Andrew asked
Percy to
his friend
James for help
- The Dukin
A
UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE,
FORMED ON
PHILOSOPHICAL
AND
ANALOGICAL PRINCIPLES;
HAVING CLAIMS

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

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

_______________________________________________________

BY JAMES RUGGLES.

_______________________________________________________

CINCINNATI:
PRINTED BY M'CALLA AND DAVIS.

1829.
DISTRICT OF OHIO, TO WIT.

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

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

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

Attest, WILLIAM KEY BOND, CLERK.
DEDICATION

TO THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following pages, with whatever merit or defects they may be found to contain, are submitted to the inspection of the guardians of our country’s institutions and prosperity. Should an attempt, commendable even in its failure, to accomplish an object of the highest importance, not be considered of sufficient weight to be entitled to your legislative notice, it is hoped, that as individuals, at least, this book will attract your attention; if so, your voices, in common with that of the community, will either approve or condemn; and should condemnation, which is not improbable, consign these pages to oblivion or contempt, a consolation to alleviate the disappointment of the author, will arise from the consideration, that the want of sources of knowledge in relation to the subject, the want of time for uninterrupted study and investigation; and, indeed, the want of almost everything that might be considered requisite, not only for the success of this undertaking, but for the prolongation of an obscure existence, may be considered, as well as a deficiency of abilities for so great an attempt, to be the cause of the unworthiness of the production. Nor will it be thought a bad apology for the rashness of attempting such an important task, under circumstances so unpropitious, that the author, from his peculiar situation, being governed not by inclination,
but by necessity, has been compelled to hasten a publication, which he would have chosen to delay till some future and more convenient season. Should he, however, contrary, perhaps, to any reasonable expectation, be considered as having added any thing to the improvement of the present age, on the interesting subject of grammatical and philological science, he will think himself abundantly compensated for all his efforts; and leaving this to be decided, as it undoubtedly will be, with justice, he begs leave to subscribe himself, your fellow-citizen,

THE AUTHOR.
INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the United States, a dissertation of much merit was written in 1793 by the late Dr. Thornton, entitled "Cadmus," the design of which was not to establish a universal mode of speech. It was "a treatise on the elements of written language, illustrating, by a philosophical division of speech, the power of each character, thereby mutually fixing their orthography and orthoepy," by establishing a uniform mode of spelling and pronunciation, applicable to every
written tongue. This was proposed to be done, by forming a new alphabet, consisting of letters of definite powers, “that every sound might have its own character, and every character a single sound.” This treatise which indicates much learning and research, as well as ingenuity, can be seen in the third volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

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

In prosecuting this important undertaking, the first object has been to arrange a systematic alphabet, with consonants to represent the simple sounds in common to different languages, with vowels to mark the vocal ones, both simple and diphthongal, capable of being uttered by the human voice, and semivowels, or liquids, to mark the various terminations necessary for the declensions of the parts of speech, giving to each letter the representation of a uniform sound. The next object was to obtain the roots, or radical parts of words, to consist of one syllable; for which purpose, after trying a number of expedients, one of which was the analysis of ideas, but found on experiment to be impracticable, recourse was had to the Latin, from which the principal words of many mod-
ern tongues, either directly or indirectly, derive their origin. For proper names of persons, places, rivers, mountains, &c. the words, themselves, as authored by those who, from their residence, have a right to establish that point, have been taken, correcting their orthography by invariable rules, rejecting the superfluous letters and final vowels, and thereby leaving room to add terminations expressing the different kinds, and syllables to form their declensions.

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

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

THE GRAMMAR.

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

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

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

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

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

LETTERS.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Vowels</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>5th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Consonants</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Vowels</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semivowels</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The letters, with their powers, sounds, and names, are exhibited in the following

### ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOWELS</th>
<th>SOUNDS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES OF NAMES*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Long. Short.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units,</td>
<td>I i</td>
<td>I i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tens,</td>
<td>E e</td>
<td>E e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hundreds,</td>
<td>A a</td>
<td>A a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thousands,</td>
<td>O o</td>
<td>O o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X of Th’ds.</td>
<td>U u</td>
<td>U u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C of Th’ds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millions,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X of Mills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C of Mills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M of Mills.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONSONANTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Primary.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Names.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative, 0</td>
<td>Y y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>T t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>P p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>K k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>F f</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Positive, 5 | H h | H h | H | hj | hi-ding |
| 6 | D d | D d | D | do | du-ty |
| 7 | B b | B b | B | bq | boi-ling |
| 8 | G g | G g | G | gx | gou-ty |
| 9 | V v | V v | V | vz | vo-ting |

### SEMIVOWELS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative, Oblique,</th>
<th>S s</th>
<th>S s</th>
<th>s†</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>Is-pahan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accusative,</td>
<td>L l</td>
<td>L l</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>al</td>
<td>al-mond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative,</td>
<td>N n</td>
<td>N n</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on-set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superlative,</td>
<td>M m</td>
<td>M m</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>um</td>
<td>um-pire*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET.

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

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

Of the vowels, the primary represent simple sounds; and they have a long and a short pronunciation, depending on their location in words, governed by invariable rules, which may be seen under the head of pronunciation. The secondary vowels are dipthongs, except z, and have no variation of sound; but z, representing a simple sound, has, like the primary vowels, both a long and a short pronunciation.
Of the consonants, the first primary and first secondary are aspirates. They sound before, and not after vowels. The similarity between the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth primary; and the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth secondary consonants, as well as between the primary and secondary vowels of the same number, will be perceived by every one who is acquainted with the nature and power of letters; that is, the resemblance in sound of

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Vowels</th>
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<td>i to j</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a q</td>
<td>p b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o x</td>
<td>k g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u z</td>
<td>f v</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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

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

- $sh$ by $sy$, as in fisher, fis-yer,
- $ch$ by $ty$, riches, rit-yes,
- $j$ or $g$ soft by $dy$ prejudice, pred-yudice, logic, lod-yic,

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

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

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

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

THE NUMERAL POWER OF LETTERS.

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

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<td>10</td>
<td>te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>ke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>ke</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>to</td>
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<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>tati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>toti</td>
<td></td>
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<td>k g</td>
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<td>u z</td>
<td>f v</td>
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Of the semivowels or liquids, the preferable one is s; next to that r, the next l, the next n, and the next m; if they obtain their preference from the ease with which their sounds may be united with those of the consonants. S can be heard after all the other letters, either vowels, consonants, or semivowels; a circumstance which renders it so proper for the formation of the plural number; and before all the primary consonants and all other semivowels; as in sya, (sha in English,) stay, spaid, skin, sfere, (sphere,) sra, slay, snail, small; but not before the secondary consonants. R will sound after the four last primary, and the four last secondary consonants, and permit them, and the other semivowels, to sound after it, at the end of syllables; as in tray, pray, kra, fray, dray, Bray, gray, vrai; art, harp, ark, scarf, hard, barb, cargo, starve; stars, pearl, barn, farm. L may be heard in the same places in which r will sound, but imperfectly after t and d, the second primary, and second secondary consonants; and except before the semivowels at the end of syllables. N and m will permit some of the consonants to sound after them; as in ant, lamp, rank, hand, song.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yi</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tc</td>
<td>tcti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>ke</td>
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<tr>
<td>1000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>toti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 pi 12 tepi 32 kep 102 tani 1010 tote
3 ki 13 teki 40 fe 110 tate 1100 tota
4 fi 14 tefi 41 feti 120 tape 2000 po
5 hi 15 teh 50 he 121 tapeti 3000 ko
6 di 20 pe 60 de 122 tapepi 3210 kopate
7 bi 21 peti 70 be 130 take 4321 sokapeti
8 gi 22 pepi 80 ge 200 pa 9999 vovavevi
9 vi 23 peki 90 ve 300 ka 1829 togapevi

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>yi</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>pa</td>
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<tr>
<td>3000</td>
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<td>40000</td>
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<td>500000</td>
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<tr>
<td>6000000</td>
<td>de</td>
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<tr>
<td>70000000</td>
<td>bq</td>
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<td>8000000000</td>
<td>gx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8187654321</td>
<td>vztxgqbcdfjk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vzgxbq-</td>
<td>hufokapeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dchjfsuko-</td>
<td>patcgi*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

0 yi,
1:00000;00000 tiszrti,
21:00000;00000;00000 petisrzpi,
321:00000;00000;00000;00000 kapetiszrki.
321:90000;00000;08000;00000;00700;43210 kapetiszrkil:vzszrpile:gxszrti:bfuskopate.

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

WORDS, OR THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

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

SUBSTANCES.

1 Noun,
2 Adnouns, \{ declinable.\}
3 Pronoun, \{ \}

ATTRIBUTES.

4 Verb, \{ declinable.\}
5 Adverb, \{ \}
6 Proverb, \{ \}

B 2
NOUNS.

PARTICLES.

7 Preposition, { 8 Conjunction, { indeclinable. 9 Interjection, }

SUBSTANTIVES.

Substantives are of three kinds, viz.: Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns, to each of which belong gender, case, and number.

NOUNS.

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

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

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

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

t, a, some one; as homzten, a man or woman; homzten, a man; homzten, a woman, &c.; homzten, a woman, or some women.*

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

p, the, I, thou, he, she, it, &c.; and used in pronouns that stand for proper names; as homzpen, the man.
k, who, which; as, homzken, which man.
f, any, either as, homzfen, any man.
d, unlimited; as, homzdn, mankind; bonzdxn, goodness.
b, this; as, homzben, this man.
g, that, as, homzgen, that man.
v, every, each, all; as, homzven, every man; homzvrens, all men.

By subjoining l to the pronominal letters, same or such is generally signified. T and d will not admit the sound of l after them with the same ease as the other consonants.
l, self, himself, herself, itself, &c.—used only in pronouns and verbs.

pl, the same; as, homzplen, the same man.
kl, whoever, whichever, or whatever; as, homzkleen, whichever man.
fl, any such; as, homzfen, any such man.
bl, such; as, homzben, such a man.
gl, the last; as, homzgen, the last man.
v, every such, or all such; as, homzven, every such man; homzvrens, all such men. Used also in pronouns that have various antecedents.

By subjoining r to the above pronominal letters, other is generally signified, as follows:
r, each other reciprocally;—used only in pronouns and verbs.

tr, another, some other; as, homztrenc, another man.
pr, the other; as, homzprenc, the other man.
k, who or which other, or else; as, homzkren, what other man, or which man else or besides.
fr, any other; as, homzfen, any other man.

dr, certain or some; as, homzdren, a certain man.

br, such other; as, homzben, such other man.
Nouns

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

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

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

fy, no or not any; as, homzfyen no man.
fr, no other; as, homzfryen, no other man.
fly, no such; as, homzflyen, no such man.

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

1, a, some one, | - - - - | tr, another, some other.
p, thee, I, thou, he, she, it, &c. | pl, the same. | pr, the other.

k, who, which. | kl, who or which ever. | kr, who or which other or else.

f, any, either. | fl, any such. | fr, any other.

d, unlimited. | - - - - | dr, certain, some.
b, this. | bl, such. | br, such other.
g, that. | gl, the last. | gr, the next, the following.
v, every, each, all. | vl, all such. | vr, every other, all other.

fy, no. | fry, no such. | fly, no other.

Gender.

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

1. *Personal common*; as, homztin, a man or woman, a person; movztin, a person that moves, a mover.

2. *Personal masculine*; as, homztan, a man; movztan, a man that moves.

3. *Personal feminine*; as, homztan, a woman; movztan, a woman that moves.

4. *Verbal*; as, movztan, a moving.

5. *Neuter*, that is, neither personal, verbal, animal, vegetable, nor abstract, but including minerals and substances without life; as, domztun, a house; metztun, a metal; hjgsztun, a river.

6. *Animal common*; as, bosztjin, a bull or cow; movztjin, an animal (not mankind) that moves.

7. *Animal masculine*; as, bosztjen, a bull; movztjen, a male brute animal that moves.

8. *Animal feminine*; as, bosztjan, a cow; movztjan, a female brute animal that moves.

9. *Collective*; as, multztun, a multitude—ci, collective personal common; as, multztcin, a multitude of persons—ce, collective pers. masc.; as, multztten, a multitude of men—ca, col. pers. fem.; as, multztcan, a multitude of women—co, col. verbal—cu, col. neuter—cj, col. animal common, &c., expressing a compound of all the genders, whenever it precedes the letters designating them.

10. *Vegetable*; as, plantztun, a plant; borztun, a tree.

11. *Abstract*; as, movzdxn, motion.

12. *General common*; as, resztzn, any person, animal, place, thing, case, or idea, of any gender. This gender is used principally in adnouns and pronouns which agree with, or stand for, more nouns than one, being of different genders; as, kusilvektzn bonhzn, a good horse and wagon.

CASE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<tr>
<td>tr</td>
<td>a</td>
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</table>

a, some one, pl, the same, pr, the other.

he, she, it, &c. k, who, which. kl, who or which ever. kr, who or which other or else.

f, any, either. fl, any such. fr, any other.

d, unlimited. b, this. bl, such. br, such other.

g, that. gl, the last. gr, the next, the following.

v, every, each, all. vl, all such. vr, every other, all other.

l, self. rl, each other, reciprocally.

fy, no. fry, no such. fly, no other.

GENDER.

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

1. Personal common; as, homztin, a man or woman, a person; movztin, a person that moves, a mover.
2. Personal masculine; as, homzten, a man; movzten, a man that moves.
3. Personal feminine; as, homztan, a woman; movztan, a woman that moves.
4. Verbal; as, movztan, a moving.
5. Neuter, that is, neither personal, verbal, animal, vegetable, nor abstract, but including minerals and substances without life; as, domztun, a house; metztun, a metal; hjsztun, a river.
6. Animal common; as, bosztijn, a bull or cow; movztijn, an animal (not mankind) that moves.
7. Animal masculine; as, bosztjen, a bull; movztjen, a male brute animal that moves.
8. Animal feminine; as, bosztjan, a cow; movztjan, a female brute animal that moves.
9. Collective; as, multztien, a multitude—ci, collective personal common; as, multzttein, a multitude of persons—ce, collective pers. masc.; as, multztten, a multitude of men—ca, col. pers. fem.; as, multztcan, a multitude of women—co, col. verbal—cu, col. neuter—cj, col. animal common, &c., expressing a compound of all the genders, whenever it precedes the letters designating them.
10. Vegetable; as, plantztqn, a plant; borztqn, a tree.
11. Abstract; as, movzdztn, motion.
12. General common; as, resztzn, any person, animal, place, thing, case, or idea, of any gender. This gender is used principally in adnouns and pronouns which agree with, or stand for, more nouns than one, being of different genders; as, kusilbekz-tzn bonhzn, a good horse and wagon.

Case.

Cases are changes made on the terminations of words, by subjoining different semivowels, and serve to express the relation between substantives and
verbs. Substantives have five cases, corresponding to those of verbs, and three peculiar to themselves, as follows:

1. Nominative; as ponpe homzten, he is a man.
2. Accusative; as vidzpolpe homztel, he sees a man.
3. Oblique; as vidzpurnpe homztern, he is seen by a man.
4. Vocative, Imperative; as homztenk, O a man; homzpenk, O the man, &c. (commanding.)
5. Vocative, Postulative; as homzteng, O the man, &c. (entreating.)

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

**CASES NOT CORRESPONDING TO VERBS.**

1. Genetive—rs, Genetive plural; as ljzbztun homertun, a book of a man; ljzbztun homerstun, a book of men; ljzbztun homarstun, a book of some women; ljzbztuns homirstuns, some books of some persons; krjzmzpxns homerspxns, the crimes of the men; krjzmzpxns homartxns, the crimes of a woman; vitzpolpe krjzmzpxls homersgxls, he avoid the crimes of those men.

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

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

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

Ljibztun homzter, a book of a man.
Ljibztun homzbars, a book of, or belonging to these women.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The prepositive case may precede, and be used separately from the noun; as, hip ljibzpur, i.e. ljibz-
ADNOUNS.

purjp, in the book; hjb ljbpurs, i. e. ljbpurbjs, out of the books.

Recapitulation of the Cases.

n, Nominative; as, homztten, a man.
l, Accusative; as, homztel, a man. (Obj.)
rn, Oblique; as, homztern, by a man.
NK, Vocative imperative; as, homenk, O man.
(commanding.)
ng, Vocative postulative; as, homeng, O man.
(entreating.)
r, Genitive; as, ljbpunt homerpun, a book of the man.
rt, rp, nk, rf, Prepositive dative; as, homzterit, concerning a man.
rd, rb, rg, rv, Prepositive ablative; as, homzterjd, foreign to a man.

NUMBER.

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

ADNOUNS.

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

GRADUATION.

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

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

\( zs \), Comparative; as, bonzsín-en-an-on, &c., better.

\( zm \), Superlative; as, bonzmin-en-an-on, &c., best.

\( zrm \), Saturative, as, bonzrmin-en-an-on, &c., good enough.

\( zrms \), Sursaturative; as, bonzrmsin-en-an-on, &c., too good.

\( zrl \), Proximative; as, bonzrln-en-an, &c., somewhat good—halbzsrlín-en-an, &c., whitish, or somewhat white.

\( y \), Contrative; as, bonyín-en-an, &c., bad.

\( yzs \), Contra-comparative; as, bonyzsin, &c., worse.

\( yzm \), Contra-superlative; as, bonyzmin, worst.

\( yzrm \), Contra-saturative; as, bonyzrmin, bad enough.

\( yzrms \), Contra-sursaturative; as, bonyzrmsin, too bad.

\( yzrl \), Contra-proximative; as, bonyzrln, somewhat bad.

\( zy \), Negative; as, bonzyín-en-an, &c., not good.

\( zsy \), Nega-comparative; as, bonzsyín, &c. not better.

\( zmy \), Nega-superlative; as, bonzmyín, not best.

\( zrmy \), Nega-saturative; as, bonzrmyín, not good enough.

\( zrmsy \), Nega-sursaturative; as, bonzrmsyín, not too good.

\( zrly \), Nega-proximative; as, bonzrlyín, not somewhat good; halbzsrlýín, not whitish.
ADNOUNS.

zyy, Nega-contrative; as, bonyzyin-en-an, &c. not bad.
zyy, Nega-contra-comparitive; as, bonyzyzin, &c. not worse.
izador, Nega-contra-superlative; as, bonyzrmyin, not worst.
izador, Nega-contra-saturative; as, bonyzrmysin, not bad enough.
izador; Nega-contra-sursaturative; as, bonyzrmysyin, not too bad.
izadorly, Nega-contra-proximative; as, bonyzrlyzin, not somewhat bad.

Recapitulation of Graduation.


Positive, h, y, zy, zy
Comparative, zs, yzs, zsy, yzsy,
Superlative, zm, yzm, zmy, yzmy,
Saturative, xrm, yxrm, zrmy, yzrmy,
Sursaturative, zrms, yzrms, zrmsy, yzrmsy,
Proximative, zrl, yzrl, zrl, yzrl.

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

Compar. bonzsin, comparatively good.
Superl. bonzmin, superlatively good, very good, extremely good.
Contr-a-compar. bonyzsin, comparatively bad.
Contr-a-suppl. bonyzmin, extremely bad.
Nega-suppl. bonzmyin, not extremely good.
Nega-contr-a-suppl. bonyzmyin, not extremely bad.

NUMERAL ADNOUNS.

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

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

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

y, Negative; as, tiyin-en, &c. one-tenth part, hiyin, five-tenths. When hundredths, thousandths, ten thousandths, &c. are to be expressed, the vowel signifying them may be inserted; as, tehiyin, fifteen hundredths; tiyin, one ten thousandths, pehisztiyin, .0000000025; pehioszrtiyin, .000000000025.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Vidholpix homxtel*, I see a man.

*ten*, [i. e. *homztien*], *honpe felhen*, he [a man] is happy.
*or*, *tonpe felhen*,
*or*, *felztonpe*,

*Vidholpix homzpel*, I see the man.

*pen*, [i. e. *homzpen*], *honpe felhen*, he [the man] is happy.
*or*, *ponpe felhen*,
*or*, *felzponpe*,

*Vidholpix homzdi*, I see mankind.

*din*, [i. e. *homzdi*], *honpi felhin*, he [mankind] is happy.
*or*, *donpi felhin*,
*or*, *felzdonpi*,

*Vidholpiz Maral*, I see Mary.

*pan*, [i. e. *Maran*], *honpa felhan*, she [Mary] is happy.
*or*, *ponpa felhan*,
*or*, *felzponpa*,

$P$ is the pronominal letter used for all proper names.
PRONOUNS.

Vidholpix homztes, I see some men.

	tens lens honpes felhens,  
	or, tens lonpes felhens,  
	or, lens tonpes felhens,  
	or, felzlonpes,

Vidholpix homzpals, I see the women.

	pons rals polpas felhens,  
	or, pans rolpas felhens,  
	or, rals, polpas felhans,  
	or, felzrolpas,

	felzronpas, they, by turns, are happy.

	felzronmpas, they are caused by each other to be happy.

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

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

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

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

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

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

r Reciprocal; as, one another reciprocally.

They are declined as follows:

1st person. 2d person. 3d person.

Com. gender. Mas. fem. com. All genders.

pixn, pien pian pion, pin-en-an &c.

l, thou thou thou, he, he, she, &c.

kixn, kien kian kion, kin-en-an, &c.

I who, thou who, he who, &c.
PRONOUNS.

lixe, lien lian lion, lin-en-an, &c.
myself, thyself himself, &c.
rials, riels riails riols, rils-els-als, &c.
us, one another, you, one another, them, one another.

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

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

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

GENITIVE CASE OF PRONOUNS.

