

VI. VERB

§ 33. THE VERBAL SYSTEM

A certain number of radicals, about 90, are intrinsically verbal, such as *da* to do, *ka* lead, *ba* strike, *zi* be, *zia* stand, etc., but nearly every radical can be verbalised by *da*, much as in English we can turn nouns into verbs (to paper, to water, to knife). As a rule English makes no difference between a Transitive and Intransitive Verb:—change this, times change. Yet most languages do make a formal difference. In Sona therefore, we strike a happy medium. We have three auxiliaries:—

-*ka*- pf. cause ; sf. bring about ; tv ; cf.
Pt. ka-wal, Pr. kar-dan, H.
kar-na.

-*ba* sf. strike ; forceful tv ; cf. (Pr.) baz,
E. beat, bash, batter.

-*ru* Go, get ; iv ; cf. A. ruh, Pr. ro,
J. -ru, L. -r.

Although these auxiliaries are frequently used to distinguish such verbs as *kasu* liquify, *suka* irrigate, *suba* pour, *suru* flow, they are by no means essential to the

formation of a verb. We may have *da su* to water (tv. or iv.) :- *su in velo* 'water this flower,' *gasemi su* 'my eye waters.' The most elusive of our three auxiliaries is *-ka* as sf. It has a sense of purpose, producing, bringing about. Isolated it means to lead = *da ka*.

The radical *ba*, in addition to its sf. value as a forceful tv., like the Pr. v. *zadan*, *ruba* push, *kaba* urge etc., is used as a pf. to express war, military:—*bara* soldier, *baika* bayonet, and so on. The radical *ru*, in addition to its sf. value as an iv., *baru* fight, *karu* carry on etc., is used as a pf. to express motion:—*rugo* wheel, *rubayati* field artillery.

PRONOUNS WITH A VERB. (§ 23.)

PREPOSITIONS WITH A VERB.

A pr. may be affixed to the verb form, or as in English separated from it ;
e.g. *da minru* to enter, *da ru min* to go in, *on minruto kan* 'he entered the house,' *on ruto min kan* 'he went into the house.' Here *li* would be redundant, as *ru* implies movement.

§ 34. PARADIGM OF A VERB. √ *ru* move.

Infinitive.	General.	<i>da ru</i>	to go
	Intention.	<i>ua da ru</i>	in order to go.
	Past.	<i>da to ru</i>	to have gone.
	Future.	<i>da va ru</i>	to be about to go.
Imperative.	Command.	<i>ruha, ru</i>	go !
	Proposal.	<i>da mi ru</i>	let me go !
Participle.	Relative.	<i>ruci(o)</i>	who (which) is going.
Adverbial.	Gerund.	<i>rui</i>	(while) going.
	Absolute.	<i>rutoi</i>	having gone.
Indicative.	Present.	<i>ru</i>	go, goes.
	Actual.	<i>ruci</i>	am, is, are going.
	Past.	<i>ruto</i>	went.
	Perfect.	<i>to ru</i>	have, has gone.
	Imperfect.	<i>to ruci</i>	were, was going.
	Pluperfect.	<i>to ruto</i>	had gone.
Conditional.	Probable.	<i>va to ru</i>	would have gone.
	Possible.	<i>fa to ru</i>	may, might have gone.
Future.	Intention.	<i>va ru</i>	will go.
Aorist.	Possible.	<i>fa ru</i>	may go.

§ 35. DEFECTIVE VERBS

Even in an Interlanguage certain exceptions or defects are inevitable. In Sona two 'verbal' radicals are defective: *da*, to do, has no separate form for the Infinitive General but otherwise follows the model paradigm. It is not used to form the Infinitive General of a verb in *-zi* (see below). *zi*, to be, is, are, may be omitted in the Present Tense when the context admits of no ambiguity; e.g. *on Arabi* 'he (is) an Arab'; cf. A. *hua arab*; *on inya* 'he (is) here'; cf. R. *on zdyes*; *ti bara* 'they (are) soldiers.' In English no confusion arises between 'their soldiers' and 'they're soldiers'. *ra ato* 'the man (is) old.' If there is any doubt however, as to whether *on*, *ti*, *ra* in the above phrases should be possessives *zi* is used; e.g. *on zi Arabi*; or conversely, the pronouns could be suffixed (§ 23), as *Arabion* his Arab, *barati* their soldiers. In the phrase *on mi para* 'he (is) my father' there can be no ambiguity at all. *zi* may also form a verb from an adjective; e.g. *atozi* to be old, *kizi* to be ready, *ra atozi* 'the man is old,' *an nari kizi* 'she is never ready.' *zi* at the head of a clause means 'there is (are)', (i.) *zike* 'is

(are) there?' (neg.) *nazi* 'there is (are) not,' *nazike* 'is (are) there not?' With \sqrt{be} it forms the important v. *bezi* to be without, to need, want. e.g. *mi bezi di su* 'I want some water,' 'I am thirsty.' The form *zia*, I. stare, 'to be at,' though having a noun form, has a sense of being with reference to place, staying at, situated, state, condition; e.g. *mi zia homa* 'I am at home,' *keu zia* 'how are (you)?'; cf. I. come sta?

The (i.) form is *zikeya* 'is (are) there?', *tu zikeya san* 'are you well?' (§ 15).

§ 36.

Other verb forms are as follows:—

IMPERSONAL

The Impersonal Verb is formed in three ways:—*en mina* 'it is mine,' *si sa* 'one knows', *hu isu* 'it is cold'; cf. A. hawa and such forms as 'ed dunya barid,' 'it is cold.'

REFLEXIVE AND RECIPROCATIVE

si self, *isi* one another (§ 23); e.g. *sasi* know oneself, *saisi* know one another, *sahasi* 'know thyself!'

POTENTIAL AND PASSIVE

These verbs are formed by:—

-ni- suffer, patient, able; cf. R. *-ny*, G. *-en*.

As pf. this radical indicates the POTENTIAL, able, can; e.g. *ni* suffer, be able, let, *nika* subject, bring to submission, conquer, cf. Gk. *νικη*, *niru* be able to go, *tu nika ru* 'can you go?' *tu nali ru* 'you cannot go,' *tu nalike ru* 'can you not go?' Note the form *nali* cannot. As sf. this radical forms the PASSIVE; e.g. *runi* be moved, *sani* be known, *da en sani* 'let it be known.' The connection between Potential and Passive may be traced through E. drinkable, to be drunk, or J. korareru to be able to come, to be comed to. In C. there is a similar affinity.

Other verbal affixes are:—

<i>-ki</i> inceptive	e.g. <i>suki</i> sweat	<i>ruki</i> start
<i>-ta</i> augmentive	e.g. <i>suta</i> soak	<i>ruta</i> travel
<i>-ko</i> diminutive	e.g. <i>suko</i> sprinkle	<i>ruko</i> stroll
<i>-fi</i> failure	e.g. <i>sufi</i> dribble	<i>rufi</i> trip
<i>-ire</i> repetition	e.g. <i>suire</i> rain	<i>ruire</i> go on

Verbal suffixes appear in the following order:—

-si:— *-hasi, -sici, -sii, -tosi, -tosii*
-isi:— *-haisi, -isici, -isii, -toisi, -toisii*
-ni:— *-niha, -nici, -nii, -nito, -nitoi*

The suffixes *-ki, -ta, -ko, -fi, -ire* follow the radical;

e.g. *rukisi, rukihasi, rukisici*.

VII. SYNTAX

We have now given a detailed explanation as to how radicals—with special reference to the 36 'indicators'—are combined to form words and parts of speech. Our next enquiry will be: How does Sona construct its sentences? How are words combined to express thought?

The extreme conciseness of the language must have a paramount influence upon the structure of the sentence. It also requires a clear and deliberate pronunciation, for each syllable is significant. In the I.-G. languages the variation in the form of a word—that is, its inflection serves the purpose of marking the part played by that word in the sentence in which it occurs. The difference between the subject and the object functions in the L. sentence 'pater amat filium,' or in R. 'otyets lyubit syna,' are clearly marked by inflexion, while in E. 'the father loves the son,' the difference is marked solely by the word-order. This

is also so in C. and in Sona. The construction of the Sona sentence is based upon the logical sequence of ideas. Qualifying words precede the words they qualify; Cf. 'icebreaker'—*isuyudeci*—not as in (I.) 'rompighiaccio.' The subject precedes the verb; the object follows it; Cf. 'I love you' *mi abu tu*, not as in F. 'je vous aime.' There is no inversion of order for the interrogative; e.g. have I? *mi imake* = I have (?). The adverb, however, has no fixed position:—*mi ziu sa*, *mi sa ziu* 'I really know.' The verb is analytical as in English. Sona distinguishes two senses of 'to be', as in I. *essere*, *stare*; e.g. *en zi* = 'it is,' I. *è*, *en zia* = there is, F. *il y a*. The Present Tense of the verb 'to be,' (*zi*), is omitted between two substantives, as in R. and A. Constant repetition of the same tense throughout the verbs of interrelated clauses is avoided by modifying the Japanese construction, so that the first, not the last verb, shall indicate the time of action. Constant repetition of the Personal Pronouns is avoided wherever possible by leaving them implicit as in telegraphic messages. The two isolating radicals *ke* (?) and *ua* have equivalents in

Japanese. In short the construction of the Sona sentence must not be confined to European models. The ideas of both East and West are rendered, for instance, by the phrase *o min* 'please come in,' which combines the courteous. *J. kochite e otore na sai*, 'here towards honourable passage deign,' with a form more concise even than E. Sona has no shifted tenses in indirect speech. The verb of the first clause indicates the time of action, and unless an alteration in time is expressed all following verbs remain in Infinitive form; e.g. *mi zen* 'I (am) ill,' *mi to zen* or *mi zito zen* 'I was ill,' *on la ua mi zen* 'he says that I am ill,' *on la ua mi to zen* 'he says that I was ill,' *on lato ua mi zen* 'he said that I was ill,' i.e. 'be ill,' *on lato ua mi to zen* 'he said that I was ill,' i.e. 'had been ill'; *ti kelatoyan keru ru ua arise parayan* 'they asked her when (she) had gone to visit her father,' *ti kelatoyan keru si ru ua arise parayan* 'they asked her when they had been to visit her father,' *ti kelatoyan keru ru ua arise parasi* 'they asked her when (she) would go to visit their father.' In some cases the alteration in time is shown by the adverb:—*mi nayari vadiri* 'I (shall) not come

tomorrow,' *an ari zadiri* 'she came yesterday,' *on latomi ua ari li Roma vatori* 'he said to me that (he) will come to Rome next year,' *keri mi se tu* 'when shall I see you?' *keri mi seto tu* when did I see you? Thus in simple form are combined three methods of construction:—(i) English, French and most occidental languages in which the tense is shifted when there is an actual change in time, (ii) Russian, and many oriental languages in which the same tense is used in Indirect speech as would have been used in Direct speech, (iii) Japanese, which marks the time by means of one verb only in a series of clauses containing verbs in the same tense. Thus we say: *mi ruto ua se borasi nukiri ge layon mi nali ari a karipakin kiua siadani* 'I went to see my brother the other morning and told him I could not come to lunch, as I was already engaged.' The verbs *la*, *ari*, though 'past' in English, are here 'Infinitive.' The difference between the time indicators *va* and *fa* is that the former expresses probability, the latter possibility:—*mi va to setu ken halami* 'I would have seen you if (you) had called out (to me),' *tu fa to*

semi ken na zia hwan 'You might have seen me had there not been a fog.'

