

PSYCHE MINIATURES

2/6 Net

MEDICAL

- Migraine* F. G. Crookshank, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Aphasia S. A. Kinnier Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Rheumatic Diseases M. B. Ray, D.S.O., M.D.
Types of Mind and Body E. Miller, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.M.
Dermatological Neuroses W. J. O'Donovan, M.D., M.P.
Diagnosis: and Spiritual Healing F. G. Crookshank, M.D.
Medicine: and the Man Millais Culpin, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Idiosyncrasies Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
The Constitutional Factor Arthur F. Hurst, M.D., F.R.C.P.
The Troubled Conscience Professor C. Blondel
Mirror-Writing Macdonald Critchley, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Hypochondria R. D. Gillespie, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.
Individual Diagnosis F. G. Crookshank, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Individual Sexual Problems F. G. Crookshank, M.D., F.R.C.P.

GENERAL

- Science and Poetry* I. A. Richards
Over-Population P. Sargant Florence
Man Not A Machine Eugenio Rignano
The Hunter in Our Midst R. Lowe Thompson
Fee, Fi, Fo, Fum H. J. Massingham
Myth in Primitive Psychology B. Malinowski
The Father in Primitive Psychology B. Malinowski
On History A. L. Rowse
Economics and Human Behaviour P. Sargant Florence
Fatalism or Freedom C. Judson Herrick
Emergent Evolution W. Morton Wheeler
Man A Machine Joseph Needham
Intelligence Claude A. Claremont
The Basis of Memory W. R. Bousfield
Selene, or Sex and the Moon H. Munro Fox
The Standardization of Error Vilhjalmur Stefansson
The Alchemy of Light and Colour Oliver L. Reiser
Culture: A Symposium Elliot Smith and others
The Battle of Behaviorism Watson and McDougall
Outline of Comparative Psychology C. J. Warden
The Notation of Movement Margaret Morris
Mescal H. Klüver
Prodigal Sons Montgomery Evans
The Future of the Earth Harold Jeffreys
Uplift in Economics P. Sargant Florence
The Conquest of Thought by Invention H. S. Hatfield
Constitution and Health Raymond Pearl
A Philosophy in Outline E. S. Bennett
Ghosts and Spirits in the Ancient World E. J. Dingwall
The Structure of Insanity Trigant Burrow
Phyloanalysis William Galt
Interpretation and Analysis J. Wisdom
International Communication Shenton and others
Opposition C. K. Ogden
Jeremy Bentham, 1832—2032 C. K. Ogden
Word Economy L. W. Lockhart
Symbolic Distance S. Buchanan
Statement and Suggestion (in Basic English) A. P. Rossiter
Basic Rules of Reason (in Basic English) I. A. Richards
Basic in Teaching: East and West I. A. Richards
*Basic English** C. K. Ogden

* For other books on Basic English, see special list.

PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH

PSYCHE

An Annual Review of General and Applied Psychology

SONA

AN

AUXILIARY NEUTRAL LANGUAGE

BY

KENNETH SEARIGHT

LONDON

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co., Ltd.,
BROADWAY HOUSE, CARTER LANE E.C.

1935

“ INTERLANGUAGE ”

“ The second language to everybody ”
(Bollack)

“ An articulate International signal code ”
(Author)

Printed in Great Britain by
R. I. SEVERS, CAMBRIDGE

PREFACE

The writer of this book has been working quietly for a number of years on a new language. Has he been wasting his time? That may, even to him, seem less important than the question—Will others, who take his attempt seriously, be wasting theirs?

If it is true that the value of such a language as he has made after all these years may best be judged in relation to theory, and that any new idea in the international language field may be of use to those who come after, then the answer is certainly, No!

Those who are wasting time are the makers of systems which seem to have a value for the present, for which organizations are formed to put up arguments in the papers, but which have their roots in thin air which will one day give them their death-blow. Some of these systems have had a good idea at the start. One of these is Esperanto. But the trouble was that its friends went on taking it seriously even after the countries of the East came into the front of the international picture.

The suggestion that Esperanto or Ido, Occidental or Novial, is 'neutral' for the East is like saying that if the Chinese or Japanese came to Europe with a form of Cantonese whose endings had been changed, and which was used by no one in China or Japan, though some of its roots were common to Chinese, Japanese, and certain groups in Mongolia, it would for these reasons be 'neutral' for Europe, India, Africa, and the rest of the East.

It is very necessary to make clear to the supporters of languages based on a selection of European roots that (as Captain Searight says on page 12) they are all not only mixed forms of low Latin, but of a Latin so low that its roots are frequently hard to see even in that small part of the Earth which gave them birth. That is why I, who am on other points so far¹ from being in agreement with him, am writing in Basic to give his interesting and well-designed little book such help as I am able.

C. K. OGDEN.

*The Orthological Institute,
10, King's Parade,
Cambridge, England.*

¹ *Basic versus the Artificial Languages* (Psyche Miniatures, Kegan Paul, 1935).

CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTORY	9
II. THE COMPOSITION OF <i>Sona</i>	
(§ 1—§ 7)	16
III. THE ALPHABET (§ 8—§ 11)	28
IV. THE NOUN . (§ 12—§ 23)	33
V. THE PARTICLE . (§ 24—§ 32)	50
VI. THE VERB . (§ 33—§ 36)	62
VII. SYNTAX	68
VIII. THE 360 RADICALS AND 15 PARTICLES	90
IX. THE BASIC ENGLISH WORDS IN <i>Sona</i>	99

APPENDIX

A THE 36 INDICATORS	109
B COMPARATIVE TABLE IN 36 LANGUAGES	112

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

	√ root, radical	
a.	adjective.	A. Arabic.
av.	adverb.	C. Chinese.
c.	conjunction.	E. English.
cf.	compare.	F. French.
e.g.	for example.	G. German.
ex.	except.	Gk. Greek.
i.	interjection.	H. Hindustani.
i.e.	that is.	I. Italian.
iv.	intrans. verb.	I.G. Indo-Germanic
n.	noun substantive.	J. Japanese.
p.	particle.	L. Latin.
pf.	prefix.	Pr. Persian.
pn.	pronoun.	Pt. Pushtu.
pr.	preposition.	R. Russian.
sf.	suffix.	S. <i>Sona</i> .
tv.	trans. verb.	Sc. Scandinavian.
v.	verb.	T. Turkish.

NOTE.

All *Sona* words are in italics.

In Section VIII the Primary Radicals are distinguished by italic capitals.

I. INTRODUCTORY

The problem of creating a satisfactory "Interlanguage" has yet to be solved. Even its probable base is still under discussion. Is it to be an adaptation of a national language, such as English, French or Chinese? Is it to be a semi-constructed language, such as Esperanto, Ido, or Novial? Or is it to be a constructed language, such as Bishop Wilkins' "Philosophical Language," "Pasigraphy," or "Solresol"? Let us consider a few of the difficulties involved.

Of national languages English and Chinese are the most widely spoken, the most logical, terse, and free from inflexional elements; but in their orthography and ideography respectively are quite unsuitable. Mr. Ogden, the compiler of "Basic English," has simplified the structure of standard English; but although the Basic eight hundred and fifty words may be sufficient for all practical purposes, and it can be claimed that English is the language of some five hundred million people,

there is some doubt as to whether, on political grounds, English in whatever form would be acceptable to all European nationals. The adoption of Chinese seems grotesque ; yet there are Chinese scholars who look forward to the time when all the world will speak their language (C. K. Ogden, *Debabelization*, 1931) and perhaps even think its thoughts. Indeed the genius of Chinese has much to teach us, as I shall endeavour later to show—though by no means associating myself with the aspirations of the said Chinese scholars.

A further claimant to internationality is Latin. Miss Pankhurst, in her excellent little volume *Delphos*, develops an interesting argument in favour of it. But even Peano's 'Latin without Inflection' was too cumbersome for daily use. Latin has already been internationalized as a scientific and technical medium, and as such it had best remain. Our conclusion therefore is that any national or dead language is unsuitable for our purpose if adopted complete, while at the same time recognizing the necessity for borrowing, assimilating, and even improving upon their choicest gifts. For instance, we should adopt the logical

word-order of English and Chinese (almost identical) in preference to those of German or Japanese, while from the latter we may conveniently borrow the structure wherein one verb only in a clause, or series of clauses, shows the time of action. In Japanese it is the last verb; but we improve upon the idea by making it first, thereby anticipating the sense. We find that Italian, in company with Chinese and Japanese, often suppresses the personal pronouns without loss of clarity. Indeed, in telegrams, we may do the same in English to some extent. Both Arabic and Russian get on quite well without 'is' and 'are.' The English verb is analytical but irregular. Let us assimilate the method but not the irregularities. There is no reason why we should not borrow, assimilate, and methodize many of the radical elements of various languages, such as I.G. : PA (feeding), C. : TA (great), A. : RU (go), J. : TE (hand), T. : SU (water), and so on, provided they fit in to the general scheme.

We cannot get away from the fact that at various times man has endeavoured to fashion an 'Interlanguage' from elements borrowed from national languages :—

Hindustani, Swahili, Pidjin English, Beach la Mar—and even soldiers' War argots.