The genitive case of pronouns is formed in the same manner as that of nouns. But as the learner may find some difficulty, at first, in distinguishing between the genitive of the noun and that of the pronominal termination subjoined to it, as well as in the use of the double genitive, or that of both
together, the following examples of their uses are given. Should he, however, not find the difference sufficiently plain, he can, in beginning to compose, use the prepositive form, which, though not so brief, gives the same meaning; as, domztun pior, a house of thee, and domztun patzper pior, a house of the father of thee, instead of domiorun, thy house; and domztun pateriorun, thy father's house.

Genitive of Nouns.
Ljbtun homertun, a book of a man.
Ljbpun homartun, the book of a woman,
Ljbtuns homirsbus, all the books of these persons.
[See the cases of nouns.]

Genitive of Pronouns.
Ljbxrtun, a book of me or mine.
Ljbxrpyun, the book of mine.
Ljbxrpsun, the book of us, or ours.
Ljbxrpus, the books of mine.
Ljbxrskuns, which books of ours.
Ljbertun, a book of thine (masc.)
Ljbxarbuns, these books of thine (fem.)
Ljbiorsfuns, any books of yours (com. plu.)
Ljbertun, a book of his.
Ljberskun, which book of theirs.
Ljbxkirsbus, the books of whom.
Ljbxarprus, the other books of hers.
Ljbxarsbuls, all such books of theirs (fem.)
Ljbxkarspuls, the same books of whom (fem.)

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

lixn, lien lian lion, lin-en-an, &c.
myself, thyself himself, &c.
rials, riels rials riols, rils-els-als, &c.
us, one another, you, one another, them, one another.

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PRONOUNS.

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Genitive of Nouns.

Ljbtun homerstun, a book of a man.
Ljbypun homartun, the book of a woman,
Ljbtzvuns homirsbuns, all the books of these persons.

[See the cases of nouns.]

Genitive of Pronouns.

Ljbitxrtun, a book of me or mine.
Ljbitxrpun, the book of mine.
Ljbitxrspun, the book of us, or ours.
Ljbitxrpuns, the books of mine.
Ljbitxrskuns, which books of ours.
Ljbiertun, a book of thine (masc.)
Ljbiarbuns, these books of thine (fem.)
Ljbiorsfuns, any books of yours (com. plu.)
Ljbertun, a book of his.
Ljberskun, which book of theirs.
LjbtzKirpuns, the books of whom.
Ljbarpruns, the other books of hers.
Ljbarsvltuns, all such books of theirs (fem.)
Ljbtzkaraspluns, the same books of whom (fem.)

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

Double Genitives.

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

Ljbtzn fraterixrtn, a book of a brother of mine.
Ljbtzpun fraterixrpun, the book of the brother of mine.
Ljbtzbn fratarixrpun, this book of the sister of mine.
Ljbtzbn fratarsixrgun, this book of those sisters of mine.
Ljbtzbn fratarsixrsgun, this book of those sisters of ours.
Ljbtzn fratarsixrsguns, any books of those sisters of ours.
Ljbtzpuns fraterierguns, the books of those brothers of thee (mas.)
Ljbtzpuns frateriorguns, the books of those brothers of you (com.)
Ljbtzpun fratarergun, the book of that sister of his.
Ljbtzpuns fratararguns, the books of that sister of hers.
Ljbtzpuns fratararguns, the book of that sister of theirs (fem.)
Fretzpxn ljbtzur frateriorpur, the price of the book of the brother of thine.

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

Fratixren, my brother.
Fratioran, thy sister.
Fratzkirans, whose sisters.
Ljbtzn frateriorun, a book of thy brother.
But if a more definite expression be required, the pronominal letter must be retained; as,

Fratixrfen, any brother of mine.
Fratiorgans, those sisters of thine.
Fratzkerzans, all the sisters of whom.
Ljbtzn frateriorprun, a book of thy other brother;
ATTRIBUTES.

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

SUBSTANTIVES.

Noun, bonztin -en-an-on, &c. a good person.
Adnoun, bonhin -en-an-on, &c. good.
Pronouns, tin -en-an-on, &c. a, some one.

ATTRIBUTES.

Verb, bonhonpi -e-a-o, &c. is good.
Adverb, bonhid -ed-ad-od, &c. in a good manner.
Proverbs, tid -ed-ad-od, &c. in a manner, in some manner.

VERBS.

Verbs are used to represent being, action or passion.

Strictly speaking, there is but one verb, viz:

Positive.

honpi -e-a-o-u &c. (he, she, it, &c.) is.
hol/pi -e-a-o, &c. causes to be, or does.
hornpi -e-a, &c. is caused to be, or is acted on.

Negative.

yonpi -e-a, &c. (he, she, it, &c.) is not.
yolpi -e-a, &c. does not.
yornpi -e-a, &c. is not caused to be, or
is not acted on.

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

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

GRADUATION.

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

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

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

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

Saturat. bonzrmonpi, &c. is good enough.
Sursat. bonzrmonsni, &c. is too good.
Proxim. bonzrlonpi, &c. is somewhat good.
Contrative bonyonpi, &c. is bad.

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

Pronominal letters of Verbs.

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

Homzten bonhonpe, a man is good.

\[\text{felztonpe, he (a man) is happy.}\]

Homzpen bonhonpe, the man is good.

\[\text{felzponpe, he (the man) is happy.}\]

Homzben bonyonpe this man is bad.

\[\text{felyzbonpe he (this man) is unhappy.}\]

Homzblen bonzyonpe, such a man is not good.

\[\text{felzbnyonpe, he [such a man] is not happy.}\]

Homzgen bonzyyonpe, that man is not bad.

\[\text{felyzgyonpe, he [that man] is not unhappy.}\]

Honzyyen bonhonpe, no man is good.

\[\text{felzfyonpe, he [no man] is happy.}\]

Homzpen bonzkonpe felhonpe, the man who is good is happy.
VERBS.

The nominal personal pronouns, of the first and second persons, do not insert a pronominal letter; as, bonhonzipiz, I am good; bonhonpie-a-o, thou art good; but the relatives, reflective, and reciprocal do; as honzkonpiz, I who am good; honzkonpio, thou who art good; bonzonkipiz, I myself am good; bonzonlpio, thou thyself art good; bonzrolspixs, we make each other good; bonzrolspios, ye make each other good.

In the substantive verb [i.e. honpi -e-a, &c. holpi, hornpi, yonpi, yolpi and yonpi] the pronominal letter which is used when the nominative case is understood, takes place of the h, and precedes the y; as Ponpi -e-a, &c. he is.
Pyonpi -e-a, &c. he is not.
Klonpi -e-a, &c. whoever is.
Klyonpi -e-a, &c. whoever is not.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tyonpi</td>
<td>zt-yonpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyonpi</td>
<td>zp-yonpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyonpi</td>
<td>zk-yonpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyonpi</td>
<td>zl-yonpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyopni</td>
<td>zv-yonpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryonpi</td>
<td>zr-yonpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyonpi</td>
<td>zl-yonpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryonpi</td>
<td>pzo-yonpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plyonpi</td>
<td>pzl-yonpi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

MOOD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

o, Audacive; as, movhcenpi, is resolved to move, or dares to move.

q, Consuetive; as, movkonpi, is accustomed to move.

s, Designative; as, movhonenpi, is designating, trying, attempting, or intending to move.

x, Simulative; as movhunpi, is pretending, promising, or threatening to move.

CASE.

To form the different kinds of verbs, such as intransitive, transitive, and passive, from the same radix, the letters which distinguish the cases in substantives are used, accordingly as these different verbs correspond to those cases; and instead of the
TERM voice, that of case is selected, to designate them. Verbs have five cases corresponding to the five first of substantives, distinguished by the letters subjoined to the vowels significant of mood, besides which they have an interrogative, not corresponding to substantives, as follows:

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

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

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

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

g, Vocative Postulative; as, vivhonpixg, let me live [entreatin]; vivhonpieg -ag-ag, do thou live; vivhonpig -eg-ag, &c. let him live; vivholpig, let him enliven; vivhornpig, let him be enlivened.

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

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

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

REMARKS ON THE CASES OF VERBS.

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

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

Nom. vadhonpix, I go.

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

Oblique, vardhornpix, I am caused to go, or am carried.

Nom. venhonpix; I come.

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

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

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

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

Accus. portholpix, I carry another.

Obl. porthornpix, I am carried or conveyed.

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

Nom. portaphonpix, I bring myself.
VERBS.

Accus. portapholpix, I bring another.
Obi. portaphornpix, I am brought, having a signification varying from venhornpix, I am caused to come. Fertholpix, I bear or bring, signifying nearly the same as the above, may be conjugated in the same way, which shews the great variety and shades of meaning that may be obtained from a small number of radices.

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

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

TENSE.

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

In the formation of tenses, the intricacy generally occasioned by the many minute variations in grammars, has been, in a great measure avoided, by keeping distinct the three great divisions of time, the present, the past and the future; which is done by the use of the following consonants, p present, k past and f future, for a primary distinction; and to express a compound or preterite relation by the secondary consonants, corresponding to those primary ones, viz. 'b preter-present, g preter-past. and v preter-future. The other relations, such as indefinite, definite and inceptive, are designated by the semivowels, i and r, as follows:
with a consonant, $z$ may be inserted, without which its sound could not be heard; as domzpurlzt, in the house?

**Remarks on the cases of verbs.**

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VERBS.

PRIMARY.

Present.

\(p\), Indefinite; as levhonpi -e-a, &c. arises or does arise.

\(pl\), Definite; as levhonpi -e-a, &c. is arising.

\(pr\), Inceptive; as levhonpri -e-a, &c. begins to arise, or is beginning to arise.

Past.

\(k\), Indef. as levhonki -e-a, &c. arose, or did arise.

\(kl\), Def. as levhonkli, &c. was arising.

\(kr\), Incept. as levhonkri, began to arise, or was beginning to arise.

Future.

\(f\), Indef. as levhonfi, &c. shall or will arise.

\(fl\), Def. as levhonfli, shall or will be arising.

\(fr\), Incept. as, levhonfri, shall or will begin to arise.

SECONDARY OR PRETERITE.

Preter-present.

\(b\), Indef. as, levhonbi, &c. has arisen.

\(bl\), Def. as, levhonbli, has been arising.

\(br\), Incept. as, levhonbri, has begun to arise.

Preter-past.

\(g\), Indef. as, levhongi, &c. had arisen.

\(gl\), Def. as, levhongli, had been arising.

\(gr\), Incept. as, levhongri, had begun to arise.

Preter-future.

\(v\), Indef. as, levhonvi, &c. shall or will have arisen.

\(vl\), Def. as, levhonvli, shall or will have been arising.

\(vr\), Incep. as, levhonvri, shall or will have begun to arise.

The preceding examples of the tenses, are in the Indicative Mood, third person, singular. The other moods may be conjugated in the same manner, by
VERBS. 41

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

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present.

p, Indef. as, levhinpi -e-a, &c. is able to arise, or may
or can arise.

pl, Def. as, levhinpli, &c. is able to be arising, or
may or can be arising.

pr, Incep. as, levhinpri, &c. is able to begin to arise;
or may or can begin to arise.

Past.

k, Indef. levhinki, &c. was able to arise.

kl, Def. levhinkli, was able to be arising.

kr, Incep. levhinkri, was able to begin to arise.

Future.

f, Indef. levhinfi, &c. shall or will be able to arise.

fl, Def. levhinfoli, shall or will be able to be arising.

fr, Incep. levhinfi, shall or will be able to begin to
arise.

Preter-present.

b, Indef. levhinbi, &c. has been able to arise.

bl, Def. levhinbli, has been able to be arising.

br, Incep. levhine, has been able to begin to arise.

Preter-past.

g, Indef. levhingi, &c. had been able to arise.

gl, Def. levhingli, had been able to be arising.

gv, Incep. levhingri, had been able to begin to arise.

Preter-future.

q, Indef. levhinvi, &c. shall or will be able to arise.

vl, Def. levhinvli, shall or will be able to be arising.

vr, Incep. levhinvri, shall or will be able to begin to
arise.
VERBS:

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

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

GENDER.

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

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

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

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

Abstract. hidztan levhonpə, an idea arises; levztonpə, it [an idea] arises.

Animal com. kusztjən levhonpə, a horse [com. gen.] arises;

Animal masc. kusztjan levhonpe, a male horse arises;
levztonpe, he [a male horse] arises;
and so with all the genders,
PERSON.

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

1st person,
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{pia} & \text{ levhonpix} \text{, } \{ \text{I arise.} \\
\text{or, levhonpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{I who arise.} \\
\text{kiz levhonpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{me who arise.} \\
\text{or, levzkonpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{myself arise.} \\
\text{kizl levzkonpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{we raise each other reciprocally.} \\
\text{levzonpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{we arise by turn.} \\
\text{levzrolpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{we raise each other reciprocally.} \\
\text{pien levhonpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{thou (masc.) arises.} \\
\text{or, levhonpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{thou (fem.) arises.} \\
\text{levhonpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{thou (com.) arises.} \\
\text{levzkonpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{thou who arises.}
\end{align*}
\]

2d person,
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{levzonpio, } & \{ \text{(thou thyself arises.} \\
\text{levzrolpios, } & \{ \text{ye arise by turns.} \\
\text{levzrolpios, } & \{ \text{ye raise each other reciprocally.} \\
\text{levzronpix} & \text{, } \{ \text{we are raised by each other.}
\end{align*}
\]

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

NUMBER.

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

1st per. levhonpix, I arise; levhonpix, we arise.
2d per. levhonpio, thou arisest; levhonpios, ye arise.
2d per. levzponpi -e-a, &c. he arises; levzponpis -e-as, &c. they arise.
PARTICIPLES.

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

GERUNDIAL PARTICIPLES.

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

Verb, homzten levhonpe, a man arises.

Participle, homzten levhonpen, a man arising.

pimh levhonpim, I arising.

pion levhonbion, thou having arisen.

pen levhonfen, he being about to rise hereafter.

Verb, homzten levhonke, a man arose.

Part. homzten levhonken, a man arisen.

Verb, homzten levhonbe, a man has arisen.

Part. homzten levhonben, a man having arisen.

Verb, homzten levhonfe, a man will arise.

Part. homzten levhonfen, a man that will arise.

vidholpix homzetel levhonzpel, I see a man arising.

vidholpix homzetel levholpel ponztuzel, I see a man raising a weight.

novholpix ponztuzel levhornzel, I know a weight to have been raised.

novholpix ponztuzel levhirmzel, I know a weight that can be raised hereafter.
VERBS.

INFINITIVE PARTICIPLES.

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

Dikkolkix homztel levhonspel, I told a man to arise.

Dikkolkix piols levhjlsyoils pondztul, I told you to be ready to raise a weight hereafter.

Remarks on Gerundial and Infinitive Participles.

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

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

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

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

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

Vidholson piol kzdhonpo, to see thee is pleasant.

Vidholon mikztil kzdhonpo, seeing a friend is pleasant.

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

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

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

NOMINATIVE CASE—n.

INDICATIVE MOOD—o.

Present Tense—p.

Indef. levhonpix, I arise; levhonpie-a-o, thou arisest; levhonpi-e-a, &c. (he, she, it, &c.) arises.

Def. levhonplix, I am arising; levhonplie-a-o, thou art arising; levhonpli-e-a, &c. (he, &c.) is arising.

Sing.

Incep. levhonprix, I begin to arise; levhonprie-a-o, thou beginest to arise; levhonpri-e-a, &c. (he, &c.) begins to arise.

Indef. levhonpiks, we arise levhonpies -as-os, ye arise; levhonpís -es-as, &c. (they) arise.

Def. levhonplixs, we are arising; levhonplies as-os, ye are arising; levhonplís -es-as, &c. (they) are arising.

Plur.

Incep. levhonpriks, we begin to arise; levhonpries -as-os, ye begin to arise; levhonpries, &c. (they) begin to arise.

Past Tense—k.

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

Future Tense—f.

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

Preter-present Tense—b.

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

Preter-past Tense—g.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INFINITIVE PARTICIPLES.

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

It is scarcely necessary to remark here, that in subjoining k and g in the vocative cases, and n, l and m in participles, the s which designates the plural number is always placed last; as, levhoniwpixk, let me arise; levhoniwpixks, let us arise; levhornixn, I, arising; levhoniwpixns, we, arising.

ADVERBS.

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

Hagzponpe saphed, he acts wisely.
Hagzponpa saphad, she acts wisely.
Hagzponpis sapzsids, they act more wisely.
Hagzponhes sapzmysds, they (mas.) act most foolishly.
Hagzyonpix saphixd, I do not act wisely.
Hagzyonpios sapyiods, ye do not act foolishly.

Though adverbs generally add only d to express manner, yet they sometimes designate place, time, direction, &c. like proverbs; as,
Bonhid -ed-ad, &c. in good manner, or well.
Bonhib -eb-ab, &c. in good place.
Bonzmig -eg-ag, &c. in very good time.
Bonzmiv -ev-av, &c. in the best direction, &c.
Bonyit -et-at, &c. in bad hour, &c.
Hikhit -eg-ag, &c. before, previously.
Hjghig -eg-ag, &c. since, subsequently.

PROVERBS.

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

Bid -ed-ad, &c. in this manner, or thus.
Bib -eb-ab, &c. in this place, or here.
Big -eg-ag, &c. at this time, or now.
Biv -ev-av, &c. in this course or direction.
Bit -et-at, &c. in this hour.
Bip -ep-ap, &c. during this day, or to-day;
and so with all the other pronominal letters; as,
Gib -eb-ab, &c. in that place, or there.
Gig -eg-ag, &c. at that time, or then.
Kib -eb-ab, &c. at which place, or where.
Kig -eg-ag, &c. at which time, or when.
Fyid -ed-ad, &c. in no manner.
Fyib -eb-ab, &c. in no place.

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

REMARKS ON ADVERBS AND PROVERBS.

When it is not necessary for adverbs or proverbs to agree in gender, person or number, with any verb, which is sometimes the case, if distinctness be not necessary, or the relation be clear; the vowel significant of particular case may be omitted, and z, the general common used, without making any distinction
of number; as, bzd, thus; bzb, here; tisrzd, firstly; pisrzd, secondly; glzd, lastly.

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

Bzlhonkix gerzpurip solhixd, I walked into the field alone.
Solhiud gerzpurip bzlhonfios, ye will walk alone into the field.
Gerzpurip solhida bzlzponkis, they walked alone into the field.
Bzlhonpizx gerzpurip bisp, I walked into the field to-day.
Bzlhonfios biops gerzpurip, ye will walk to-day, into the field.
Bzpempes gerzpurip bzlzponfes, to-morrow they will walk into the field.

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

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

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

PREPOSITIONS.

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

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

Vadhonpios hjb domzpur,  { ye went out of the
or, vadhonpios domzpurjib,  } house.

Prepositions subjoined to the words they govern, often drop their vowel, when precision is not required; and in the prepositive case, s is always placed last; as, Domzturp, into, at, to, towards, or on a house.

Domzturips, i. e. hip domzturs, in houses. [See Prepositive Case of Nouns].
The following is a list of all the Prepositions, with their significations.

### DATIVE
- *it*, concerning, with respect to.
- *et*, by, with, by means of.
- *at*, according to.
- *ot*, for, on account of, instead of.
- *ut*, with, together with, including.

### ABLATIVE
- *jd*, not concerning, foreign to.
- *cd*, without the means or aid of.
- *qd*, in opposition to.
- *xd*, against.
- *zd*, besides, except, separate from.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>dp</em>, during, in, into, within.</td>
<td><em>jb</em>, not during, out of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ep</em>, between, among.</td>
<td><em>cb</em>, out, outside of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ap</em>, at, to, up to, till.</td>
<td><em>qb</em>, from, away from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>op</em>, towards.</td>
<td><em>xb</em>, in opposite direction to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>jop</em>, on, upon.</td>
<td><em>zg</em>, beyond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ig</em>, before, in time previous to.</td>
<td><em>xg</em>, on the left of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ek</em>, before (in place.)</td>
<td><em>zg</em>, beneath, under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ak</em>, on this side of.</td>
<td><em>og</em>, behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ok</em>, on the right hand of.</td>
<td><em>bg</em>, beyond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uk</em>, above, over.</td>
<td><em>xg</em>, on the left of.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Like to
- *if*, like to.
- *of*, near to.
- *af*, around.
- *of*, up.
- *uf*, over again.

### Unlike to
- *jo*, unlike to.
- *cv*, far from.
- *qv*, across, through.
- *xv*, down.
- *tv*, back again.
CONJUNCTIONS.

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

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

The following is a list of the Conjunctions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antecedent</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>tui</em>, both.</td>
<td><em>tyi</em>, both not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tua</em>, either.</td>
<td><em>tya</em>, neither.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tuo</em>, as, so.</td>
<td><em>tyo</em>, as not, so not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tuu</em>, in order that.</td>
<td><em>tyu</em>, best, in order that not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tuj</em>, if.</td>
<td><em>tyj</em>, if not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tux</em>, whereas, seeing that.</td>
<td><em>tyx</em>, whereas not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tuz</em>, that.</td>
<td><em>tyz</em>, that not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONJUNCTIONS

SUCCEEDENT.

Positive.

dui, and, also, moreover.
dae, or whether.
dua, or.
duo, so, as.
duw, for that purpose.
duj, in that case, then.
duc, yet, but.
duq, because.
dux, therefore.
duz, and that.

Negative.
dyi, and not, also not, moreover not.
dye, or whether not.
dya, nor.
dyo, so not, as not.
dyu, for that purpose not.
dyj, in that case not.
dyc, yet not, but not.
dyq, because not.
dyx, therefore not.
dyz, and that not.