NOTE: In the following selection of simple phrases and prose () includes a word which may be omitted, [] marks corresponding words in E. and S.

Am I too late?
Are the [servants] to be tipped?
Are (you) engaged to-day?
Are (you) going out?
Are (we) going to Naples?
Are [dogs] allowed here?
[As I'm known] here I can't go.

Being young I get up early.
Bring me some shaving water.
Bring them up to my room.

Can (you) change this note for me?
Can (you) give me a light?
Can (you) meet me at —?

mi uto azake.
[*ubijie*] *uke donxani.*
(*tu*) *adanike indiri.*
(*tu*) *furucike.*
(*mie*) *va ru li Napoli ke.*
[*xen*] *aloni inya.*
[*hasanii*] *inya mi nali ru.*

zii jun mi akasi ki.
innomi di mujali su.
inkati akali mi dia.

(*tu*) *nike numi in danlena.*
(*tu*) *nike zokami.*
(*tu*) *nike agemi a —*

Can (you) send them for me?
[Can] (you) speak Sona?

(tu) nike inkanotimi.
(tu) [sake] laba Sona.

Can (you) tell me where —?
Can (you) wait a bit?
Come early, if you can.

(tu) nike lami a ci —
(tu) nike mankosi.
ari ki, ken ni.

74 Did (you) have a good journey?

Do not come too late.

Do not encourage him.

Do (you) know where to go?

Do (you) [know] him? [(F.) connaitre]

Do (you) know the way?

Do (you) not remember me?

Do (you) remember (her)?

(tu) to rutake xau.

na ari uto aza.

na uzikayon.

(tu) sake a ci da ru.

(tu) [hasake] on.

(tu) sake via.

(tu) nake zamemi.

(tu) zameke (an).

Do you remember (where)?

Do (you) want to —?

Drive to the (Savoy) Hotel.

(tu) zameke a ci.

(tu) cuke da —

noru li (Savoi) Hotel.

Go and bring me some paper.

ru innomi di velen.

Have (you) been ill?

Have (you) any English books?

Have (you) anything to declare?

Have (you) seen them?

Have (you) nothing cheaper?

Here are the letters, Miss.

How are you to-day?

How far (is it) to —?

How long (are) (you) staying?

(tu) to zenke.

(tu) imake di Anglo gelen.

(tu) imake cina da fula.

(tu) to seketi.

(tu) na imake cina ekodan.

haua lenietu, o hazannin.

kesantu indiri.

keuti li—

(tu) ketari zia.

How many (miles) to —?
How many do (you) want?
How much (is) this?
How old (are) you?
Have (you) got my letter?

I am leaving to-morrow.

I am quite well, [thanks].
I do not know who he is.
I do not know what to do.
I don't know [anything].
I don't know [his father] at all.
I do not want to—
I do not know whose it is.

keye (Mail) li —
(tu) keye cu.
in kedan.
ketoritu.
(tu) to inte mi leni.

mi neruci vadiri.

[xan], mi ita san.
mi na sa ci on.
mi na sa ci da.
mi na sa [heci].
mi na hasa [parayon] ita.
mi na cu da —
mi na sa cisi en.

(I) did not hear what you said.
I have four small cases.
I have never been in (Moscow).
I have fotgotten (it).
I have some [registered] luggage.
(I) have lost my [key].
(I) hope you feel better now.
I must go to the [Post Office].

I think it will rain.
I think we [know each other].
I want a [single room].
I want a [return ticket] to —
I want to be called [at 8 a.m.].
I want an extra blanket.

(mi) na useto ci tu la.
mi ima cana ko can.
mi nari to zia (Moskva).
mi to fime(yen).
mi ima di [celeni] nogi.
(mi) to nefe mi [cebi].
(mi) ime inri tu sen esanyo.
mi uo ru li [lenocia].

mi me hu va su.
(mi) me ua mie [hasaisi].
mi cu [engidia].
mi cu [iritolen] li —
mi cu kihalani [atu ori].
mi bezi ado mukupona.

I wish you a happy New Year.
(I) will meet you [on the boat].
I will tell them.
I would have told the boy of it.
In what way do you mean?
(Is) [the Bank] closed to-day?
(Is it) far to the station?
(Is) smoking allowed here?
Is this drinking water?

Is there room enough for —?
Is there a [motor road]?
Is there a German consul?
(Is) [it] cold to-day?
It looks [very stormy].

mi culatu ju inotori.
(mi) va agetu [ayesuno].
mi va lakati.
mi va to laka kora ciua.
keu tu ale.
[danya] cennike indiri.
tareke li makan.
hukada aloke inya.
in palioke su.

zikeya ipa lia —
zikeya [sirunorua].
zikeya Doico kaidora (or Konsul).
[hu] isuke indiri.
hu seru [tayaziwi].

Keep straight to the right.
Let me tell you [about it].
Let us [have a look at them].
[Light the fire] in my room.

May (I) come in?
May (I) leave this with you?
Must (you) really go?
(My) bill, please, waiter.

Never do that again.
Now, [last Saturday] was wet.

Please get me a taxi.
Please prepare my bath.

reurelisi.
da mi lakatu [ciua].
da mie [sebakiti].
[zoka] min mi dia.

(mi) aloke minsi.
(mi) aloke manyen so tu.
(tu) uoke ziu ru.
o adolen, panoci.

nari da un ire.
eua, [zaxiodi] to suki.

o kayarimi Taksi.
o ki mi benya.

Please bring some [coal].
Put my things on the rack.
Put it on the [writing table].

Ring the bell please.
Ring for the page boy.

∞ Send the barber to shave me.
She can't speak any Russian.

Take the next [turn] to the right.
Take this to the [hall porter].
Taking my hat (I) went out.
That (is) all I have.
That (is) much too dear.

That way to the [hall], madam.
The sheets are quite damp.
The [window cord] is broken.
There is no toilet paper.
This change (is) not right.
This meat is not cooked.
This [tea] is quite cold.
This (is) the way, sir.
∞ [Those who went] never returned.

What (is) your name?
What did (you) say?
What (is) [that] called (in —)?
What (are) your charges?
What (is) the charge for —?

*o inno di [zoje].
ma cigimi apo reten.
mayen apo [lemadu].*

*o ilaba.
inyila bikora.*

*inruka mucu da jami.
an na sa laba ci Ruso.*

*nukasi en uli [gun] ureli.
untein li [kaminci].
tekai mi kapo (mi) ruto fu.
un mipandi.
un ta uto dan.*

*unli en [kaminya], o hazan.
ginca ita suki.
[seloren] udeni.
na zia bivelen.
in dannu na ure.
in bona na kipani.
in [Cai or Te] ita isuni.
inha via, o hara.
[rutocie] nari iresi.*

*kehanitu.
(tu) kena lato.
[un] kehani (po —).
ke tu akedan.
ke akedan po —*

What time (is it)?
What time is dinner?
What sort of road (is it)?
What (is) the single fare?
What time (do) we arrive?
What a piece of luck!
What ought (one) to say to them?
What (is) the matter (with you)?
What (is) the date to-day?
What time do the shops close?
We must ask them to dinner.
We want a [double] room.
Wait here for me.
Where (is) the toilet?

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ke ori.
po ke ori si pata.
kevi rua.
po ke engio rudan.
po ke ori mie ariva.
keha xafadi.
ke (si) ue lati.
ke fa (tu).
ke inyodiri.
po ke ori apakanye cenni.
mie uo aluti da pata.
mie cu dia [jidoli].
mansi mi inya.
keya bidia.

Where (is) the [passport office]?
Where are (you) going?
Where do (you) live?

keya [jitolencia].
(tu) keli.
(tu) kezia.

When (shall) I come again?
When can (you) be there?
When will (you) be in Paris?
When does the train start?
Where have (you) come from?
When (is) the last [post]?
When (you) come in [shut the door].
Will you come to [tea]?
Which is the best [of these]?
Whoever told [you] that?
Whose [umbrella] is this?

keri mi inyire.
keri (tu) ni unzia.
keri (tu) zia Paris.
po ke ori toreno ruki.
(tu) nekele.
po ke ori ito [leno].
(tu) minrui [cenba dulo].
tu cuke inpa [Cai or Te].
[ne inye] keci xa.
kejihe lato un [li tu].
in kesi [sutepona].

23

Why did (you) say that?
Why don't (you) answer?
Why didn't (you) send it?

Your good health, sir!

You have not given me enough.

24 Passengers who do not desire to present in person their passports or other identity papers to the [Authorities] charged with the [examination] thereof on the passage at frontiers, [are informed] that the International [Sleeping Car Company] authorises [its conductors] to re-

(tu) *keua lato un.*
(tu) *keua na irila.*
(tu) *keua na rukatoyen.*

santu, o hara.

tu na to donmi ipana.

torugi ci na cu da
injidon jitolensi
nu inu jilen li [kinyara]
uenitoci po [ukeseda] vinoa
a toruda vi valinye,
[kasani] ua imigimadio
[kunogiada] kinyalo
[dakaciesi] da inte ne torugi

ceive from the passengers [the above mentioned] documents and to present them, it being clearly understood, however, that [by doing so] they will be acting as the personal agents of the passenger.

[Notice] (It is) dangerous to lean out of the window.

(It is) forbidden to use [the W.C.] while the train is in a station.

[Alarm.] In case of danger pull the cord [handle]. Penalty for improper use not less than £5.

[kivacilani] lengi
ge da undonti, samenitoi
xoyu, nawi, ua [dai]
ti va daka asi jibici
dili toruji.

[xolen] foli da agusi
fu selo.

ubani da bi [sucandia] ri
toreno zia makan.

[foyale] po fa foline aru
ren [or tebi]. abadan vi
fen bida na ko ne pen Sterlin.

An official letter.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you that [the Secretary of State] for [Foreign Affairs] regrets that he is unable to consider your offer in the sense suggested. I am, however, to point out that, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, your peculiar qualifications would seem to justify a personal application by you to the Home Office, and he has instructed me accordingly to forward your name to that department, [together with] your letter and [record of personal services].

∞

kindileni.
o hara, mi han da kasatu
ua [hakaidaleci] vi
[fuada] vosi ua
nali meka aketu po
same ikeni. mi uo, nani,
da alete ua, po unume di
hakaidaleci, tu hojio
vie fa seru da
udaxo jidi akeda bi
tu li minyadaya, ge on to
kalami usiu da vaka
hanitu li un idadi, [so]
tu leni ge [jidiubizamelen].

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

A business letter.

Dear Sir, I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and have taken [due] note of your esteemed instructions [with regard to] the shipment of 14 cases of dried fruit. As stated in previous communications [the terms of payment] are cash against documents, 3% discount, or Bill at 30 days sight, net.

∞

Trusting that the consignment will reach you safely, and in good condition, and that I shall be favoured

adalen.

o hara, mi ima tu leni
vi dicio ge to
mele [ueyu] vi ameni
kalatu [po]
sunoda vi cadici ducan subeni
mo. asi zilani po kiva sokasaye
[udoyusone] zi dangi ana
len, tin po son didan, nu
adolen po tinyedi diri, Net.
imei ua rukarina va
aritu ceu, ge po san zine,
ge ua mi fa xadonni

o tu.

with your further orders,
I am, Yours faithfully.

Maxim.