Turning to what I have called semi-constructed languages, from 'Volapuk' to 'Novial'—Prof. Jespersen's modifications of Esperanto-Ido—we find a monotonous series of hybrid Teuto-Romanic languages having the aspect of a kind of debased Latin sprinkled with wrongly spelt English and German. As the *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe, 27.3.30) remarks of 'Novial':— "Professor Jespersen lays down the rules on which an international language should be based, but they are rules which are founded on European experience. Familiarity with an Asiatic language does not make them so imperative." (See Ogden, *op. cit.*, *Debabelization*, 1931). The criticism is just. Not one of these semi-constructed languages so much as considers the claims of Asia or Africa in spite of the millions of enlightened races speaking Russian, Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic. They are not 'Interlanguages' at all, but inter-European—and very partial at that. 'Esperanto'—which has the largest following—is crude and uninspiring enough to raise a laugh. I remember once at an Esperanto conference

having the temerity to criticize the sentence:—*multaj sinceraj kaj honestaj homoj kondamnas la Ligon de Nacioj kiel multekosta kaj vana carlatanajo*—with a finger on the cluster of j's and the comment that except for 'kaj' and 'kiel' every word of it was distorted Latin. No one saw my point; indeed, one of the English Esperantists retorted vigorously:— "Why, it's so easy to understand! It's so like English." What might a Chinese critic have replied? "I'd rather learn Latin and have done with it!" Esperanto certainly has 'birdo' (a bird)—very like English to look at, but not to pronounce; it also has 'knabo' (a boy): Novial prefers 'fogle' and 'puero'; I don't know which is worse. And listen to some Novial:— '*Quum es tum! me vida nulum! Tum es terrorisant!*' To me it looks and sounds, as Prof. Jespersen has it, 'terrorisant.' Ido boasts of having no more than 5,000 radicals—Chinese between four and five hundred. It is clear we do not require such an unwieldy number of elements. We do not want special radicals like *knab*, *tabl*, *libr*; for such words as boy, table, book are easily formed from a radical of wider scope, say

young, flat, read. Thus Arabic 'kitab' from $\sqrt{\text{K.T.B.}}$ 'he wrote' = a book; R., 'malchik,' boy, from 'little' + agentive; C., (fen) 'divide' from 'cleave' with a 'knife.' In fact these semi-constructed languages appear to have a slavish predilection for such *a posteriori* forms which, when all is said and done, appeal only to a small section of the language world.

We last consider the constructed or *a priori* languages. All have proved too difficult, too 'tabloid' in form, and almost impossible to speak. Some have but one letter to express a radical idea, as 'a' (animal), 'b' (feline)—'ab' = cat. Delormel's 'Decimal Language' and Sudre's 'Solresol,' based on the seven notes of the scale, were ingenious but impracticable. Roget, in his masterly 'Thesaurus' divided the whole of the English language into a thousand categories. In his preface he foresaw how good an idea it would be to allot a radical to each and so have a ready-made language. On these lines, some twenty years ago, I began to work. I found that so many categories were interlacing, opposite and redundant that it was possible to reduce the essentials from 1,000 to between 300

and 400—actually just less than Chinese. I decided finally on 360 radicals and 15 particles, and with this modest number proceeded to compile grammar and dictionary.

II. THE COMPOSITION OF SONA

§ 1. ORTHOGRAPHIC

I chose the name *SONA* for this new 'Interlanguage,' not that it has any connection with $\sqrt{\text{SWEN}} = \text{son-us}$ (sound), but because its component radicals *so* (help, auxiliary), and *na* (negative, neutral, neuter) expressed 'auxiliary-neutral'. The fact that I aimed also at sonority was purely incidental. My first, and far most difficult task, was to select sufficient and appropriate radicals to cover the requisite number of categories. It was clear my radical elements must be as concise and simple as possible, consisting of sounds that all races could pronounce. Final consonants, as *at*, *ast*, *ant*, *abl*, are not easy for some, nor are initial consonant groups, such as *sta*, *str*, *skl*, *bhru*. In C. *-n*, *-ng*, in (I.) *-n*, in Gk. *-n*, *-s*, *-x*, are for instance the only final consonants tolerable. Yet to avoid such combinations involves a considerable sacrifice of possible monosyllables and our radical elements ought to be monosyllabic.

Accepting *n* as the only consonant final that could be allowed, and with a selected alphabet of twenty-four letters (§ 8), I found that only 195 monosyllables were forthcoming of the types *a*, *an*, *ta*, *tan-*, only just more than half the required number. These were all of the simplest form, for I decided that Diphthongs must also be excluded. Such vowel shades as are found in Chinese, *ai*, *ao*, *ei*, *eu*, *iao*, *ou*, *ü*, *iu*, *uei*, *wai*, *wei*, and so on, are too complex and did not fit into my general scheme. There remained then the simplest forms of dis-syllable *-ata*, *ita-*, which were easy to combine. Even to these, however, there was an objection. The orderly prefixing of five vowels in rotation to the radical *ta* would tend to a monotonous uniformity. I therefore took only the three primary vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, thus producing 180 dis-syllables, the remaining five being the Particles *au*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo* (Monosyllables).

§ 2. THE RADICAL SCHEME

Still further to reduce the disadvantage of these recurring vowel prefixes *a*, *i*, *u*, I hit upon the device—similar to that of Chinese—of making these three vowels actual radical prefixes. Thus, for example,

§ 3. THE RADICALS

Before going on to greater detail it may be as well to give a brief outline of how these radicals are employed. At the outset it should be clearly understood that a radical is the symbol of an idea, or group of ideas, and is better termed an ideogram. Just as the C. *yu* 'hand' is used in many compounds, often losing its primary meaning, so our *te*, J. *te* 'hand', may be used to express ideas of grasping, anything to be grasped, which protrudes and therefore can be grasped. The meaning is never obscure. We may have *tebi* (handle), *bute* (nose), *tega* (arm), *sute* (stalactite), *bate* (stick), and so on, the idea of *te* being consistent throughout. A radical is thus not a definite part of speech; *da* 'do', though intrinsically verbal, is also a particle like English 'to' in 'to go' = *da ru*, and a noun in *dane* 'deed'. The English noun 'water' may be verbalized in the same way—'to water,' just as 'to blow' may be made the noun 'blow'. The Particle *ci* (relative) 'which,' is verbal in *ciru* 'to refer,' and a noun in *cira* 'someone.'

with the radical *ta* I brought *ata, ita, uta* into direct relationship, as well as the *-n* form *tan*. In other words all five radicals containing the elementary or 'Primary' *ta* were brought into a 'Group' each member of which should be related visually and in meaning to the common *ta*. This was a great step forward, for the grouping provided a convenient aide-memoir. When we saw *uta* 'swell' (= *onda*) we knew that it belonged to the Group *ta* 'increase.'

Thus, in graphic form:—

Primary	<i>TA</i>	augment	<i>TE</i>	grasp	<i>TO</i>	passing	
<i>-n</i>	form	<i>tan</i>	bulk	<i>ten</i>	reception	<i>ton</i>	exhaust
<i>a-</i>	pf.	<i>ata</i>	extension	<i>ate</i>	tube	<i>ato</i>	senility
<i>i-</i>	pf.	<i>ita</i>	filling	<i>ite</i>	flap	<i>ito</i>	expiring
<i>u-</i>	pf.	<i>uta</i>	swelling	<i>ute</i>	pocket	<i>uto</i>	excess

A glance is sufficient to observe the inter-relationship of the members of each Group. Each of the 12 consonants has 5 such Groups, providing us with 300 radicals. The 6 aspirates have only the *-n* form, giving us the remaining 60. Now, just as in the chemical formula H_2O the element H is constant, so must each radical be constant and indivisible in form and meaning. In other words—as if *ta-* in the English *table, tacit, attack, iota* had a common value. Thus in any polysyllable where the two letters *ta* come together in this order they must have some sense of augmentation.

§ 4. PREFIX AND SUFFIX

The value of a radical is automatically modified according to its relative position in a word. As a pf. it is the stronger element; as a sf. the weaker. Thus combining *ta* 'augment' and *ra* 'male' we have *tara* 'a big man,' *rata* 'a giant.' The principle of this relation is that of possessor to possessed. Sona usually foregoes any formal sf. for the possessive; E. the father's brother, C. *fu hiung*, S. *para bora*. In case of ambiguity however we may add *si*, the equivalent of English '-s', and say *parasi bora* (§ 31). The epithet is always placed before its headword; E. the stern father, C. *yen fu*, S. *jeyo para*, or in one word *jepara*; inversely, E. the father (is) stern, C. *fu yen*, S. *para jezi* (see § 35.).

Some radicals again develop an arbitrary value when used either as a pf. or sf.; *ka* 'lead' as a pf. forms the causal verb, or in the adjective form *kayo* = chief, principle; as sf. it distinguishes a t.v.

§ 5. RADICALS AND WORDS

A radical in isolated form may in itself be a word; e.g. *fu* 'external' or 'out,' *kan fu* 'house exterior,' *fu kan* 'out of the

house,' *on fu* 'he is outside,' *da fu* 'to put out,' *ru fu* 'go out!' In combination it sometimes forms a word which becomes arbitrarily fixed, a natural development in all national languages. The I.G. \sqrt{AC} = 'sharp,' 'swift' produced Gk. *ikfos*, E. 'horse,' L. 'equus,' E. 'acrid,' 'acute,' 'ague,' 'eager'; the corresponding S. \sqrt{aki} 'swift' produces *akizu* 'horse' = 'swift animal' = equus. It is true that 'swift animal' would not necessarily indicate 'horse'; it might be a hare, a greyhound, a buck. But it has become arbitrarily fixed in this sense, just as the English word 'swift' has been fixed to name a certain bird. *akizu* obviously has not been directly borrowed from 'equus,' though it may appear so. Likewise *toreno* 'train' is not a copy of Italian 'treno'; it has been built up from *to* 'passing,' *re* 'straight,' *no* 'carry,' derived as follows:—*to* J. *noru* 'ride,' 'carry' = S. *noru*. But for the moment these examples will be sufficient to show the a priori basis of Sona. Its word-forming capacity is almost unlimited and its euphony assured by the even distribution of consonants and vowels, helped in rare cases by the non-radical vowel *y*

(*ataya* for *ataa*) (Euphony § 8). It admits of such polysyllables as *durevohuda* 'the moaning of the wind in the trees' (analytically—*voda vi hu po dure*) and *zinyasagiada* Life Insurance Company, as in G. and R..

