dismisar**, to dismiss  
**distendar**, to distend, space out  
**drudjar**, to toil, drudge

**ecedar**, to surpass  
**ede**, (finished) already  
**efektar**, to effect  
**efeminar**, to effeminate  
**egarar**, to go astray  
**egestar**, to suffer great want  
**elaborar**, to elaborate  
**elano**, dash, elan  
**elapsar**, to elapse  
**emaskular**, to emasculate  
**emular**, to emulate  
**enim**, to wit  
**enmenajar**, to move into (a dwelling)  
**entrar**, to enter  
**eono**, eon  
**epikurizar**, to epicurize  
**er-**, prefix signifying 'to obtain through': **erfraudar**, to obtain through fraud  
**erledigar**, to effect that a thing does not hinder any more the occupation with other things  
**ernar**, to earn  
**eskino**, corner  
**etie**, yet, contrary to expectation  
**evaneskar**, to fade away, evanesce  
**ever**, ever  
**examinar**, to examine  
**exorar**, to placate, conciliate  
**extinta**, extinct  
**extremitato**, extremity  
**exuberar**, to exuberate

**fado**, fad  
**faktitiva**, factitive  
**famulo**, famulus  
**filibustar**, to filibuster, impede legislation  
**flabelo**, fan  
**flagitar**, to dun  
**flakrar**, to flicker

1. An axe is an instrument fit for many acts and therefore primary (§ 27). **Axino** (Gr. he axine) is euphonious, does not conflict with any other word, and resembles the English and German words 'axe, Axt.'



flimsa, flimsy  
 florar, to bloom  
 florishar, to thrive, flourish  
 fodar, to dig  
 fodikar, to burrow  
 fortuita, fortuitous, accidental  
 fraco, ugly face  
 frakturar, to fracture  
 frazo, phrase  
 fremar, to grumble  
 fronar, to mean, have in mind  
 something while saying  
 something else  
 fuelo, fuel  
 geltar, to hold true, apply  
 generika, generic  
 genezar, to originate  
 genu-efar, to kneel  
 genuina, genuine  
 gerar, to wear  
 glancar, to glance  
 glimar, to glimmer, burn  
 faintly  
 gotero, gutter  
 graduar, to graduate (from  
 school)  
 grifo, claw  
 grina, green  
 hantar, to haunt  
 helar, to heal  
 hemumar, to make somebody  
 feel at home  
 heto, heat  
 hezo, haze  
 hibernar, to hibernate  
 histerizar,<sup>1</sup> to miss something  
 by being too slow  
 hobo, hobby  
 hodieerne, to-day  
 horario, time table  
 hovar, to hover  
 humanitaria, humanitarian  
 hushar, to whisk  
 ignoranco, ignorance  
 impendar, to impend  
 impudenta, impudent  
 inde, hence, therefore  
 indormar, to miss something  
 by sleeping too long  
 infestar, to infest  
 interspersar, to intersperse  
 intimatar, to intimate  
 investigar, to investigate  
 inveterar, to become inveter-  
 ate

irga, any whatever  
 irideskar, to iridesce  
 ite, so, in this manner  
 itemo, item  
 kaliptar, to overspread  
 kaptivar, to make prisoner  
 karnifikar, to execute, kill  
 katorar, to foresee the end of  
 kauzar, to cause  
 kindo, child  
 kinematiko, kinematics  
 kinemo, moving picture thea-  
 ter  
 kinetika, kinetic  
 kirografio, hand writing  
 klumsa, clumsy  
 ko-, pref.: together: koagar, to  
 act together  
 kolabar,<sup>2</sup> to collapse  
 komisiono, commission  
 komparacar, to compare, form  
 the comparative of  
 kompatrioto, compatriot  
 komperar, to learn, be ap-  
 prised of  
 kompetar, to compete  
 komponento, component  
 komprehensar, to comprehend  
 koncipar, to conceive  
 kongenitala, congenital  
 konkoktar, to concoct  
 konjunktim, together  
 konspersar, to bestrew  
 kontinuacar, to continue  
 konviktar, to convict  
 koridio, country estate  
 krafto, power  
 krucifikar, to crucify  
 kruo, crew (of a ship, train,  
 etc.)  
 kundar, to give warning, no-  
 tice  
 kur, why  
 kursoria, cursory  
 kurtizar, to court  
 kustodio, custody  
 ladero, ladder  
 lakerto, upper arm  
 lapidar, to stone  
 lapsar, to slip, almost fall  
 Lebanon, Lebanon  
 lergeldo, detriment due to in-  
 experience  
 libente, gladly, willingly