One being asked what a learned man without practice resembled, replied:—“A bee without honey. Say to the rude and unkind bee “At least forbear to sting, if thou givest no honey.”

The Universal Language.

In their search for members of the international gang of terrorists concerned in the Marseilles assassinations the Continental police are being

*so ire kalani,
o tu.*

savilana.

*ji akelanii ci isara be
ukida to asi, irila:—“api
be xuga. laka izu ge naxame
api:—“po ko netensi da ika,
ken tu na don xuga.”*

panyunadi lasin.

*po ukedasi vi socie di
imigimadi gina di kafoci
geni po Marseilles hakacoda
hayagadio ceka sokanici,*

assisted, or hindered, by many amateur detectives. Yesterday a woman rushed into police headquarters saying she had heard three men talking a barbaric tongue plotting in a cafe. [Investigation] showed that the suspects were students discussing a knotty point in the previous day's lecture at the University. One was a Portuguese, another was a Frenchman, and the third was an Italian. The 'barbaric tongue' was English, the only language common (to them).

*nu azani, bi e isafi ukecekaci.
zadiri zan akibasi min ceka-
dikaya, lai na useto
tin ra labaci zuvi lasin
anaxunci min Kafeya. [ukesada]
xokato na kennie zi kisara
dilakaci jelio keni min
kivadirio lenda a kayosakan.
enna to Portugali, innu
Fransi, ge tinyo
Itali. ' zuvi lasin '
to Anglo, unayo (lasin)
heisili.*

VIII. TABLE OF RADICALS

The following Table of Radicals (ideograms) gives only a limited number of English equivalents, some twelve hundred in all, which should however be sufficient for all purposes of analysis and translation. For instance a polysyllable such as *ketoritu* 'how old are you?', can be readily split up into its indissoluble elements—*ke-to-ri-tu*—the value of each being indicated in the Table.

The Table is not in the usual alphabetical order but in that of (a) radicals containing a consonant, (b) radicals containing an aspirate, and (c) Particles. In some cases an English word will be found under two or more radicals; cf. 'light.' Each radical will render a separate meaning of that word.

The 36 'Indicators' are marked by an asterisk. n. signifies that a radical is intrinsically substantival; of these there are 250. p. signifies that a radical in isolated form is used as a particle; of these there are 35. v. Signifies that a radical is intrinsically verbal; of these there are 90.

G.

<i>GA*</i>	n. physical; organic.
<i>gan</i>	n. matter; substance.
<i>aga</i>	n. earth; ground; land.
<i>iga</i>	n. salt; alkali; soda.
<i>uga</i>	n. grain; seed.
<i>GE</i>	p. and; join; chain; link.
<i>gen.</i>	n. compound; mix; blend.
<i>age</i>	v. meet; contact.
<i>ige</i>	v. cohere; stick; cling.
<i>uge</i>	n. cumulus; pile; heap.
<i>GI*</i>	n. collect; gather; group.
<i>gin</i>	n. texture; weave; net; web.
<i>agi</i>	n. compress; dense; thick.
<i>igi</i>	v. mix; confuse; puzzle.
<i>ugi</i>	n. tangle; bush; cluster.
<i>GO</i>	n. circle; round; wind; roll.
<i>gon</i>	n. sphere; ball; round.
<i>ago</i>	n. curve; bend; arc.
<i>igo</i>	n. convex; round; cheek.
<i>ugo</i>	v. fold; bind; wrap; clasp.
<i>GU</i>	n. mouth; gap; gulf; gulp.
<i>gun</i>	n. angle; corner; fork.
<i>agu</i>	n. slope; lean; tilt; trend.
<i>igu</i>	n. cone; horn; wedge.
<i>ugu</i>	n. hook; claw; catch.

K.

<i>KA*</i>	v. lead; cause; chief.
<i>kan</i>	n. house; build; construct.
<i>aka</i>	p. above; high; up; raise.
<i>ika</i>	n. point; sharp; prick; p. just.
<i>uka</i>	n. vertical; stand up.
<i>KE*</i>	p. what?; query; ask.
<i>ken</i>	p. if; doubt; suspect; precarious
<i>ake</i>	v. request; pray; propose; offer
<i>ike</i>	v. suggest; guess; hint; suppose
<i>uke</i>	v. seek; hunt; quest; search.
<i>KI*</i>	n. start; begin; ready; prepare
<i>kin</i>	n. origin; root; cause.
<i>aki</i>	n. speed; quick; hasten.
<i>iki</i>	n. sudden; shock; flash.
<i>uki</i>	v. develop; train; culture.
<i>KO*</i>	n. small; few; less; child.
<i>kon</i>	n. minute; atom; germ; speck
<i>ako</i>	n. short; brief; clip; shrink.
<i>iko</i>	n. narrow; thin; squeeze.
<i>uko</i>	n. frail; slender; delicate; fine.
<i>KU</i>	v. lie; supine; bed; lay.
<i>kun</i>	n. base; seat; sit; set.
<i>aku</i>	n. surface; skim; slip; slide.
<i>iku</i>	n. flat; level; horizon.
<i>uku</i>	n. layer; shave; slice; film.

D.

<i>DA*</i>	v. do; act; p. to (Infin.).
<i>dan</i>	n. value; money; price.
<i>ada</i>	n. work; function; make.
<i>ida</i>	v. direct; office; minister.
<i>uda</i>	n. law; justice; code.
<i>DE</i>	p. through; hole; pierce.
<i>den</i>	n. tooth; bite; plough; dig.
<i>ade</i>	n. hollow; cave; cup; scoop.
<i>ide</i>	n. notch; dent; crack.
<i>ude</i>	v. break; rend; burst.
<i>DI*</i>	p. of; part; limb.
<i>din</i>	n. party; sect; creed.
<i>adi</i>	n. portion; share; lot.
<i>idi</i>	v. scatter; sow; spray.
<i>udi</i>	v. mangle; wound; tear.
<i>DO</i>	n. two; both; bi-.
<i>don</i>	v. give; grant; issue.
<i>ado</i>	v. add; affix; sum.
<i>ido</i>	v. advise; prompt; urge.
<i>udo</i>	v. pay; reward; atone.
<i>DU</i>	n. wood; nut; hard.
<i>dun</i>	n. horn; shell; crust.
<i>adu</i>	n. bone; thin; skeleton.
<i>idu</i>	n. brittle; snap; rotten.
<i>udu</i>	n. thump; thud; drum.

T.

<i>TA*</i>	n. great; augment; p. very.
<i>tan</i>	n. body; bulk; mass; 1,000.
<i>ata</i>	v. spread; stretch; wide.
<i>ita</i>	v. fill; charge; thorough.
<i>uta</i>	v. swell; wave; undulate.
<i>TE</i>	n. hand; project; take.
<i>ten</i>	v. hold; contain.
<i>ate</i>	n. tube; cylinder.
<i>ite</i>	n. flap; leaf; blade; tongue.
<i>ute</i>	n. pocket; sheath.
<i>TI</i>	n. they; them; their.
<i>tin</i>	n. three; triangular.
<i>ati</i>	v. throw; shoot; missile.
<i>iti</i>	n. plan; object; intend.
<i>uti</i>	p. beyond; far; distance.
<i>TO*</i>	v. pass; year; was, were.
<i>ton</i>	v. tire; wear; use up.
<i>ato</i>	n. old; age; senior.
<i>ito</i>	n. end; final; expire.
<i>uto</i>	n. excess; flood; p. too.
<i>TU</i>	n. you, your.
<i>tun</i>	n. limit; wall; city.
<i>atu</i>	n. eight; octagonal.
<i>itu</i>	n. cube; block; dice.
<i>utu</i>	v. swell; tumour; lump.

Z.

<i>ZA</i>	p. back; rear; ago.
<i>zan*</i>	n. woman; female.
<i>aza</i>	v. delay; slow; late; lazy.
<i>iza</i>	n. pause; hover; hesitate.
<i>uza</i>	v. yield; give up; submit.
<i>ZE</i>	n. evil; sin; ugly.
<i>zen</i>	n. ill; sick; disease.
<i>aze</i>	v. accuse; blame.
<i>ize</i>	n. clumsy; stupid; blunder.
<i>uze</i>	n. harm; hurt; corrupt.
<i>ZI</i>	n. real; fact; positive; be.
<i>zin</i>	v. live; life; vital.
<i>azi</i>	n. vigour; active; vivid.
<i>izi</i>	n. ease; simple; light.
<i>uzi</i>	v. stir; wake; inspire.
<i>ZO</i>	n. fire; burn; light.
<i>zon</i>	n. poison; infect.
<i>azo</i>	n. acid; bitter; sarcasm.
<i>izo</i>	n. pain; hurt; ache.
<i>uzo</i>	n. spasm; cramp; writhe.
<i>ZU</i>	n. animal; brutal; fierce.
<i>zun</i>	n. seven; heptarchy.
<i>azu</i>	n. storm; fury; violent.
<i>izu</i>	n. rough; crude; raw.
<i>uzu</i>	n. wild; random; chaos.

S.

<i>SA</i>	v. know; teach; inform.
<i>san</i>	n. health; medicine; sane.
<i>asa</i>	v. prove; certain; ensure.
<i>isa</i>	n. skill; talent; craft; art.
<i>usa</i>	v. heed; obey; comply.
<i>SE</i>	v. see; seem; visual.
<i>sen</i>	v. feel; touch; sense.
<i>ase</i>	v. care; watch; keep.
<i>ise</i>	v. find; perceive; solve.
<i>use</i>	v. hear; sound; listen.
<i>SI*</i>	n. self; one; own; identity.
<i>sin</i>	n. form; shape; type.
<i>asi</i>	n. like; same; copy.
<i>isi</i>	n. mutual; exchange.
<i>usi</i>	v. agree; fit; conform.
<i>SO</i>	p. with; help; combine.
<i>son</i>	n. hundred; per cent.
<i>aso</i>	n. truth; faith; trust.
<i>iso</i>	n. equal; even; balance.
<i>uso</i>	n. treaty; bargain; pact.
<i>SU</i>	n. water; liquid; flow.
<i>sun</i>	n. fish; clammy.
<i>asu</i>	n. slime; bog; mucus.
<i>isu</i>	n. cold; chill; frigid; keen.
<i>usu</i>	n. silver; glint; steel.

M.

MA n. place; put; local.
man v. stray; wait; remain; rest.
ama p. instead; proxy; vice-.
ima v. have; belong; get.
uma n. mother; nation; home.
ME v. think; mind; idea.
men n. measure; size; month.
ame v. regard; note; observe
ime n. belief; opinion; convince.
ume n. reason; rational; logic.
MI n. I; me; my.
min p. in; middle; interior.
ami n. mean; modify; normal.
imi p. among; between; hiatus.
umi n. centre; heart; focus.
MO n. fruit; bulb; nipple.
mon n. profit; gain; reap.
amo n. climax; acme; summit.
imo v. suck; pump; digest.
umo n. breast; milk; suckle.
MU n. hair; fur; wool; brown.
mun n. soft; pile; cushion.
amu n. pliant; supple; flex.
imu n. smooth; mild; gentle.
umu n. bear; bore; grumpy.

N.