Some Conjunctions are compound, having the meaning of the two of which they are composed; as, tuae, whether or not; duatuj, and if; duatjy, and if not; ductuc, but if; ductuc, but though, &c.

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

Positive.

Duo, as.
Duos, than.
Duom, most of.

Negative.

Dyo, not as.
Dyo, not than.
Dyom, not most of; as,

Magzponpe fraterensduo, he is as large as his brothers.

Magzponpe fraterensduos, he is larger than his brothers.

Magzponpe fraterensduom, he is the largest of his brothers.

Magzponpe, mikerinsdyo, fraterensduo, he is as large, not as his friends, but as his brothers.

Magzponpe, mikerinsdyos, fraterensduos, he is larger, not than his friends, but than his brothers.

Magzmonpe, mikerinsdyom, fraterensduom, he is the largest, not of his friends, but of his bro-
CONJUNCTIONS.

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

COUPLETS:

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

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

USE OF CONJUNCTIONS.

*Tui* domzpurap *dui* gerzpurip, { bothat the house
or, domzpuraptui gerzpuripdui,} and in the field.
Domzpurap, gerzpuripdui, at the house and in the field.
Domilgerzpun, the house and the field.
Domilgerzpurip, in the house and in the field.
Domzpurap gerzburipdua, at the house or in this field.
Domarggerzburip, in this house or in this field.
Kzthonfixtua bzlhonpixdua, I will either ride or walk.
Kzthonfix bzlhonpixdua,} I will ride or walk.
or, kztarbzlhonfix,
Kzthonfixtuj bzlhonpixduj, *if* thou (fem.) will ride then, or *in that case*, I will walk.
Kzthonfixtaj bzlhonkipix, *in order that* thou mightest ride, I walked.
Vidholkix bzhynkiaituz, I saw that thou wast *ready to walk.
Nosholpixdui bzlkinxiaduz, and I know that thou wast *able to walk.

This last example, which, as in all cases where *tuz* or *duz*, *tyz* or *dys* is used, requires the previous verb
to be in the accusative case or transitive voice, may be changed into another mode of expression, by means of the infinitive participle; as,

Vidholkix bzhijniskial, I saw thee to be ready to walk.
Nosholpixdui bzhijniskial, and I know thee to have been able to walk, or I know that thou wast able to walk.

INTERJECTIONS.

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

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

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

REMARKS ON THE USE OF PARTICLES.

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

Terzpurus marzpuprupsdux, on the land, and in the sea. Pakszdzxrip bclzdxrippuyi, in peace, and alas! in war.
FORMATION OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH. 59

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

Hip pakszdzar, dui yi hip bclzdxr, in peace, and alas! in war.

MANNER OF FORMING THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

From viv, (a vivo v, Latin, to live) life, comes

Noun. vivztin -en-an, pin -en-an, din -en-an, &c. a living person or thing, life.

vivvyztin en-an, &c. a dead person or thing, death.

Adnoun. vivhin -en-an, &c. alive.

vivyin -en-an, &c. dead.

Pronoun. —tin -en-an, &c. pin -en-an, &c. a, the, he, &c. Not formed from radices, but from pronominal letters.

Vivhonpi -e-a, &c. he, she, it, &c. lives.

Verb. vivyonpi -e-a, &c. he, she, it, &c. dies.

Vivhid -ed-ad, &c. lively, in a lively manner.

Adverb. vivyid -ed-ad, &c. deadly, in a lifeless manner.

—tid -ed-ad, &c. pid -ed-ad, &c. in a manner, in the manner. Formed from pronouns, or pronominal letters.

Proverb. hit -et-at, &c. hip -ep-ap, &c. concerning, in, &c.

Preposition. hjd -cd-qd, &c. hjb -cb-qb, &c. foreign to, out of, &c.

Conjunc'n. tui -e-a, &c. both, and, &c.

Interjection. tyi -e-a, &c. both not, and not, &c.

yi -e-a, &c. Ah! alas! hush! &c.
ADJUNCTS.

ADJUNCTS.

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

PREPOSITIVE ADJUNCTS.

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

vadipztion, [verbal gen.] an entering.
vadipztun, [neut] a place of entering, or entrance.
vadipzton, an exit.
vadq8xton, a departure.
vadq8gtion, an undermining.
vadq8gtun, a subterraneous passage.
vadq8gttin, a person who undermines, a underminer.
portapztion, a bringing in, or importation.
portapztun, a carrying out, or exportation.
portaqztion, a carrying over again, or reconveyance.
portaqztun, a bringing back again.
ve8ztion, a coming together, or a meeting.
vadu8ztion, a going together, or accompanying.

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

ADVERBIAL ADJUNCTS.

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

ods, manner of.
obs, place of.
ogs, time of.
ons, course or direction of.
ids, hour of.
ed, day of.
ads, week of.
tgs, month of.
egs, quarter of a year, or season of.
ags, year of.
uds, estate or condition of.
ubs, duty of.
ugs, property of.
ubs, office or business of.

scription of, answering to the terminations oloy, and ography in English.
cms, meter or measure of.
answering to the termi,
nation meter, in English.
jts, whole of.
cps, half of.
qks, third part of.
xfs, quarter or fourth part of.

The following examples will show their use:

Dikodsztxn, a mode of speech, or an expression.
Vintobsztun, a place of vines, or a vineyard.
Semogsztxn, or semegsztxn, a time or season of seed, seed time.
Mesegsztxn, a harvest season.
.Skrubsztxn, office or business of writing, or a clerkship.
Skrubsztxn, duty of a clerk.
Teljnsztxn, a description of the earth, or a geography.
Steljnszdtxn, description of stars, or astronomy.
Kalcmsztu, a measurer of heat, or a thermometer.
Sferopsztun, a half of a sphere, or a hemisphere.
Sirkafsztun, a quarter of a circle, or a quadrant.

F
GEOGRAPHICAL ADJUNCTS.

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

Pakjitsun, the Pacific Ocean.
Frankkosun, the kingdom of France.
Londzstun, London metropolis, or
Londzpun, London city.

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

Filadelfzn, Philadelphia.
Henglandzn, England.
Haleganqnhonzp hqdpsemun fundumun Hameri-
kerp; the Alleghany is the highest mountain of any in America.

PARTICIPIAL ADJUNCTS.

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

Nom. Indic. hagonzztin, an actor or actress, one who acts.
Accus. Indic. hagolztin, an actuator.
Obl. Indic. hagornztin, one actuated.
Nom. Potent. haginztin, one able to act.
ADJUNCTS.

Accus. Potent. hagilztin, one that can actuate.
Obl. Potent. hagirtatin, one that can be actuated.
Nom. Opt. hagenztin, one wishing to act;
and so on, using any of the letters significant of the moods and cases of the verbs, which occasion may require.

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

hagztan, an action.
hagztan, an act.
hagztin, a man or woman who acts.
hagzten, an actor.
hagztan, an actress.
hagztyn, a brute animal that acts.

GRADUATIVE ADJUNCTS.

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

i, age.
c, depth.
e, height.
q, breadth.

a, length.
x, thickness.
o, strength.
z, magnitude or size; degree as used in graduation in general.

u, hardness or firmness.
j, swiftness, quickness, speed.

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

**Positive.**

homístin, an old person.

homyístin, a young person.

homímten, a very old man.

homyímten, a very young man, or boy.

homímton, a very old woman.

homyímton, a girl.

hom ténten, a tall man.

homyemtan, a very short woman.

kusjstjn, a swift horse.

kusyjmtjn, a very dull horse.

homzmtin, a very large person.

homyzmtin, a dwarfish person.

felzsdxn, great happiness.

felyzsdxn, great unhappiness.

felzmdxn, felicity.

felyzmdxn, misery, wretchedness.

felzmdtn, a very happy man.

felyzmtan, a wretched woman.

fontmtun, a very deep fountain, or well.

hjvyscmten, a very shallow creek, or brook, or run.

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

REMARKS ON ADJUNCTS.

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

homhakzten, a water-man, i. e. homzten hakzdurt.
hommulgztan, a milk-woman, i. e. homztan mulgzdurt.
kjmvpztun, a steam-boat, i. e, kjmztun vapzdurt,
a boat with steam.

When more than one adjunct is subjoined to the same radix, the prepositive is placed first, the adverbial and participial next, and the comparative always last; as,
vadofadsestxn, a manner of ascending high.
vadoförnemtin, a person who is carried very high.

RULES

OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES,
OR SYNTAX.

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

SENTENCES.

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

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

*Hompe homzten,* he is a *man.*

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

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

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

**RULE I.**

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

*Homzpen bonhonpe,* the man is good.

*Homzpons bonhonpos,* the women are good.

(*Pinn*) *bonhonzix,* I am good.

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

**RULE II.**

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

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

*Patzpenilpan filzpindxi stzmhornpis virn pilis noszpikoli*; the father, mother and child *are esteemed by every one who knows them.*

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

RULE LII.

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

1. If the connected words, or terminations, be of various genders of the personal kind, either masculine, feminine, or common, the agreeing words must be personal common; as,
   Ḥomzteniltan filztindoij perthornkis: tils pixruts venholpixs. A man, a woman and a child were found: we brought them with us.

2. If the connected words, or terminations, be of various genders of the animal kind, either masculine, feminine or common, the agreeing words must be animal common; as,
   Kuszpjjen boszpandua perthornkj: pjl pixrats venholpixs. The horse or the cow was found: we brought it with us.

3. If the connected words be of various genders, not ranked as in the above order, the agreeing words must be general common; as,
   Ḥomzten ljzhun kuszpndu perthornrg: tzs pixruts venholpixs: a man, a book and the horse had been found: we brought them with us.

When a designation of gender is not particularly required, and the numbers are the same, words which vary as in the last example, may unite their radices by il or ar, and subjoin a common termination of the general common; as,
   Domilgerilkusztzn valhzns vendhornfz. A valuable house, field and horse will be sold,
RULE IV.

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

Pı̂n kı̂n dı̂khonpix,  {  I who speak.
or, pı̂n dı̂kzkonpix,

Pı̂ns kı̂ons dı̂khonpios,  }  ye who speak.
or, pı̂ns dı̂kzkonpios,

Homzpenı̂lpons dı̂kzkonpis; the man and the woman who speak.

Homzpenı̂s filzpandua dı̂kzkonpis; the men or the girl who speak.

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

Pens pı̂ndui (or pensı̂lpirı̂x) honkı̂xı̂s gı̂xb; they and I were there.

Pen pı̂onsdui (or penı̂lıpı̂ons) hı̂nkı̂ös gı̂obs; he and ye were there.

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

RULE V.

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

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

Homzben hon pe mikixren; this man is my friend.
ben yonpe [or byonpe] beb; he is not here.
CONSTRUCTION.

If the antecedent be a genitive case, in which a pronominal letter is not inserted, that of the prounou referring to it must be p; as, Mikixren beb honpe; vidholfoes pel; my friend is here; ye will see him.

The relative pronoun, whatever may be its antecedent, must use k, the reflective l, and the reciprocal r. When the antecedent contains two or more pronominal letters of different significations, if it be required to state something respecting one only, the pronoun must agree with that in particular; but if it has reference to all of them, it must begin with vl, the meaning of which is, all such, or all of them; as, Vidholpix homzbelilgal trildui: gonpa fratixren; I saw this man, that woman and another person; she is my sister.

Homzbenilgan vrinsdui provhunpis lirots; duiduj vlins supthornis [or suptzovornis]; this man, and that woman, and all others, must provide for themselves; and then they [i. e. all of them] will be supplied.

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

RULE VI.

Every adnoun belongs to some noun, expressed or understood, with which it must agree in gender, case, and number; as, Homzten bonhen; a good man.

Stxmbholpix homxtals bonhals; I esteem good women;

Stzmztornpasdui virns bonhirs; [or bonzvirns] and they are esteemed by all good persons.
CONSTRUCTION.

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

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

RULE VII.

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

Dikhonpō saphiod; thou talkest wisely.

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

Ponkjs gjbs; they (animal) were there.

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

Homztən veg kqthen; a man always cautious, i.e. homztən kqtkonzveg; a man who is always cautious.

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

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

RULE VIII.

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

RULE IX.

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

Vidholkix piol skribholials pistztul; I saw thee writing a letter.
Nosholpix pel skribholospel pistztuls; I know him to write letters; or, I know that he writes letters.
Nosholpix pel skribholospel pistztuls; I know him to write letters; or, I know that he writes letters.
Nosholpix pel skribholospel pistztuls; I know him to write letters; or, I know that he writes letters.
Diskzpenpe skribolsen pistzduls; he wishes to learn to write letters.
Mandzpulpe pistzpul skribhornsfu; he must order the letter to be written (hereafter.)

RULE X.

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

Bonyzonpe; he is not unhappy.
Yonpix mikyzperin; I am not his enemy.
Ponpedya mikyixrin; nor is he my enemy.

RULE XI.

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

Sperilsplzdxn honpxs spegutmns kzndhxns; spring and autumn are pleasant seasons.
Filzpenilpan blzarkzthinpis; the boy and girl may walk or ride.
They also connect the same cases of substantives, and moods and tenses of verbs; as,
Domzbun servztendul honpes propiorzn; this house and a [male] servant are thy property.
Homzpen kztthonfe ruzpurip, bzlhonfedua gerzpurip; the man will ride into the country or walk into the field.
If different moods or tenses be connected, the nominative case or pronominal letter must be repeated; as,
Mikixren kztthenpe, bzlzpinsetuc; my friend wishes to ride, though he will be able to walk.

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

Rules

Of Pronunciation.

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

Quantity.

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

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

RULE I.

All vowels which are not immediately followed by a consonant or semivowel, are long; as,
Honpi-e-a-o-u-i-je-ja c-ci-c-ea, &c. q x z, &c.
Honpix, -ie -ia -io.
Tui, tue tua, &c. dui due dua, &c. In this example, u the first vowel which has the nature of a consonant, may be said to be short, like the sound of u in bush.
Hi, he ha, &c. yi, ye ya, &c.

RULE II.

All vowels used to express number in numeral adnouns are long; as,
Tislin, tepismin, kiyin, teflayin, hisnin, tabiskenin, pisren.

RULE III.

The vowels in all syllables immediately followed by y are long; as,
Bonyin, bonyponpi, bonyzsin, bonyzmonpi, bonyid bonyzrmd.

RULE IV.

The vowels in all syllables immediately following the letters of graduation z, s, m, rm, rns, rl, and beginning with y are long.
Bonzyn bonzyopni bonzysin bonzymonpi bonzyed bonzyrmd.

RULE V.

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

Yonpi, tyinpi, fyanpi, bonzyonpi, bonztyunpi, bonzpyenpi.
But vowels in syllables subjoined to radices without a graduative letter, are short; as bonyin, bonyonpi, bonyed.

RULE VI.
The vowels in all adjuncts, as well as z, zs, zm, &c. are short; as,
Portaphonpi, dikodszton, Pakjton, hagonztin, homysten felzmdun, filyzdun.
When used in radices or terminations, z being ranked with the secondary vowels, must have, like them, invariably a long sound, that of o in vote; but when used as a graduative letter or adjunct, it has always the sound of u in nut, the shortest of all the vowels. [See Alphabet.]

RULE VII.
The vowels immediately followed by a consonant or semivowel, even in the plural of verbs, and not designated as in the preceding RULES II. III. IV. and V. are short.
The preceding rules apply also to the terminations of verbs when a negative conjunction is subjoined, the y authorising the preceding syllable to be long, to make the pronunciation of it more distinct from the same terminations when subjoined by a positive conjunction, which must be short; but negative interjections have not the same effect; as,
Legzpinpitya skribpinpidya.

ACCENT.
Accent is a stress of voice laid on particular syllables, as emphasis is placed on certain words, for the purpose of rendering them more distinctly heard than the rest. The sense of the speaker, and force with which he wishes to be understood, will, in most cases, dictate the place where accent or emphasis should be
placed; and though distinctness and sense will often require the accent to be placed differently in the same word, yet the following rules may generally be observed.

RULE I.

The radical syllables are accented; as, 
Honzten bonhen felhonpe.

RULE II.

The syllables expressing gender in nouns, adnouns and adverbs, are accented; as, 
Honztin -en-an, bonhin -en-an, &c. bonzsin -en-an, 
libertun paterizten.

RULE III.

The syllables expressing mood in verbs are accented; as, 
Bonhonpi bonzayinpe bonpmen, bonzmyqan, bon- 
yolson bonyzynum.

RULE IV.

Particles, when subjoined to other parts of speech, and adjuncts, are generally unaccented; as, 
Domzpurip genzpurpdu, lokzvurphx.

RULE V.

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

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

DICTIONARY OF RADICES,

OR THE

RADICAL PARTS OF WORDS

OF THE

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE:

GIVING THE LATIN WORD FROM WHICH EACH RADIX IS

EXTRACTED, WITH DEFINITIONS IN ENGLISH.
A DICTIONARY OF RADICES.

RADICES OF COMMON WORDS.

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

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{i} & \rightarrow \text{j} & \text{or} & \text{c} & \rightarrow \text{e} \\
\text{a} & \rightarrow \text{q} & \text{or} & \text{x} & \rightarrow \text{a} \\
\text{o} & \rightarrow \text{u} & \text{or} & \text{z} & \rightarrow \text{u}
\end{align*}
\]

Sometimes, when necessary, they have been made to differ, by substituting any vowel the most similar in sound that could be found unoccupied, for another; or by such other methods as have been found to preserve the nearest affinity in sound to the Latin word from which the derivation is made. By the same method, distinct or different radices have been formed
from the same Latin word, which has two or more significations: e.g. to prevent the radices from *fama*, fame; and *fames*, hunger, from being alike the first, is written *fam*, and the last *fam*: from *vis*, power, ability, force, violence, is formed the two radices *vis*, power, ability; and *vjs*, force, violence. When it was found impossible, by any of these methods, to obtain a radix of a certain meaning from the word desired, it has been procured from another, the nearest in sense, though not so appropriate; for instance, it being impracticable to form one signifying *going*, from the verb *eo*, it has been obtained from *vado*.

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

**Radices of proper words.**

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM OTHER LANGUAGES</th>
<th>ALPHABET.</th>
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<td>k, c, both hard and soft, ch</td>
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<td>s, ph</td>
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<tr>
<td>h, and before all words beginning with a vowel</td>
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**RADICES.**

d  b

g, both hard and soft  v

Semitwovels.

s, z, sh  r  l  n  m  kw  ks

**ARTIFICIAL RADICES.**

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

**PREPOSITIVE RADICES.**

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

**Dative*.**

hit, concern, reference.
het, cause, instrument, means.
hat, accordance, agreement.

**Ablative*.**

hjd, foreignness.
hcd, being unaided, unaccompanied.
hqd, discord, disagreement.

*See Prepositions*
RADICES.

hot, sake, favor. | hzd, opposition.  
hut, company, inclusion. | hzd, separation, exception.

hip, interior, inside. | hjb, exterior, outside.  
hep, interval, space between. | hcb, outwardness.

hap, presence. | hqb, absence.  
hop, inclination towards. | hxb, deviation, opposite direction.

hup, being on, or upon. | hzb, being off from, or not on.

hik, priority, antecedence. | hig, subsequence.  
hek, anteposition, front. | hcg, post-position, rear.

hak, being on this side of. | hqg, ulterior position.  
hok, the right hand side. | hsg, the left hand side.

huk, superiority, elevation | hzg, inferiority, depression bottom.

hif, likeness, similarity. | hjv, unlikeness, dissimilarity.

hef, nearness, proximity. | hcv, remoteness.  
hef, circumference. | hqv, diameter.

hef, ascent. | hxo, descent.  
huf, repetition. | hzt, retrocession.

As it is impossible to give the precise signification of some of the above radices, for want of English words suitable for the purpose, the learner is to be governed, in all cases, by the strict meaning of the preposition taken from each.

ADVERBIAL RADICES.

These are formed in such a manner as to furnish the first consonant, or semivowel and consonant of them for adverbial and proverbial terminations, expressing the meaning attached to them, while the vowels, and final consonants and semivowels, constitute
ting adjuncts to be subjoined to other radices. Tjils tjils; tjils and tjils, and those beginning with h, are never used for adverbial terminations. [See Adverbial Adjuncts.]

*Dods, manner.
bobs, place.
gogs, time.
vovs, course or direction.
tids, hour, tjils, minutes; tjlps, seconds; tjllks, thirds; tjllfs, fourths.
peds, day (i.e. 24 hours or a day and a night.
kads, week.
stigs, month.
spegs, quarter of a year, or season.
skags, year.
fuds, estate or condition.
fubs, duty.

hugs, property.
hvws, office, or business.
hjns, science, art, or description of any thing.
hcms, meter or measure of any thing.
hjts, whole.
hcps, half.
hqks, third part.
hxfs, fourth part, or quarter.
hxpt, quantity.
hzkt, duration of time.
hzft, frequency or oftenness.
hzml, distance, or extent.

GEOGRAPHICAL RADICES.

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

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

Hjs, ocean.

Hjp, sea.

Hjk, gulph or bay.

Hjf, lake.

Hjlt, any of the four above, a body of water.

Hjds, strait.

Hjbs, frith or estuary.

Hjgs, river.

Hjvs, creek, brook or run.

Hjlds, any of the four above, a water course.

Hct, continent.

Hp, coast.

Hck, territory.

Hcf, colony.

Hctl, country, any of the four above.

Hcds, republic.

Hcb, empire.

Hcgs, kingdom.

Hcvs, sovereign state, principality.

Hcdls, nation, any of the four above.

Hxt, metropolis or capital.

Hxp, city.

Hxk, borough.

Hxf, village.