§ 6. GRAMMATICAL PRINCIPLES

The grammar of Sona should be regarded more as a guide indicating how the 36 Auxiliary Radicals or 'Indicators' are used to mark normal grammatical distinctions of gender, number, case, noun, verb and particle. I have adopted the Arab grammarian's division into three categories (i) Noun, (ii) Particle, (iii) Verb. An 'Indicator' is a radical (always monosyllabic) employed to indicate a grammatical category. Sona does not always follow European models. It discards all redundancies. In English we say "two boys came yesterday"; in Sona "two boy come yesterday." It is clear that more than one boy is already indicated by 'two,' while 'yesterday' shows the time, or tense of the verb. In the Introductory I have explained that a radical is an Ideogram and not necessarily a noun, particle or verb, unless it be so fixed either by its relative position, or by

another radical. Thus *para* 'father' (Nominative) becomes a Genitive, or Possessive, in *para kan* 'the father's house'; or an Accusative in *on se para* 'he sees the father;'; or a Particle in *parau* 'like a father;'; or a Verb in *da para* 'to father.'

§ 7. SUGGESTED METHOD OF TEACHING

How is Sona to be taught? This is looking very far ahead—perhaps into the realms of Utopia. Yet the author must hope that his off-spring is the best, that he has solved the problem where others have failed, and taking it for granted with the majority of mankind that a good Inter-language would be useful and timesaving, must then assume that it will be taught. If every nation agrees to accept Sona as its second language it follows that the language will be taught first in the elementary schools of the world. How then should it be taught? Not, I hope, in the way I was taught Latin, French, Greek, and German.

Its lack of real grammar may prove a difficulty to the teacher. It has few hard and fast rules. He must at least have imagination and ingenuity, as well as a sense of humour, to lead his flock into

these new fields of word-making which he might well turn into a game more diverting than a cross-word puzzle. At any rate he will be bringing up a race of young philologists with minds widened beyond *mensa, mensae, mensam*. I have no doubt that Sona will at first seem strange, and to an English child, for instance, nothing like English. This cannot be helped. It does not claim to be like English, but to contain sufficient English methods to appeal to his reason. The teacher of an English class should demonstrate what similarities of method there are with their own language; the analytical verb, one form often for both singular and plural, as *sheep, fruit, man* (Sona has nothing so strange as *mouse, mice!*), the position of the oblique pronoun—*mi se tu* 'I see you'—not like the French 'je vous vois'. While touching on these three monosyllables he might show that *mi* I, me and *tu* you, thou, thee, are not unlike English me, thee, and how common are the two consonants throughout the languages of the world in forming the first and second persons. The radical *se* is of Teutonic origin; (E.) 'see,' (G.) 'sehen,' (Swed.) 'se,' (Dan.) 'see'. Then there is

the English method of word-agglutination; side-way, wayside; water-pipe, pipe-water; eye-glass, glass-eye; firewood, wood-fire. Few other languages can do this so simply.

In this way the teacher should try to overcome the initial strange look of the language. Indeed, it looks very much like Japanese, which has pleasant looking words like 'sayonara,' 'meigin,' 'aratamaru'. Having prepared the ground, and it is hoped interested the class, he should begin with a few simple 'Primaries,' such as *da* 'do,' *ru* 'go,' *su* 'water,' explaining their origin, I.G., A., and T. respectively. "If you care to look at a map of Turkey or Central Asia you will see that most of the rivers are called 'Su'. Somehow it almost sounds like running water, doesn't it?" Now, it seems to me that a simple method of teaching these radicals would be to have 375 cards, about three inches square, on each of which is printed one radical in bold type. These, when pinned to the black-board, would clearly be seen across the class room. He selects an easy one—let us say *SU*—pins it to the board and explains what it means and how it is pronounced. "No! you must not call it 'syu'; that letter is an 'oo' as

in our English word 'rule'." The class see the word as an entity, never broken or changed (unless of course he cut the card!): that is important. No less important is it to explain that although the radical displayed on the board means 'water' when it stands alone, its intrinsic value is to express all ideas of liquidity, fluidity, as he will presently illustrate by attaching other cards either in front of or after it. Why has *su* been chosen instead of Esp. *akvo*, Nov. *aque*, Gk. *hydro*, A. *maya*, C. *shui*, J. *sui* (the last two mentioned speak for themselves)—why? Because it is simple and because it fits into the Radical Scheme. "Now," says the teacher, taking out the card *RU* and for the while removing the former, "we have another radical meaning 'motion'. As you see it by itself it means 'to go'. It is found in Arabic and Persian. An Arab says 'ruh!' a Persian 'beru' when he sends you away. The French have 'rue' meaning a street; we have 'rush,' 'run,' 'route,' which remind us of the sound if not the derivation. I am going to put the first card in front of this." The class see the combined cards thus:- *SU RU* "What does this mean—water-motion?"

Flowing of course. No! not 'syu-ru' but soo-roo—don't drop your last sound."

He may then point out that there is an I.G. \surd *SRU* also implying 'to flow,' and that the A. word is actually 'suru'. He now reverses the order of the cards. The class see the combination *RU SU* What now? Motion-water? "We know what a motion picture is. A stream of pictures. This is merely a stream, a river. It sounds like one, too. It does mean a river." The class are beginning to progress. I suggest that this method be continued daily, taking perhaps ten radicals a day, but always going back to the old ones and combining them with the new. It will have been noted that so far the teacher has not touched on the subject of the new language's phonetics, nor I, for the matter of that. The alphabet of our 'Inter-language' presented many problems. No alphabet that can be invented can satisfy the claims or idiosyncracies of all nationals. J. has no 'l,' 'v': C. no 'b,' 'd,' 'r,' 'g': A. no 'p': F., I., R. no sounded 'h.' The Persian sounds the letter 'wau' like 'v,' the Arab like 'w'. The German sounds 'w' like 'v' and 'v' like 'f'. Our 'Inter-language' must strike a happy medium.

III. THE ALPHABET

§ 8. THE LETTERS

The alphabet has twenty-four letters :-

Six vowels	<i>a, e, i, o, u, y.</i>
Six aspirates	<i>c, j, x, f, v, h.</i>
Six consonants (i)	<i>g, d, z, m, b, l.</i>
Six consonants (ii)	<i>k, t, s, n, p, r.</i>

These are 'named' by adding the vowel *y* (which does not occur in any radical form) in the case of the vowels as *ya, ye, yi, yo, yu, y*: in the case of the remaining letters as *cy, gy, ky*, etc.

VOWELS. The vowels *a, e, i, o, u* are sounded as in Italian; E. fast, fete, machine, fort, rule. *i* and *u* are naturally shortened before another vowel. *y* is the neutral vowel of Welsh, A. *a*, F. *e* in 'me'. Before another vowel it has the value of E. *y* in yard, yea, ye, yore, yule. *y* has been included in the alphabet (i) to provide an euphonic, separating two like vowels, or two hard vowels (*a, e, o*) e.g. *ta-ata = tayata, ta-o = tayo*, (ii) to separate an *-n* radical from a following vowel: e.g. *tan-o = tanyo*, avoiding confusion

with *ta-no = tano*; (iii) with the help of an euphonic *e* to separate a vowel radical prefixed to a Primary radical: e.g. *a-ta = ayeta*, avoiding confusion with the radical *ata*. This however is not necessary when the Primary has an initial aspirate: e.g. *a-ci = aci* (there is no radical form *aci*). Note the difference between such combinations as *ia* (*i-a*), *ya* (*ya*), *san-ia* (*sa-ni-a*), *sanya* (*sa-ña*); *ua, ue, ui, uo* (*wa, we, wi, wo*), *yua* (*yu-a*). There are no diphthongs.

ASPIRATES. *f, v* offer no difficulty; *h* is aspirated; *x* (*j = sh* in 'shin') has a similar value in Portuguese and Maltese. It has the advantage of expressing this sound by one letter, as in R., A., Pr. etc; *j* may be sounded as in E. *dʒ* or F. *ʒ = zh*; *c* (*tʃ = ch* in 'chin'). Prof. Jespersen in his 'Novial' rightly calls 'c' the mischief-maker of language, for its sounds vary between *s, k, ch, ts*; yet curiously enough he retains 'ch', which has four sounds in E. alone. Sona, which has a separate 'k' sound (*k*), uses this letter *c* consistently to distinguish the 'ch' sound throughout.

CONSONANTS. Only three consonants require particular attention. These are *g,*

z, *s*. The first, (*g*) is always hard, as in E. 'get,' never as in 'gem'; the second, (*z*) is sounded as in E. 'zeal', but may have the Italian variation of *dz*, or the German *ts*; the third, (*s*) is always sharp, as in R., never as in E. 'as'. The remaining nine consonants are sounded as in E. There is no *q*, *w*. Sona has no double consonants, nor digraphs (but see ELISION below).

§ 9 ELISION

When a radical with a vowel prefix is followed by its own Primary or *-n* form (see Table, § 2) the common vowel is dropped: e.g. *ata-ta* = *atta*, *ata-tan* = *attan*.