*NA** p. not; no; nor; deny.
nan p. although; ignore.
ana p. against; hostile; oppose.
ina v. cancel; destroy; wipe.
una n. sole; only; isolate.
*NE** p. from; leave; absent; rob.
nen p. except; omit; skip.
ane v. avoid; shun; flee.
ine v. sleep; latent; numb.
une n. reserve; shy; retire.
*NI** v. suffer; undergo; able.
nin n. product; child; result.
ani p. under; fall; low; down.
ini n. quiet; peace; soothe.
uni v. depend; hang; liable.
NO v. carry; vehicle.
non v. invert; reverse.
ano p. across; span; transfer.
ino n. new; mend; convert.
uno n. cross; check; squint.
NU v. change; turn; or.
nun n. nine.
anu v. upset; revolt; disturb.
inu n. other; vary; differ.
unu n. contrast; judge.

B.

*BA** v. strike; military; weapon.
ban v. contest; fight; match.
aba v. punish; penal; avenge.
iba n. stubborn; persist; try.
uba v. forbid; deny; ban; tabu.
BE p. without; strip; poor; (undo)
ben n. clean; bathe; polish.
abe n. clear; pale; fair; flax.
ibe v. spend; waste; drain.
ube n. empty; void; vacate.
*BI** p. by; use; tool.
bin n. utensil.
abi n. habit; mode; custom.
ibi n. trade; commerce.
ubi v. serve; tend; attend.
BO n. flesh; blood; german.
bon n. plenty; wealth; bounty.
abo n. antelope, buck.
ibo n. cattle; buffalo.
ubo n. sheep; goat.
BU n. smell; fume; smoke; kiss.
bun n. taste; savour.
abu v. love; desire; dear.
ibu n. choice; pick; critic.
ubu n. greed; covet; yearn; lust.

P.

PA v. eat; nourish; bread.
*pan** n. all; complete; fill.
apa n. supply; store; (furnish;) equip.
ipa p. enough; suffice; comfort.
upa v. cram; stuff; choke; boil.
PE n. foot; leg; walk; kick.
pen n. five; pentagon.
ape n. reptile with legs; creep.
ipe n. reptile; sinuous; crawl.
upe v. jump; spring; skip; hop.
PI n. bird; fly; aviation.
pin n. feather; fringe; flimsy.
api n. insect with wings.
ipi n. insect; vermin.
upi n. buoyant; float; swim.
*PO** p. on, by; cover; dress.
pon v. weigh; heavy; load.
apo p. on; impose; ride; tax.
ipo n. overlay; veneer; coat.
upo n. shield; defend; shelter.
PU n. filth; foul; dirt; soil.
pun n. decay; pus; rot; rust.
apu n. obscene; lewd; desire.
ipu n. disgust; loathe; shame.
upu n. swine; pig; pork.

L.

<i>LA</i>	v. say; tongue; voice.
<i>lan</i>	n. sound; play; music.
<i>ala</i>	v. praise; hail; cheer.
<i>ila</i>	n. bell; ring; jangle.
<i>ula</i>	v. sing; recite; howl; choir.
<i>LE</i>	v. write; design; letter.
<i>len</i>	n. document; book; read.
<i>ale</i>	n. sign; mean; flag; crest.
<i>ile</i>	n. trace; mark; print.
<i>ule</i>	n. stain; blot; spot.
<i>LI*</i>	p. to; direct; point.
<i>lin</i>	n. edge; outline; profile.
<i>ali</i>	n. side; wing; flank.
<i>ili</i>	p. near; about; approx.
<i>uli</i>	n. close; proximate; intimate.
<i>LO</i>	v. open; free; undo.
<i>lon</i>	n. loan; let; lend; hire.
<i>alo</i>	v. allow; leave; ticket.
<i>ilo</i>	n. loose; hang; relax.
<i>ulo</i>	n. oil; grease; flatter.
<i>LU</i>	v. play; game; amuse.
<i>lun</i>	n. absurd; trivial; vain.
<i>alu</i>	v. invite; host; guest.
<i>ilu</i>	n. jest; laugh; merry.
<i>ulu</i>	n. monkey; mischief.

R.

<i>RA*</i>	n. man; male.
<i>ran</i>	n. king; rule; royal.
<i>ara</i>	n. master; tame; tyrant.
<i>ira</i>	n. strength; fort; muscle.
<i>ura</i>	n. force; drive; electric.
<i>RE</i>	n. straight; line; long.
<i>ren</i>	n. cord; tense; thin.
<i>are</i>	n. order; arrange; series.
<i>ire</i>	p. again; recur; continue.
<i>ure</i>	n. right; regular; correct.
<i>RI*</i>	n. time; while.
<i>rin</i>	n. rhythm; pulse; metre.
<i>ari</i>	v. reach; gain; come.
<i>iri</i>	n. recoil; react; spring.
<i>uri</i>	n. season; suit; opportune.
<i>RO</i>	n. colour; dye; paint.
<i>ron</i>	n. tone; tune; shade; mood.
<i>aro</i>	n. beauty; adorn; fair.
<i>iro</i>	n. light; shine; lamp.
<i>uro</i>	n. gold; glory; splendour.
<i>RU*</i>	v. go; move; mobile.
<i>run</i>	n. machine; apparatus.
<i>aru</i>	v. draw; pull; charm.
<i>iru</i>	v. vibrate; shake; thrill.
<i>uru</i>	v. swing; sway; wag; flux.

J.

<i>JA</i>	v. rub; scratch; jerk; rough.
<i>jan</i>	v. gnaw; grind; chew; rodent.
<i>JE</i>	n. stone; hard; stiff; stern.
<i>jen</i>	n. metal; courage; coin.
<i>JI*</i>	n. person; human; private.
<i>jin</i>	n. spirit; soul; ghost; fairy.
<i>JO</i>	n. God; idol; ideal; sacred.
<i>jon</i>	n. magic; spell; occult.
<i>JU</i>	n. delight; happy; toy; glad.
<i>jun</i>	n. young; fresh; junior.

H.

<i>HA*</i>	n. name; call; address; O!
<i>han</i>	n. title; honour; noble.
<i>HE*</i>	n. any; general; public.
<i>hen</i>	n. common; vulgar; cheap.
<i>HI</i>	n. class; category.
<i>hin</i>	p. after; follow; sequence.
<i>HO</i>	n. special; define.
<i>hon</i>	n. genuine; honest; rely.
<i>HU</i>	n. air; breath; wind; weather.
<i>hun</i>	n. gas; vapour; melt.

C.

<i>CA</i>	n. four; square; rectangle.
<i>can</i>	n. box; cell; case; room.
<i>CE</i>	v. fix; secure; support.
<i>cen</i>	v. stop; shut; bar; gate.
<i>CI*</i>	n. which; refer; some.
<i>cin</i>	n. grade; scale; step.
<i>CO</i>	v. cut; kill; knife.
<i>con</i>	n. crush; dust; powder.
<i>CU</i>	v. wish; want; hope.
<i>cun</i>	n. whim; caprice.

X.

<i>XA</i>	n. merit; good; nice.
<i>xan</i>	n. thanks; thank; gratis.
<i>XE</i>	n. feline; cat; sly.
<i>xen</i>	n. canine; dog.
<i>XI</i>	n. six; hexagonal.
<i>xin</i>	n. gloss; glaze; sheen.
<i>XO</i>	v. show; evident; witness.
<i>xon</i>	n. pomp; ceremony; flaunt.
<i>XU</i>	n. sweet; sugar; fragrant.
<i>xun</i>	n. guile; cunning; diplomacy.

V.

<i>VA</i>	n. front; face; ahead.
<i>van</i>	v. hide; mask; shade; night.
<i>VE</i>	n. vegetable; herb green.
<i>ven</i>	n. cereal; crops; corn.
<i>VI</i>	n. nature; quality; kind.
<i>vin</i>	n. essence; cream; wine.
<i>VO</i>	v. grieve; weep; woe; sorry.
<i>von</i>	v. pity; spare; mercy.
<i>VU</i>	n. vague; wander; stray.
<i>vun</i>	v. twist; coil; curl; screw.

F.

<i>FA</i>	n. chance; luck; risk; perhaps.
<i>fan</i>	n. fancy; myth; pretend.
<i>FE</i>	n. false; cheat; trap; spurious.
<i>fen</i>	n. defect; fault; wrong.
<i>FI*</i>	v. fail; miss; slip; hardly.
<i>fin</i>	n. feeble; weak; faint.
<i>FO</i>	v. fear; alarm; danger.
<i>fon</i>	n. loud; noise; roar.
<i>FU</i>	p. out; exterior; foreign.
<i>fun</i>	n. odd; strange; peculiar.

PARTICLES.

<i>a*</i>	p. at; fixed place (sf.).	<i>an</i>	n. she; her.
<i>e*</i>	n. many; frequent; plural.	<i>en*</i>	n. it; its; the.
<i>i*</i>	p. while; when (sf.).	<i>in*</i>	n. this; the latter.
<i>o*</i>	p. honorific; quality (sf.).	<i>on</i>	n. he; him; his.
<i>u*</i>	p. how; manner (sf.).	<i>un*</i>	n. that; the former.
<i>ua</i>	p. for; as for; c. that.	<i>ui</i>	p. yes; assent.
<i>ue</i>	p. ought; duty; oblige.	<i>uo</i>	p. must; necessity.
<i>au</i>	p. but; alternative.		

**IX. THE BASIC ENGLISH WORDS
IN SONA**

To provide a working vocabulary for the English student Mr. Ogden has very generously encouraged me to translate the 850 Basic English words into their Sona equivalents. In some cases the method of verb formation employed by Basic English cannot be rendered exactly in Sona. For example 'change' in Basic is a noun; in Sona and Standard English both noun and verb. The Sona verb form is here distinguished by the symbol (v.). From the point of view of Sona, the following vocabulary cannot be considered complete; but it is a useful selection of words sufficient for all practical purposes until a more detailed dictionary has been compiled. By the nature of Sona's method of simple root agglutination its power of forming words is almost unlimited, and a satisfactory dictionary which is to give real scope to this peculiar power has yet to be undertaken. Again, the more common expansions or specializations of a

single English word, such as 'order,' have been added for the benefit of those not conversant with Basic methods. In the following list, all English words having the same form for verb and noun, are here nouns, unless marked (v.).