1. The form histericar in SR, p. 7, is an error.

2. Ko-lapsar, to slip together with, is derived; kolabar is original (Ap-  
 pendix, V; SR, p. 8, kompetar).

linko, link  
 liudi, people, persons collec-  
 tively  
 logoreo, (pathol.) loquacity  
 luncho, lunch

magnitudo, magnitude  
 Magyara, Magyar  
 margino, margin  
 media, average  
 mediokra, mediocre  
 melar, to mail  
 mendo, mistake  
 mentumar, to put in a frame  
 of mind  
 mero, (fairy) tale  
 mesajero, messenger  
 meuto, pack, gang  
 mikturar, to micturate  
 milda, mild  
 mirar, to wonder  
 mirho, myrrh  
 misar, to miss  
 mizerabla, wretched, worthless  
 mnestar, to woo  
 mocionar, to offer a motion  
 monosilablo, monosyllable  
 morselo, morsel, bite  
 mulsar, to stroke, pass the  
 hand over

neizar, to negative  
 nekar, to kill  
 nemoro, grove  
 nestlar, to snuggle, nestle  
 never, never  
 nihilomine, nevertheless  
 niktar, to wink  
 nombroza, numerous  
 nomizar, to call, give a name  
 to  
 nonula, many a  
 nupcio, nuptials, wedding  
 nupto, bride, bridegroom  
 nutar, to nod  
 nutrico, wetnurse

obligatora, obligatory  
 obruar, to bury  
 obversar, to be present to the  
 mind  
 okurar, to occur  
 omnine, at all  
 onomazar,<sup>1</sup> to call by name,  
 say the name of

oratar, to pray (to God)  
 orielo, oriel  
 ormar, to cause (to do)  
 ostensibla, ostensible

palamo, palm (of the hand)  
 pantela, perfect, faultless  
 parorar, to overlook, fail to  
 see  
 partajar, to share  
 partenogena, parthenogenetic  
 participar, to participate  
 participio, participle  
 pasaro, sparrow  
 parcar, to spare  
 pastimo, pastime  
 patiento, (the) patient  
 peltar, to melt  
 penita, thorough  
 penoro, supply, store  
 perfekto, perfect (tense)  
 pertinenta, pertinent  
 perpetrar, to commit  
 petar, to seek to obtain  
 pigra, lazy  
 pincernar, to pour out and of-  
 fer for drinking  
 pisar, to urinate  
 platitude, platitude  
 plikto, duty  
 polisemanto, multivocal  
 polisilablo, polysyllable  
 pondo, pond  
 posesiva, possessive  
 posteritato, posterity  
 postpoziciono, postposition  
 postskripto, postscriptum  
 potacar, to drink copiously  
 potestato, power, great state  
 potiar, to make oneself master  
 of  
 potiore, rather  
 pozitivio, positive (degree of  
 compar.)  
 predar, to obtain as booty  
 pregnanta, full of meaning  
 prestanda, due, to be expected  
 pretermisar, to fail to do sth.  
 prevalar, to prevail  
 previa, previous  
 prizono, prison  
 progenio, progeny  
 prokrear, to procreate  
 prolapsar, to prolapse  
 prolifika, prolific