Hxtl, town, any of the four above.

Hxds, province.

Hxbs, district.

Hxgs, county or shire.

Hxvs, township.

Hxlds, section of country, any of the four above.

Hqt, island.

Hp, peninsula.

Hqk, isthmus.

Hqf, cape or promontory.

Hqtl, any of the four above.

Hqds, range of mountains.

Hqgs, hill.

Hqvs, valley, vale.

Hqlds, any of the four above, elevation or unevenness of land.

MENSURATIVE RADICES.

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

H
From *mensura*, measure, Latin, comes
- *men-* measure.
- *ment-* long measure.
- *mens-* square measure.
- *menst-* cubic or solid measure.
- *menp-* weight.
- *menk-* liquid measure.
- *mend-* money, (federal.)

And from *ment*, long measure, comes
- *tent-* - - - - 1 foot.
- *pent-* - - - - 10 feet.
- *kent-* - - - - 100 feet.
- *fent-* - - - - 1000 feet.
- *hent-* - - - - 10000 feet.
- *dent-* - - - - 100000 feet.
- *bent-* - - - - 1000000 feet.
- *gent-* - - - - 10000000 feet.
- *rent-* - - - - 100000000 feet.
- *prenst-* - - - - 0,1 of a foot.
- *krent-* - - - - 0,01 of a foot.
- *frent-* - - - - 0,001 of a foot.
- *rent-* - - - - 0,0001 of a foot.
- *drent-* - - - - 0,00001 of a foot.
- *grent-* - - - - 0,000001 of a foot.
- *vrent-* - - - - 0,0000001 of a foot.

And from *mens*, square measure, comes
- *tens-* - - - - 1 square foot.
- *pens-* - - - - 100 square feet.
- *kens-* - - - - 10000 do. do.

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

And from *menst*, cubic or solid measure, comes
- *tenst-* - - - - 1 Cubic foot.
- *penst-* - - - - 1000 do.
- *kenst-* - - - - 1000000 do.

and so on, through all the whole and decimal denominations, increasing in a thousand fold proportion.
The derivations from *menp*, weight; *mend*, liquid measure; and *mend*, money; follow the same rule as *menl*, long measure; the standard terms being

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

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1, 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
< 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1, 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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

**DIRECTIONAL RADICES.**

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

From *vos*, course or direction, comes

vor, zenith.
vxrs, nadir.
sor, horizon.
sxrs, opposite horizon.
ror, east.
nor, north.
lxr, west.
mxr, south.

And from *sor*, horizon, comes,

sort, angle of 10 degrees above the horizon.
sorp, 20 do.
sork, 30 do.
sorf, 40 do.
§88. RADICES.

sorfeh* 45 do.
sor, 50 do.
sor, 60 do.
sor, 70 do.
sor, 80 do.
sor, 90 do., or
vör, zenith.

And from sxrs, opposite horizon,
sxrsf, angle of 10 degrees below the horizon.
sxrsf, 20 do.
sxrsf, 30 do.
sxrsf, 40.
sxrsf, 45.
sxrsf, 50.
sxrsf, 60.
sxrsf, 70.
sxrsf, 80.
sxrsf, 90 do., or
vxs, nadir.

In like manner the degrees may be counted from
vör, zenith, to
vort, 10 degrees from it.
vor, 20 do. &c. to vor, or sor, horizon, or 90 from
the zenith.

And from
vxs, nadir, to
vxs, 10 degrees from it, &c. to vxs or sxrs, oppo-
site horizon or 90 from the nadir.

*As the radices of course or direction, and also those of time,
are never used as nouns, but generally as adverbs or adverbs,
agreeing with course or time understood, or with some verb, it
is unnecessary to subjoin the h which designates the positive,
especially as they are used in no other degree; as, sortsh (vovsz-
pxn,) in the direction 10 degrees; sorfeh, (vovszpxn,) in the
direction of 45 degrees; sorfex, (vovszpxn,) in the direction of
46 degrees; storsh, (pedszpxn,) the 5th day of the first spring
month; pirzshex, (gogszpxn,) the 1st hour and 15th minute
of the time from 6 o'clock A. M, till noon, or fifteen minutes
after 7 o'clock A. M.
Any of the intermediate degrees may be expressed in the same manner; as, sorfeh, 45.

And from

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

And from sort, 10 degrees
sortet, 11 do.
sortep, 12 do.
sortek, 13 do. &c.
sorp, 20 degrees.
sorpet, 21 do.
sorpep, 22 do. &c.

And so on to
sorgev, 89 degrees, and
sorv, 90 do.

The same may be done with axrs, and also inversely with vor and vxs, zenith and nadir.

_points of the compass._

From
Ror, east, comes
rort, 1 point of the compass towards the north.
rorp, 2 do.
rork, 3 do.
rorf, 4 do. N. E.
rorh, 5 do.
rord, 6 do.
rorb, 7 do.
And from
Nor, north, comes,
nort, 1 point towards the west.
norp, 2 do.
nork, 3 do.
norf, 4 do. N. W.
norh, 5 do.
nord, 6 do.
norb, 7 do.

And from
Lxr, west, comes
lzt, 1 point towards the south.
lzrp, 2 do.
lzrk, 3 do.
lzrf, 4 do. S. W.
lzrk, 5 do.
lzrd, 6 do.
lzrb, 7 do.

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

OF LATITUDE.

From ror, cast, and lxr, west comes
rol, equator.
rols, latitude.
rol, north latitude.
nolit, 1 degree north latitude.
nolip, 2 do.
nolik, 3 do. &c.
nolt, 10 do.
nollet, 11 do. &c.
Radicis.

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

Of Longitude.

From nor north, and mnr south, comes
nxm, meridian.
 nxms, longitude.
 mxm, stationary meridian.
 rxm, east longitude.
 rxmit, 1 degree east.
 rxmip, 2 do. and so on like nol and mxl to rxmgev,
 89 and rxms, 90 or one quarter round the globe.
 rxmset, 91, or 1 from rxms.
 rxmep, 92, or 2 from rxms.
 rxmst, 100, or 10 from rxms, &c. exactly like
 rxm, only inserting s to mxms anti-stationary
 meridian, lxms west longitude.
 lxmit, 1 degree west and so on in the same manner
 as rxm, to lxms 90.

Degrees are divided into sixtieth parts, or minutes,
and subdivided into sixtieth parts of minutes, or sec-
onds. They are expressed by subjoining to the rad-
ces of degrees, jfts for minutes, and jfts for seconds,
&c. following exactly the same rule as the minutes
and seconds, &c. offtemporal radices, [which see] as,
nolet, 1 degree north latitude.
noletjftset, 1 do. 1 minute.
noletjftsep, 1 do. 2 do.

lxmsgevjftshevyjftshev, 179 degrees 59 minutes and
59 seconds of west longitude within one second of
reaching lxmsv, 180 degrees west, or rxmsv, 180 de-
grees east, which is the same thing; and if the calcu-
lation be made from \textit{mxm}, the stationary meridian, it would be within one second of reaching \textit{mms} the anti-stationary meridian.

\textbf{TEMPORAL RADICES.}

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

From \textit{speg}, quarter of a year or season and \textit{nor} east, comes
Sper, spring,
Spers vernal equinox.
Stor, 1st spring month commencing at the vernal equinox or 20th of March containing 30 days.

Spor, 2d do. 31 days.
Skor, 3d do. 30 days.

And from \textit{nor}, north, comes
Spen, Summer.
Spens, Summer solstice.
Ston, 1st summer month of 30 days.
Spon, 2d do. 31 days.
Skon, 3d do. 31 days.

And from \textit{lxrn}, west, comes
Spcl, Autumn.
Spcls, Autumnal equinox.
Stxl, 1st Fall month of 30 days.
Spxl, 2d do. 31 days.
Skxl, 3d do. 30 days.

And from \textit{mrx}, south, comes
Spcm, Winter.
Spcms, Winter solstice.
Stxm, 1st winter month and first month of the year,* commencing at the winter solstice or time when, in the northern hemisphere, the days are the shortest.

Spxm, 2d do. 31 days.
Skxm, 3d do. 30 days, and in each bissextile or leap year, 31 days.

From Stor, 1st, spring month comes
Storit, 1st day of that month.
Storip, 2d do.
Storik, 3d do
Storif, 4th do.
Storih, 5th do.
Storid, 6th do.
Storib, 7th do.
Storig, 8th do.
Storiv, 9th do.
Stort, 10th do.
Stortet, 11th do.
Stor tep, 12th do.
Stortek, 13th do. &c.
Storp, 20th do.
Storpet, 21st do.
Stor pep, 22d do. and so on to
Stork, 30th do.
Storket, 31st do. and the same letters, being subjoined to the radices of all the other months, follow the example of the above, as

Sport, 1st day of the 2d spring month.
Sporket, 31st do.

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

Sper, Spring.
Stor, 30 days.
Spor, 31
Skor, 30

Spem, Summer.
Ston, 30
Spon, 31
Skon, 31

Spel, Autumn.
Stxl, 30
Spxl, 31
Skxl, 30

Spem, Winter.
Stxm, 30
Spxm, 31
Skxm, 30, and in leap year 31 days.

From pegs, day, and rors, east, comes
pir, time from 6 o’clock A. M. till noon.
pirt, 7 o’clock, A. M.
pirp, 8 do.
pirk, 9 do.
pirse, 10 do.
pirh, 11 do.
pird, 12 do.

And from nor, north, comes
pin, time from noon to 6 o’clock, P. M.
pint, 1 o’clock, P. M.
pinp, 2 do.
pink, 3 do.
pins, 4 do.
pinh, 5 do.
pind, 6 do.

And from lxr, west, comes
pjlt, time from 6 o’clock P. M. to midnight,
pjlt, 7 o’clock, P. M.
RADICES.

pjlp, 8 o'clock P. M.
pjlk, 9 do.
pjlf, 10 do.
pjlh, 11 do.
pjld, 12 do.

And from mxr, south, comes
pjm, time from 6 o'clock A. M. to midnight
pjmt, 1 o'clock, A. M.
pjmp, 2 do.
pjmk, 3 do.
pjmf, 4 do.
pjmh, 5 do.
pjmd, 6 do.

Hours are divided into sixtieth parts or minutes, and subdivided into sixtieth parts of minutes or seconds. Minutes are expressed by subjoining to the radices of hours jltts, and seconds by jlps, from the adverbial radices jllts minute; a jllps second [which see.]

pirt 7 o'clock
pirtjlttsit 7 do. and 1 minute.
pirtjlttsip 7 do. and 2 do.
pirtjlttsip 7 do. and 3 do.
pirtjltst 7 do. and 10 do.
pirtjltsteh 7 do. and 15 do.
pirdjltstehv 12 do. and 59 do.
pirt 1 o'clock.
pirtjltstjltipsit 1 do. 1 min. 1 second.
pirtjltstehjlpsteh 1 h. 15 min. 15 seconds.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

From kads, week, comes
Tods, Sunday or 1st day.
Puds, Monday or 2d day.
Kjds, Tuesday or 3d day.
Fcds, Wednesday or 4th day.
Hqds, Thursday or 5th day.
Dxds, Friday or 6th day.
Bzds, Saturday or 7th day.
RADICES.

DAYS OF ANY PERIOD.

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

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

LATERAL RADICES.

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

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

* Pronounced zd-lats.
A

DICTIONARY OF RADICES,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

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

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

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

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

te.
tet, theatrum, theatre.
tep, tipor, warmth.
tekt, tectum, roof of a building.
teks, textura, texture, weaving.
ted, tedious, weariness.
teg, tegmen, cover.
tes, tesserula, chequer.
test, testis, witness.
tesk, tesqua, untilled ground.
ter, terra, earth, land.
terg, tergum, back part of an animal.
tern, eternitas, eternity.
term, terminas, term, limit.
ten, a teneo v. holding.
ten, Art., one foot.
tenp, Art., one lb. weight.
tenk, Art., one gallon.
tend, Art., one dollar.
tens, Art., one square foot.
tenst, Art., one solid or cubic foot.
tem, temeritas, rashness.
tems, tempestas, weather.

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

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

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

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

TJ.
tjt, titio, fire-brand.
tjp, typhus, type, typifying.

TJ.
tjg, signus, prop, propping.
tjr, tyrannus, tyrant.
tjls, Art. minute, or sixtieth of an hour.
tjls, Art. second, or sixtieth of a minute.
tjks, Art. third, or sixtieth of a second.
tjlf, Art. fourth, or sixtieth of a third.
tjn, a pertineo, v. belonging, appertaining.
tjng, a pertingo, v. extent, reaching out.
tjm, thyma, herb thyme.

tc.
tct, a teter, v. ugliness, hideousness, nastiness.
tcd, teda, torch.
tcs, testa, shell.
tcst, intestinum, gut, intestine.
tcr, terror, terror, dread.
tcrg, a tergo, v. wiping away, scouring.
tcl, tela, web, net.
tcn, tenuitas, slenderness, thinness.
tcnt, ostentatio, ostentation.
tcns, intensio, stretching, strain.
tcnd, a intendo, p. intention.
tcm, temulentia, drunkenness.

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DICTIO\-NARY.

tcmp, templum, temple, church.
tqe.
tqb, tabula, table.
tqr, theor\-ia, theory.
tqr\-m, theorem, theorem, settled point.
tql, talus, ankle.
txr, torrent, torrent.
txl, a tolo, v. taking off, or away.
txn, tonitr\-u, thun\-ber.
tzb, tuba, trumpet.
tzs, tussin, cough.
tzsk, tussicula, disease occasioned by taking a cold.
txr, tribula, rubbing or grinding off.
tzrb, turbo, whirlwind.
tzn, tunica, coat of a man.
tzm, tumultus, tumult up-roar.
tzm\-p, temperentia, temper\-ence, moderation.

trit, tritica\-m, wheat.
trip, tripul\-um, dancing.
trik, trica, trifle.
trib, tribulatio, tribulation, affliction.
tris, tristitia, sadness.
trin, trinitas, trinity, being threefold.
trep, trepidatio, fear.
trem, tremor, tremor, trembling.
trat, castratio, cutting off, castration, gelding.
trak, tractus, drawing, draught.
trad, traductio, conveying from one place to another, translation.
trabs, trak, beam.
trag, tragedia, tragedy.
trans, transitus, passage, transit.
trank, tranquilitas, tranquility.
trop, tropeum, trophy.
trok, truckle, pulley.
trut, trutina, balance.
tuks, a trux, a. cruelty, ferocity, barbarity.
trud, a trudo, v. thrusting.
trunk, trunkus, trunk of a tree.
trjt, atritas, blackness, gloom, sableness.
trjb, tribus, tribe.
trcm, extremitas, extremity, extreme.
trqd, traditio, tradition.
trqg, tragula, javelin.
trxp, a tropicus, n. tropic.
trzk, a trucido, v. murder, murdering.
trzm, triumphus, triumph.
D I C T I O N A R Y

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

PE.
pet, petra, solid rock, as a
foundation.
pek, peccatio, sin, iniquity.
pekt, pectus, breast.
ped, pes, gen. pedis, foot.
peds, Art., day, (i. e., 24
hours, or time from mid-
night to midnight.
peg, pegma, scaffold.
pes, pessulus, bar, bolt.
pest, pestis, pest, plague.
per, perirra, skill.
perk, perca, perch.
pert, a repertus, a. finding,
discovery.
perp, perpetuus, perpetu-
ity, continuation with-
out cessation.
perf, perfectio, perfection,
perd, perdix, partridge,
(bird.)
perg, pergula, arbour,
walk covered with vines
or trees.
perv, a pervicax, a. obstin-
acy, wilfulness.
pers, persona, personifica-
tion, representation.
pel, appellatio, appellation,
naming, calling.
pen, penna, pen.
pend, dependencia, depend-
ence.
pens, pensum, task, job.

PA.
pat, pater, father.
pap, papava, poppy.
pak, opacitas, darkness.
pakt, pactio, contract, bar-
gain.
paks, pax, peace, tran-
quility.
pab, pabulum, fodder, for-
age.
pag, pagina, page.
pav, papaver, opium.
pas, passus, stepping, step
of the foot.
| pask, a pasco, v. feeding or grazing, pasture. | post, a postulo, entreating, beseeching, remonstrating, expostulating. |
| par, parvitas, equality, matching. | por, portus, port, harbor. |
| part, pars, gen. partis, part, piece, division, share. | port, a porto, v. carrying, pork, porcus, hog. |
| park, parcitias, scarceness. | pol, politia, civil policy, polity. |
| parb, parabola, parable, allegory. | polit, politura, polishing. |
| parv, parvitas, smallness. | pon, a pono, v. putting. |
| pars, parasitatio, parasite, flattery. | pond, pondus, any weight, or burden. |
| parm, parma, buckler, shield. | pons, pons, bridge. |
| pal, palma, palm of the hand. | pom, poma, apple. |
| palp, palpatio, stoking, soothing. | pomp, pompas, pomp. |
| pan, panis, bread. | pu, a puto, v. supposition, consideration. |
| pand, a pandor, v. expanse, stretching out. | pup, puppis, poop of a ship. |
| pang, a pango, v. driving, close, compactness, closeness. | pud, pudor, modesty. |
| ramp, rampiness, leaf of any vegetable. | puds, Art. Monday. |
| put, a puto, v. supposition, consideration. | pub, a publicas, a. publication, publishing, public commonalty. |
| to. | pug, a pugno, v. fighting. |
| pot, potio, drinking. | pus, pus, putrid matter, putrefaction. |
| pop, populus, people, population. | pur, puritas, purity. |
| pod, podagro, gout. | purp, purpura, purple colour. |
| pos, possessio, possession, property. | purg, purgatio, purging, scouring. |
| posk, a posto, v. demanding, claiming, requiring. | pult, a pulso, v. pulsation, beating, as a clock. |
pul, pulmo, lungs.
pulp, pulpium, pulpit, stage for speaking.
pulk, pulcrudo, beauty, fineness of appearance, comeliness.
pulv, pulvis, powder, pulverization.
puls, expulsio, expulsion, driving out.
punk, punctio, puncture, pricking.
pum, punicatio, polishing, smoothing.

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

Pc.
pct, patentia, patience, forbearing.
pcp, pappilio, butterfly.
pck, a peculiari, a peculiarity.
pcd, pedium, breach of wind behind.

Pcs, a pius, a. piety, religion.
pcr, apparitio, appearance, appearing.
pcri, a imperito, v. imperiousness, authority, commanding.
pcrd, a perdo, v. loss, loosing.
pcrs, porae, pore in the skin, or small hole in the grains of animal or vegetable matter.
pcrn, perna, gammon, bacon.
pen, penis, penis, or yard of a man, &c.

Pq.
pqt, patina, pot, pan.
pqp, paupertas, poverty, pauper.
pqg, paganus, paganism, heathen.
pqs, passer, sparrow, (bird.)
pqr, a pare, v. preparation, preparing.
pqrt, portio, portion, proportion.
pqn, pennus, rag, small piece of cloth.
pqm, palma, palm-tree.
pxst, postis, post, stake or stump.
pzt, putor, stench.
pzp, pupilla, pupil of the
eye, eye-ball.
pzk, paucitas, paucity,
fewness.
pzb, pubes, puberty, ma-
turity of sex.
pzg, pugnis, fist.
pzs, a passus, a. suffering,
submission.
pzr, pueritia, childhood.
pzl, a epolor, v. feasting,
feast, banqueting.
pzrs, persecutio, persecu-
tion.

pr.
priv, privatio, privation.
prils, Aprilis, April, [or
first in order.
prin, principium, begin-
ing, origin.
prink, princijs, prince,
chief.
prim, a primares, n. noble,
or grandee.
pret, preium, price.
prek, precatio, prayer.
pres, pras, surety, bail.
prest, prestige, trick.
prav, pravitatis, depravity,
viciousness.
prand, a prandea, v. din-
ing, dinner.
prop, proprietas, propriety.

prok, procasitas, haughti-
ness, sauciness, scorn-
fulness.
proks, proximitas, near-
ness,
prof, propheta, prophet,
prophesying,foretelling
prod, productio, produc-
tion.
prob, probitas, probity,
honesty.
prog, progressus, progress.
prov, providentia, Provid-
dence, providing.
pros, prosodia, prosody,
versification.
prosp, prosperitas; prosper-
ity.
pron, a pronus, a. prone-
ness, propensity.
prom, promissum, promise,
promising.
prud, prudencia, prudence.
prur, prurigo, itching.
prun, pruna, plum, (tree.)
prjr, prioritas, priority.
prjn, principium motu,
principle of action, or
motive.
prjm, primas, magistrate,
office.
prcd, pradium, farm, es-
tate.
prqt, prator, judge,
prqp, proposito, proposi-
tion, proposing.
| Prxp, *properentia*, haste. | plus, *a plus*, a. being too much, over abundance, overplus. |
| Prxv, *provincia*, jurisdiction, province, or ward. | plst, *platanus*, plane, (tree.) |

**PL.**

| Plet, *expletio*, expletion, filling up. | plnk, *planca*, plank, or board. |
| Plen, *plenitas*, plenty, fullness, being enough, plenitude. | **K.** |
| Plat, *platea*, court-yard, common, street, or yard. | Kit, *citron*, citron, (tree.) |
| Plake, *placiditas*, placidness, quietude. | kik, *cicada*, cricket, (insect.) |
|  | klik, *cicuta*, cicuta, poison hemlock. |
D I C T I O N A R Y.