a (any), (one)	<i>he</i>	attempt,	<i>itisini</i>
able	<i>enna</i>	attention (heed),	<i>usada</i>
about (near), (concerning),	<i>nio, (v.) ni</i>	attraction,	<i>arukada</i>
account (story), (bill)	<i>ili</i>	authority, (person)	<i>kinyara</i>
acid,	<i>ciua</i>	automatic,	<i>kinyaraji</i>
across,	<i>lakana</i>	awake,	<i>sirunyo</i>
act, (play)	<i>adolen</i>		<i>asekio</i>
addition,	<i>azo</i>	baby,	<i>ninko, kojiko</i>
adjustment,	<i>ano</i>	back,	<i>zaga, zadi</i>
advertisement,	<i>dasini, (v.) dasi</i>	back, (p.)	<i>zali</i>
after,	<i>xolu</i>	bad,	<i>zeyo, fenyoy, punyo,</i> <i>feyo</i>
again,	<i>ado</i>		<i>ute, utten</i>
against	<i>kaureda</i>	bag,	<i>isone</i>
agreement,	<i>bixolen, bixoda</i>	balance,	<i>gon</i>
air,	<i>hin</i>	ball,	<i>ugona</i>
all,	<i>ire</i>	band,	<i>gina</i>
almost,	<i>ana</i>	(party)	<i>melangi</i>
among,	<i>usoda, usoni</i>	base,	<i>kundi</i>
amount,	<i>hu</i>	basin,	<i>adebin, adeya</i>
amusement,	<i>pan</i>	basket,	<i>utegin</i>
and,	<i>ilh</i>	bath,	<i>benya</i>
angle,	<i>imi</i>	be,	<i>zi</i>
angry,	<i>tamen</i>	beautiful,	<i>arovio</i>
animal,	<i>sijuda, juluda</i>	because,	<i>kin</i>
answer,	<i>ge</i>	bed,	<i>kuna</i>
ant,	<i>gun</i>	bee,	<i>api</i>
any,	<i>mezoni</i>	before, (in front)	<i>va</i>
apparatus,	<i>zu</i>	(previous)	<i>kiva</i>
apple,	<i>irilani, (v.) irila</i>	behaviour,	<i>kasida</i>
approval,	<i>coko</i>	belief,	<i>imene, din</i>
arch,	<i>he</i>	bell,	<i>ila</i>
argument,	<i>runbi</i>	bent,	<i>aguni, uzoni</i>
arm,	<i>pomo</i>	berry,	<i>moko</i>
(-s)	<i>uine</i>	between,	<i>imide, de</i>
army,	<i>ago</i>	bird,	<i>pi</i>
art,	<i>isilada, xolada</i>	birth,	<i>kizinda</i>
(skill)	<i>tega</i>	bit,	<i>kodi</i>
as,	<i>bazote, bacote</i>	bite,	<i>denda, (v.) den</i>
at,	<i>bandi</i>	bitter,	<i>azovio</i>
attack,	<i>arone</i>	black,	<i>naro (see § 22)</i>
	<i>isavi</i>	blade,	<i>ite</i>
	<i>asi (see § 30)</i>	blood,	<i>bosu</i>
	<i>a, po (see § 30)</i>		
	<i>anaban</i>		

blow,	<i>bani, (v.) huba</i>	chin,	<i>vale</i>
blue,	<i>suro, huro (see § 22)</i>	church,	<i>jokan</i>
board,	<i>duiku, du</i>	circle,	<i>gona</i>
boat,	<i>sucan</i>	clean,	<i>benyo</i>
body,	<i>tan, gatan</i>	clear, (empty)	<i>abeyo</i>
boiling,	<i>suzoni, (v.) suzo</i>	(evident)	<i>ubeni</i>
bone,	<i>adu</i>	clock,	<i>selio</i>
book,	<i>gelen</i>	cloth,	<i>oribi</i>
boot,	<i>pece</i>	cloud,	<i>pogin; bengin</i>
bottle,	<i>xinte</i>	coal,	<i>huvan</i>
box,	<i>can</i>	coat,	<i>zoje</i>
boy,	<i>kora</i>	cold,	<i>gapo</i>
brain,	<i>mega</i>	collar,	<i>isu</i>
brake,	<i>azabi</i>	colour,	<i>ikoce</i>
branch,	<i>gundi, dina</i>	comb,	<i>ro</i>
brass,	<i>purojen</i>	come,	<i>muden</i>
bread,	<i>pana</i>	comfort,	<i>aru, uru</i>
breath,	<i>huga; huki</i>	committee,	<i>ipaxa</i>
brick,	<i>agaitu</i>	common, (vulgar)	<i>hadagi</i>
bridge,	<i>anore</i>	(shared)	<i>hegio</i>
bright,	<i>jebenni, iropanyo</i>	company,	<i>henyo</i>
broken,	<i>udeni</i>	comparison,	<i>isidio</i>
brother,	<i>bora</i>	competition,	<i>gisone</i>
brown,	<i>muro (see § 22)</i>	complete,	<i>unuda</i>
brush,	<i>jabi</i>	complex,	<i>sobanda</i>
bucket,	<i>subinko</i>	condition (state), (terms)	<i>panni</i>
building,	<i>kan, (v.) ukka</i>	connection,	<i>soginyo</i>
bulb,	<i>mokin, moga</i>	conscious,	<i>zine</i>
burn,	<i>zoga, (v.) zoru</i>	control,	<i>usona</i>
burst,	<i>udeba</i>	cook,	<i>gene</i>
business,	<i>siada</i>	copper,	<i>mesenyo</i>
but,	<i>au, nen (see § 22)</i>	copy,	<i>arace</i>
butter,	<i>paulo</i>	cord,	<i>kipaci, (v.) kipa</i>
button,	<i>cemo</i>	cork,	<i>murojen; jenko</i>
by,	<i>bi, po (see § 22)</i>	cotton, (thread)	<i>asina</i>
cake,	<i>paxuna</i>	cough,	<i>ren</i>
camera,	<i>irocan, Kodak</i>	country (rural),	<i>upive, decen</i>
canvas,	<i>rengin</i>	country (land),	<i>berove, Kutun</i>
card,	<i>jelen</i>	cover,	<i>berogin</i>
care,	<i>aseda</i>	cow,	<i>gufu</i>
carriage,	<i>arabino; noda</i>	crack,	<i>vema</i>
cart,	<i>bino</i>	credit,	<i>umma</i>
cat,	<i>xe</i>	crime,	<i>cepo, pona, (v.)</i>
cause,	<i>kin</i>	cruel,	<i>poru</i>
certain (sure), (special)	<i>asayo</i>	crush,	<i>zanyibo</i>
chain,	<i>cien</i>	cry,	<i>ide</i>
chalk,	<i>geren</i>	cup,	<i>indan</i>
chance,	<i>jebero</i>	current,	<i>zeda</i>
change, (money)	<i>fane</i>	curtain,	<i>zumeni</i>
cheap,	<i>nu, nuda, (v.) nuru</i>	curve,	<i>conba</i>
cheese,	<i>dannu, danko</i>	cushion,	<i>halani, (v.) hala,</i>
chemical,	<i>kodanyo</i>	cut,	<i>vola</i>
chest,	<i>papun</i>		<i>ade, tebin</i>
chief (a.),	<i>hagen</i>		<i>suruna</i>
	<i>gacan; tacan</i>		<i>povan</i>
	<i>kayo,</i>		<i>agona</i>
			<i>mun</i>
			<i>coni, (v.) co</i>

damage,	<i>uzeda</i>	equal,	<i>iso</i>	friend,	<i>soji</i>	horse,	<i>akizu</i>
danger,	<i>foline</i>	error,	<i>fen</i>	from,	<i>ne</i>	hospital,	<i>sanya</i>
dark,	<i>vanyo</i>	even (p.),	<i>siui</i>	front,	<i>vadi</i>	hour,	<i>hori</i>
daughter, :	<i>zannin</i>	event,	<i>fada</i>	fruit,	<i>mo</i>	house,	<i>kan</i>
day,	<i>diri, irodi</i> (see § 20)	ever,	<i>heri</i>	full,	<i>itani, panni</i>	how? how,	<i>keu, u ci</i>
dead,	<i>itoni, nazinyo</i>	every,	<i>ena</i>	future,	<i>vari</i>	humour,	<i>meri</i>
dear,	<i>tadanyo, abuni</i>	example,	<i>viko</i>	garden,	<i>veloca</i>	I,	<i>mi</i>
death,	<i>itone</i>	exchange,	<i>isininu ; Burs</i>	gas,	<i>hun</i>	ice,	<i>isuje</i>
debt,	<i>uene, undan</i>	existence,	<i>zida</i>	general,	<i>hegio</i>	idea,	<i>meni, mefan, meiti</i>
decision,	<i>cemeda</i>	expansion,	<i>atarenda</i>	get,	<i>imaka</i>	if,	<i>ken</i> (see § 30)
deep,	<i>anitayo</i>	expert,	<i>isayo</i>	(become)	<i>kiru</i>	ill,	<i>zen</i>
degree,	<i>cin</i>	experience,	<i>jisada</i>	girl,	<i>kozan</i>	important,	<i>aletayo</i>
delicate,	<i>gafinyo, imusenyo</i>	eye,	<i>gase</i>	give (v.);	<i>don</i>	impulse,	<i>sibada</i>
dependent,	<i>unicio</i>	face,	<i>vasiga, vadi</i>	glass,	<i>xin</i>	in,	<i>min ; akan</i> (see § 30)
design	<i>lesin</i>	fact,	<i>zina</i>	glove,	<i>tece</i>	increase,	<i>tada</i>
desire,	<i>cu, ubu</i>	fall,	<i>anisida, (v.) anisi</i>	go,	<i>ru</i>	industry,	<i>hiada</i>
destruction,	<i>inada</i>	false,	<i>fe</i>	gold,	<i>uro</i>	ink,	<i>lesu</i>
detail	<i>aleko</i>	family,	<i>vikin</i>	good,	<i>xayo, urevio, sanyo</i>	insect,	<i>haco</i>
development,	<i>ukida, kiruda</i>	far,	<i>uti</i>	(-s)	<i>imagi</i>	instrument,	<i>bina</i>
different,	<i>inudio</i>	farm,	<i>vedaya</i>	government,	<i>kaida</i>	insurance,	<i>kayasada</i>
digestion,	<i>paimoda</i>	fat (a.),	<i>gapanyo</i>	grain,	<i>ven ; uga</i>	interest,	<i>meminda ; mondi</i>
direction,	<i>likada, line</i>	father,	<i>para</i>	grass,	<i>heve</i>	invention,	<i>mekinda</i>
dirty,	<i>puo</i>	feather,	<i>fo</i>	great,	<i>ta</i>	iron,	<i>irajen</i>
discovery	<i>iseda</i>	feeble,	<i>pin</i>	green,	<i>vero</i> (see § 22)	island,	<i>unama</i>
discussion,	<i>dilakada</i>	feeling,	<i>fin</i>	grey,	<i>jero</i> (see § 22)	jelly,	<i>jeilo</i>
disease,	<i>zenga</i>	female,	<i>sen</i>	grip,	<i>teba</i>	jewel,	<i>jexa</i>
disgust,	<i>apune</i>	fertile,	<i>zan, zandi</i>	group,	<i>gidi, gina</i>	join,	<i>gena, (v.) geru</i>
distance,	<i>utimen</i>	fiction,	<i>molio</i>	growth,	<i>kiruda, tada</i>	journey,	<i>ruta</i>
distribution,	<i>adikada</i>	field,	<i>fan</i>	guide,	<i>lici</i>	judge,	<i>udara</i>
do,	<i>da</i>	fight,	<i>veca</i>	gun,	<i>fuzo</i>	jump,	<i>upeda</i>
dog,	<i>xen</i>	finger,	<i>ban</i>	hair,	<i>mu</i>	keep (v.),	<i>tenka</i>
door,	<i>dulo</i>	fire,	<i>dite</i>	hammer,	<i>balebi</i>	kettle	<i>zobin</i>
doubt,	<i>kenda</i>	(-ing)	<i>zo</i>	hand,	<i>te</i>	key,	<i>cebi</i>
down,	<i>anili</i>	first,	<i>bazo</i>	hanging,	<i>ilocio</i>	kick,	<i>pekaba</i>
drain,	<i>puate, suruate</i>	fish,	<i>enyo, kayo, kinyo</i>	happy,	<i>juvio</i>	kind,	<i>xamevio</i>
drafter,	<i>arucan</i>	fixed,	<i>sun</i>	harbour,	<i>sucema</i>	kiss,	<i>busana, (v.) busa</i>
dress,	<i>posina, pogan, (v.)</i>	flag,	<i>cen, cebani</i>	hard,	<i>jesio</i>	knee,	<i>pegun</i>
drink,	<i>posi</i>	flame,	<i>royale</i>	harmony,	<i>solan</i>	knife,	<i>cobi</i>
drop,	<i>pasuna, (v.) pa</i>	flat,	<i>zona</i>	hat,	<i>kapo</i>	knot,	<i>ginna</i>
dry,	<i>(su)</i>	flight,	<i>iku</i>	hate,	<i>apuda</i>	knowledge,	<i>sane</i>
dust,	<i>suko</i>	floor,	<i>piruda</i>	have,	<i>ima</i>	land,	<i>agama ; umma</i>
ear,	<i>con</i>	flower,	<i>velo</i>	he,	<i>on</i>	language,	<i>lasin</i>
early,	<i>itega</i>	fly,	<i>pupi</i>	head,	<i>kadi</i>	last,	<i>itoyo, zahinyo</i>
earth,	<i>kio</i>	fold,	<i>ugona, (v.) ugoba</i>	healthy,	<i>sanyo</i>	late,	<i>riaza</i>
east,	<i>aga</i>	food,	<i>pani, pagan</i>	hearing,	<i>useda</i>	laugh,	<i>iluda, (v.) ilu</i>
edge,	<i>kili</i>	foolish,	<i>lunyo</i>	heart,	<i>umiga</i>	law,	<i>udane</i>
education,	<i>lin</i>	foot,	<i>pe</i>	heat,	<i>zoki, huzo</i>	lead,	<i>ponjen</i>
effect,	<i>ukisada</i>	for,	<i>li, dili</i> (see § 30)	help,	<i>sokada</i>	leaf,	<i>ite</i>
egg,	<i>hinne</i>	force,	<i>ura</i>	here,	<i>inya</i>	learning,	<i>insada</i>
elastic,	<i>figa</i>	fork,	<i>dente, gundi</i>	high,	<i>aka</i>	leather,	<i>fugana</i>
electric,	<i>atalio, amulio</i>	form,	<i>sin</i>	history,	<i>hisatori</i>	left (hand),	<i>zeli</i>
end,	<i>urazo, Elektrik</i>	forward,	<i>vali</i>	hole,	<i>dena</i>	leg,	<i>pega</i>
engine,	<i>ito, itoika</i>	fowl,	<i>hepi</i>	hook,	<i>adeya</i>	let,	<i>da, alo</i>
enough,	<i>run</i>	frame,	<i>lingo ; gasin</i>	hope,	<i>ugubi</i>	(a house)	<i>lon kan</i>
	<i>ipa</i>	free,	<i>lokani</i>	horn,	<i>vaine</i>		
		frequent,	<i>eri</i>		<i>dun</i>		