1. This verb (Gr) does away with the verb 'nomar' of the LD. If  
 'nomo' is to signify 'name,' then 'nomar' cannot mean 'to call by name.'  
 This will be proved in a future SR.



propatulo, open air  
prope, near  
prospiciar, to have the prospect of  
proterar, to act sooner than  
proxima, next  
psikopata, psychopathic  
publikumo, (the) public  
pulsacar, to pulsate

quasar, to thrill  
que, how, in what manner  
quorum, quorum

radio, radius  
ratio, ratio  
redi-efar, to broadcast  
redio, radio  
reflexiva, reflexive  
rekognoskar, to recognize; identify  
rekovrar, to recover from  
rekrear, to recreate  
reliar, to rely upon  
remanar, to remain over  
remarkar, to remark, say briefly  
removar, to remove  
remplisar, to fulfill  
rendar, to render  
requirar, to look up  
retardar, to retard  
retre, back, backwards  
returnar, to return  
reyo, ray  
reyonar, to radiate  
rimacar, to rummage, ransack  
rixar, to scuffle

sabotajar, to damage intentionally  
santimonia, sanctimonious  
sed, but (after negation)  
self-, self-  
sensacar, to sense  
separatim, separately  
seriatim, in proper order  
sfalar, to meet with an accident  
sfalera, slippery  
sfigmo, pulse  
shaba, shabby, threadbare  
shimerar, to shimmer  
shlarafar, to live as in a fool's paradise  
shonar, to treat with care

sibilar, to sibilate  
sibulo, sibyl  
shurar, to make a fire burn stronger  
singultar, to sob  
skalpo, scalp  
slendra, slender  
slinkar, to slink  
smuglar, to smuggle  
snachar, to snatch  
so, so, to that extent  
sombra, sombre  
sora, sore  
sparsar, to strew  
spicokuko, ginger bread  
spoko, spoke  
stanka, weary  
starar, to stare  
starvar, to starve  
stego, path  
stejo, stage (theater)  
stiko, line (of words)  
stiplo, stipule  
stosar, to thrust  
strepitar, to bellow  
subtilizar, to subtilize  
suava, suave, sweet, bland  
sudacar, to sweat, perspire  
suito, suite, retinue  
sultra, sultry  
sursum, up

tama, tame  
taumatar, to look at wonderingly  
termato, aim  
temporara, temporary  
titubar, to reel, titubate  
too, toe  
transacionar, to transact  
transitoria, transient  
trasho, trash  
triflar, to trifle, dawdle away  
triko, trick  
trinitato, trinity  
trotinar, to trip, move with nimble light steps  
tum, thereupon

ula, some  
ulteriora, ulterior  
un, a, an  
unaltra (-u), one another  
ungulo, claw  
unguo, nail (of finger, toe)

ustular, to singe, scorch  
utinam, O that, would that  
utra (nulutra, quautra), either, one of two  
utre—od, either—or

valetudar, to be in a certain state of health  
vapida, stale, vapid  
vaticinar, to prophecy  
vehementa, vehement  
velut, as like  
verdar, to be (auxiliary for forming the passive)  
vermino, vermin  
veselo, vessel

veskar, to take food  
vestigar, to trace, ferret out  
vitreumo, vitreum, vitreous, humor of eye  
vituperar, to vituperate  
vulgo, common herd

yam, already, not before but now, then  
yari dekala (dekalai) teens  
yernar, to long, yearn  
yesizar, to say affirmatively

zaco, sentence (grammatical)  
zampo, paw

## EPILOGUE

Odi profanum volgus et arceo  
Favete linguis; carmina non prius  
Audita Musarum sacerdos  
Virginibus puerisque canto.