§ 10. FOREIGN SOUNDS

In cases where the Sona alphabet cannot render a foreign sound the phonetic symbol is used.

FOREIGN WORDS are written with a capital. The name of this language *Sona* is the only Sona word spelt with a capital.

For technical and scientific terms—Greek and Latin, as already in universal use; chemical terms according to formula (*Cu* = Copper); Sona has names for the

more common animals, plants, minerals, etc. but finer distinctions must be left to Latin. Foreign words should be spelt according to the language of origin; (§ 15) e.g. *Post*, *Menu*, *Hotel*, *Radio*, *Fox-trot*. Except in the case of mathematical and chemical formulae the (*k*) sound is better written *k*:- *Carnival* = *Karnival*; but surnames should not be altered:- *Shelley* (not *Xellei*), *Wilson* (not *Vilson*), *Charlemagne* (not *Xarlmány*).

§ 11. STRESS

The tonic accent is evenly distributed, as in (F.), (T.), (J.).

§ 12. PUNCTUATION

Oriental languages are not so tied by formal rules as occidental in the devices of punctuation. It is therefore desirable that we leave the matter more or less open to choice. The total absence of any form of punctuation in Chinese and Arabic is obviously a great defect in the eyes of an European. The interrogative *ke* of Sona does not require the question mark?—though it may be used.

NOTE. The few minor irregularities of Sona are due partly to its phonetic principles, as just explained, and partly to the almost mathematical

form of its radicals, which allows no ambiguity.

There are but three irregularities :—

(a) the arbitrary use of the sf. vowels *-i*, *-a*, for the inhabitants of countries instead of the regular *ra*, *zan* (§ 14).

(b) the arbitrary use of *ci* as an 'isolator' separating a noun of place in *-a* from a suffixed Primary consonant, thus avoiding confusion with the pf. vowel *a-* (§ 15),

(c) the so-called 'Defective' verbs *da*, *zi* (§ 35).

IV. THE NOUN

§ 13. ARTICLE

The Definite Article is *en* 'it'; c.f. Gaelic *an*. It is used only for emphasis, and not generally as in E., F., G., I., etc., i.e. *ra* may stand for man, the man, a man; *en ra* = the (very) man; alternatives are *in* 'this,' 'the latter,' *un* 'that,' 'the former' (§ 24). There is no Indefinite Article. *enna* = 'one,' *he* = 'any,' *cien* = 'a certain'. Sona has a special form of Article called the Honorific, borrowed from J. This is the vowel *o*; cf. J. *o mimosa san*, *o kodomo shu*. It is used before names, words of address, and verbs as an expression of politeness. Thus we have :— *o ra*, ' (honorable) man,' 'gentleman,' *o hara* 'sir,' *o tu jiko* 'your (honour's) children,' *o toru* 'please pass,' *o min* ' (please) come in!' We meet with so many ways of address in national languages, ranging from the flowery honorifics of the East to the laconic 'Say bo' of the new West, that we must have some such mechanism to satisfy all tastes.

The Italian has no less than three forms of address—*tu*, *voi*, *lei*; the haughty Pathan but one—' *ty* '—whether to prince or pauper. In English we write Mr. to our tailor, but Esq. to our friends—yet neither word can we use in address. We have no happy way of calling the waitress. We hover between a furtive 'Miss' or a self-conscious cough. In Sona the simple little vowel *o* solves all our difficulties. The word *hara*, both in writing and address, means 'Mister,' whether tailor or friend, while *o hara* covers all the complications of Sir, Dear Sir, Respected Sir, Your Honour, and so on. Likewise *tu* 'you' is exalted to *o tu* in polite address, and solves the problem of 'Yours truly,' 'Yours faithfully,' 'Your obedient Servant,' and all the rest.

NAMES. A further Article form is provided by the radical *ha-* 'name' (see also Vocative, Interjection, Imperative). This radical pf. converts another into a name, thus often expressing 'The' followed by a capital letter. *hara*, Mr. Monsieur, Signor, Herr, *hari*, Time, Kronos, *Aleksander hata* Alexander The Great, *hapi Harpy*, *hatazu* elephant, *hama* locality.

§ 14. PERSONS. (GENDER.)

Inanimate objects have no gender. Sex is marked by :

ra male, man ; cf. I.G. sf. -or, -ir.

zan female, woman ; cf. Pr. *zan*, R. *zhen*, Pt. *jinei*.

As pf. these radicals distinguish sex ; e.g. *rako* male-child, *zanko* female child, *rapi* cock, *zanpi* hen, *rane* manhood, *zanne* womanhood ; *ra* man, *zan* woman.

AGENT. As sf. the same radicals distinguish the male and female agent ; e.g. *hora* boy, *kozan* girl, *pira* bird-man (man who tends birds, keeper), *pizan* (f.), *hara* Mr., *hazan* Mrs.

Relationship is also marked by these radicals, together with :— *-nin* child of ; cf. R. suf. *-nin*.

e.g. *nuzapara* great-grandfather, *nuzauuma* great-grandmother, *zapara* grandfather, *zauma* grandmother, *para* father, *uma* mother, *gepara* father-in-law, *geuma* mother-in-law, *nupara* step-father, *nuyuma* step-mother, *nura* uncle, *nuzan* aunt, *nubora* male cousin, *nubozan* female cousin, *bora* brother, *bozan* sister, *boranin* nephew, *bozannin* niece, *ranin* son, *zannin* daughter, *geranin* son-in-law, *gezannin* daughter-in-law, *nuranin* step-son, *nuzannin* step-daughter, *varanin* grandson, *vazannin* grand-daughter, *nuvaranin* g.-gr.-son ; *nuvazannin* g.gr.-daughter, *gera* husband, *gezan* wife, *gezazan* husband and wife, *nagera* bachelor, *nagezan* spinster, *gekira* bridegroom, *gekizan* bride, *kira* youth, *kizan* maid ; *hara* Mr., *hazan* Mrs., *havanin* Master, *hazannin* Miss (The last four words may be abbreviated to *h*, *hz*, *hn*, *hzn*).

The Agent whose sex is not specified is expressed by :—

-*ci* who, which does ; cf. C. *chi*, R. -*chi*, Pr. *che*.

-*ji* person, who is ; cf. T. -*ji*, J. -*jin*

The former is really a Participle :—*ruci* which (who) goes, a goer, the going one. It therefore implies action ; one who does something. The latter merely signifies a person of unspecified sex. The following three words formed with the radical *ka* 'leading' will illustrate the difference between

-*ra*, -*ci*, -*ji* :—*kara* officer, *kaci* leader, guide, *kaji* chief(tain) ; less clear are :—*bora* brother, *boci* butcher, *boji* blood-relative.

In expressing military ranks *ra* distinguishes a commander, -*ci* an executive officer.

THE INHABITANTS OF COUNTRIES are distinguished by :—

-*i* Male ; Cf. Irani, Bengali, Chinese.

e.g. *Angli*, *Rusi*, *Arabi*, *Sini* (Chinaman)

-*a* Female ; Cf. Italiana, Russkaya.

e.g. *Fransa*, *Itala*, *Irana* (Persian woman), *Doica* (German woman).

These two suffixes are arbitrary and not the radicals *i.a.* We now pass to nouns that are inanimate and have no gender.

§ 15. NEUTER NOUNS

The neuter noun may simply be rendered by a radical ; e.g. *bo* flesh, *di* part (of), *mo* fruit, *te* hand, *pe* foot. But there are occasions when a distinguishing affix is required to mark a noun from a verbal radical. We have then :—

-*na* neuter, thing ; inorganic.

-*ga*- neuter, thing ; organic.

e.g. *tena* projection, *tega* arm ; *cena* lock, *cega* sinew ; *dina* piece, *diga* limb ; *bona* (cooked) meat, *boga* flesh.

As pf. the second radical implies physical, of the body :—

e.g. *gabi* a physical organ, *gase* eye ; cf. T. *gyuze* eye, *gace* the muscular system.

INSTRUMENT. Nouns denoting instruments, utensils, gadgets :— -*bi* 'use' ; cf. A. *bi*, E. *by*, G. *bei*.

e.g. *rabi* male organ, *cebi* key, *tebi* handle, *gabi* organ.

PLACE. Nouns denoting places, shops, areas, buildings.

-*a* fixed place ; cf. I. -*ia*, R. -*ya*, J. -*ya*.

-*ma* locality ; cf. A. *ma*-, *mi*-.

-*ca* area, rectangle, sheet, square (see NUMERALS).

-*kan* house, building ; cf. Pr. *khan*.

e.g. *dia* room, compartment, *dima* district, *dica* area, *dikan* apartment, flat ; *kaya* headquarters, *kama* point d'appui, *kaca* Province,

kakan or *kayokan* headquarter building, town hall, *pia* nest, *pima* henrun, place where birds are found or kept, *pica* bird preserve, *pikan* aviary. The form *-cia* indicates the place where a business is carried on :- *bocia* a butcher's shop.

A noun of place in sf. *-a* cannot be further suffixed by another radical with initial consonant without inserting the isolator *-ci-* between them. e.g. *pia-piga* = *piacipiga* a nest egg. Without this isolating *-ci-* there would be confusion with *pi + api + ga* (see also § 35).

NAMES OF COUNTRIES. The names of countries are formed by suffixing the vowels *-ia*, already in use to a great extent throughout the world ;

e.g. *Anglia* (An-gli-a), *Fransia*, *Doicia* (Germany), *Russia*, *Irania* (Persia), *Sinia* (China).