letter,	<i>leni</i>	mountain,	<i>akama</i>	over,	<i>apo, ayaka</i>	public,	<i>hegi</i>
level,	<i>iso ; cin</i>	mouth,	<i>pagu</i>	owner,	<i>imaji</i>	pull,	<i>arukada, (v.) aruka</i>
library,	<i>gelendia</i>	move,	<i>runa, ruda</i>	page,	<i>velenna</i>	pump,	<i>arubi</i>
lift,	<i>akacan, (v.) akka</i>	much,	<i>tadi, tana</i>	pain,	<i>izo</i>	punishment,	<i>abada</i>
light,	<i>iro (see VII)</i>	muscle,	<i>iraga</i>	paint,	<i>rogan</i>	purpose,	<i>meiti</i>
like (a.),	<i>asio</i>	music,	<i>melan</i>	(-ing)	<i>oda</i>	push,	<i>rubada (v.) ruba</i>
limit,	<i>lindi, tundi</i>	nail,	<i>ikate</i>	paper,	<i>velen</i>	put,	<i>mate</i>
line,	<i>re</i>	name,	<i>hani</i>	parallel,	<i>isodire</i>	quality,	<i>o, vi</i>
linen,	<i>abegin, Lin</i>	narrow,	<i>iko</i>	parcel,	<i>kono, ugonu</i>	question,	<i>keni</i>
lip,	<i>labi</i>	nation,	<i>giuma</i>	part,	<i>dina</i>	quick,	<i>akio, ikio</i>
liquid,	<i>sunu</i>	natural,	<i>vio, zivio</i>	(-ing)	<i>neda</i>	quiet,	<i>inio, inine</i>
list,	<i>adolon</i>	near,	<i>ili</i>	past (time),	<i>zari</i>	quite,	<i>ita</i>
little,	<i>ko</i>	necessary,	<i>uo</i>	paste,	<i>igeven</i>		
living,	<i>zin</i>	neck,	<i>ikoga</i>	payment,	<i>udoni</i>		
lock,	<i>cena, (v.) ceba</i>	need,	<i>bezi</i>	peace,	<i>ini</i>	rail,	<i>rejen, nore</i>
long,	<i>tareyo</i>	needle,	<i>ginte</i>	pen,	<i>lete</i>	rain,	<i>husu</i>
look,	<i>seruvi, (v.) seru</i>	nerve,	<i>senga</i>	pencil,	<i>ledu</i>	range,	<i>recin</i>
loose,	<i>ilo</i>	net,	<i>ginbi</i>	person,	<i>ji</i>	rat,	<i>jan</i>
loss,	<i>nefida, nefini</i>	new,	<i>ino</i>	physical,	<i>gadio</i>	rate,	<i>rucin</i>
loud,	<i>fon</i>	news,	<i>kasani</i>	picture,	<i>rodana</i>	ray,	<i>lire, irore</i>
love,	<i>abuda, (v.) abu</i>	night,	<i>vandi</i>	pig,	<i>upu</i>	reaction,	<i>irida</i>
low,	<i>anio</i>	no,	<i>na</i>	pin,	<i>ceika</i>	reading,	<i>lesada</i>
machine,	<i>run</i>	noise,	<i>fonda</i>	pipe,	<i>ate, hukate</i>	ready,	<i>kini</i>
make,	<i>ka-, kasin</i>	normal,	<i>amio</i>	place,	<i>a, ma (see § 15)</i>	reason,	<i>kin ; ume</i>
male,	<i>ra, radi</i>	north,	<i>poli</i>	plane,	<i>ikucin</i>	receipt,	<i>inteda, intelen</i>
man,	<i>ra</i>	nose,	<i>buga</i>	plant,	<i>mave</i>	record,	<i>melen</i>
manager,	<i>idakaci</i>	not,	<i>na</i>	plate,	<i>ikuca, ikuxin</i>	(gram.),	<i>lango</i>
map,	<i>malen</i>	note,	<i>mele ; sahanne</i>	play,	<i>luda, (v.) lu</i>	(sport),	<i>amocin</i>
mark,	<i>ile, ule</i>	now,	<i>inri (see § 30)</i>	(drama)	<i>luxo</i>	red,	<i>zoro, boro (see § 22)</i>
market,	<i>heibia</i>	number,	<i>emenna, emen</i>	please,	<i>ju, cu ; 'o cu'</i>	regret,	<i>vozine</i>
married,	<i>gesini</i>	nut,	<i>dumo ; jenmo</i>	pleasure,	<i>juda</i>	regular,	<i>ureni, uresinyo</i>
mass,	<i>lan</i>	observation,	<i>meseda</i>	plough,	<i>agaden</i>	relation,	<i>cine ; boji</i>
match,	<i>zote</i>	of,	<i>vi, di (see § 30)</i>	pocket,	<i>ule</i>	religion,	<i>din</i>
material,	<i>gan</i>	off,	<i>neli, unli</i>	point,	<i>ika, (v.) telika</i>	representative,	<i>amadaci</i>
may,	<i>ja</i>	offer,	<i>kidon</i>	poison,	<i>zon</i>	request,	<i>akeni</i>
meal,	<i>pada, pari</i>	office (place)	<i>idaya</i>	polish,	<i>jaben</i>	respect,	<i>amedu</i>
measure,	<i>men</i>	oil,	<i>ulo, Petrulo</i>	political,	<i>kaisadio</i>	responsible,	<i>unilio</i>
meat,	<i>bona</i>	old,	<i>ato,</i>	poor,	<i>bezio</i>	rest,	<i>mandi ; kuce</i>
medical,	<i>sandio</i>	on,	<i>po, apo ; ire (see § 30)</i>	porter,	<i>noci</i>	reward,	<i>udoxa, danxa</i>
meeting,	<i>ageda</i>	only,	<i>unaua</i>	position,	<i>mane</i>	rhythm,	<i>rin</i>
memory,	<i>zame</i>	open,	<i>loni</i>	pot,	<i>falio</i>	rice,	<i>suven</i>
metal,	<i>jen</i>	operation,	<i>adda</i>	potato,	<i>kobin</i>	right,	<i>ureli, urene</i>
middle,	<i>umidi</i>	(medical)	<i>sancoda</i>	powder,	<i>agamo</i>	ring,	<i>goxa, gona, illan</i>
military	<i>ba-, badi</i>	opinion,	<i>jimeni</i>	power,	<i>con</i>	river,	<i>(v.) ilaba</i>
milk,	<i>umosu</i>	opposite,	<i>ayana</i>	present (time),	<i>arane</i>	road,	<i>rusu,</i>
mind,	<i>mene, game</i>	or,	<i>nu</i>	price,	<i>ziri</i>	rod,	<i>rua</i>
mine,	<i>adema, jema</i>	orange,	<i>uromo</i>	print,	<i>podan</i>	roll,	<i>rete, bate</i>
minute (time),	<i>kori</i>	order,	<i>are</i>	prison,	<i>ille</i>	roof,	<i>rugonda</i>
mist,	<i>abevan</i>	(class)	<i>hidi</i>	private,	<i>abakan</i>	room,	<i>apona</i>
mixed,	<i>genni</i>	(command)	<i>kalana</i>	probable,	<i>jio</i>	root,	<i>dia ; lia</i>
money,	<i>dangi</i>	organization,	<i>soyareda</i>	process,	<i>valio</i>	rough,	<i>kinga</i>
monkey,	<i>ulu</i>	ornament,	<i>arona</i>	produce,	<i>karune</i>	round,	<i>jasenyo, izuvio</i>
month,	<i>mendi</i>	other,	<i>inu</i>	profit,	<i>ninna</i>	rule,	<i>goyo, gonyo, igoyo</i>
moon,	<i>hamen</i>	out,	<i>fu</i>	property,	<i>mon</i>	run,	<i>jada, (v.) ja</i>
morning,	<i>kiri</i>	oven,	<i>pazocan</i>	prose,	<i>imagan</i>		<i>urekada ; randa,</i>
mother,	<i>uma</i>			protest,	<i>hele, Prosa</i>		<i>arada</i>
motion,	<i>ruda</i>				<i>anala</i>		<i>akiperu</i>

sad,
safe,
sail,
salt,
same,
sand,
say,
scale,
schol,
science,
scissors,
screw,
sea,
seat,
second,
secret,
secretary,
see,
seed,
seem,
selection,
self,
send,
sense,
separate,
serious,
servant,
sex,
shade,
shake,
shame,
sharp,
sheep,
shelf,
ship,
shirt,
shock,
shoe,
short,
shut,
side,
sign,
silk,
silver,
simple,
sister,
size,
skin,
skirt,
sky,
sleep,
slip,
slope,
slow,
small,
smash,
smell,
smile,