—Horace

The elaboration of the UL<sup>1</sup> is a highly scientific task requiring long arduous work of the most able linguists and logicians untrammled by the interference of dilettantes. It is still in the experimental stage notwithstanding impassioned contrary claims of IL<sup>1</sup> amateurs. To arouse the interest of the general public in the IL in its experimental stage is prejudicial to its proper development. The "man in the street" does not need an international language at all; or else the world would have had one long ago. To invite him to participate in a thing that he neither needs, nor can fully grasp while it is in the making, is sure not only to impede progress in its development, but even to spoil it beyond the possibility of correction. This has happened with Zamenhof's project. When he began to make extensive practical use of it, he became aware of gross defects in it and proposed remedies for them. But his reforms could not be brought about because certain interests opposed to them were more powerful than the author of the project through the "man in the street" whom he had

1. The UL=Universal Language, and IL=International L., are not entirely equivalent. The former has a much more comprehensive purpose (See SR, p. 22).



tried to win for his project right from the start. The same thing will happen to any other system in which the interest of the general public is prematurely awakened. Only after a system has been extensively tried in practice by many experts for many years, all original errors have been eliminated, and other necessary or useful improvements carried out, only then will the time be ripe for propagating that system among the general public as the IL. Ultimately the "man in the street," too, should be acquainted with the IL. This may be of some benefit to him and will enhance the usefulness of the IL for that comparatively small part of the public which really does need an IL.

Arulo has originated from the LD. Grammatical errors and many lexicological faults of the latter have been eliminated. Nine affixes have been added and the vocabulary has been increased by 503 original words. It follows that Arulo must needs be more expressive than the LD. Moreover, the former has been practically tried by several pioneers and connoisseurs of the LD in extensive correspondence and by the writer in translations and in original dissertations on difficult subjects, and has proved to be far superior to the LD. Yet Arulo is still in the experimental stage and in need of further improvement, especially in the lexicological field. Considering the above stated reasons, **Arulo does not cater, for the time being, to the general public, but only to serious investigators of the IL problem and to graduates of universities and colleges.**

## APPENDIX

I. Needlessness of Deforming Natural Words because of Slight Differences of Pronunciation.

Absolute uniformity of pronunciation of the languages is well-nigh impossible. An Englishman pronounces English differently from an American, and the German of North Germany has another sound than that of Austria, and so on with every language. Yet an Englishman understands very well an American and a northern German an Austrian. This goes to show that differences of pronunciation which are not so great as to cause real misunderstanding entail no disadvantage whatsoever. This is of importance in creating the vocabulary of the IL. In some systems offered for the latter, natural words have been mutilated out of the unfounded fear of slight differences of pronunciation. These can be entirely disregarded, especially with the IL because it will be for the most part a language for writing, and its role as a language for ordinary conversation will be but very slight, almost negligible, in spite of all claims of IL enthusiasts. When a language is used by the masses for everyday talk, differences of pronunciation may lead to totally different dialects. But this can come about with a natural language and only after many centuries, and need never be feared with the IL which will serve chiefly for writing and public discourse.

The LD has mutilated some natural words, coming from Latin, where the letter *s* precedes the letter *c*. Thus it has deformed the word **scienso** to **cienco**. The only reason for this is that some nations have difficulty in pronouncing the letter combination **sts**. Well, let them pronounce **sc** simply like **s** (or, sometimes, even like **sh**, Italian). An Englishman pronouncing **sientso** (or an Italian **shientso**) will not be misunderstood by a German, Russian, and many another national who can easily pronounce **stsientso**. There is, therefore, no valid reason for spoiling in Arulo the natural form of the following words: **absceso**, **absciso**, **ascensar**, **descendar** (to be a descendant), **descensar** (to go down), **discedar** (to take leave), **discernar**, **disciplinar**, **discipulo**, **fascinar**, **konsciar**, **konscienco**, **lasciva**, **oscilar**, **oscitar**, **plebiscito**, **sceno**, **sceptro**, **scienco**, **scintilo**.