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

kE.
ket, eetra, target.
kep, cepa, onion, (plant.)
kek, ciconia, stork, (bird.)
ked, cedrus, cedar, (tree.)
kes, cessio, yielding up.
kest, castana, chesnut, (tree.)
kesp, cespes, tuft, sod.
ker, cer, wax.
kerb cerebrum, brain.
kerb, acervus, heap, heaping, filing.
kerb, cacerna, riding coat, cloak.
kerb, ceremoria, ceremony.
kel, cella, cellar.
kel, a celo, v. concealing, hiding.
kelb, celebritas, celebrity.
kels, celsitudo, excellence.
kent, centrum, centre.

K A.
kat, catena, chain, chaining.
kap, caput, head.
kapt, caput, chapter of a book, &c.
kaps, caps, coffer.
kak, cachines, loud and laughter, giggling.
kad, cadus, cask.
kads, Art. week of seven days.
kav, cavilitation, cavilling, wrangling.
kas, casa, cottage, hut.
kast, castigatio, castigation, chastisement.
kar, caritas, charity.
kart, charta, paper.
karp, charta, chart.
karl, charta, map.
kark, career, prison.
karb, carbo, charcoal.
karn, carno, flesh, carnal.
karm, carminatio, carding, betchelling.
kard, a cardinalis, a. being cardinal, principal.
kal, calor, heat.
kalk, calx, heel of a foot.
kalks, calx, lime.
kalf, a calfsio, v. scald, scalding.
kald, a kalidus, a. warmth.
kalb, calybs. steel, (metal.)
kalg, caligo, gloom, dimness.
kan, canalis, canal.
kant, cantius, singing, song.
kank, cancer, crab, (shell fish.)
kand, candor, candor, sincerity, ingenuousness.
kam, camelus, camel, (beast.)
kamp, campus, open field, plain, campaign.

ko.
kot, coturnix, quail, (bird.)
kop, copia, abundance.
kok, cockea, snail, cockle.
kokt, coctio, boiling, decoc-
tion.
kof, cophinus, coffin.
kod, codex, code.
kob, cobia, gudgeon, (fish.)
kog, cogitatio, thinking, thought.
kos, cos, hone, whetstone.
kost, costa, rib.
kor, cor, heart.
kort, cortus, bark of a tree.
korp, corpus, body, corporation.
kord, chorda, chord, string of a musical instrument; &c.
koryv, corvus, raven, [bird.]
koral, corvus, hazle-nut tree, filbert tree.
korn, cornu, horn.
kol, columba, pigeon, [bird.]
kolt, a colo, v. inhabiting, inhabitant.
kon, conitus, endeavour, attempt.
kont, contus, long pole.
konk, concordia, concord, agreement.
kond, conditus, knuckle.
konv, convexitas, convexity.
kons, a conscio, v. conscience, consciousness.
konst, constantia, constancy.
kom, comes, companion.
komp, computatio, counting, reckoning.

ku.
kut, cutis, skin.
kup, cupiditas, cupidity, desire, lust.
kuk, cucumer, cucumber.
kud, cudo, cap.
kub, cubatio, lying down.
kus, equus, horse.
kusp, cuspis, point, sting.
kur, cura, care.
kurt, a curvis, a. shortness.
kurv, curvatio, curving, bending.
kurs, cursus, running.
kul, cuculus, cuckoo, [bird.]
kult, cultus, culture, tilage.
kulp, culpa, fault.
kulk, culcita, quilt, quilting, matting.
kun, cuneus, wedge.
kunk, a cunctus, a. wholeness, entireness.
kund, secunditas, prosperity.
kum, cucumen, top, peak.

kJ.
kjt, cithera, violin, fiddle.
kjk, ciconia, stork.
kjds, Art. Tuesday.
kjg, cygnus, swan.
kjs, cisium, chariot, coach.
kjr, circulus, circumference.
kjl, cylindrus, cylinder.
kjn, cinnus, medley, mixture, hotch-potch.
kjm, cymba, boat.

kc.
kct, cetus, whale, [fish.]
kcp, ceptum, beginning.
kd, cædus, slaughter, murder.

kke, cæcitas, blindness.
kc, casio, cutting, incision.
kcst, questio, question, questioning, interrogating.
kcsp, cespus, tautod.
krb, acerbitas, sourness, acerbity.
kc, caudum, heavens, sky.
kc, a celestis, a. heaven, state of happiness.
kc, cinara, artichoke, [plant.]
kcns, comus, cone.
kc, comedia, comedy, being comical.
kcmp, a como, v. combing, comb.

kq.
kqt, cautio, caution.
kqp, captura, catching, capturing.
kqpt, captivitas, captivity, bondage.
kqk, cacabus, kettle.
kqd, caudex, stem of a plant.
kv, caverna, cave, cavern, den.
kqs, occasio, occasion.
kqst, castrum, castle, fort.
kqr, carras, car, cart.
kqrt, cartilago, cartilage, tendon, gristle.
kqrp, a carpo, v. carving, chipping.
kqrk, carcinoma, cancer, swelling.
kqrd, cardus, thistle.
kqrb, carbasus, sail of a ship.
kql, caula, fold or pen.
kqld, calendariurn, calendar, almanac.
kqn, canis, dog.
kqnt, cantharus, canteen, jug.
kqnd, candor, brightness, purity.
kqm, camera, vault.

kz.
kzt, a equito, v. riding any manner.
kzp, cupressa, cyprus.
kzd, cauda, tail.
kzb, cubitum, bed, couch.
kzs, causa, cause.
kzst, castor, beaver.
kzr, cura, care.
kzrk, quercus, oak, (tree.)
kzrd, cardo, hinge.
kzrs, intercursus, intercourse.
kxl, culex, gnat.
kzlt, facultas, faculty, capacity.
kzlk, cuncia, cushion, pillow.
kzn, cena, supper, supping.
kznk, cunctatio, dallying, lingering.
kznd, juncundus, pleasantness.

kr.
krib, cribrum, seive.
krist, Christus, the name of the Saviour.
krisp, crisps, brandishing.
krin, crinus, hair.
krim, crimen, crime.
kret, decreto, decree.
krek, correctus, correction, correcting.
krep, crepescum, twilight.
kred, creditum, belief.
kreb, crēbitas, frequency.
kres, a cresco, v. increase, growing.
kren, crena, notch, hacking.
krem, cremor, cream.
krat, crater, cup, goblet.
krap, crapula, surfeit.
krab, crabro, hornet, (insect.)
kras, crassitudo, thickness.
kram, crambe, cole-wort.
krof, carophyllus, clove tree, spice tree.
krok, crocus, saffron.
kron, corona, crown, coronation.
krud, cruditas, crudity, rawness.
krus, crus, leg.
krum, crumen, purse.
krjst, christianitas, christian, religion, christian.
krjm, lachryma, tear, weeping.
krct, creativ, creation.
krçp, crepidum, last for shoes.
kręd, creditum, credit.
krqt, craticula, gridiron.
krxk, crocitatio, croaking.
krxr, cruror, gore.
krzt, creta, chalk.
krzs, a coruscus, a. glittering, bright, shining.
krzm, a cremo, v. burning.

kl.
klips, eclipsis, eclipse.
kl ipt, linea eclipticus, elliptic.
kliv, clivus, slope of a hill, declivity.
klep, clepens, stealing, eve-dropping.
klek, collectio, collection, gathering together.
kles, ecclesia, church, assembly of christians.
kler, ecelitas, celerity.
klerk, clericus, clergy.
klem, clementia, clemency, mercy.
klat, clathus, harrow, harrowing.
klad, clades, defeat.
klav, clava, club.
klas, classus, class.
klar, claritas, brightness.
klang, clangor, sound like that of a trumpet.
klam, clamor, clamor, tumult.
klor, color, colour.
klom, columba, dove, [bird.] klud, a concludo, v. concluding.
klus, inclusio, closing up, shutting.
klun culina, kitchen.
klum, calumnia, calumny, slander.
D I C T I O N A R Y.

klin, cliens, client.
klin, clerens, dependent.
klcv, clavis, key to a lock.
klqv, clavus, nail.
klqs, classis, navy, fleet.
klqr, claritas, fame, renown.
klxk, cloaco, sink-hole.
klzd, clauditas, lameness.
klzn, clunis, buttock.
klzm, columna, column, pillar.

F.

Fix, ficus, fig-tree.
fitk, fiction, fiction.
fd, fides, faith.
fib, fibula, button.
fig, a figo, v. fixing, fashioning.
finst, fistucatio, ramming, beating down.
is, diffusus, fissure, slit.
tisk, fiscus, money purse, exchequer.
firm, firmitas, firmness.
fil, filius vel filia, son or daughter.
fin, finis, end.
finst, definitio, definition, defining.
find, a findo, v. splitting, cleaving.
 fing, a fingo, v. feigning, devising.
fim, fimbra, fringe.

FE.

fe.
feck, fecialis, herald, proclamation.
fekt, defectio, defect.
feb, febris, fever.
es, confessio, confession.
fest, festinatio, haste, hastening, speed.
fer, a ferio, v. striking, smiting.
fer, a fero, v. bearing, bringing.
ferve, fervor, fervor, heat, rage.
ferm, ferrum, iron.
fel, felicitas, felicity, happiness.
feis, felis, cut.
fen, fenestra, window.
 fem, femina, female, being feminine, effeminacy.
fat, fatuitas, foolishness, silliness.
 fak; a facio, v. doing, deed.
fakt, factum, fact.
faks, fax, firebrand.
fab, faber, maker, making, fabrication.
 fag, fagus, beech-tree.
 fav; favor, favor, good will.
 fast, fastigium, pinnacle, steeple.
fask, a fascio, v. swathing, binding up.
 far, far, grain for bread.
 fal, fala, turret, gallery.
fark, a farcio, v. stuffing, cramming.
falk, falk, sickle.
falks, falk, scythe, crade for grain.
fan, funus, temple.
fant, phantasia, fancy, fancying.
fam, fama, fame.

**FO.**
fok, focus, focus.
fod, fodicatio, boring, piercing.
fov, a foveo, v. embracing, hugging.
fos, fossio, digging, delving, fossil, mineral, mine.
for, forum, market place.
fort, fortuna, fortune.
fork, forceps, tongs.
forf, forfex, scissors, shears.
foris, foris, hazard, chance.
form, fornex, furnace, kiln.
form, forma, form, forming.

**FU.**
fun, a futurus a, futurity, future.
fun, fucus, disguise.
fuds, Art. duty.
fug, fuga, flight.
fuys, Art. office or business.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fugs, Art. property.</th>
<th>Fusi, fus, melting, fusion.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fusk, fuscina, spear, trident, spearling.</td>
<td>Fur, fur, thief, theft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surf, surfur, bran, scurf.</td>
<td>Furv, a furvus, a. dusky colour, swarthiness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furn, a furnarius, v. oven, baking, baker.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ful, fuligo, soot.</td>
<td>Fulk, fulcrum, fulcrum, prop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulg, fulgur, flash, lightning.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulv, fulvus, yellow color.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fun, funis, rope, cord.</td>
<td>Funk, functio, function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund, fundus, foundation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fung, fungus, mushroom.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fum, fuma, smoke.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FJ.**
fd, confidentia, confidence.
fit, fibula, buckle.
fl, filum, thread.
flk, filix, fern, brake, (plant.)
fn, affinitas, affinity.

**FC.**
fct, fecor, stinking, stench.
fckt, effectum, effect, producing effect.
fcf, feudum, vassalage, feudal tenure.
fcds, Art. Wednesday.
fcb, faba, bean.
fcbss, Februarius, February.
fc's, fessitudo, weariness.
fcr, feritas, wildness, fierceness.
fcl, fel, gall, bitterness.
fcn, fenus, interest of money.
fcns, fenus, usury.
fcm, femor, thigh.

fq.
fq't, fatum, fate.
fqk, facunda, eloquence.
fqkt, factio, faction, party.
fqls, facies, face.
fqb, fabula, fable.
fqv, favus, honey-comb, insects' cells or nests.
fqst, a faustus, a. success, luck, luckiness.
fqsk, fascis, faggot, bundle of sticks.
fqls, falsum, deceit, falsehood.
fqnt, phantasma, phantom, apparition, sprite.
fqm, famus, hunger, famine.

fx.
fxk, focus, hearth, fire place.
fxks, focus, chimney.

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

pz.
psz, fusus, spindle.
pszst, festinatio, haste, speed.
pszsk, fuscus, brown colour.
pszr, furor, fury.
pszu, funis, funeral.

fr.
frt, frut, chit of a grain or seed.
frk, frictio, friction, rubbing.
frig, frigus, coldness, freezing.
friv, a frivolus, a. frivolousness.
frt, a fretus, a. reliance, trusting.
frék, frequentia, frequency.
frend, a frendeo, v. gnashing of teeth, groaning.
frems, fremitus, roaring.
frat, frater, brother.
fraks, fraxinus, ash-tree.
frag, fragrum, strawberry.
fras, phrases, phrase.
front, frons, gen. frontis,
front.
frond, frons, gen. frondis,
branch of a tree.
frons, frons, forehead.
frut, frutex, shrub.
frukt, fructus, profit, enjoy-
ment.
fruks, frux, fruit.
frus, a frustror, v. frustra-
tion, disappointment.
frum, frumentum, grain, as
wheat, rye, corn, &c.
frjt, a frío, v. crumbling to
pieces, crumb.
frig, a frigo, v. frying, par-
ching.
frag, fragrantia, fragrance.
frzs, fraus, fraud.
flag, flagrum, scourge,
scourging, whip, whipping.
flam, flamen, priest.
flok, floccus, wool.
flos, flos, flower, blossoming.
flor, a effloreo, v. flourishing.
flukt, a fluctus, a. fluctu-
ting.
fluks, fluxio, flowing, flux.
flcn, influenza, influence.
flqg, flagrantia, flagrancy,
ardour.
flqm, flama, flame.

H.
Hirt, Art. concern, reference.
hits, hiatus, hiatus, aperture, gap.
hip, Art. interior, inside.
hik, Art. priority, anteced-
ence.
hif, Art. likeness, similarity,
resemblance.
hid, idea, idea.
hist, historia, history, nar-
ration of events.
hisp, a hispidus, a. bristle,
prickle, prickling.
hir, ira, ire, wrath.
hirt, a hirtus, a. staggering.
hirk, hircus, goat.
hin, hinnus, stag or hind.
HE.
het, Art. cause, instrument, means.
hep. Art. interval, space.
hek, Art. ante-position, placing before.
heks, exercitatio, exertion, or exercise.
hef, Art. nearness, proximity.
hed, hederula, ivy, (plant.)
hev, aevum, ever, being forever.
heb, heber, ivory.
hes, hasion, adhesion, sticking together.
hesp, hesperus, evening.
her, hera, hero.
herb, herba, herb.
herm, hernia, rupture.
hel, helluo, glutton, spendthrift.
hens, ensis, rapier, sword.
hem, emulatio, emulation.
hemp, emptio, purchasing, buying.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ham, a amo, v. love.</th>
<th>hol, olea, olive, (plant.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hamp, amplitude, largeness, amplitude.</td>
<td>hon, honor, honour.</td>
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<tr>
<td>hom, homo, man, mankind.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Ho.**

hot, Art. sake, favour.
hop, Art. inclination toward, any thing.
hopt, optatio, wish, choice, option.
hops, opus, work, working.
hok, Art. the right hand side of anything.
hoks* occultus, eye.
hof, Art. ascent, ascending.
hod, oda, ode.
hob, obba, noggin, bucket.
hov, ovis, sheep.
hos, os, mouth.
host, hostis, enemy.
hosp, hospes, guest.
hosk, a oscular, v. kiss, kissing.
hor, horror, horror.
hort, hortatio, exhortation, exhorting.
hoard, ordo, order, arrangement.
horb, orbita, orbit of a planet, circular track.
horn, ornatio, adorning.

**Hu.**

hut, Art. company, including.
hup, Art. being on or upon.
huk, Art. superiority, elevation, top.
hus, uxor, wife.
huf, Art. repetition, repeating.
hub, jubex, mane of a horse, or of an animal.
hug, jugulum, throat.
hus, usus, use, usefulness.
hust, ustio, scorching, searing.
hur, jus, gen. juris, right.
justice, justness.
hurt, a juro, sup. juratum, swearing, oath.
hurb, urbanitas, urbanity, courtesy, politeness.
hurbs, a urbs, n. corporation of a town.
hurs, ursus, bear, (animal.)
hurn, urna, urn, pitcher.
hulk, ulcus, ulcer, sore.
kuns, Junius, June.

*The term eye, may be also expressed by the neuter gender of the radix, vid, in the same manner that ear can be signified, from ater, hearing. Hoks, however, may be used for variety, and to prevent tautology; as from it comes the verb, hokshompt-e-a, he eyes &c. as well as other parts of speech.*
hunk, una, inch.
hund, unda, wave, waving, undulation.
hung, a undo, v. ointing, unction, ointment.
hum, umbra, shade.

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

hjlt, Art. body of water.
hjns, Janarius, or first month of the year, of the present stile.
hjnt, a jento, v. breakfast.
hjm, himmus, hymn, sacred song.

hc, Art. continent.
hcp, Art. coast, country, or the border of water.
hcps, Art. half.
hck, Art. territory.
hcf, Art. colony.
hcd, Art. being unaided, or unaccompanied, helplessness.
hcds, Art. republic.
hcb, Art. outwardness.
hcbs, Art. empire.
hcq, Art. post-position, rear.
hcqg, Art. kingdom.
hcv, Art. remoteness.
hcvs, Art. sovereign state, principality.
hcs, usia, essence, or essential part.
hcr, error, errour.
hcrg, juratio, scolding, chiding.
hcrs, jus gen. juris, broth, gravy, gruel.
hcn, juniperus, juniper tree.
hcls, Julius, July.
hcn, a jejunus, a. fasting, fast.
hcnk, juncus, bulrush, (plant.)
hcngr, jung, r. joining to-
gether.
hcm, annulatio, emulation.

hq.
hq, Art. island.
hqps, Art. peninsula.
hqk, Art. isthmus.
hqkps, Art. third part of any
ing.
hqf, Art. cape of land, or
promontory.
hqkt, quitalis, equity, a-
greement.
hqd, Art. discord, disa-
greement.
hqds, Art. range of moun-
tains.
hqb, Art. absence.
hqbs, Art. single mountais
hqg, Art. ulterior position.
hqgs, Art. hill.
hqv, Art. diameter.
hqvs, Art. valley, vale.
hqs, as, brass.
hqst, aestus, sultry heat.
hqsp, asperitas, roughness,
asperity.
hqr, aura, breeze, gale.
hqrp, harpago, grappling
hook, grappling.

hqrl, hariolans, soothsay-
ing, fortune telling.
hqrgr, argentum, silver.
hqrm, harmonia, harmony.
hql, halo, circle round the
sun or moon.
hqrt, island, peninsula, isthm-
us or promontory.
hqld, mountain, hill, rise
or unevenness of land.
hqig, angor, anguish, vexa-
tion, anger.
hqns, anus, fundament, pos-
terior of any animal.
hqm, hammus, clasp.
hqmp, ampulla, bottle.

hx.
hxt, Art. metropolis or cap-
itol.
hxp, Art. city.
hxk, Art. borough.
hxks, October, October.
hql, Art. village.
hqfs, Art. quarter, fourth.
part.
hxd, Art. opposition.
hxds, Art. province.
hxb, Art. deviation, oppo-
site direction.
hxbs, Art. district.
hxg, Art. the lefthand side
of any thing.
hxgs, Art. county or shire.
hxv, Art. descent, descending.
hxs, Hostia, sacrifice, sacrificing.
hxst, ostrum, mouth of a river.
hxsk, oscitor, v. yawning, gaping.
hxr, horalogium, clock, water dial.
hxrt, hortus, garden.
hxrd, hordeum, barley.
hxl, oleum, evil.
hxlt, Art., town.
hxls, section of country.
hxn, onus, load, burden, freight, loading.
hznk, uncia, ounce weight.
hxm, omen, presaging.

hz.
hzt, autor, author.
hzpt, Art., quantity.
hzk, yucca, Indian corn.
hzkt, Art., duration of time.
hzks, auxilium, aid, assisting.
hzft, Art., frequency, oftenness.
hzd, Art., separation, exception.
hzb, Art., being off from, or not on.
hzg, Art., inferiority, depression, bottom.
hzgs, Augustus, August, (month.)

hzv, Art., retrocession.
hzr, auris, ear, hearing.
hzrn, urina, urine.
hzl, aula, hall.
hzlt, altitudo, height.
hzm, humerus, shoulder.
hzmt, distance, extent.

D dik.
dik. a dico, v. saying, telling.
dikt, dictio, speaking dictionary.
dig, a dignus, a. worth, worthiness.
digs, dignitas, dignity.
div, divinitas, divinity.
dis, distinctio, distinction, distinctness.
dist, distantia, distance.
disk, a disco, v. learning.
dir, a dirus a. direfulness, dreadfulness, dismay.
dil, diligentia, diligence.

dek, decorum, decorum, decency, comeliness.
deks, index, index, indication, indicating.
deb, debitum, debt, owning.
dern, a modernus a. modern, time, being modern.
del, delubrum, vestry, chapel.
delf, delphin, dolphin, (fish.)
dens, densitas, density.
denseness.
dent, dens gen. dentis, took, tusk, fang.
dem, a demagogus, n. demagogue.
dens, daemon, demon, evil spirit.

DA.
dapt, a daptus, a. adaptation, fitness.
daps, daps, dainties, daintiness.
daks, a audax, a. boldness, daringness, audacity.
dam, damnus, damage, injury.

DO.
dok, a doceo, v. teaching, tutoring.
dokt, doctrina, doctrine, principles or tenets.
dods, Art. manner.
dos, dos, dowry, endowment.
dor, odor, odour, savour, smell.
dors, dorsum, back.
dorm, a dormeo, v. sleeping, slumbering.
dol, idolum, idol, idolatry.
don, donum, gift, giving.
dom, domus, house.
domt, domitura, taming, domesticating.