The Continents remain unchanged:—
Europa, *Asia*, *Afrika*, *Amerika*.
Geographical names—national spellings:—
Praha, *Wien*, *Napoli*, *Moskva*.

§ 16 ABSTRACT NOUNS

Nouns denoting time, state, action, quality ;

-ri Time ; cf. J. *ori*. (Divisions of Time see § 20).

-ne From (abstraction) ; cf. R. sf., *-nye*.
Noun of state.

-da Do ; cf. I.G. √ DHA, E. *do*, R. *dye*. Verbal noun.

-vi Quality ; cf. R. *-vy*, E. *-y*. Noun of Quality.

e.g. *diri* day, *dine* division, *dida* dividing, *divi* particularity ; *kavi* noon, *kane* leadership, *kada* leading, *kavi* superiority.

Combined with *ci* the three last named radicals express :—

-cine the theory of, study of, *-ism* ;
e.g. *jo* (God), *jocine* theology.

-cida the practice of a trade, profession ;
e.g. *jocida* evangelism.

-civi the art of, science of, *-ism* ;
e.g. *jocivi* priestcraft.

§ 17 DEGREE

Augmentives, diminutives, approbation, disapprobation.

-ta- Augment ; cf. C. *ta* big, Gk. sf. *-tatos*.

-ko- Diminutive ; cf. J. *ko*, I.G. *-ok*, *-ik*, *-kin* ; T. *juk*, *jik*.

-xa Approbation ; R. sf. *-sha*, *-ushka*, (I.) *-uccio*.

-ze Disapprobation. Arbitrary radical ;
cf. I. *-accio*, R. *-ichka*.

As pf. the first two radicals indicate the Size or Degree of a noun ; as sf. importance or unimportance, full grown or undeveloped, much of or little of. As sf. the last

two radicals indicate something pleasing or displeasing. *-xa* may also express beauty, and is used in naming flowers, birds, ornaments. Thus we form :—

tara a big man, a great man, *rata* giant, man of importance, *kora* boy, *rako* male child, with the combinations :—*tarata* a huge giant, *korata* a well grown boy, *kokora* a small boy, *korako* a small male child ; *vaxa* a nice, or handsome man, *vaze* an unpleasant, or ugly fellow, *takoraxa* a fine big boy, *takoraze* lout. Note also *paraxa* Papa, Daddy, *raninxaxa* 'Sonny boy,' *abexa* lily, *jexa* jewel, *daxa* a kind act, *donxa* tip, pourboire, mancia.

§ 18. NUMBER

The number of a noun is not always distinguished. In English we may speak of sheep, fruit, fish, man, tiger in both singular and plural sense, as 'man goes after tiger.' So in Sona—*ra uke taxe*. Plural number is never marked after a numeral or the radical *e* 'number' = 'many,' or when a noun stands as predicate to a plural pronoun : e.g. *ti (zi) ra* 'they are men,' *mie (zi) pan kora* 'we are all boys.' A PLURAL, however, may be formed with the sf. *e* 'number,' 'many' ; e.g. *mie* 'we,' (from *mi* 'I,') *koraye* 'boys.' As pf. this radical means quantity, many, frequency, multi- ; e.g. *ekora* 'many boys,' *eri* 'often,' *ena* every, each. (also see § 22, Comparison).

COLLECTIVE. A collective noun is formed with *gi* 'collect.' As pf. this radical is similar in value to the German pf. *ge-* in 'gebruder' ; as sf. it is the ordinary collective ; e.g. *gibora* 'Brothers' (trade), *boragi* 'brothers' (relatives).

§ 19. NUMERALS

The numeric system is based on the twelve cardinals :- 1 *enna*, 2 *do*, 3 *tin*, 4 *ca*, 5 *pen*, 6 *xi*, 7 *zun*, 8 *atu*, 9 *nun* and 10 *dici* (i.e. 'the divider'), 100 *son*, 1000 *tan*. From 11 to 19 numbers are formed by combining 1 to 9 with *dici* ; e.g. 11 *ennadici* or *endici*, 12 *dodici* etc. 'Tens' from 20 to 90 are formed by combining 2 to 9 with *edi*, (i.e. by their multiplication by 10). e.g. 20 *doyedi*, 26 *doyedixi* ; 'Hundreds' and 'thousands' are formed similarly ; e.g. 442 *cason cayedido* (which may be written in one word), 1934 *tan nunson tinyedica*, 10,000 *dicitan*, 100,000 *sontan* ; a century *sontori*, a thousand and one nights *tanyenna vandi*. Zero *naci* ; a million *tanta* a billion *dotanta*.

ENUMERATIVE. As in Chinese and Japanese Sona employs an enumerative

particle corresponding to 'pieces of,'
'head of'; -*na*;

e.g. *dodicina* a dozen, *doyedina* a score *xina* half a dozen; *cana ibo* four head of cattle, *atuna velen* eight sheets of paper, *dicina usu* ten pieces of silver.

COLLECTIVE. A collective number is formed by the radical -*gi*;

e.g. *dodicigi* a party of twelve, *songi* a company of a 100, *engina* unit, singleton. In adjectival form this radical distinguishes a multiple; e.g. *engio* single, *xigio* sixfold, *dogio* double, *tingio* treble; both *pando*, all three *pantin*. Proceeded by the radical particle *po* we have:—*po engi* by ones, one at a time, *po dodicigi* by twelves, twelve at a time.

DIVISION. Decimals and fractional numbers are expressed by *ko* 'small,' which as pf. stands for the decimal point with -*na*- for a 'nought,' and as sf. for the fraction;

e.g. *kotin* .3, *konatin* .03, *konanatin* .003, etc; *tinko* one third, *tincako* three-quarters, *zunyatuko* seven-eighths. Note *do di* two parts. A 'half' is *diko*, one and a half *engediko*, piece, bit *kodi*.

ORDINALS. The ordinals are formed from the cardinals by the sf. -*o* (§ 22) e.g. *enyo* first, *doyo* second, *dicio* tenth, *cayedio* fortieth. Their corresponding adverbs are formed by changing -*o* to -*u* (§ 32).

FREQUENCY. 'Times' is expressed by the pf. *e*- 'many' (§ 18); e.g. *eyenna* or *eyen* once, *edo* twice, *etin* three times

§ 20. TIME

Clock hours are named by the cardinals 1 to 24, the word *ori* (o'clock) being added if required; e.g.

e.g. *enna (ori)* 1 a.m., *tindici (ori)* 1 p.m., *he ori* what is the time? An 'hour' is *hori*; one hour *enna hori*, an hour and a half *horigediko*, half an hour *dikohori* or *tinyedi kori* thirty minutes.

Note —*iroki* dawn, *kiri* morning, *kari* noon, *hinkari* afternoon, *niri* evening, *irofin* sunset, *kavan* midnight.

Parts of the clock hour are named by using the numerals in two groups—hour—minutes;

e.g. *dici cayedipen* 10.45 a.m., *xidici cayedi* 4.40 p.m. (16.40). A minute is *kori*, a 'second' *riko*.

A day is *irodi*, night *vandi*, a day of 24 hours *diri*. Note:—*irovandi* day and night, *indiri* to-day, *invandi* to-night, *vadiri* to-morrow, *vavandi* to-morrow night, *unvadi* the day after to-morrow, *hindiri* the following day, *zadiri* yesterday, *zavandi* last night, *unzadiri* the day before yesterday, *unzavandi* the night before last; *odi* the day of the week, *odiri* the date; *xi diri* six days, *po xi diri* for six days, *va xi diri* in six days, *pan xi diri* all six days, *ena xi diri* every six days, *ena xio diri* every sixth day, *po e xi diri* for another six days, *ili xi*, about six, *ili enna diri* or *ili dirina* about a day, *pan diri* all day, *ena diri* every day, *enu diri* every other day.

A week is *ridi*; day of the week *odi*, week-day *riodi*, holiday *alodi*, this week *inridi*, next week *varidi*, last week *zaridi*.

The days of the week are formed by suffixing -*odi* to the numbers 1-7; e.g. *enyodi* Monday, *doyodi* Tuesday, *tinyodi*

Wednesday, *cayodi* Thursday, *penyodi* Friday, *xiodi* Saturday, *zunyodi* Sunday.

Note :- Both the Arabs and Persians count Sunday as the first day of the week (A. el ahadd, Pr. yekshamba). The Greeks call Thursday *πεντη* fifth day, while the Russians count Friday 'pyatnitsa' the fifth day; cf. Hung. *pentek*, Lith. *penktadienis*.

A month is *mendi*. The L. names are used. A season is *uri*. *kiuri* spring, *kauri* summer, *niuri* autumn, *finyuri* winter; *inkiuri* this spring (see Day). A year is *tori* which also expresses age, how old:—*ketori* 'how old?', *ketoritu* 'how old are you?', *mi xidici tori* 'I am 16'.

§ 21. COMPOUND NOUN

All nouns formed by more than one radical are actually compounds. There is no limit to the building up of such compounds, so long as they are logically constituted. In the Introductory I have given examples of how polysyllables may also be split up analytically. The governing radical, or group of radicals, stands first as in English 'ice-breaker' and not as in Italian 'rompighiaccio'. An adjective is frequently compounded with the noun it qualifies:—*zorovelo* a red flower (*zoroyo velo*), or a Possessive with the

possessed:—*korakadi* a boy's head (but see § 31). We may compound two nouns:—*parauma* father and mother, or two adverbs:—*akayani* high and low, *akaliani* up and down. We may form more fanciful compounds such as *irovuda* dawn—cf. Russian *razsviet*—the gradual disposal of light, *fanvasini* fairy-faced, *akisamene* quickness of understanding, with the adroitness of ancient Greek.