II. The Determinatives All, Every, Single. Most of the languages have two different words for 'all' and 'every.' This shows that the two conceptions are not identical. Arulo should therefore have two distinct words, differently from the LD which uses '**omna**' for both conceptions. For 'all' the international word '**omna**' is the best. There is no intern. word for 'every,' so that a national one has to be selected for this conception. Of all national words signifying 'every' the German '**yeda**' is the most appropriate one, being short, euphonious and having in German always precisely the sense we are looking for. The word '**singla**' should have the meaning of its source, namely of the English word 'single.' **Omna uceli**, all birds; **yeda ucelo**, every bird; **yedu**, everybody; **yeda singla ucelo**, every single bird.



III. Country, National Adjective, National, and Language of the United States of North America. The word **Usa**, used in the LD for the United States, is inappropriate. It does not end in **-ia**, like all other great countries, and does not admit of the formation of the necessary series: country, national adjective, national, and language. **Us-ia** would have little sense and would furnish a grotesque series. But the word **Usania** is appropriate in every respect; **Usan=Unionita Stati di Amerika dil Nordo**. Our series is: **Usan-ia, Usan-a, Usan-u<sup>1</sup>, Usan-o** (=American English) (see §37; SR, p. 27).

IV. Necessity of Emulating in Arulo the Most Capable Natural Languages with Respect to the Vocabulary. Enthusiastic LD-ists are constantly harping upon the LD being highly expressive and greatly efficient as a language for science. Yet it is neither. Examples of everyday English sentences that cannot be expressed with the LD have been given above (see §48). Here is another such example: 'the edge of this knife is not sharp' is in the LD 'akutajo di ca kultelo ne esas akuta,' which is non-sensical as it really means: the sharp thing of this knife is not sharp (!). For scientific work the LD is entirely insufficient. The writer has recently tried to translate an English psychological article into the UL and has found that the work was impossible with the vocabulary of the LD.

In creating a really efficient general vocabulary for Arulo the most capable natural languages must serve as models, not the less capable ones. It is for this reason that the writer has devised some tests for determining the capability of the various natural languages (SR, pp. 1-2), not for the purpose of comparing the LD with Zamenhof's project and of proving the inferiority of the latter as some LD-ists seem to think. Elaborate tests are not needed for proving something that every well educated non-prejudiced person can see after a short examination and will readily admit. In devising those tests the writer was exclusively concerned about determining which among the natural languages are the most capable ones so that they may serve as models for the enrichment of the vocabulary of Arulo.

The following list, like the previous one, contains among other words such as express conceptions expressible with one word in capable languages but only with tedious periphrases in less capable ones.

<b>Adjutajo</b> , a(d)jutage, spout	<b>ejakular</b> , to ejaculate (sexological term) <sup>1</sup>
<b>ampelo</b> , vine (plant)	<b>-el</b> , suffix denoting endearment: <b>matrelo</b> , dear mother
<b>certifikar</b> , to certify (under hand and seal)	<b>elicitar</b> , to elicit
<b>chasm</b> , chasm, gulf, depth	<b>equatar</b> , to equate, regard as equivalent
<b>deletar</b> , to delete, remove from print	

1. The syllable **an** in **Usan** is not the suffix **-an**. The latter means 'inhabitant of' and can never have the ending **-u** (See §37, Remark): **Usanu= Usaniano**.

The root **Usan** has been proposed by the psychologist Christine Ladd-Franklin (N. Y. Sun and other papers, August 1925) to be used in English for 'American' (of the U. S.). In Arulo it is proposed for the whole series.