DU.
duk, a duco, v. leading.
duks, dux, general.
dub, a dubius, a. doubt, doubting.
dul, adulatio, adulation, flattery.
dui, adulterium, adultery.
dulk, dulcitudo, sweetness, deliciousness.
dulg, indulgentia, indulgence.

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

DC.
dck, dexteritas, dexterity.
dcks, December, December.
Dcs, Deus, God, Supreme Being.
dqm, dama, fallow deer, deer.
DICTIONARY.

Dx.

dxls, Art. Friday.
dxl, dolor, sorrow, grief.
dxn, a idoneus, a. propriety, suitableness.
dxm, dominus, lord, master.

Dz.

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

Dr.

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

Bi

Bit, bitumen, bitumen, slime.

bib, a bibo, v. drinking.

bis, byssus, flax.

bil, bilus, bile, gall.

Be

bet, beta, beet, (plant.)

ben, beneficium, benefit.

bed, obedientia, obedience; obeying.

best, bestia, beast, brute animal.

bel, a bellus, a. prettiness.

Ba

bat, batillum, fire shovel.

bak, bacca, berry.

bas, basis, basis, foundation.

bar, a barbarus, a. barbarity, savageness.

barb, barba, beard.

bal balæna, grampus, (fish)

balt, balteus, girdle, belt.

balb, a balbus, a. stammering, stuttering.

bals, balsamum, balm.

Bo.

bobs, Art. place.

bos, bos, bull or cow.

bor, arbor, tree.

bol, bolus, lump.

bon, a bonus, a. goodness.

bom, bombyx, silk-worm.

Bu.

but, buteo, buzzard.

buk, bucca, cheek.

buks, buxus, boxwood tree.

buf, bufo, toad.

bub, bubo, owl.

burn, alburnum, sap of a tree.

bul, bulla, bubble of water.
bulb, bulbus, bulb.
bulg, bulga, budget.

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

BC.
bct, a beatus a. blessedness, blessing.
bcl, bellum, war, warfare.
bqk, baculum, staff.
bqr, baurus, elephant.
bql, bolatus, bleating, bailing.
bqls, balsaminum, balsam.

BX.
bxl, parabola, parable.
bxm, bombilus, bombil-bee, or bumble-bee, buzzing like a bee.

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

BR.
brev, brevitas, brevity, shortness.
brak, brachium, branch of a river, &c. branching.
bras, brassica, cabbage.
brank, branchia, gill of a fish.
brut, a brutus, a. brutishness, brute, idiot.
brqk, bracca, breeches, trowsers.
brqs, brassica, cully-flower.

BL.
blig, obligatio, obligation, obliging.
blim, sublimitas, sublimity, grandeur.
blat, blatta, moth, (insect.) bland, a blanditas, &c. flattery, blandishment.
blqt, a blatero, v. babbling, idle talk.

G 01.
Gig, a gigno, v. begetting, bringing forth.
gilv, a lividus, a. livid, or flesh colour.
gin, generatio, a generation, age of a generation.
ging, gingiva, gums of the teeth.

GE.
ges, egestas, want, wanting.
gest, gestus, gesture, gestication.
ger, ager, field.
DICTIONARY.

germ, germus, sprig or shoot of a vegetable.
ge, gallerium, hat.
gen, a generosus, a. gentleman, or gentlewoman, or lady.
gent, a ingenitus, a. natural capacity, genius.
gens, genus, genus, kind, race.
gem, gemma, gem, jewel.

GA.
gas, gaza, treasure.
gar, a garrio, v. prating, croaking.
gal, galericulum, bonnet.
gan, a gannio, v. yelping, whining.
gang, gangrena, gangrene, eating ulcer.

GO.
got, negotium, business.
gogs, Art. time.
gos, gossipium, cotton, cotton plant.
gor, goritus, quiver, case for arrows.
gorg, gorgonia, coral.

GU.
gut, guttur, gutter.
gub, a guberno, v. governing, government, governor.

gust, gustus, taste, tasting.
gurg, gurges, whirlpool.
gul, a gulea, n. cap, or cover for any thing.
gum, gumma, gum of trees.

GJ.
gjp, gypsum, plaster, plastering.
gjg, gygratio, dizziness.
gjgs, gigas, giant.
gjm, a gymnasmium, n. recreation, exercise for pleasure or amusement.

GC.
gcg, gigenia, gizzard of a fowl.
gcst, gestus, behaviour, demeanour.
gcr, a gerra, n. toy, trifle, drollery.
gcrg, a georgica, n. husbandry, farming, farm, plantation.
gcl, gelu, ice, freezing to ice, congelation.
gcn, genu, knee.
gcm, a gemminus, a. twin, doubleness.

GQ.
gqd, gandum, joy, gladness.
gql, gallus vel gallina, cock or hen.
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<th>DICTIONARY.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gqm, a gemina, v. budding, bud.</td>
<td>grand, granditas, grandness, loftiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gzt, gutta, drop of any liquid.</td>
<td>gram, grammatica, grammar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gzst, angustia, narrowness.</td>
<td>grus, grus, crane, (bird.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gzl, gula, gullet pipe, swallowing.</td>
<td>grunt, grunitas, grunting, as of a hog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gzlt, singultus, hiccough, hiccoughing.</td>
<td>grcm, gremium, lap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gr, gred, a progredior, v. progressing, advancing, progress.</td>
<td>grqt, gratitudo, gratitude. thankfulness, thanking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greks, grex, flock, herd, flocking or herding together.</td>
<td>grqd, gradus, step, stepping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greg, congregatio, meeting together, congregation.</td>
<td>grqv, gravitas, grave disposition, seriousness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gres, ingressus, beginning, commencing.</td>
<td>grqnd, grando, hail, frozen drops of rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grem, gremium, bosom.</td>
<td>grqm, gramen, grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grat, gratia, grace, favour.</td>
<td>gl, glisk, a glisco, v. growing fat or large, increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grak, gracitias, leanness, slenderness.</td>
<td>gleb, gleba, glebe, turf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graf, graphium, style or pen for engraving, pencil.</td>
<td>glad, gladius, sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grad, gradus, degree, graduation.</td>
<td>glar, glarea, gravel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grav, gravitas, gravity, heaviness, gravitation.</td>
<td>gland, glans gen. glandis, gland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gran, granium, grain or kernel.</td>
<td>glans, glans, nut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glok, a glocio, v. clucking of a hen.</td>
<td>glob, globus, globe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glos, glossarium, a collection and explanation of words of different languages or technical terms, glossary.</td>
<td>glor, gloria, glory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
glut, gluten, glue, solder, paste.
glub, glubs, rind, peeling.
glum, gluma, husk or chaff.
glæk, a glaucus, a. grey colour.
glzt, glut, glutton, gluttony, greediness.

vink, a vinco, v. victory, conquest, conquering, overcoming.
vind, vindicatio, vindication, avenging, vengeance.
vim, vimen, osier.

vet, a veto, a. oldness, old age, veteran.
vep, veper, briar, bramble.
vek, vehiculum, wagon, vehicle.
vekt, vectio, riding in a vehicle or carriage.
veg, vegetatio, vegetation.
ves, vesica, bladder.
vest, vestis, garment, vesture.
vesp, vesper, evening star.
vesk, a vescor, v. eating.
ver, versus, verse in poetry.
vert, a verto, turning, version.
verb, verbum, word.
verg, vergo, bending, inclining.
vers, universus, universe, ubiquity.
vel, velum, veil, screen, concealing, screening.
verm, vermis, worm.
ven, a venio, v. coming.
vent, ventus, wind.
vend, venditio, sale, selling.
vems, juvenis, youth.

VA.
vat, vates, prophet, prophesying, prediction.
vap, vapor, steam.
vak, vacuitas, emptiness.
vaf, vaframentum, craftiness, cunning.
vad, a vado, v. going.
vag, vagina, sheath, scabbard.
vas, vas, vessel containing any thing.
vast, a vastus, a. vastness, hugeness.
var, varietas, variety, variation, varying.
vars, a varus, straddling, straddle.
val, valor, value.
valv, valva, valve.
van, vanitas, vanity, vainness.
vang, evangelium, gospel, evangelist.

VO.
vot, votum, vow, promise.
vok, vocatio, invoking, calling to, inviting.
voks, vox, voice.
voys, A. Art. course or direction.
vol, a volo, v. flying, flight.

vor, A. Art. zenith, point directly over head.
volv, a volvo v. rolling, tumbling.
von, venatio, hunting.
volm, a vomo, v. vomiting, spewing, puking.

VU.
vul, vulmus, wound or hurt.
vult, vultus, countenance.
vulp, vulpes, fox.
vulg, vulgarus, low people; rabble.

VJ.
vjt, vitrum, glass.
vjts, viaticus, way, journey, voyage.
vjk, vica, tare, vetch, (plant)
vjd, a videtur, seeming, apparentness.
vjb, vibex, mark, point of any thing, stigma.
vjg, vigilia, vigalence, watching.
vjs, vis, force, violence.
vjrd, a viridis, verdure of plants, grass, trees, &c.
vjrg, virga, twig, rod.
vjl, viola, violet.
vjn, venia, forgiveness.
vjnk, vincio, binding or tying fast.
vjm, viminatio, hooping, binding together.
VC.
VCk, vaccinium, hyacinth, (plant.)
VCD, viduitas, widowhood,
widower, widow.
VCG, a vagio, v. screaming,
crying like a child.
VCT, vestibulum, poarch,
entry.
VCSP, vespa, wasp, (insect.)
VCsk, a vescor, v. chewing,
mastication.
VCR, virus, poison, venom,
poisoning.
VCRB, verbena; vervain,
(herb.)
VCrg, a vergo, v. verging,
verge, edge, border.
VCRS, a verro sup. versum,
brushing, sweeping,
brush, broom.
VCL, velum, sail, sailing.
VCN, venum, vien.
VCNT, eventus, event, happen-
ing.

VQ.
VQP, rapiditas, ill-tasted-
ness, rapidity.
VQK, a vacillo, v. waveing,
wagging.
VQD, a vadó, v. running, as
a river or stream.
VQG, a vagor, v. wandering,
roving, straggling, vag-
abond.
VQS, invasio, invasion, in-
vading.
VQR, a voro, v. devouring,
voraciousness.
VQL, valtus, stake; paling,
palisade.
VQLV; valvulus, pod or shell
of peas or beans.
VQN, vannus, fan.
VQT, ventus, belly.

VQ.
VQRS, Art. nadir point, di-
rectly under the feet.
VXL, voluptas, voluptuous-
ness, delight.
VXLV, a volutatio a velox, v.
resolution, resolving.
VXN, venilia, tide, ebbing
of tide.
VXM, vomer, plough-shire.

VZ.
VST, votum, vote, voting,
balloting.
VZP, vapor, vapour, evapo-
ration, exhalation.
VZST, vestigatio, search, in-
vestigation.
VZSK, vesica, bladder.
VZR, veru, spit, gridiron,
roasting or boiling, as
on a gridiron or spit.
VZL, vilitatio, skirmishing.
vult, vultur, vulture. (bird)
vzn, pulvinum, pillar, cushion.

vr.

vr, veritas, truth, reality.
vre, reverentia, reverene.
vras, veraritas, veracity, integrity.

vl.

vlit, velitás, vileness, viciousness, baseness.
vlik, vellicitio, pinching or pulling.
vlet, valetudo, state of health, either good or bad, temperment of the body.
vlock, velocitas, velocity.
vlus, villus, shag or nap of cloth, being shaggy.

S.
sit, sitis, thirst, thirsting.
sip, dissipatio, scattering, wasting.
sik, siccatus, dryness.
sif, sypho, syphon, pipe to convey liquors.
sid, sidus, planet.
sib, sibilus, hissing, whistling.
sig, significatio, signification, meaning.
sir, sirius, dog-star.
sil, consilium, design, intention, intending.
silt, siltura, jumping, leap.
silk, siliqua, fine husk, or silk of corn.
silv, silva, wood, forest.
sils, silex, flint-stone.
sin, sinceritas, sincerity.
sinp, sinapi, mustard.
sing, singularitas, singularity, being in the singular number.
sins, sinisteritas, awkwardness, unluckiness.
sim, simila, flour, dust.

se.

set, seta, bristle.
sep, seperatio, separation.
seps, sepes, hedge, fence.
sek, secutum, age, period of time.
sekt, sectio, section, sect, cutting off.
sek, sex, sex.
seed, sedes, seat, setting, seating.
seg, seges, crop, as of corn &c.
sev, severitas, severity.
se, sessio, session.
ser, sera, lock, locking, bolt.
sert, assertio, assertion, affirming.
serp, a serpo, v. creeping, crawling, serpent, snake.
serv, a servio, v. serving, service, servant.
serm, sermo, sermon.
sen, a senix, n. sir, a term of respect.
sent, sententia, sentence in composition, assemblage of words.
sens, sensus, sense, perception, sensation, perceiving.
sem, semen, seed, seeding, or sowing of seed.
semp, exemplum, example, exemplifying.

sat, satisfactio, satisfaction, satisfying.
sap, sapientia, wisdom.
sak, saccus, sack, bag.
sakt, a exacte, adv. exactness, precision.
saks, saxum, rock, or huge stone.
sad, a sedatus, a. assuaging, allaying, abating, sedating.
sab, sabbatum, sabbath.
sag, saggitta, arrow.
sar, sarculatio, raking.
sart, sartago, frying pan, frying.
sarp, a sarpo, v. pruning, as of trees, or vines.
sal, salus, health.
salt, saltatio, dancing.
salb, a salebra, n. difficulty, obstruction.
salv, saliva, saliva, as of the mouth.
san, sanitas, sanity, soundness.
sank, sanctificatio, sanctification.
sand, sandulum, sandal, slipper.
sang, sanguis, blood.
sam, examinatio, examination.
samb, sambuca, dulcimer.

sot, soter, a saviour, or deliverer, delivering, or redeeming.
sop, soper, deep sleep, suspension of all the senses.
sok, socer, father, or mother in law.
sop, sophisma, sophistry, fallacious argument.
sob, sobrietas, sobriety, sobriety, sobriety, sobriety, sobriety, soberness, temperance.
sosp, a sospes, a. wholeness, soundness.
sort, sors, gen. sortis, lot, luck, chance.
| sor, Art. | horizon. | surk, surculus, graft, or sprig of a tree, engrafting. |
| sork, sorex, rat. | surf, superficies, surface. |
| sord, sordēs, niggardness, covetousness, meanness. | surg, a insurgo, v. insurrection, rising up against. |
| sorb, absorbitio, absorption, sucking in. | sult, insultatio, insult, insulting. |
| sol, sol, sun. | sulk, sulcus, furrow, furrowing. |
| solt, solutium, consolation, consoling, condoling, comfort. | sulf, sulphur, sulphur, or brimstone. |
| sold, soliditas, solidity. | sum, a sumo, v. taking. |
| solv, absolvatio, absolving, discharging. | sump, assumptio, assuming. |
| son, sorus, sound, noise. | sj, situs, site, situation. |
| sons, a sons, a guilt, fault. | sjk, sica, dagger, poignard. |
| som, somnium, dream, dreaming. | sjp, dissipatio, dissipation. |

su.

sup, a supremas, a supremacy, superlativeness.
supt, a suppedito, v. supplying, furnishing.
suk, saccharum, sugar, sweetness.
suks, sucus, juice.
suf, a sufficio, v. sufficiency, being enough.
sud, a sudo, v. sweat, toil, sweating.
sub, sublicium, pile, or foundation for building.
sug, a sugo, v. sucking.
sus, susurrius, whisper, whispering.
DICTIONARY.

sjmf, symphonia, symphony, concert in music.

sc.

scps, September, September.
sck, a sequor, v. following, consequence.
scd, sedes, settlement.
scg, a sequis, a. sloth, sluggishness.
scv, sevitas, cruelty.
scs, obscussio, blockade, besieging.
scr, serra, saw.
scrt, deserta, desert, wilderness.
scrk, sericum, silk.
scrm, serum, whey.
scl, sal, salt, salting.
scn, senatus, senate, senator.
scnt, sententia, sentence or decree, judgment.

sq.
sqt, satelles, satellite, minor planet.
sqp, sapor, taste, relish.
sqk, a sacer, a. sacredness, holiness.
qkd, a suadeo, v. advise.
qsds, Art. Thursday.
sqb, saburra, ballast of a ship.
sql, salus, safety

sqv, suavitas, sweetness, suavity.
sqlv, salvation, salvation, saviour.
sqlk, salix, willow-tree.
sqln, sanna, mocking.
sqlm, salmo, salmon, (fish.)

sx.
sxt, satyrus, satyr, fabulous wild man.
sxp, sapa, soap.
sxk, soccus, sock, overshoe.
sxrs, Art. opposite horizon.
sxl, solum, sole of the foot.
sxlt, solitudo, solitude, loneliness.

sz.
szt, a suo, super. solum, v. sewing, as with a needle and thread, &c. seam.
szp, superbia, pride, arrogance, stateliness.
szk, secale, rye.
szf, suffrigia, suffrage, support.
szd, seditio, sedition, mutiny.
szh, subtilitas, subtlety, cunning.
szv, sevum, tallow, suet, fat, grease, greasing.
szs, 

aszr, Art. number, expressed by more than ten figures; tisztri, 1:00000; 00000, &c.

szrt, serthum, wreath, wreathing.

szrd, a surdus, a. deafness.

szl, a soleo, v. being used, or accustomed, custom.

szlt, exultatio, exultation.

szn, zona, zone of the earth girdle, zone.

sznt, a sentina, v. pumping, pump.

szm, semita, foot path, alley.

st.

stit, constitutio, constitution, constituting.

stip, stipula, stubble, straw.

stips, stipendium, a stips, n. wages, pay, hire, stipulation.

stig, stigma, stigmata, stain.

stigs, Art. month.

stiv, stiva, handle or tail of a plough, &c.

stir, stiria, icicle, dripping at the nose, &c.

stirp, stirps, issue, offspring, stirps, strips, stalk, or scion of a tree.

stil, stile, or style, pen for marking, or engraving.

stin, destination, destination, purpose.

stink, extinctio, extinguishing.

stim, stimulus, stimulus, stimulating, exciting power.

ster, sterilitas, barrenness, unfruitfulness.

stert, a sterto, v. snoring.

sterk, stercus, dung.

stern, a sternuo, v. sneezing.

stel, stella, star.

stem, stemma, stem.

stat, statio, a sto, v. station, standing.

stad, stadium, furlong.

stag, stagnum, standing water, stagnation.

stam, stamen, fibre of a plant.

stan, stannum, tin (metal.)

stor, Art. first spring month, commencing at the vernal equinox, or twentieth of March, containing 30 days.

stol, stolia, robe, gown, loose garment.

ston, Art. first summer month, containing 30 days.

stom, stomachus, stomach.
stup, a stepro, v. ravishing, desflowering, rape.
stud, studeo, study, studying, student.
sturn, sturnus, starling, (bird.)
stult, a stultus, a. foolishness, fool.
stjp, stipatio, guarding, guard.
stjks, styx, fabulous river Styx.
stjg, instigatio, a stego, v. instigation, inciting.
stjl, stila or styila, style in composition.
stjim, stimulus, spur, spurning.
stjms, stimulus, sting, stinging, pricking.
stct, sitatera, steel-yard scale or balance, for weighing, weighing.
stcp, stupa, tow, oakum.
stcrt, a sterlo, v. snorting, as a horse.
stcm, stemma, pedigree, lineage.
stqt, a statuo, v. statute, resolution, enactment, enacting.
stqd, stadium, race ground, racing.
stxl, Art. first autumn month, containing 30 days.

stqn, stanum, pewter.
stxm, Art. first winter month, containing 30 days.
stzr, restauratio, restoration, restoring, renewing.
stzm, estimatio, estimation, esteeming.
striks, strix, bag, hobgoblin.
strid, a strideo, v. crackling, creaking.
strep, a strepo, v. noise, bustling, rustling.
strem, a extremus, a. extreme, extremity.
strat, stratagema, stratagem, artifice, plot, intrigue.
strang, a strangulo, v. strangling, stifling.
strol, astrologia, astrology.