Just as certain radicals assume a fixed value, so certain radical compounds play a similar role:—

hama local, *hedi* civil, *kayo* principle, *basu* naval, *kaida* government, official, *haida* state, *kaisa* political, *heida* civilization, *kidakacia* government official's office, *kaisadin* political party.

§ 22. ADJECTIVES

One noun placed before another qualifies or defines it; e.g. a big house, a boat house, a country house; S. *takan*, *sucanya*, *vecaya*. But a true adjective is formed by the sf. *-(y)o*, 'quality' (§ 13); cf. I.G. *-o*, Franko-Prussian, I. *-o*, R. *-oi*; e.g.:—*tayo* great, big, *kanyo* domestic, *suo* of water, watery. Note also the ORDINALS,

§ 19. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES:—

-vio of the quality of, *ravio* virile; *-bio* useful for, used for, *rabio* phallic; *-dio* of, belonging to, *radio* male, masculine; *-lio* able to, *-able*, *ralio* potent; *-sio* like, *-ish*, *rasio* manly; *-kio* beginning to, *-escent*, *rakio* adolescent; *-fio* not quite, hardly,

-ish, *rafio* mannish, effeminate; -*cio* or -*ci* Participle adjective, *raci(o)* who acts like a man, brave; -*nio* or -*ni* Passive adjective, *rani(o)* virilized. There are also the forms:—*beyo* without, less, *rabeyo* without a man; -*noyo* bearing, ferous, *ranoyo* bearing sons; -*panyo* full of, -ful, *rapanyo* manful.

In PREDICATE form, when the radical sense is adjectival, *o* is omitted; e.g. *ra aka* the man (is) tall, *in raye ta* these men (are) big. (§ 35.).

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

In some oriental languages comparison is implicit rather than explicit. For instance a Persian says:— *in az un buzurg ast* (this than that high is) = This is higher than that; a Japanese:— *Fuji ga takai* (Fujiyama is high) = higher. So in Sona it may be rendered by using *ne* 'from' = 'than'; e.g. *in ne un aka*—exactly like Persian—this (is) higher than that (*in* this, *ne* than, *un* that, *aka* high), the Superlative being implied by *ne pan* than all, *un aka ne pan* that is the highest of all.

Explicit comparison is expressed by:—*e-* as pf. to the adjective (Comparative); *en* 'the' before the Comparative (Superlative);

e.g. *eta* more, greater, *eko* less, *en eta* most, *en eko* least, *eyaka ra* a taller man, *en eyaka ra* the tallest man, *en ekoya ra* the smallest man, *un en eko(zi)* that (is) the smallest, *inye en eko(zi) ne pan* these (are) the smallest of all, *Fuji en eta*

akama di Nihonia Fuji (is) the highest (greatest) mountain in (of) Japan. Note:—*ta-* very, *ko-* rather; e.g. *tayaka* very high, *kokoyo* rather small, *kotayo* rather big.

COLOURS. Colours and their shades are formed with the radical *ro* colour.

The simple colours are:—*naro* black, *jero* grey, *jenaro* slate, *suro* blue, *huro* azure, *usuro* silver, *viro* opal, *puro* yellow, *urro* gold, *puvero* yellow green, *vero* green, *vemuro* olive, *muro* brown, *jemuro* dun, *garo* pink, *boro* carmine, *zoro* red, *umoro* cream, *bero* white

The use of adjectival -(y)o is optional:—*zoro(yo)* red. Shades of colour are rendered by:—*azi-* vivid, *ta-* bright, -*ta* deep, -*van* dark, -*ko* light, -*fi* pale, -*ki* slightly, -*nan* dull.

Compounds are:—

suzoro bluish-purple, *zosuro* reddish purple, *suvero* bluish green, *vesuro* greenish blue.

§ 23. PRONOUNS

The pronouns are as follows:—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>mi</i>	I, me, my.	<i>mie</i>	we, us, our.
<i>tu</i>	you, your.	<i>tue</i>	ye, your.
<i>on</i>	he, him, his.	<i>onye</i>	they, their, (masc.).
<i>an</i>	she, her.	<i>anye</i>	they, their, (fem.).
<i>en</i>	it, its.	<i>enye</i>	they, their, (neut.).
		<i>ti</i>	they, their, (general).
<i>in</i>	this (latter).	<i>inye</i>	these.
<i>un</i>	that (former).	<i>unye</i>	those.
<i>ena</i>	each, every.	<i>pan</i>	all.
<i>inu</i>	other.	<i>enu</i>	every other.
<i>asi</i>	the same.	<i>isi</i>	one another.
<i>si</i>	one, ones, self,	<i>sie</i>	selves.
	own.		

The pronoun *si* is also REFLEXIVE and may refer to any person or number ; e.g. *on abu si para* he loves his (own) father, *on sa on para* he knows his (another's) father, *ti sa si uene* they know their (own) duty, *xoti anye uene* show them their duty (where 'their' refers to women), *si abu pan jiko* one loves all children, *ti abuisi* they love one another, *ti abusi* they love themselves. For the use of *-si* as a possessive sf. see § 31. There is no distinctive POSSESSIVE form, but the pronoun may, as in A., Pr., be suffixed to the noun possessed ; cf. A. *ras-i*, Pr. *sar-am* = my head ; e.g. *kadi* head, *mi kadi* or *kadimi* my head, *kadieti* their heads.

Myself, yourself, etc. take the forms :—
simi, *situ* ; *simikadi* or *kadisimi* my own head. Mine, yours, etc. take the forms *mina*, *tuna* ; plurals as :—*tina* theirs, *anyena* theirs (fem.), *miena* ours. Note :—*un sina* that is his, *un on* that is he, *en ti* it is they (§ 35).

Pronouns precede, or are prefixed to, and follow, or are suffixed to, a verb according as they are subjective or objective ; e.g. *mi sa ti* or *misati* I know them ; *tu sa an* or *tusayan* you know her. As in I. direct and indirect objective pronouns follow, or are suffixed to, the verb in this order ; e.g. *xo en mi* or *xoyenmi* show it to me,

ka mi on or *kamion* lead me to him ; but to avoid an ugly sound *li* 'to' (§ 29) may precede indirect *on*, *an*, *en* ; e.g. *xo inye li on* show these to him.

Sona does not use the personal pronouns so frequently as European languages.

In E. we may often dispense with them in telegraphic messages or military reports. In I., C., J. they are sometimes omitted when the sense is clear without them. Thus *keli* 'whither?' is sufficient to express 'where are you going?', *ke dai* (what doing) 'what are you doing?'

The RELATIVE pronoun is *ci* 'which'. As in Pt. it may refer to Person, Thing, Place, Time, Manner, Kind, Quantity ; e.g. :—*ra ci* the man who, *ti ci* they who, *kan ci* the house which, *a ci* the place which = where, *ri ci* the time which = when, *u ci* the manner which = how, *vi ci* the quality which = which ; *taci* as much as, *e ci*, as many as ; as pf. this radical expresses 'some,' 'so ;' e.g. *cira* some man, *ciji* someone, *cina* something, *cia* somewhere, *ciri* sometime(s), *ciu* somehow, *civi* some kind (of), *cita* so much, *cie* so many ; *cina* a thing, (plural) *cigi* things. Note :—*cieta* some more, *cisi* whose, *cidi* some (of).

V. THE PARTICLE

§ 24 DEMONSTRATIVES

The two following particles have a special use; cf. G. her-, hin-, Pt. ra-, war- :—

in This (here) the latter; Pr. in.

un That (yonder) the former; Pr. un.

We have already noted their use as Indefinite Pronouns (§ 23) and as indicators of Time (§ 20), but they have still a more important function. They mark an action or state towards or away from the sense of the radical to which they are joined. From *no* 'carry' we form:—*inno* bring here (towards the speaker), *unno* take away; from *ru* 'go':—*inru* come, *unru* go away. An equivalent to this construction is found in Pt.:—*tilal* 'to go,' *ratalal* 'to come,' *wartilal* 'to go there' (away). We may also form:—from *ibi* 'trade,' *inyibi* buy, *unyibi* sell; from *dan* 'value,' *indan* income, credit, *undan* expenditure, debit. *in* this, *un* that.

§ 25. INTERROGATIVE

The Interrogative is formed in two ways by *-ke-* 'What?' (?); cf. J. *-ka?*, I.G. *k-*, *h-*, *ch-*; *ke* = what? As pf. this radical is a direct interrogative;

e.g. *keji* who? *kena* (or *ke*) what? *keci* which? *kesi* whose? *keya* where? *keri* when? *keori* (at) what time? *keu* how? *keua* why? *keta* how much? *keye* how many? *kevi* what kind of?

As sf. this radical questions the preceding word; cf. R. *li?* A. *hal?* J. *-ka?* e.g. *rake* a man? *tusake* 'do you know?' It thus automatically isolates a word in a phrase:—

onke ari vadiri 'is he coming to-morrow?'
(or somebody else?)

on arike vadiri 'is he coming to-morrow?'
(or is he not?)

on ari vadirike 'is he coming to-morrow?'
(or some other day?)

There are two useful forms combined with the Negative:—*ke na* 'or not?' Pt. *ka na?* *na ke* 'is it not so?' F. *n'est ce pas?* Note *keha* 'what a...!' G. 'was fur ein!'