<b>eskobo</b> , broom (implement for sweeping)	<b>pan-, panto-</b> , prefix signifying 'all' in scientific terms
<b>estrumar</b> , to rut (be under sexual excitement, said of animals)	<b>parlar</b> , to speak; <b>parlo</b> , act of speaking <sup>2</sup>
<b>exhibitar</b> , to exhibit (chiefly sexol. term)	<b>parolo</b> , word spoken or given, parole
<b>exigua</b> , slight (small in quantity, intensity, etc.)	<b>plebo</b> , plebs; <b>plebano</b> , plebeian
<b>fauco</b> , fauces (cavity of mouth, especially posterior part) <sup>1</sup>	<b>proditar</b> , to betray, reveal what should not be made known
<b>germinar</b> , to sprout forth	<b>raciocinar</b> , to ratiocinate
<b>grego</b> , herd	<b>refertar</b> , to overcrowd, put into a container more than it can hold
<b>indagar</b> , to trace (follow the tracks of)	<b>remisiskar</b> , to reproduce in consciousness
<b>ingenua</b> , ingenuous, free from disguise	<b>reticar</b> , not to reveal one's thoughts
<b>inseminar</b> , to inseminate (sexol. term)	<b>sektacar</b> , to strive for
<b>kanina</b> , canine, pertaining to the dog	<b>shtoro</b> , roller-blind, spring-blind <sup>4</sup>
<b>koncentrika</b> , concentric	<b>stiluso</b> , stylus (ancient writing instr.) style (botan.) <sup>5</sup>
<b>konkupiskar</b> , to have an inordinate desire	<b>storar</b> , to store, to put away or stock for future use
<b>konspikua</b> , conspicuous, attracting undue attention	<b>stuprar</b> , to commit rape upon subliminal, subliminal, being under the threshold of consciousness
<b>koruskar</b> , to sparkle	<b>subterfujar</b> , to resort to a subterfuge
<b>lalar</b> , to pronounce r like l, speak inarticulately	<b>survivar</b> , to survive
<b>letal</b> , lethal, deadly	<b>susceptar</b> , to enter into, engage in, a thing
<b>Leteala</b> , Lethian, inducing oblivion	<b>Tartaruso</b> , Tartarus
<b>libido</b> , particular sexual pleasure <sup>2</sup>	<b>teneto</b> , tenet, opinion, principle that a person maintains as true
<b>obiter</b> (adv.), in passing, by the way	<b>ubera</b> , plentiful
<b>orientacar</b> , to orient, find the position relative to the east, find the bearings of	<b>veloca</b> , swift
<b>orsar</b> ( <b>fro</b> ), to start from, have the beginning in	<b>verberar</b> , to throb

1. In the LD **fauco** has these two senses: 1, anterior aspect of the throat, fore part of the neck (Progr. III, 165; LD—English, p. 104); 2, hollow, ravine. No. 1 is entirely arbitrary; neither English 'fauces', nor Latin 'faux' has this sense. Moreover, the connection claimed to exist between the 'fore part of the neck' and a hollow, ravine is very far fetched so that the use of one word for both represents a gross infringement of the principle of unequivocalness.

2. About the proper definition of the sexol. term **libido** see the article of the writer's brother entitled "Narcism and Libido" (Amer. Medicine, December 1924).

3. See Progr. II, 91; IV, 229; V, 724.

4. **Storo** (French) cannot be used for 'roller-blind' if we introduce the verb **storar**. There is no valid reason against the Russian form **shtoro** which does not conflict with **storo**, act of writing. But perhaps the word **resorto-**, or **rul-kurteno** could be used for 'roller-blind' storing

5. **Stilo**=style, characteristic diction. There is some connection between a pencil and the prolonged carpel, but none whatsoever between these and any form of diction. By using **stilo** for all three the LD infringes grossly the principle of unequivocalness (see above, **fauco**).



veritabla, veritable	voliciono, volition
vitala, vital (biol. term)	volubila, voluble, ready or
vokabulo, vocable, word to	rapid of speech
be learned, word with re-	yeda, every <sup>1</sup>
spect to its sound	

V. Formal Identity of Affixes with Other Syllables. A part of the root of an original (non-derived, non-composite) word at the beginning or the end of the root may have the form of an affix without being an affix. The parts *bo-*, *er-*, *inter-*, *par-*, *-al*, *-an*, *-esk*, *-iz*, *-ul*, etc., etc. in words such as *botaniko*, *erek-tar*, *interpretar*, *parolar*, *frugala*, *mutuala*, *Usana*, *burleska*, *pitoreska*, *analizar*, *pendulo*, etc., etc. have nothing to do with the affixes of the same form.