sp.
spik, spica, ear of corn.
spir, spira, rundal rotunda, being spiral.
spin, spina, thorn-tree, thorn.
spint, spintha, buckle, clasp.
spek, spectatio, viewing, beholding, inspecting.
spekt, spectatio, examining.
spes, spes, hope.
spes, Art. season, quarter of a year, of which there are four, the radices of which are sper, spen, spel, and spcm, i.e.
sping, summer, autumn, and winter.
sper, Art. spring, the first season of the year.
spers, Art. vernal equinox, place where the earth in its orbit is, at the beginning of spring, at which time day and night is of equal length, all over the world.
sperm, a sperno, v. spurning, scorn.
spel, spelunca, grot, grotto.
spen, Art. summer.
spens, Art. summer solstice, place where the earth, in its orbit, is, at the beginning of summer, time of the longest day north of the equator.
spat, spatium, space.
spad, a spado, v. castrating, gelding.
spar, sparrus, spar, spike.
sparg, a spargo, v. scattering.
spor, Art. second spring month, containing 31 days.
spol, spolium, booty, spoil.
spon, Art. second summer month, containing 31 days.
spont, a sponte, adv. spontaneousness.
spong, sponga, sponge.
spons, a sponsa, n. spouse, espousing, betrothing.
sput, spitus, spitting, spit-tle.
spur, a spurius, a. spuriousness, counterfeiting, bastard.
spurk, a sparruc, a. nastiness, filthiness.
spjk, spiculum, arrow, dart.
spjr, spira, spire, steeple.
spjn, spinula, pin.
spck, specimen, specimen, model, pattern.
spcks, species, species, sort.
spcl, Art. autumn.
spcls, Art. autumnal equinox, place where the sun, in its orbit, is, at the beginning of autumn, at which time day and night is of equal length all over the world.
spcm, Art. winter.
spqrg, sparganum, burweed, (plant.)
spxns, sponsor, sponsor, surety.
| SPCMS | ART. winter solstice, place where the earth in its orbit is, at the beginning of winter, time of the longest day north of the equator. |
| SXL | ART. second autumnal month, containing 31 days. |
| SPXM | ART. second winter month, containing 31 days. |
| SPIRIT | SPIRITUS | SPIRIT, SOUL. |
| SPLENDEO | V. splendour, magnificence. |
| SPLEN | SPLEN, SPLIT, MILK, SPLEEN. |
| SK | SKIT, SCITUM, DECREE, ORDINANCE, ORDaining, OR DECREEEING. |
| SKIP | SCIPIO, CRUTCH, WALKING STAFF. |
| SKIS | SCISSURA, A SCENDO, V. Tearing, rending, rent. |
| SKINT | SCINTILLA, SPARK OF FIRE, SPARKLING. |
| SKIAD | A SCINDO, V. CUTTING, INCISION, CUT OR GASH. |
| SKEP | SCEPTIC, SCEPTIC, MACE. |
| SKED | SCHEDULE, SCHEDULE, ROLL, OR SCROLL OF PAPER. |
| SKEL | SCELERUS, WICKEDNESS, MISCHIEF. |
| SKEM | SCHEMA, SCHEME, OR PLAN. |
| SKEN | SCENA, SCENE, OF A STAGE OR THEATRE, &C. EXHIBITION, EXHIBITING. |
| SKAP | SCAPULA, SHOULDER- BLADE. |
| SKAB | A SCABO, V. CLAWING, OR SCRATCHING, CLAW OF AN ANIMAL. |
| SKAGS | ART. YEAR, TIME OF ONE REVOLUTION OF THE EARTH ROUND THE SUN, OR TIME FROM ONE WINTER SOLSTICE TO THE NEXT. |
| SKAL | SCALA, LADDER, STAIRS. |
| SKALP | A SCALPO, V. SCALPING. |
| SKAN | A SCANDO, V. CLIMBING. |
| SKAND | SCANDULA, SHINGLE, LATH. |
| SKAM | SCANNUM, BENCH, STOOL. |
| SKORP | SCORPULA, CRAG, CRAGINESS. |
| SKOB | SCOB, SCOB, SAW DUST. |
| SKOBS | SCOB, SCIOB, FILINGS OF METAL. |
| SKOR | ART. THIRD SPRING MONTH, CONTAINING 30 DAYS. |
| SKORT | SCORTUM, WHORE, WHOREDOM. |
| SKORP | SCORPIO, SCORPION, (REPTILE.) |
| SKOL | SCHOLA, SCHOOL, SCHOOLING, SCHOLAR. |
| SKUT | SCUTUM, SHIELD, OR BUCKLER, TARGET. |
skon, Art. third summer
month, containing 31
days.
skur, secures, halberd, bat-
tle axe, tomahawk.
skurl, scurrilitas, securrility,
sauciness, billingsgate.
skulp, a sculpto, v. sculp-
ture.
skjrp, seyphus, bowl, or cup,
for drinking.
skin, scientia, science,
knowledge, art, attained
by precepts.
skcr, obscuritas, obscurity.
skcl, squilla, lobster,
shrimp or pawn.
skcn, scænnum, mire, dirt,
dirtiness.
skqrp, scappas, skiff, batteau.
skqrb, scabritia, a scabo, v.
scabbiness, scab.
skqlp, sculptura, carving,
engraving.
skqn, obscenitas, obscen-
ness.
skm, squama, scale of a
fish, &c.
skxl, Art. third autumn
month, containing 30
days.
skxm, Art. third winter
month, containing 30
days, and in leap year
31.
skzrs, sciuras, squirrel.
skzx, obscuritas, darkness.
skzl, squalor, ill-favoured-
ness, sluttishness.
skrip, scriptura, scripture,
the sacred writings.
skrb, a scribo, v. writing.
skrin, scrinium, casket.
skrim, discriminatio, discrim-
ination.
skrun, scrutata, lumber, old
trumpery.
skjrp, a describo, v. de-
scription.
skrjb, a prascriptum, re-
cord, recording.
skqqt, scriatio, hawking:
up phlegm.
skrrt, a scrutor, v. search-
ing, scrutinizing.
sfer, sphera, sphere, globe.

R ri.

Rit, ritus, rite, ceremony.
rip, ripa, bank of a river,
&c. shore.
riks, rixa, quarrel, strife,
squabbling, wrangling.
rid, a rideo, v. ridiculing,
scorn.
rig, a corrego, v. correct-
ing, rectitate.
riv, rivalis, rival, compe-
tition, rivaling.
ris, risio, a rideo, v. laugh-
ter, laughing.
DICTIONARY.

ring, a ringo, v. grinning, grin.
rim, rima, cleft, chink, cleaving apart.

RE.
ret, rete, net.
rep, repens, suddenness.
rek, a recens, a. recentness, freshness.
reks, rexs, king, royalty.
red, rheda, coach.
reg, regimen, ruling, rule, regimen.
res, res, thing, affair, case.
rest, interest, interestedness, interest.
resp, respublica, commonwealth, community.
rel, ratio, having relation to, reference.
relg, religio, religion of any kind, whether christian, mahometan, pagan, or deistical, &c.
ren, arena, sand.
rem, remissio, remission, pardoning, forgiveness.
rems, remus, oar of a boat, &c. rowing.

RA.
rat, ratus, constant, staple.
rap, a rapio, v. snatching.
rapt, rapacitas, rapacity.
rak, racemus, cluster of grapes, &c. cluster.
raf, raphamus, radish, (plant.)
rad, radix, root, radix, being radical.
rab, rabies, fury, rage, maniac.
ras, rasura, shaving, razor.
rast, rastrum, rake or harrow.
rar, raritas, rarity, scarceness.
rar, rana, frog.
rang, rancor, rancour, rankness, rancedness.
ram, ramus, branch, ramifications, branching out.

RO.
rot, rota, wheel, rotation, whirling.
rod, radiatio, radiating, emitting rays, ray of light.
rob, robustus, strength, robustness.
ros, rosa, rose, (plant.)
rog, a rogito, v. beseeching, begging, praying.
rost, rosta, bill of a bird, &c.
rol, Art. equator, imaginary line round the earth, equidistant from each pole.
rols, Atr. latitude, degrees from the equator to either pole.

RU.
rut, rula, rue, (herb.)
rup, eruptio, eruption, breaking out.
ruk, veruca, wart.
ru, a Rufus, a. fox or chestnut colour.
rud, a rudis, a. rudeness of behaviour.
rub, rubus, bramble.
rug, ruga, wrinkle.
rus, rus, country, out of town.
rusk, ruscus, broom, sweeping.
rur, runcina, joiner's plane.
runk, a rumo, v. weeding, weed, (useless plants.)
rund, arundo, reed.
rum, rumor, rumour, report.
sump, a rumpo, v. breaking, breach.

RJ.
rjt, rhythmus, rhyme, rhyming.
rjd, a rideo, v. jesting, joking.
rjg, rigor, rigour.
rjs, a risio, smiling, smile.
rjn, rhino, skate-fish.

rjng, a rignor, v. fretting.

RC.
rc, rhetorica, rhetoric, elocution, declamation.
rcg, irrogato, moistening, dampening.
rcs, resina, resin, pitch.
resp, respiratio, gasping for breath.
rcm, rumen, teat, nipple.
rcn, ruin, ruin.

RQ.
rq, ratin, raft, rafting.
rqk, a rausus, a. hoarseness.
rqd, raduta, rasp or file, filing.
rqb, rabies, hydrophobia, madness of dogs.
rqs, rasure, scraping.
rm, rhamus, black thorn, (plant.)

RX.
rzd, a rudo, v. braying like an ass.
rxb, rubigo, rust, rusting.
rx, corrosio, corroding, consuming.

rr, ros, gen. roris, dew, bedewing.
| rzm, Art. | east longitude. |
| rz, | | \*lir, lira, ridge of land, &c. |
| rzt, a rutulus, a. | scarlet colour. |
| rzd, rudis, rod, wand. | \*lil, lilium, lilly, (plant.) |
| rzb, a rubus, a. red colour, redness. | \*lin, linum, flax, linen. |
| rzm, a rugio, v. roaring, like a lion. | lnt, linter, wherry-boat. |
| rzs, a reus, a. being arraigned, impeachment, defendant. | lmp, a limpidus, a. transparency, clear. |
| rznd, hirundo, swallow, (bird.) | ling, lingua, tongue. |
| L li. | lim, limes, boundary. |
| Lit, litera, letter. | \*le. |
| lits, a literarius, a. literature. | let, lethargus, lethargy. |
| lip, a lippus, a. being bleared or blood-shot eyed. | lep, lepor, mirth, wit, facetiousness, being merry. |
| lik, liquor, liquor, being liquid. | lek, delectatio, delight, delighting. |
| likt, lictor, sergeant, bandle or attendant. | leks, lex, law. |
| liks, lissivium, lie made of ashes. | leb, lebes, kettle. |
| lib, libertas, liberty, freedom. | leg, a lego, v. reading. |
| lig, lignum, wood. | lev, elevatio, arising, raising, elevation. |
| ligs, ligustrum, privet, (plant.) | levs, levis, brother-in-law. |
| liv, a lino pret. livi, v. daubing, beswearing. | len, leno, pimp or pandar. |
| lis, lis, strife, contention. | lent, lentias, gentleness. |
| lend, lens gen. lendis, knit or egg of an insect. | lend, lentes, lentiles, (plant.) |
| lem, elementum, element. | lem, elementum, element. |
| LA. | \*la. |
| lat, a latus, a. wideness, width, latitude. | laps, lapes, slip, slide, fall. |
| lats, latus, side of any thing. | lak, lacus, lake. |
lakt, lactura, lettuce.
laks, laxitas, looseness, laxity.
lab, labium, lip.
lag, lagina, flagon.
lask, lascivitas, lasciviousness.
lar, larix, larch tree.
lard, lardum, hog's fat, lard.
larg, largitas, bounty, liberality.
lary, lare, wizard, mask.
lan, lana, wool.
lank, lancea, lance.
lam, lamentium, lamentation.
lamp, lampas, lamp.

LO.
lot, lotus, lote tree.
lok, a loquor, v. talking, speaking.
log, logarithmus, logarithm.
lor, lorum, thong of leather.
lol, lolium, darnel or cockle, [plant.]
long, a longus, a. length, longitude.

LU.
lut, lutum, clay, mud.
lup, lupus, wolf.
luk, lucrum, gain.
luks, lux, light.
lukt, lactatio, wrestling, struggling.
lud, ludibrum, sport, recreation, being ludicrous.
lub, a lubricus, a. slipperyness.
luv, deluvium, flood, deluge.
lust, lustratio, sacrificing.
lusk, luscinia, nightingale.
lur, luridus, ghastliness.
lun, luna, moon.
lum, lumbus, loin.

LJ.
ljt, litus, shore, sea-side.
ljk, a obliquus, a. obliqueness.
ljkt liciatio, value, bid, worth.
ljb, liber, book.
ljg, ligo, spade or shovel.
ljr, lyra, lyre.
ljn, linea, line.
ljnt, delineatio, delineation.
ljnts, lynx, lynx, ounce, (animal.)
ljm, limen, threshold, goal, land-mark, starting place.
ljms, limus, slime, mortar.

LC.
lct, latitia, joy, gladness.
lcp, lepra, leprosy.
lck, lacertus, lizard.


LCKT, *lectus*, bed, couch.
LCKS, *lexicon*, lexicon.
LCB, *libra*, scales for weighing.
LCG, *legatum*, legacy.
LCV, *a luxus*, a. smoothness, polishing.
LCS, *laxis*, hurting, hurt, harm.
LCNT, *a lentus*, a. slowness, loitering.
LCM, *lemnisca*, label.

LQ.
LQPS, *lapsis*, sliding, slipping.
LQK, *a lacto*, v. allurement, wheedling, cheating.
LQKS, *pulex*, flee.
LQD, *laudatio*, praise, extolling.
LQB, *labor*, labour, hardship.
LQS, *lassitudo*, weariness, fatigue.
LQR, *larynx*, throat, or top of the windpipe.
LQN, *lanus*, butcher, butchering.
LQNK, *lanx*, broad plate, scale of a balance.

LX.
LXT, *laterna*, lantern.
LXS, *lusustus*, locust.

LXK, *lacinia*, hem or fringe of a garment.
LXG, *logica*, logic.
LXB, *labyrinthus*, labyrinth, maze, amazement.
LXR, *Art. west.*

LZ.
LZP, *lepus*, hare.
LZT, *later*, brick.
LZK, *lucerna*, candle.
LZKS, *luxuria*, luxury.
LZD, *laudanum*, laudanum.
LZB, *liber*, bark of a tree.
LZG, *legumen*, pulse, peas or beans.
LZV, *levitas*, lightness, vanity.
LZS, *lues*, pestilence, blasting.
LZSK, *a luscus*, a. dimness of sight.
LZN, *lienus*, milt, spleen.

N NI.
NIT, *a nitēo*, v. shining, glittering.
NIK, *nicotiana*, tobacco.
NIKS, *nix*, snow, snowing.
NID, *nidor*, savour, scent, smell.
NIG, *a niger*, a. blackness, black colour.
NIV, *a nitēo*, v. winking.
NIM, *nimus*, storm.
| NE.  |  |  |  |
|------|  |  |  |
| nek, *a necesse*, a. necessity. |  | norm *norma*, square, rule, or pattern. |
| nev, *nervus*, mole or mark on the skin. |  | nub, *nubes*, cloud, cloudiness. |

| NA.  |  |  |  |
|------|  |  |  |
| nask, *a nascor*, v. bringing forth, offspring. |  |  |  |
| nar, *a narro*, v. narration, relating. |  |  |  |
| nars, *naris*, nostril. |  |  |  |
| nan, *nanus*, dwarf. |  |  |  |

| NO.  |  |  |  |
|------|  |  |  |
ncn, *necia*, funeral obsequies.
ncm, *gnomon*, dial, index.

**NQ.**
nqt, a *nato*, v. swimming.
nqv, a *navus*, a. industry.
nqr, *naris*, nostril.
nqn, a *inamis*, a. emptiness.
nqm, *phenomenon*, phænomenon.

**NX.**
nxt, a *noto*, v. noting, marking, designating.
nok, a *noceo*, v. noxiousness, deleteriousness.
nxvs, *November*, November.
nxm, *Art.* meridian.
nxms, *Art.* longitude.

**NZ.**
nzp, a *nuper*, adv. lateness.
nzt, a *nutrio*, v. nourishing, nourishment.
nzb, a *nubo*, v. veil, covering.
nzm, *nummus*, coin, medal.

**M.**
mit, a *mitto*, v. sending.
mits, a *mitis*, a. mildness, meekness.

mik, *amicus*, friend.
mig, *a migro*, v. migrating, emigration.
mis, a *miser*, a. misery, pitifulness.
misk, a *misco*, a. mixing, mixture.
mir, *miratio*, admiration, wonder.
mil, *miles*, soldier.
milv, *milvus*, kite.
min, *minae*, pl. threat, threatening.
ming, a *mingo*, v. emitting urine, or water.
mints, *minister*, servant, serving.
minst, *minister*, administering, administration.
mim, *minus*, buffoon, mimicking.

**ME.**
met, *metallum*, metal.
mets, a *meto*, v. reaping, gathering a crop.
med, *medium*, medium, middle.
meds, *immediatus*, being immediate, or instantaneous.
mes, *messis*, harvest, harvesting.
mer, a *mereo*, v. meriting, earning compensation, reward.
merk, mercatus, buying and selling, merchandise, market.
merd, meridies, mid-day, noon, about the time of pird, Art. 12 o'clock, A. M.
merg, merga, pitch-fork, pitching.
mers, immersio, immersion, dipping.
mern, meridies noctis, midnight, about the time of pild, Art. 12 o'clock, P. M.
mel, mel, honey.
meld, melodia, melody.
mens, mensura, measure, measuring.
ment, Art. long measure.
memp, Art. weight.
menk, Art. liquid measure.
mend, Art. money, [federal.]
mens, Art. square measure.
mens, Art. cubic or solid measure.
mem, memoria, memory, remembrance.

MA.
mat, materia, matter, stuff, subject.
map, mappa, napkin.

mak, machina, machine.
maks, limax, snail.
mad, meditatio, meditation.
mag, magnitudo, magnitude, greatness.
mas, mas, male, being masculine, manliness.
mar, mare, sea.
mart, martyr, martyr, martyrdom.
marp, marciopium, pouch, purse.
mark, a marcro, v. rottenness, corruptedness, blight, withering.
mard, amaritudo, bitterness.
marg, margarita, pearl.
mars, mars, war, warring, warfare.
marm, marmor, marble.
mal, mala, cheek.
malv, malva, mallows.
man, humanity, humanity, humaneness.
mant, mantica, wallet, port-manteau.
mank, manica, mitten, or glove.
manks, a m anus, a. being maimed, lameness.
mand, a mando, v. commanding.
mans, emancipatio, emancipation, getting free, freeing.
mam, mamma, breast, pap.

mam.

mot, permotio, emotion, passion.
mots, matrix, womb.
mod, moderatio, moderation.
mov, a moveo, v. moving, motion.
mos, mos, fashion.
mor, mora, pause, staying, pausing.
mort, mortarium, mortar.
mord, a mordeo, v. biting, gnawing.
morb, morbus, disease, sickness.
mors mors, death.
morl, moralitas, morality, morals.
mol, Art. south latitude.
mon, moneta, money, coin, mint, coining.
mont, monitio, admonition, advising.
mons, a monstro, v. shewing, pointing out.
mon, momentum, moment, point of time.

mu.

mut, a muto, v. change, changing.
mud, modius, bushel.

mug, a mugeo, v. bellowing, roaring.
mus, mus, mouse.
must, mustum, must, mould, moulding.
musk, musca, fly, [insect.]
mur, murus, wall.
murm, murmure, murmur, murmuring, repining.
mul, mulus, mule, mongrel.
mult, multitudo, multitude.
mulk, multatio, fining, fine, penalty.
mulg, a mulgeo, v. milking.
mun, munus, reward.
mund, mundus, world.
mung, a mungo, v. wiping or blowing the nose.
mum, mumia, mummy.

mj.

mjt, mitra, mitre, turban.
mjk, a mico, v. panting.
mjs, Maius, May, (month.)
mjst, misterium, mystery.
mjr, myrrha, myrrh.
mjrt, myrtus, myrtle, [tree.]
mjrk, myrica, tamarisk, (shrub.)
mjl, mille passuum, mile.
mjn, minium, vermilion.

mc.

mct, matta, mattrass.

N
mcd, medicina, medicine.
mcg, magnea, load-stone, magnet.
mcs, maza, pudding, flummery.
mct, a nastus, a. sadness, heaviness, or depression of mind.
mcr, marra, mattock, or pickaxe.
mcrd, merda, man's dung, ordure.
mcl, melo, melon.
mcn, menia, wall, enclosure, or fortification of a town.
mcut, mentum, chin.
mcdn, a mendico, v. begging, beggar, beggary, mendicant.
mcss, mens, mind, intellect.
mcm, membrum, member.

mqu.
mqt, a maturas, a. earliness.
mqts, a maturus, a. maturity, ripeness.
mqk, machina, machine.
mqg, magister, master.
mqs, massa, dough, unbaked bread.
mqrs, Martius, March, (month.)
mql, malum, evil, calamity.
mqn, mane, morning.
mqnt, manceps, undertaking.
mqnd, a mando, v. chewing, champing.
mqns, manes, soul of the dead.

mzx.
mxt, mutatio, borrowing.
mxd, modus, mode or mood.
mxg, magia, magic, magician.
mxr, Art. south.
mxrs, morus, mulberry tree.
mxl, agnolis, a. softness.
mxls, moles, mass, pile.
mxn, monoceros, unicorn.
mxns, monstrum, monster.
mxm, Art. stationary meridian.

mzz.
mzt, a mutus, a. muteness, dumbness.
mzk, mucus, snot of the nose, mucus.
mzd, medulla, marrow.
mzg, imago, image, imagination.
mzs, musa, muse.
mzsk, muscus, moss of trees.
mzzt, tumultus, tumult, hurry.
mzn, *murex*, shell fish, whose liquor colours purple.
mzl, *a promulgo*, v. promulgating, publishing.
mzn, *emanatio*, streaming out, emanating.
mzd, *a mundus*, a. neatness, cleanness.
mzns, *mansio*, tarrying, staying.
mzm, *a memoro*, v. mentioning, rehearsing.
mzl, *mola*, mill.

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D I C T I O N A R Y.

mcd, medicina, medicine.
mcg, magnes, load-stone, magnet.
mcs, maza, pudding, flummery.
mcs, a mastus, a. sadness, heaviness, or depression of mind.
mcr, marra, mattock, or pickaxe.
mcrd, merda, man's dung, ordure.
mcl, melo, melon.
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PIECES

WRITTEN IN THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE;

WITH THEIR

TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH.

N 2
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N 2
FAMILIAR PHRASES,
ON MEETING AND ENQUIRING AFTER ONE’S HEALTH.