§ 26. NEGATIVE

The negative is distinguished by the radicals—*na-*, *non-*.

na- not, no, un-; Universal, *ne-*, *na*, *no*, *non*. (Simple Negative);

e.g. *naci* nothing, nought, zero (§ 19), *nayo* no, *nau* in no way, nohow, *nadi* none (of), *naua* not at all, *nawi* yet, notwithstanding, *naue* ought not,

nauo must not, *nali* cannot; *minasa* 'I do not know,' *tunasake* 'do you not know?,' *na tu na mi sa* 'neither you nor I know.' *non-* (Reversal); e.g. *nondinyo* non-party.

§ 27. INTERJECTION

Exclamations, Vocatives and Imperatives may be formed by *-ha* 'name' (cf. § 13); e.g. *baha bang!* *joha* O God! *ruha* go!

The following are the more common exclamations. When required polite *o* or *-ha* may be added.

Absurd *lun*, absolutely *asipan*, alas *vo*, behold *haua*, be off *ruhasi*, *rusi*, be quick *akisi*, be quiet *inisi*, beware *asesi*, bah *pu*, bang *ba*, bump *udu*, bis *eha*, blast *baze*, *ude*, bless you *xahatu*, bother *ja*, bravo *xaba*, bring (me) *inmi*, *inno(mi)*, carry it *nohayen*, catch *te*, certainly *asa*, come back *innusi*, come here *insi*, come in *min*, come out *infusi*, crack *ide*, crash *coba*, crunch *con*, curse *zaha*, curse you *zehatu*, damn *zeba*, damn you *zebatu*, down with *utiha*, don't mention it *na po ci*, don't speak *nalaba*, don't trouble *najasi*, encore *eha*, excuse (me) *fen(mi)*, forget (it) *fime(yen)*, exactly *ika*, forgive (me) *von(mi)*, follow (me) *hin(mi)*, forward! *vali*, get out *fusi*, get up *akasi*, get down *anisi*, go away *unsi*, *ru(ha)*, go to hell *zelisi*, go on *eru*, good day *juri*, good morning *jukiri*, good evening *juniri*, good night *juvan*, good bye *aireseda*, *ajo*, good luck *xafatu*, God bless you *jolatu*, God be with you *jolitu*, O God *joha*, by God *po jo*, my God *jomi*, halt! *man*, have done *itosi*, help *soka*, here! (look) *se*, (calling a waiter etc.) *oha*, heave *aru*, hurrah *juha*, hurry up *akisi*, indeed *zike*, it is forbidden *ubani*, it is impossible *nali*, just so *ika*, *asi*, just tell (me) *laki(mi)*, keep on *ivesi*, keep quiet *einisi*, keep still *cesi*, let (me) *da (mi)*, lead

on *ekasi*, leave (it) *kaman*, left turn *zelisi*, lie down *kusi*, look here *inse*, look out *asesi*, long live (the King) *zinha (van)*, march *pheli*, never mind *na po ci*, never *nari*, never again *naire*, no *na*, no doubt *be ken*, no chance *be fa*, no luck *be xafa*, no smoking *na huka*, now *nu*, now then *ha nu*, of course *sameni*, of course not *naua*, open (the door) *lo (mindu)*, out of the way *alisi*, *asesi*, pass on *torusi*, please *o cu*, *o*, pull *aru*, push *ruba*, put *mate*, quietly *ini*, quite so *panyasi*, quick *iki*, rather *eui*, really *zike*, right *ure*, right turn *urelisi*, save (me) *soka (mi)*, send (me) *ruka (mi)*, send for (it) *kayari(en)*, show (me) *xo (mi)*, shut (the door) *cen (mindu)*, sit down *kunsi*, slowly *azasi*, stand still *cesi*, *man*, stand aside *alisi*, stand up *ukasi*, stop *cen*, *man*, take (it) *teka (yen)*, take (it) away *unno (yen)*, take (some) *ima (di)*, take (my) place *ama mi*, take care *aseki*, thanks *xan*, thank (you) very much *ta xan*, that way *unli*, this way *inli*, there you are (I. ecco) *haua*, (I told you so) *asiha*, to arms *bali*, to your places (en voiture) *kunyeli*, too much *uto*, too fast *utoyaki*, too long *utori*, too slow *utoyaza*, trust (me) *aso (mi)*, try (it) *ibuki (en)*, try again *euke*, turn round *gosi*, turn (it) round *goru (en)*, turn over *gonusi*, undo this *lobain*, undress yourself *besi*, understand *sameua*, very much *ta cu*, very well *ta xa*, wait *mansi*, wait for (me) *mansi (mi)*, wake (me) *kila (mi)*, welcome *juari*, well *fake*, well done *xadani*, what a pity *keha vo*, wish (me) luck *cu (mi)* *xafa*, with pleasure *cu ui*, without fail *be fi*, would that *cu ua*, would you kindly *o cu*, yes *ui*, you are right *ureua*, you are wrong *fen ua*, you may, can (do something) *si alo*, you must *tu uo*, you are early *tu kizi*, you are late *tu aza (zi)*.

§ 28. EMPHASIS

The following four particles are emphatic. *ua* for, as for, in order to; cf. J. *wa*, Gk. *μεν*, R. *zhe*, F. *quant a*;

e.g.:—*tu ua* for you, as for you, *on ua ci sa* it is he who knows. Note:—*geua* and now, *ciua* about, concerning, *asiua da* so as to (intention), *koua* the less, *taua* the more, *ua na* (wa-na) lest, *unaua* only, *hin ua* therefore; also:—*biua* by it, *diua* of it, F. en, *liua* to it, F. y, *soua* with it, *neua* from it, *enua* for it, *aua* at it, *naua* not at all.

AFFIRMATION. Affirmation, Approval, Assent, is expressed by *ui* yes, assent, F. oui:—*ui* yes, *sameniui* of course. It also indicates encouragement, exhortation:—*lakamiui* tell me now!

OBLIGATION. Obligation is expressed by two Particles:—

ue ought, should, it behoves:— *tu ue ari* you ought to come.

uo must, it is necessary:— *tu uo ari* you must come.

The latter also forms the executive word of command:—

bazo-uo fire!, *ureli-uo* right-turn!, *ase-uo* attention!

§ 29. DIRECTION

Movement towards, direction is indicated by:—

li to, towards cf. A. *li*. As pf. it signifies 'to' (Dative):— *li mi* to me, *li kan* to the house; As sf. it means 'towards,'-wards; e.g. *inli* hither, *unli* thither, *keli* whither? *neinli* hence, *nekele* whence, *kanli* home-wards; Note the form *dili* for; cf. R. *dlya*.

The same radical forms adverbs of motion;

e.g. *akali* up, *anili* down, combined *akaliani* up and down; *fuli* out, *lifu* to and fro.

It also marks the Points of the Compass:—

N	<i>poli</i>	S	<i>zoli</i>
NNE	<i>popokili</i>	SSW	<i>zozonili</i>
NE	<i>pokili</i>	SW	<i>zonili</i>
ENE	<i>kipokili</i>	WSW	<i>nizonili</i>
E	<i>kili</i>	W	<i>nili</i>
ESE	<i>kizokili</i>	WNW	<i>niponili</i>
SE	<i>zokili</i>	NW	<i>ponili</i>
SSE	<i>zozokili</i>	NNW	<i>poponili</i>

Note:—*polia* the north (pole), *polima* polar regions, *polio* northern.

§ 30. PREPOSITIONS

Sona has a general preposition *po* 'cover;' on, by, at, in, for; cf. R. *po*, Pt. *pa*, Esp. *ye*. It is extensively used in cases where the prepositional sense is indefinite, as in 'at last,' 'on purpose,' 'by day,' 'in case' etc. e.g. *po xi divi* for six days, *po ki* at first, *po ke* at what (price)? = how much?

Each radical used as a Preposition has its Adverbs of Rest and Motion, which are formed as follows:—*a-* at, place (§15):— *afu* outside, *ayeza* (§ 8.) in rear, behind. *-li* Direction (See § 29.):—*fuli*, out, *zali* back, backwards.

The following is a list of the principle PREPOSITIONS, PREFIXES, ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS.

Ab- *ne-*, about (concerning) *ciua* (approx.) *ili*, above *ayaka*, according to *po*, across