mevoyo
soceni, cezio
huca, hucada
iga
asio, sio
sucon
la
cinne
sama
issa, haissa
codo
vunna
sudi
kun, kunya
riko; doyo
sivan
jileci
se
kimo; visu
seru
ibuda, ibugi
si
ruka
mesen, gasen
nedini
alepanyo
ubiji, biji
vidi
van
iruda
ipuda
ikayo, akio
ubo
reten, tendu
suno
rapo
ikibani
peceko
ako
cenni, (v.) cen
alidi, aliga
alena
xingin
usu
hezio, abeyo
bozan
tane, men
fuga
zanpo
hudi
ine, (v.) ineru
akufen, fenko
agua
azayo
ko, kon
dibana, udena
buna, buda
ilukida

smoke,
smooth,
snake,
sneeze,
snow,
so,
soap,
society,
sock,
soft,
solid,
some,
son,
song,
sort,
sound,
soup,
south,
space,
spade,
special,
sponge,
spoon,
spring,
(season)
square,
stage,
(phase)
stamp,
(postage)
star,
start,
statement,
station,
steam,
steel,
stem,
step,
stick,
sticky,
stiff,
still,
stitch,
stocking,
stomach,
stone,
stop,
store,
story,
straight,
strange,
street,
stretch,
strong,
structure,
substance,
such,
sudden,

zovan, (v.) huka
imuxinyo
ipe
bugafu
isucon, huissu
asi, inyu (see § 30)
subuna
gisoci; socine
pegin
munyo
agini, agina
ci, ci di
ranin
ulani
hidi, hivi
lan
supa
zoli
ubeyo; lia
denbi
ho
imove
pate
amubi
kiuri
cagun, caya
lukaca
rima
ilebi, ilena
ileko
ceiro
rukida
zilada
makan
suhun
iraxin
rega, vetan
pecin, perinni
duna, dubi, bate
ugevio
jereni
riui, nau (see § 30)
ginda
peginta
paga
je
cenya, manya
apa, apakan
lafan, lakani
reyo; reli
funyo
reya
atare, (v.) ataru
irayo
sinda
gan
siti
ikio

suggestion,
summer,
sun,
support,
surprise,
sweet,
swim,
system,

table,
tail,
take,
talk,
tall,
taste,
tax,
teaching,
tendency,
test,
than,
that,
(c.)
the,
then,
theory,
there,
thick,
thin,
thing,
this,
though,
thought,
thread,
throat,
through,
thumb,
thunder,
ticket,
tight,
till,
time,
tin,
tired,
to,
toe,
together,
to-morrow,
tongue,
tooth,
top,
touch,
town,
trade,
train,
transport,
tray,
tree,
trick,

ikeni
kauri
hairo
anice
fabada, (v.) faba
xuo
upiru (n., v.)
bine, sogane

madu
zate
teka, unno
lakada
aka, gayaka
bun
apodan
sakada
agune
samen
ne
un
ua
en (see § 13)
unri, hin (see § 30)
safan
unya
agio, agisinyo
renyo, adusinyo
cina, (plur.) cigi
in
nan
meda, meni
muren
gula
de
tenga
hufon
tolen
renni
arili
ri, ori (see § 20)
berojen
tonni
li
pete
soyu
vadiri
laga
den, denga
amodi, akadi
tesen
tun
ibida
toreno
noda, annoda
kubi, aniten
dure; kinlen
fekada

trouble,
trousers,
true,
turn,
twist,
umbrella,
under,
unit,
up,
use,

value,
verse,
very,
vessel,
view,
violent,
voice,

waiting,
walk,
wall,
war,
warm,
wash,
waste,
watch,
water,
wave,
wax,
way,
weather,
week,
weight,
well (p.)
west,
wet,
wheel,
when? when,
where? where,
while,
whip,
whistle,
white,
who? who,
why? why,
wide,
will,
wind,
window,
wine,
wing,
winter,
wire,
wise,
with,
woman,
wood,

jakine, tonne
pegavando
asoyo
gonu, (v.) nusi
vun
sutepona
ani
unadi
akali
bida

danne
larindi
ta
suno; tenna
seni; gasere
azucio
gala

manda
peru
retun
haruba
zofi
bensuda
ibeda; manze
aseda; teri
su
utana
cero
bia, bine, via, rua
huri
ridi
pon, pontane
xau
nili
sun
rug
keri; ri ci
keya; a ci
ri; riman
baren
pila, hula
bero
keji; (ji) ci
keua; ua ci
atayo
va (see § 34)
bahu
selo
vin
ali
finyuri
ren
savio
bi; so
zan
du; duma

wool,	<i>muga</i>
word,	<i>lana</i>
work,	<i>adani, adda</i>
worm,	<i>ipeko</i>
wound,	<i>udico</i>
writing,	<i>leda</i>
wrong,	<i>fenyo</i>
year,	<i>lori</i>
yellow,	<i>puro</i>
yes,	<i>ui</i>
yesterday,	<i>zadiri</i>
you,	<i>tu</i>
young,	<i>junyo</i>

gas,
hotel,
influenza,
lava,
madam,
nickel,
opera,
orchestra,
paraffin,
park,
passport,
patent,
phonograph,
piano,
police,
post,
programme,
propaganda,
radio,
restaurant,
sir,
sport,

taxi,
tea,
telegram,
telephone,
terrace,
theatre,
tobacco,
university,
whisky,
zinc,

<i>hun</i>
<i>alukan, Hotel</i>
<i>Influenza</i>
<i>zorusu</i>
<i>hazan</i>
<i>abejen, Ni</i>
<i>Opera</i>
<i>melangi</i>
<i>Parafin</i>
<i>loca</i>
<i>tolen</i>
<i>jibilen</i>
<i>lango, Fonograf</i>
<i>telanna, Piano</i>
<i>cekadi, Polis</i>
<i>leno, Post</i>
<i>dalen</i>
<i>atasada</i>
<i>renbe, Radio</i>
<i>hepaya</i>
<i>hara, Sir</i>
<i>lubanda, ukeluda,</i>
<i>Sport</i>
<i>Taksi</i>
<i>Te, Cai</i>
<i>utile, Telegram</i>
<i>utila, Telefon</i>
<i>fuiku</i>
<i>lukaya, Teatro</i>
<i>hukave, Tabak</i>
<i>kayosama, Univer-</i>
<i>sita</i>
<i>Uiski</i>
<i>idujen, Zn.</i>

INTERNATIONAL WORDS

alcohol,	<i>Alkohol</i>
aluminium,	<i>Alumin, Al</i>
automobile,	<i>sino</i>
bank,	<i>danya</i>
bar,	<i>pasua, Bar</i>
beef,	<i>ibbo</i>
beer,	<i>Bir</i>
calendar,	<i>torilen</i>
chemist,	<i>sangenci</i>
cheque,	<i>celena</i>
chocolate,	<i>Cokolat</i>
chorus,	<i>ulage</i>
cigarette,	<i>Sigaret</i>
club,	<i>socia</i>
coffee,	<i>Kafe</i>
colony,	<i>makun</i>
dance,	<i>perinda</i>
engineer,	<i>runci</i>

APPENDIX A

THE 36 'INDICATORS'

1. *a* fixed place ; pf. at (§ 30) ; sf. place (§ 15)
2. *ba* strike ; pf. military ; sf. t.v. (§ 33)
3. *bi* by (§ 31) ; sf. instrument (§ 15)
4. *ci* which (§ 23) ; pf. some ; sf. agent (§ 14)
5. *da* to do ; pf. Infin. (§ 34) ; sf. v.n. (§ 16)
6. *di* of, part ; tens (§ 19) ; for (§ 31)
7. *e* frequency ; pf. many ; with a. (§ 22) sf. plural (§18)
8. *en* the (§ 13) ; it (§ 23) ; one (§ 19) with a. (§ 22)
9. *fi* hardly ; sf. v. (§ 36)
10. *ga* organic ; pf. sf. (§ 15)
11. *gi* group ; pf. sf. collective (§ 18)
12. *ha* name, pf. (§13) ; sf. Voc. (§ 27), Imperat. (§34)
13. *he* any, pf. (§ 13)
14. *i* while, sf. Gerund (§ 34)
15. *in* this ; demonstr. (§ 24)
16. *ji* person ; sf. (§ 14)
17. *ka* lead, cause ; pf. causal v. ; sf. t.v. (§ 33)
18. *ke* what ? ; pf. Interrog. sf. (?) (§ 25)
19. *ki* begin ; sf. Incept. v. (§ 36)
20. *ko* small ; pf. size ; sf. little of (§ 17, 36)
21. *li* to ; pf. dative (§ 31) ; sf. -wards ; for (§ 29)
22. *na* not, no ; pf. negative (§ 26) ; sf. neuter (§ 15)
23. *ne* from, than ; sf. abstr. n. (§ 16)
24. *ni* able ; pf. Potent. v. ; sf. Pass. v. (§ 36)
25. *o* quality ; pf. Honorific (§ 13) ; sf. a. (§ 22)
26. *pan* all (§ 23) ; pf. pan-, omni- ; sf. -ful (§ 22)
27. *po* on, Gen. pr. (§ 30) ; av. (§ 32)

28. *ra* man ; pf. masc. ; sf. male agent (§ 14)
29. *ri* time ; sf. n. of time (§ 16)
30. *ru* go ; sf. i.v. (§ 33)
31. *si* self, one ; pf. self-, auto- ; sf. reflexive (§ 23)
32. *ta* great ; pf. size ; sf. much of (§17) (§ 36)
33. *to* past ; pf. Perf. ; sf. Past (§ 34)
34. *u* manner ; sf. av. manner (§ 32)
35. *un* that ; demonstr. (§ 24)
36. *zan* woman ; pf. fem. ; sf. female agent (§ 14)

APPENDIX B

Comparative table in
36 languages

APPENDIX B

English	What?	Who?	When?	Where?	Why?	How much?
Sona	<i>ke</i>	<i>keji</i>	<i>heri</i>	<i>keya</i>	<i>keua</i>	<i>po ke (1)</i> <i>keta (2)</i>
Esperanto	<i>kio</i>	<i>kiu</i>	<i>kiam</i>	<i>kie</i>	<i>kial</i>	<i>kiom</i>
Occidental	<i>quo</i>	<i>qui</i>	<i>quande</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>proquo</i>	<i>quant</i>
Novial	<i>quum</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>quand</i>	<i>vor</i>	<i>qualim</i>	<i>quantum</i>
French	<i>quoi</i>	<i>qui</i>	<i>quand</i>	<i>où</i>	<i>pourquoi</i>	<i>combien</i>
Italian	<i>che cosa</i>	<i>chi</i>	<i>quando</i>	<i>dove</i>	<i>perche</i>	<i>quanto</i>
Spanish	<i>que</i>	<i>quien</i>	<i>cuando</i>	<i>donde</i>	<i>porqué</i>	<i>cuanto</i>
Portuguese	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>quando</i>	<i>onde</i>	<i>porque</i>	<i>quanto</i>
Rumanian	<i>ce</i>	<i>cine</i>	<i>când</i>	<i>unde</i>	<i>pentruce</i>	<i>cât</i>
German	<i>was</i>	<i>wer</i>	<i>wenn</i>	<i>wo</i>	<i>warum</i>	<i>wieviel</i>
Dutch	<i>wa</i>	<i>wie</i>	<i>wanneer</i>	<i>waar</i>	<i>waarom</i>	<i>hoeveel</i>
Swedish	<i>vad</i>	<i>vem</i>	<i>när</i>	<i>var</i>	<i>varför</i>	<i>hur mycket</i>
Norwegian	<i>hvad</i>	<i>hvem</i>	<i>nor</i>	<i>hvor</i>	<i>hvorfor</i>	<i>hvor meget</i>
Danish	<i>hvad</i>	<i>hvem</i>	<i>naar</i>	<i>hvor</i>	<i>hvorfor</i>	<i>hvor meget</i>
Russian	<i>что</i>	<i>кто</i>	<i>когда</i>	<i>где</i>	<i>почему</i>	<i>сколько</i>
Polish	<i>co</i>	<i>kto</i>	<i>kiedy</i>	<i>gdzie</i>	<i>dlatego</i>	<i>ile</i>
Czech	<i>co</i>	<i>kdo</i>	<i>když</i>	<i>kde</i>	<i>proč</i>	<i>kolik</i>
Serbian	<i>šta</i>	<i>ko</i>	<i>kada</i>	<i>gde</i>	<i>zašto</i>	<i>koliko</i>