VI. Purpose of Arulo and Mediate Derivation, Inflection, and Preposition. The sense of words and sentences is revealed through the context and circumstances. *Ora*, for instance, could therefore be used instead of *orala*, *oroza*, *oratra*, *orea*; *vestar* inst. o. *vestizar*; *belar* inst. o. *beligar*, etc. One may verbalize every noun or adj. and use the verb in any sense he pleases. The context will show whether *domar* is intended to mean 'to manage, live, receive in, etc., a house'; 'tablar' to mean 'to put on, under, provide with, a table'; etc. In short, the affixes or mediate derivation might be dispensed with. One may do even without any inflection whatsoever, nay even without any preposition. The sentences "*Moses dukt Israelid red mar*," "*frat voyaj morg Boston*," etc., cannot be mistaken. Such a language is indeed sufficient for the child and the man in the street (L.S., p. 9). But neither of them needs an IL, much less a UL. When they do use the IL, let them do so in the form just intimated. Arulo, however, is intended for communicating the highest thoughts of the best minds in one nation to the best minds of all other nations and therefore it must have the means of expressing those thoughts most clearly and precisely (I. c.).

1. The words of this list will probably be defined fully and exemplified in a second *Suplemento al Raporto 28*. The following words are to be added. *Divinar*, to have a (vague) presentiment of. *Gesar*, to guess: hit upon the right statement of. *Grundo*, ground: basis for knowledge, belief, judgment, etc. *Lino*, linen (fabric). *Linumo*, flax. *Martedio*, Tuesday (*mardio*, day on, etc., the sea). *Proto*, beginning: first point of an extent of time or space (*komenco*, act of commencing). *Teleo*, end: antonym of *proto*, last point, etc. (*fino*, act of ending). *Telo*, web, fabric.

The adverb-prepositions *ende* and *exe* mean respectively "within" and "without" (outside). Their Arist. subst. occur in scientific terms: *endo-*, *exokarpo*. *Ultre*=besides, included in; *exe*=besides, not included in. *Havante co. il esis sensucia pri la tota mondo exe*, having this, he was heedless of all the world besides.

## THIRD SUPPLEMENT

*New York, November 1936*

*Gloro* as a Synonym of *Arulo*. The name *Gloro*, formed from the expression "gloto racionoza," rational language, has recently been adopted as a synonym of *Arulo* for reasons explained in the introduction to the book on the Model Language. The two terms are interchangeable, *Gloro* being preferable in derivatives. "*Glorala*," pertaining to *Gloro*, is more pleasing than "*Arulala*," pertaining to *Arulo*.

Restoration of the Letter S. Preservation of the original form of the natural words being more important than that of their original sound, the *z* which till now has replaced in them a soft (voiced) *s* has recently been retransformed into *s*. Accordingly, the following words occurring in this text-book spelled with *z* are to be spelled with *s*, namely: *desirar*, *lesar*, *miserabla*, *okasiono*, *pesar*, *prisono*, *resistar*, *roso*, *sposo* (-ulo, -ino), *tresoro*, *usar*. An originally soft *s* may (but need not) be pronounced soft.

Only in two cases is an originally soft *s* replaced by *z*: first, when a conflict is to be avoided; second, when a word requires another decided change of form besides this one: *muso*, mouse; *muzo*, Muse; *pos*, after; *pozar*, to put; *fazo*, *frazo*, *kozo*, *pleziro*; etc.



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