(rest) *ano*, (motion) *anoli*, ad- *li-*, after *hin*, -wards *hinli*, again *eu*, *ire*, against *ana*, ahead *vali*, all the same *isoua*, almost *illi*, already *kiua*, along *lin*, although *nan*, also *ge*, alternately *poyenu*, altogether *pange*, always *panyeri*, *enari*, amid *aimi*, ambi- *go-*, among *imi*, an- *na-*, ana- (on) *apo-*, ante- *kiva-*, anti- *ana*, (inversion) *non-*, and *ge*, -now *geua*, -then *gehin*, -yet *geui*, apart *aidi*, *ayedi*, archi- *kayo-*, around (rest) *ayego*, (motion) *goli*, as *asi*, as if (quasi) *asiua*, as...as *asi...ci*, as...so *asi...siu*, -for *ua*, -far as *arili*, -little as *ko ci*, -much as *ta ci*, many as *e ci*, -soon as *akiri ci*, -well as *geua*, aside *ayali*, astride *ayapo*, asunder *aude*, at *a*, *po*, -first *po ki*, -last *po ito*, -least *po ko*, -most *po ta*, -once *ikiri*, -hand *auli*, away *neli*, auto *si-*, back *zali*, barely *beli*, because *kin*, *poua*, before (in front) *va*, (of time) *kiva*, below *ayani*, beside *auli*, -s (extra to) *efu*, (moreover) *ireua*, between *imi*, beyond *uti*, bi- *do-*, both...and *pando...ge*, but *au*, (on the contrary) *poyana*, -way of *via*, by *bi*, *po*, -chance *po fa*, -force *bi ura*, -means of *bi*, -way of (means) *bia*, - the way *po ciua*, cata- *ani-*, certainly *eui*, circum- *go-*, circuitously *goliu*, close by *auli*, con- *so-*, concerning *ciua*, completely *panyu*, *pan-*,

conditionally *usoyu*, consequently *po hin*, contra- *ana-*, contrary to *ana po*, de- (down) *ani-*, (apart) *dine*, demi- *diko*, dia- *de-*, directly *reli*, directly (of time) *inkori*, dis- *idi-*, disregarding *naciu* (pron. na-chi-u), down *anili*, -stairs *ania*, during *man*, *ri*, dys- *fi-*, either...or *nu...nu*, else *inu*, where *inua*, en- *min-*, enter- *imi-*, epi- *apo-*, eso- *vi-*, eu- *xa-*, equally *isoyu*, even *siui*, -ly *ikuyu*, eventually *itoriu*, ever *heri*, where- *ciahe*, ex- *fu-*, except *nen*, -ionally *efuyu*, externally *fuyu*, extra- *uti*, far away *auti*, firstly *enyu*, *po ki*, for- (out) *fu-*, for -*li*, *dili*, *ua*, -ever *panyeri*, -certain *asaua*, -the use of *bili*, (c.) *poua*, fore- *kiva-*, formerly *zariu*, forwards *vali*, following *hinyu*, from *ne*, -out *nefu*, further *ireli*, *eli*, generally *heua*, gradually *cinyu*, greatly *tau*, hardly *fi*, hence *nein*, here *inya*, hetero- *inu-*, hither *inli*, hither to *kivain*, high up *ayaka*, holo- *pan-*, homo- *asi-*, hyper- *uti-*, hypo- *ani-*, how *u ci*, how? *keu*, -much? *po ke*, -ever *nau*, if *ken*, if...then, *ken...hin*, -not *ken na*, -possible *ken ni*, *ken fa*, In- (neg.) *na-*, inter- *imi-*, intro- *min-*, in *min*, -to *minli*, -wards *mindili*, -side *amin*, -the presence of *po uli*, -contact with *poyage*, -case *po fa*, -comparison to *unu po*, -order to *ua da*, -place

of *ama*, -spite of *anaui*, -that case *po un fa*,
 -any case *po he fa*, -the same way *asiu*,
 -use *biu*, -want *beu*, -the wake of *ahin*, -the
 midst of *aimi*, -pieces *aidi*, -company of
po so vi, -accordance with *usi po*, -line
ayere, -front *ava*, -rear *ayeza*, -vain *fiua* ;
 just (at the moment) *ikari*, (exactly) *ika*,
 indeed *poyaso*, in fact *ziu*, only just *fiur*,
 just as *assi*, just like *ikayasi* : jointly *geu*,
 latterly *inzariu*, juxta- *uli-*, less than *ko ne*,
 the less *koua*, lest *ua na*, level with *iso po*,
 likely *valiu*, little *ko*, *koyu*, literally *leztu*,
 low down *ania*, mal- *ze-*, meanwhile *imiri*,
 merely *fiui*, meta- *sonu-*, mis- *fen-*, mono-
una-, multi- *e-*, more than *ta ne*, the more
taua, -over *ireua*, ne- *na-*, near *ili*, -by *ilia*,
 -ly *illi*, *fi*, neither...nor, *na...na*, never
nari, -the less *nau*, next *uli*, -day *hindiri* ;
 no *non*, *na* (i.) *na*, *naha*, *o na*, -how *nau*,
 -where *naya*, -less *nakoua*, -more *nataua*,
naire, not *na*, -at all *naua*, -only...but
na...au, -withstanding *nau*, now *inri*,
 (Fr. or) *eua*, -adays *indirie*, ob- *po-*; of *vi*,
 (partitive) *di*, some- *ci di*, none - *nadi*,
 - course *sameni*, -necessity *po uo*, often *eri*,
 omni- *pan-*; on *po*, (with contact) *apo*, -to
apoli, -top *ayapo*, - account of *pokin*,
 -condition that *po uso*, - the contrary
poyana, -the right *aure*, -the left *ayeze*,

-this side *indi*, -that side *undi*, -all sides
apandi, -both sides *apando*, - the way to *po*
via -purpose *itiua*, -the point of *poika*,
 -the one hand *indiua*, -the other hand
undiua, only *unaua*, -just *ikau*, otherwise
poinu, out- *fu-*, opposite *ayana*, over-
apo- ; part of *di*, pan- *pan-*, para- *uli-*,
 (shield) *upo-*, per- *de-*, peri- *go-*, perhaps
fazi, permanently *demanyu*, please *po cu*,
o cu, possibly *faliu*, poly- *e-*, post- *hin-*,
 pre- *kiva*, pro- *va*, (instead) *ama-*, proto-
ki-, probably *valiu*, purposely *itiu*, quickly
akiu ; quite *ita*, *pan*, -so *itau* ; rarely *rifi*,
 rather *ko*, re- *ire-*, retro- *za*, really *ziu*,
asoua (i.) *ziha*, recently *ilizari*, repeatedly
eri, *ireu*, respecting *ciua*, -ively *isiua*,
 round *goli*, seemingly *xoyu*, separately *diu*,
engiu, scarcely *fi*, sideways *alli*, similarly
asiu, simultaneously *isoriu*, since *neri* ; so
inyu, *asiu*, -and- *jihe*, -as to *asiuada*, -far
liin, -little *asiko*, -many *asie*, -much *asita*,
 (this amount) *inta* ; soon *ilivari*, some-
 what *ko*, some (of) *ci di*, -times *ciri*, -where
cia, -how *ciu* ; still *riui*, (yet) *nau*, -more
eta, -less *eko*, straight *reli* ; sub- *ani-*,
 super- *amo-*, supra- *uti*, such *asi-*, like
cias, -and- *heyasi*, syn- *so-*; than *ne*,
 thanks *xan*, -to (F. grace a) *xan po*, that
 (c.) *ua* (as in English sometimes omitted) ;

temporarily *akoruu*, then *hin*, thence *neunli*, there *unya*, - is (are) *zia*, -after *hinli*, - at *aua*, - fore *hinyu*, *po hin*, -from *neua*, - in *mindiuu*, - to *liua*, -upon *hin ua* ; though *nan*, through *de*, -out *deua* thoroughly *deu*, thus *inyu*, to *li*, -wards *ayeli*, -*li*, - the right *ureli*, - the left *zeli*, - the front *li va*, - the rear *li za*, - the top *li aka*, *li amo*, - the bottom *li ani*, - the side *li ali* ; together *soyu* ; trans- *ano-*, ultimately *poito*, ultra- *uti-*, un- *na-*, (reversal) *ina-*, under- *ani-* unless *nen* ; under *ani*, -neath *ayani*, - the circumstances *po rima*, unintentionally *naitiu*, until *arili*, up (wards) *akali*, -on *apo* ; very *ta-*, -well *ta xau*, vice- *ama-*, -wards -*li*, well *xau*, -done ! (bravo) *xabaha*, whether *ken*, -or *ken...nu*, -or not *ken...na* ; when *ri ci*, when ? *keri* ; whence ? *nekeya*, *nekeli*, whither ? *keli*, where *keya*, why *ua ci*, why ? *keua*, wholly *panyu*, with- *ana-*, with (together) *so*, (agency) *bi*, without *be*, yet *nau*, (till now) *inli*, *inyarili*.

§ 31. CASE

There are twelve cases formed as follows :—

Nominative.	n. before v.	<i>misa</i> I (know).
Vocative.	- <i>ha</i>	<i>miha</i> Ah me !
Accusative.	n. after v.	<i>sami</i> (knows) me.
Directive.	- <i>li</i>	<i>mili</i> for me.
Motive.	<i>dili</i>	<i>dili mi</i> for my sake.
Dative.	<i>li</i>	<i>li mi</i> to me.
Locative.	<i>a-</i>	<i>ayemi</i> at my house.
Ablative.	<i>ne</i>	<i>ne mi</i> from me.
Instrumental.	<i>bi</i>	<i>bi mi</i> by me.
Genitive. ⁽¹⁾	<i>vi</i>	<i>vi mi</i> of me.
Partitive.	<i>di</i>	<i>di mi</i> of me.
Possessive.	n. before n.	<i>mi kan</i> my house.

In cases where ambiguity might arise -*si* may be suffixed to the Possessor noun ; e.g. *rasi nin* the man's child (*ranin* means 'son').

⁽¹⁾ e.g. *dili fo vi mi* for fear of me.

§ 32. ADVERB

Adverbs may be formed by a radical or radicals alone ; e.g. *ta* very, *nari* never.

Other adverbial combinations are :—

-(y) <i>u</i>	Manner	e.g. <i>irau</i>	strongly
<i>bi</i>	Means	e.g. <i>bi ira</i>	by force
<i>po</i>	(General)	e.g. <i>po ira</i>	in strength
<i>a-</i>	Rest	e.g. <i>afu</i>	outside
- <i>li</i>	Motion	e.g. <i>fuli</i>	out(wards)
- <i>i</i>	Gerund	e.g. <i>fui</i>	while (putting) out
- <i>ua</i>	Emphatic	e.g. <i>naua</i>	not at all
- <i>ui</i>	Affirmative	e.g. <i>nau</i>	yet