(1) of price (2) of quantity

What is the time?	Please	Thank you	Pardon
<i>keori</i>	<i>o cu</i>	<i>xan</i>	<i>fenmi</i>
<i>kioma hora estas</i>	<i>mi petas</i>	<i>dankon</i>	<i>pardonu min</i>
<i>quel clocca es</i>	<i>ples</i>	<i>mersi</i>	<i>pardon</i>
<i>que klok es</i>	<i>plesa</i>	<i>danko</i>	<i>pardona</i>
<i>quelle heure est-il</i>	<i>s'il vous plait</i>	<i>merci</i>	<i>pardon</i>
<i>che ora è</i>	<i>per piacere</i>	<i>grazie</i>	<i>scusi</i>
<i>qué hora es</i>	<i>por favor</i>	<i>gracias</i>	<i>perdoneme</i>
<i>que horas são</i>	<i>se faz favor</i>	<i>obrigado</i>	<i>perdoe-me</i>
<i>cât e ceasul</i>	<i>mă rog</i>	<i>mulțumesc</i>	<i>pardon</i>
<i>wieviel uhr ist es</i>	<i>bitte</i>	<i>danke</i>	<i>verzeihung</i>
<i>hoe laat is het</i>	<i>als't u blijft</i>	<i>dank u</i>	<i>pardon</i>
<i>hur mycket är klockan</i>	<i>var god</i>	<i>tack</i>	<i>förlåt</i>
<i>hvor mange er klokken</i>	<i>vaer så god</i>	<i>takk</i>	<i>undskyld</i>
<i>hvad klokken er</i>	<i>vaer saa venlig</i>	<i>tak</i>	<i>undskyld mig</i>
<i>kotory chas</i>	<i>pozháluista</i>	<i>spasíbo</i>	<i>vinovát</i>
<i>ktora godzina</i>	<i>proszę</i>	<i>dziękuję</i>	<i>przeprasham</i>
<i>kolik je hodin</i>	<i>prosim</i>	<i>děkuji</i>	<i>dovolte</i>
<i>koliko je sati</i>	<i>molim vas</i>	<i>hvala</i>	<i>izvinite (molim)</i>

English	Yes	No	Come in	Stop !	Go on !	Slowly !	Hurry !	Take care !	Right	Left	Good day	Good bye
Sona	<i>ui</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>(o) min</i>	<i>cen</i>	<i>erù ; vâli</i>	<i>azâli</i>	<i>aki</i>	<i>asê</i>	<i>urêli</i>	<i>zêli</i>	<i>jurì</i>	<i>airesêda</i> (1) <i>alôha</i> (2)
Esperanto	jes	ne	envenu	haltu	daŭrigu	malra- pide	rapidu	atentu	dekstra	maldekstra	bonan tagon	adiaŭ
Occidental	yes	no	intra	stopp	avansa	lentmen	hasta	attente	dextri	levul	bon die	adio
Novial	yes	no	enveni	halta	avansa	lentim	hasta	atente	dextri	left	bonjorne	adie
French	oui	non	entrez	arrêtez	continuez	douce- ment	dépêchez vous	prenez garde	droit	gauche	bon jour	aurevoir ; adieu
Italian	si	no	avanti	ferma	avanti	piano	presto	attenzione	destra	sinistra	buon giorno	arrividerla
Spanish	si	no	adelante	pare	sigá	despacio	deprisa	tenga cuidado	derecha	izquierda	buenas dias	adios
Portuguese	sim	não	entre	pare	sigá	mais devagar	depressa	tome cuidado	direita	esquerdo	bom dia	adeus
Rumanian	da	nu	poftiți inaîntru	oprește	mai inainte	încet	iute	băgare de seamă	dreapta	stânga	bună ziua	la revadere
German	ja	nein	herein	halt	vorwärts	langsam	beeilen Sie sich	vorsicht	rechte	links	guten Tag	auf wie- dersehen
Dutch	ja	neen	kombinnen	houd op	gadoor	langzaam	haastu	wees voorzichtig	rechts	links	goedenmorgen	goedendag
Swedish	ja	nej	stig in	stanna	framåt	sakta	skynda	var försiktig	höger	vänster	god dag	adjö
Norwegian	ja	nei	komm in	stopp	gå på	sakte	hurtig	vaer forsiktig	höire	venstre	god dag	farvel ! adjo
Danish	ja	nej	kom ind	stop	kor videre	sagte	skynd Dem	pas paa	hojre	venstre	goddag	farvel
Russian	da	nyet	voidíte	ostanovíte	iditye dal'she	médlenno	speshite	osteregáites	pravý	levý	zdrastvuite	do svidánye
Polish	tak	nie	proszę	stać	dalej	powoli	prędko	uwaga	prawa	lewa	dziendobry	do widzenia
Czec	ano	ne	dále	stuj	pokračujte	pomalu	pospěš	dejto pozor	pravý	levý	dobrý den	sbohem
Serbian	da	ne	slobódno	stanite	produžite	polako	požurite	čuvajtese	desni	levi	dobar dan	zbógom

(1) aurevoir (2) 'ijazat' (permission to go) ! adieu = *ajo* (pr. a- djó)

English	What?	Who ?	When ?	Where ?	Why ?	How much?
Bulgarian	kakvó	koy	kogá	kúdé	zashtó	kólko
Hungarian	mi	ki	mikor	hol	miért	mennyi
Finnish	mitä	kuka	koska	missä	miksi	kuinka paljon
Esthonian	mis	kes	millal	kus	miks	kuipalyu
Lettish	ko	kas	kad	kur	kapyets	cik
Lithuanian	ka	kas	kada	kur	kodel	kiek
Greek	tí	polos	póte	poú	dia tí	póso
Albanian	ç'ka	kush	kur	ku	pse	sa
Turkish	ne	kim	no zamán	nerede	niçin	ne kadar
Persian	chi	ki	kei	kujá	cherá	chand
Pashtú	sě	sok	kalá	cherta	wale	so ; po só
Hindustani	kia	kaun	jab	kahán	kis waste	kitna
Burmese	ba	bai-thú	bai-thaw- a-hka	bai-hma	a-bai- gyung	bai-lúk lai
Siamese	a rai	krai	mua rai	ti nai	tam mai	tao rai
Chinese	mat-ye	chue	ki-shi	pin-chu	tso-mat	kei to ni
Japanese	nani	dare	itsu	dokoni	naze	ikutsu
Arabic	ei	min	emta	fein	liésh	kam
Swahili	nini	nani	lini	wapi	kwani	kiasi gani

What is the time ?	Please	Thank you	Pardon
kolko e chasá	molya	blagodárya	izvinéte
hany ora van	kerem	köszönöm	bocsánatot kerek
mitä kello on	olkea hyvä	kiitos	anteeksi
mis kel on	palun	tānan	vabandage
cik ir pulkstens	ludzu	pateicos	ludzu atvainot
kelinta valanda	prašau	ačiu	dovanókite
tí ora eine	parakaló	efkharistó	signómy
sa ásht ora	yu lutem	yu falem nerit	mě falny
sa'at kach dir	lütfen	teşekkür ederim	afferdésiniz
sa'at chíst	kháhesh míkunam	mim núnam	'uzr míhaham
so baji di	mehrbani ka	sta mehrbangí da	muáfi ghwaram
kitna baja hai	míhrbani se	shukr, míhrbani	
be-hne na-yi shi byi-lai		kye-zu-tin-bai	
vera rai	proat	kob chai	kob tote
kei to tim chang ni		to tsei ne lo	
nanji desú ka	-kudasai	arigato	
es sá'a kám	min fadhlak	kethir khérak	samehni
saa ngapi	pendeza	shukuru	arathi

English	Yes	No	Come in !	Stop ?	Go on !	Slowly !	Hurry !	Take care !	Right	Left	Good day !	Good bye
Bulgarian	da	ne	vlez	spri	prodól-	poléka	burzay	vnimávay	desna	levo	dóbür den	sbógom
Hungarian	igen	nem	szabad	álljon meg	menjen	lassan	gyorsam	vigyázzon	jobb	bal	jo reggelt	viszont
Finnish	kyllä	eí	tulkää sisän	seis	jatkakaa	hitásti	joutukaa	varokaa	oikea	vasen	hyvää	hyvästi
Esthonian	jah	eí	sisse	pidage kinni	edasi	aeglaselt	ruttu	ettevátust	parem	pahem	tere	hüvasti
Lettish	ja	né	ludzu	apstajaties	uz priekšu	lénám	steidzies	uzmanaties	labs	kreisais	labdien	ar Dievu
Lithuanian	taip	ne	prašau	sustók	važiuok	pamaži	skubink	atsargiai	dešine	kaire	labá diená	su Diev
Greek	neh	ókhi	éla messa	stasú	embrós	sigá	glígora	prosekhe	dexiá	aristerá	kaliméra	sto kaló
Albanian	po	yo	urdhëroni	naluni	shkoni	ngádal	shpejtoni	të keni	djathët	rëmakët	tungjat	lamtumirë
Turkish	evet	yokh	giriniz	durunuz	devam	yavaş	acele ediniz	dikkat	sağ	sol	merhaba	allaha
Persian	bále	ná khér	dákhil sho	sábr kunid	beró	yavásh	zud básh	nigáh	daste rást	daste chap	salám	khudá háfiz
Pastu	ho	na	danana	udrega	zah	roroza	zar sha	khabr sha	khé las	gas las	stare múshe	po makha
Hindustani	han	nabín	idhar ao	rakho	cheló	áste	jaldi karo	khabr dár	dahni	bain taraf	salám	salám
Burmese	ho-kai	ma hok	weng-gai-	yat ne on	thwa-ba		myan myan	thadi pyu	letya bet	let wai bet	ma-i-lá	thaw-daw
Siamese	cha	mai	chern	yud	dern pai	koi koi	rib	ravang	ba go thwa da	go thaw daw	tan	myi naw
Chinese	hai	mo, pou	lai ni chü	hit ha	che lok	ch'i		tse sai a	yao pin	tso pin	sabainue	la pai kon
Japanese	sayo	nai	kochita e	tomare	doké	shidzuki	háyaku	okio tsuke	migini	hidarini	ohayo	sayonára
Arabic	aíwa	lá	otore nesai	ukáf	yallah	ni besh-	ist'ajil	balak	yemín	shamál	sabáhkum	fi amán
Swahili	ndio	siyo	karib	bassi	haya	wésh pole	hima	angalia	kulia	kushoto	jambo	illah
												kwaheri

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