Bonedsztxn.* Seneng. Good morrow, (or day,) Sir.
Bonmqnztxn, Senang. Good morning, Madam.
Bonhespztxn, Senangs. Good evening, Ladies.†
Bonpinztxn, Senings. Good afternoon, Gentlemen and Ladies.

Bonnoksztxn, Senengs. Good night, Gentlemen.
Kied salhonpiet Seng,‡ or Seneng. How healthy art thou? or how dost thou do, Sir?


Ked salzponpet. How does he [the man,] do?
Kads salzgonpast. How do they [those Ladies] do?

Kids salzpronpist. How do they [the other persons] do?

Salhonpix, I am well.

*In familiar expressions, abbreviations like this may be made, when there can be no obscurity in meaning, i.e. the radix bon, goodness, and the adjunct ed, day, are used for good day; and in the following examples two radices are united, as bon and mqn for good morning, and bon and hesp for good evening.
†Sir and Madam being seldom used in the plural, ladies and gentlemen, are substituted in the translation; but for these terms, however, there is a radix, viz. gen, which may, in many cases be employed with propriety.
‡Abbreviation of Seneng.
||Abbreviation of Senang.
Salzponpa. She is better.
Salzponpis. They are extremely well.
Kopissalzdxrponzmn. They are in excellent health.
Salhonpix pluszsixd mos-hixdduos. I am unusually well.
Kzndhonpix pioi vidhol-sixn. I am glad to see thee.
Kiod salhonbiet, hjghig pioi vidholkixduz. How hast thou been, since I saw you?
Salpixd.* (I have been well.)

ON QUESTIONING AFFIRMING AND DENYING.

Konpxt nomiorxn. What is thy name?
Ked nomzporpet. How is he named? (or called?)
Hqnen. John.
Konpxt nomzparxn. What is her name?
Martan. Martha.
Nomixrnx honpx Hjmen. My name is James.
Nomzperxn honpx Peten. His name is Peter.
Nomzponpa Helisan. She is named Eliza.
Konpat nomzperxn. What is her name?
Konpxt nomzpxn, gur} What is the name of that?
Konpxt nomzgurxn. } How is that named? (or called?)
Kud nomzgonnnput. What dost thou say?
Kolt dikhonpiot. What?
Kzlt.

*By the agreement of adverbs and proverbs, with their verbs, either expressed or understood, many abbreviations may be made without danger of obscurity; as, sahixd, (I am) well; sahixsio, (thou art) better; salsmed, (he is) very well; salsrîad, (she is) somewhat or tolerably well.

†Relative pronouns agree with the nouns understood, to which they relate; as, Kol i.e. dikskol, dikhonpiot; What i.e. what saying? do ye say?
 Familiar Phrases.  

Dikzponket bed. Did he say so? [or thus?]
Hzd. Yes.
Dikyzpolket pxl, or, negz-polket pxl. Did he deny it?
Yzd. No.
Kzl postholpiost. What do ye ask for?
Reszkul pcrtholpiost, or, kul pcrtholpiost. What thing do ye command?
Kzl mandzponpet. What does he demand?
Ponpzt bzd. Is it so?
Vritzponpz. It is true.
Vrityzonpz. It is false.
Vritzpyonpz. It is not true.
Mznzdpodpe. He lies.
Genzgen konpet. What gentleman is that?
Genzbans konpast. What ladies are these?
Genengs, kol dikholkioist. Gentlemen, what were ye saying?

Senang, bzlhenfat. Madam, will you walk?
Seneng, kol dikholpiet. Sir, what do you say?
Kol dikpolhioist. What do ye say?
Dikhonpix hzd. I say, yes.
Dikzponket, yzl. He said, no.
Kol dikholpiot. What dost thou say?
Kol dikzpolplet. What is he saying?
Kol sigholpiost. What do ye mean?
Sigholpixs reszfyon prop-yon. We mean nothing improper.
Pxl dikyolpix. I deny it.
Pxl dikqdholpix. I contradict it.
Pxls dikqdzpyolfe. He will not contradict me.

On the Time of Day.

Gogszknx honpxt. What time is? [or is it?]
Gogszknx pedszpxr hon-pxt. What time of day is it?
FAMILIAR PHRASES.

Salzponpa. They are extremely well.
Salzmpnpois. They are in excellent health.
Konpissalzdxrpbonzxnx. She is better.

Salhonpix pluszsixd mos- I am unusually well.
hixduos.
Kzdhonpix pil vidhol- I am glad to see thee.
sixn.
Kiod salhonbiet, hjghig How hast thou been, since I saw you?
pil vidholkidxdzu. (I have been well.)

Salpixd.*

ON QUESTIONING AFFIRMING AND DENYING.

Konpxt nomiorxn. What is thy name?
Ked nomzpornpet. How is he named? (or-called?

Hqnen. John.
Konpxt nomzparxn. What is her name?
Martin. Martha.
Nomixrnx honpx Hjmen. My name is James.
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FAMILIAR PHRASES.

Did he say so? [or thus?]
Yes.
Did he deny it?

No.
What do ye ask for?

What thing do ye command?

What does he demand?
Is it so?
It is true.
It is false.
It is not true.

He lies.
What gentleman is that?
What ladies are these?

Gentlemen, what were ye saying?

Madam, will you walk?
Sir, what do you say?
What do ye say?
I say, yes.
He said, no.

What dost thou say?
What is he saying?

What do ye mean?

We mean nothing improper.

I deny it.
I contradict it.
He will not contradict me.

Gogszzxnx honpxt.
What time is? [or is it?]

Gogszzxnx pedszpxr honpxt.
What time of day is it?
Salzponpa. She is better.
Salzmponpis. They are extremely well.
Konpisalzdxxpbonzxxn. They are in excellent health.
Salhonnpx pluszsixd mos- I am unusually well.
hixdduos.
Kzndhonpix piol vidhol- I am glad to see thee.
sixn.
Kiod salahonbiet, highbig How hast thou been, since
piol vidholkixduz. I saw you?
Salpixd.* (I have been well).

ON QUESTIONING AFFIRMING AND DENYING.

Konpxt nomiorxn. What is thy name?
Ked nomzpornpet. How is he named? (or-called?

Hqnen. John.
Konpxt nomzparxn. What is her name?
Martan. Martha.
Nomxxxn honpx Hjmen. My name is James.
Nomzperxn honpx Peten. His name is Peter.
Nomzponpa Helisan. She is named Eliza.
Konpat nomzperxn. What is her name?

Konpxt nomzpxn, gur\ What is the name of that?
Konpxt nomzgurxn. \ How is that named? (or
e\ called?)
Kud nomzgonnpet.

Kolt \ dikxonpiot. What dost thou say?
Kzlt. What?

*By the agreement of adverbs and proverbs, with their verbs,
either expressed or understood, many abbreviations may be
made without danger of obscurity; as, salhiidx, (I am) well;
salasiod, (thou art) better; salasmed, (he is) very well; salasriad,
(she is) somewhat or tolerably well.

†Relative pronouns agree with the nouns understood, to which
they relate; as, Kol [i.e. dikskol] dikxonpiot; What [i.e.
what saying] do ye say?
**FAMILIAR PHRASES.**

Dikzponket bed. Did he say so? [or thus?]
Hzd. Yes.
Dikyzpolket pxl, or, negz-
polket pxl. Did he deny it?
Yzd. No.
Kzl postholpiost. What do ye ask for?
Reszkul pcrtholpiost, or, What thing do ye com-
kul pcrtholpiost. mand?
Kzl mandzponpet. What does he demand?
Ponpzt bzd. Is it so?
Vritzponpz. It is true.
Vritzponpz. It is false.
Vritzpyonpz. It is not true.
Mznzdzpodpe. He lies.
Genzgen konpet. What gentleman is that?
Genzwans konpast. What ladies are these?
Genengs, kol dikhoftliost. Gentlemen, what were ye saying?
Senang, bzlhenfat. Madam, will you walk?
Seneng, kol dikholpiet. Sir, what do you say?
Kol dikpolhiost. What do ye say?
Dikhonpix hzd. I say, yes.
Dikzponket, yzd. He said, no.
Kol dikholpiot. What dost thou say?
Kol dikzpolplet. What is he saying?
Kol sigholpiost. What do ye mean?
Sigholpixs reszfyon prop-
yon. We mean nothing improper.
Pxl dikyolpix. I deny it.
Pxl dikqdholpix. I contradict it.
Pxl dikqdzpyolfe. He will not contradict me.

**ON THE TIME OF DAY.**

Gogszkxn honpxt. What time is? [or is it?]
Gogszkxn pedszpxr hon-
pxt. What time of day is it?
154

FAMILIAR PHRASES.

Tidszkkx honpxt kredhonpiot
Noshonpiost tidszkkx hon-
kxt.
Kiot pel vidholkiost.
Keg pal vidzpolket.

What hour dost thou think
it is?
Do ye know what hour it
was?
At what hour didst thou
see him?
At what time did he see
her?

Sir, please to tell [or tell]
the time of day.
It is [i.e. the time is] ear-
ly.
It is late.
It is seven o'clock, A.M.
It is eight o'clock, P.M.
It is one minute after sev-
en o'clock, A.M.
It is fifteen minutes after
one o'clock, P.M.
It is fifteen minutes, and
fifteen seconds after one
o'clock, P.M.

ON THE WEATHER.

Kxd honpxt temszpxn. How is the weather?
Temszpxn honpxt kxd How is the weather to
bpx.
Kabholiks temszdxl pulk-
hxl bpx.
Temszpxn honpx pulkz-
mxn.

How is the weather to
day?
We shall have fine weath-
er to-day.
The weather is very fine.

Temszpxn honpx nqbbxn. The weather is cloudy.
Ponpx nebzxnx. It is very foggy.
Temszpxn honpx bonyzn. The weather is bad.
Honpx temszpxn bonzyxn. It is not good weather.
Ponpx humhxnx. It is shady.
FAMILIAR PHRASES.

Ponpx lukshon.  It is light.
Ponpx luksyxn, or, Ponpx nokshxn.  It is dark.

Pluvzponpli.  Is it raining.
Pluvzponfx brevhxg.  It will rain soon.
Pluvzponpx.  It begins to rain.

Morhonpixgs bixbs kugap* pluvzpun finhinfu.  Let us stay here till the rain may be over.
Vadcbhinpixs bixgs timz- dxred pluvzdur.  We can go out now without fear of rain.
Kiobsqb* venheonkiost.  Whence came ye.
Bzlzpon honpo kzdyon.  The walking is unpleasant.

Ventzmponpx.  It (the wind) blows hard.
Ventzponpx kalxyxd.  It blows cool.
Temszpxn honpx kalyxn.  The weather begins to be cold.

Nikszponpx.  It snows.
Grndzponpx.  It begins to hail.
Fulgxponpx.  It lightens.
Txnzponpx.  It thunders.

ON MEALS, ASKING AND THANKING.

Seng, donholpieg pixrap panzdrul.  Sir, please to give me some bread.
Donholp panzdrul.  Give [me] some bread.
Portapholp vinzdrl.  Bring some wine.
Manholpiag pixrp haktz- drul.  Please to hand me some water.
Sang, [or Senang,] servhin- pxt.  Madam, may I serve you?
Senysisang, hqkshinpixt.  Miss, may I assist you?

*In instances like these, a preposition may be subjoined to an adverb, the noun which it governs being understood; as, kugap, till [the time,] when; kiobsqb, from what [place.]
154 FAMILIAR PHRASES.

Tidszkxnx kredhonpiot honpxt. What hour dost thou think it is?
Nosbonpiost tidszkxnx hon-kxt. Do ye know what hour it was?
Kiot pel vidholkiost. At what hour didst thou see him?
Keg pal vidzpokket. At what time did he see her?
Seng, dikhholpieg [or dik- Sir, please to tell [or tell]
olp] gogszpxl pedszpxl. the time of day.
Ponpa (i.e. gogszponpx It is [i.e. the time is] early.
mqthxg.)
Ponpx rckhxg. It is late.
Pirtzponpx, [or, Ponpx It is seven o'clock, A.M. bislxn] hrxzpur.
Pjlpzponpx. It is eight o'clock, P.M.
Pirtjltitzponpx. It is one minute after seven o'clock A.M.
Pintjltstehzponpx. It is fifteen minutes after one o'clock, P.M.
Pintjltstehjlpstehzponpx. It is fifteen minutes, and fifteen seconds after one o'clock, P.M.

ON THE WEATHER.

Kxd honpxt temszpxn. How is the weather?
Temszpxn honpxt kxd How is the weather to day?
 bxp.
Kabholfixs temszdxl pulk- We shall have fine weather to-day.
hxl bxp.
Temszpxn honpx pulkz- The weather is very fine.
mxn.
Temszpxn honpx nqbhxn. The weather is cloudy.
Ponpx nebzmxn. It is very foggy.
Temszpxn honpx bonyzn. The weather is bad.
Honpx temszpxn bonzyxn. It is not good weather.
Ponpx humhxn. It is shady.
FAMILIAR PHRASES.

Ponpx luksxh.                      It is light.
Ponpx luksyn, or, Ponpx            It is dark.
noksxxn.

Ponpx noksxdn.                      It is night.
Pluvzponpl.                         Is it raining.
Pluvzponlx brevhxg.                It will rain soon.
Pluvzpnonpx.                        It begins to rain.

Morhonpixgx bixbs kugap*          Let us stay here till the
pluvzpun finhindu.                 rain may be over.
Vadcbhinpxs bixgs timz-            We can go out now with-  
dxdrd pluvzdu.                     out fear of rain.
Kiobsq* venhonkioxt.               Whence came ye.
Bzlxpon honpo kzndyon.             The walking is unpleasant.

Ventzpmonpx.                       It (the wind) blows hard.
Ventzpmonpx kalidyxt.             It blows cool.
Temszpxn honp rx kalynx.          The weather begins to be
cold.

Nikszponpx.                        It snows.
Grnzdzponprx.                      It begins to hail.
Fulgxponpx.                        It lightens.
Tnxzponpx.                         It thunders.

ON MEALS, ASKING AND SHANKING.

Seng, donholpieg pixrap           Sir, please to give me
panzdru.                           some bread.
Denholp panzdru.                   Give [me] some bread.
Portapholp vinzdru.                Bring some wine.
Manholpiag pixrp haktz-           Please to hand me some
    drul.                           water.
Sang, [or Senang,] servhin-pixt.  Madam, may I serve you?
Senyisang, hqksxhinxixt.           Miss, may I assist you?

*In instances like these, a preposition may be subjoined to an
adverb, the nouu which it governs being understood; as, kugap,
till [the time] when; kioapesh, from what [place.]
Seniseng, kul habhailpet. Young Gentleman, what do you wish to have?

Pial kqksholson honfo vog pixr*plakztxn. To assist you will be always a pleasure to me.

Seng, piel grothonpix. Sir, I thank you.

Senang piarp blighornpix. Madam, I am obliged to you.

Seneng, pixrts hjntheniset. Sir, will you breakfast with us?

Hixd, [or hzd] Senang. Yes, Madam.

Sang, pixrts prandpenpiat. Madam, will you dine with us?

Hixd, Seng. Yes, Sir.

Sings, pixrt kznhenpiots. Ladies and Gentlemen, will ye sup with us?

Yixds, Seng. No, Sir.

Kzn yenfixs piert, Seng. We will not be able to sup with you, Sir.

Bonhesptxn pierp, Seng. Good evening to you, Sir.
THE SEASONS.

Among the great blessings and wonders of creation, may be classed the regularities of times and seasons.

Immediately after the flood, the sacred promise was made to man, that seed-time and harvest, cold and heat summer and winter, day and night, should continue to the end of all things.

Accordingly, in obedience to that promise, the rotation is constantly presenting to us some useful and agreeable alteration; and all the pleasing novelty of life arises from these natural changes: nor are we less indebted to them for many of its solid comforts.

It has been frequently the task of the moralist and poet, to mark, in polished periods, the particular charms and conveniences of every change, and indeed, such discriminate
THE SEASONS.

Observations, upon natural variety, cannot be unlightful; since the blessing which every month brings along with it, is a fresh instance of the wisdom and bounty of that Providence, which regulates the glories of the year. We glow as we contemplate; we feel a propensity to adore, whilst we enjoy.

In the time of seed-sowing, is the season of confidence: the grain which the husbandman trusts to the bosom of the earth, shall happily yield its seven fold reward. Spring presents to us a scene of lively expectation.

That which was before sown, begins now to discover signs of successful vegetation. The Labourer observes the change, and anticipates the harvest: he watches the progress of nature, and smiles at her influence; while the man of contemplation walks forth with the evening amidst the fragrance of flowers, and promises of plenty, nor returns to his cottage till darkness closes the scene from his eyes.
THE SEASONS.

Then comes the harvest, when the large wish is satisfied, and the granaries of nature are loaded with the means of life, even to a luxury of abundance.

The powers of language are unequal to the description of this happy season. It is the carnival of nature: sun and shade, coolness and quietude, cheerfulness and melody, love and gratitude, unite to render every scene of summer delightful.

The division of light and darkness is one of the kindest efforts of Omnipotent Wisdom. Day and night yield us contrary blessings; and at the same time assist each other, by giving fresh lustre to the delights of both. Amidst the glare of day, and bustle of life, how could we sleep? Amidst the gloom of darkness how could we labour?

How wise, how benignant, then, is the proper division! The hours of light are adapted to activity; and those of darkness, to rest. Ere the day is
THE SEASONS

... past, exercise and nature prepare us for the pillow; and by the time that the morning returns, we are again able to meet it with a smile. Thus every sea-babholpx fasztxl pckhx1 son has a charm peculiar to itself; and every mohlpnx novzdrhol resthol.

THE SEASONS

MELOMON.

Note. The nature of the above piece is such, that the abstract gender, designated by $x$, is used more frequently than any other. It is sometimes difficult to decide, from the sense, whether the verbal or abstract is most appropriate; the choice must depend on the good sense of the writer; where either would not be absolutely improper. Motion and innovation, for instance, when abstractly considered, without any reference to the action of moving and innovating, require the abstract gender; in this case innovation is nearly synonymous with novelty. But when the action of moving and innovating is implied, the verbal gender should be used.
GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

1. Geography is a science, which gives a description of the different places on the Earth, and an account of their population.

2. From numerous astronomical speculations, and calculations, it has been ascertained, that the Earth has the form of a ball or globe, and is one of the planets belonging to the solar system, making a revolution round the Sun once in twenty-four hours. Its globular form has been also testified by its having been sailed round by navigators and many other phenomena.

3. The solar system, to which the earth belongs, has the sun in the centre, and eleven planets revolving around it in the following order: 1stly, Mercury;
THE SEASONS

lixgtuz djszpxn finhornpx, past, exercise and nature lqbilnatzdxn pqrholphx prepare us for the pillow; hixls vznspurot; dui gogs-zpwxp tuz mqnzdxn venuf-honpx, venuflhinxp pxl rjsztxrut. Bxd spgszvxn a smile. Thus every sea-habholpx fasztxl pckhxl son has a charm peculiar lxrp; dui momzvxn prod-holpx novzdrol resthol.

Melmoth.

Note. The nature of the above piece is such, that the abstract gender, designated by \(x\), is used more frequently than any other. It is sometimes difficult to decide, from the sense, whether the verbal or abstract is most appropriate; the choice must depend on the good sense of the writer; where either would not be absolutely improper. Motion and innovation, for instance, when abstractly considered, without any reference to the action of moving and innovating, require the abstract gender; in this case innovation is nearly synonymous with novelty. But when the action of moving and innovating is implied, the verbal gender should be used.
GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

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3. The solar system, to which the earth belongs, has the sun in the centre, and eleven planets revolving round it in the following order: 1stly, Mercury;
GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

Telul; 4sr, Marsul; 5sr, 2d, Venus; 3d, Earth; 4th, Kerul; 6sr, Palul; 7sr, Mars; 5th, Ceres; 6th Pal-
Hznul; 8sr, Vestul; 9sr, las; 7th, Juno; 8th, Vesta;
Hzpetul; 10sr, Saturnul; 9th, Jupiter; 10th, Sat-
11sr. Herskul.

4. Konpusdui sidztegis-
luns magyzsuns, pelhorn-
uns sqtillunztuns, kurs Te-
lun habholpn tisluks, Hz-
petun fisluls, Saturnun bis-
luls, Herskundui disluls.

4. There are also eigh-
teen minor planets, called
satellites, or moons, of
which Earth has one, Ju-
piter four, Saturn seven,
and Herschel six.

5. Burzds, kxmtzuns 5. Besides, these more
stelztunsdua trakzturuts
nithurs multzsuns duos
fasluns, vidhornbus, var-
hugs, vxlvhonuns solupuraf.

5. Besides, these more
stelztunsdua trakzturuts
than four hundred comets,
nithurs multzsuns duos
or stars with bright trains,
have been seen, at differ-
ent times revolving round
the sun.

6. Stelzvruls, gurzds 6. All the other stars,
nomhorns hukhuds, vid-
zkornpus numzblurps kel-
zpurps kludipyonpus sjst-
zpxrp solpxr, kxrp Telun
stjnhonpa. Vronpus luns
solztuns, honuns kentilfonz-
puns lucksilkalzdxr sjstz-
trurps.

6. Stelzvruls, gurzds
omhorns hukhuds, vid-
zkornpus numzblurps kel-
zpurps kludipyonpus sjst-
zpxrp solpxr, kxrp Telun
stjnhonpa. Vronpus luns
solztuns, honuns kentilfonz-
puns lucksilkalzdxr sjstz-
trurps.

7. Telun teghornpu 7. The earth is covered,
slatzurps, prodtxrns veg-
lxrns, kolthornpudui han-
zturns. Hafzpurxn hon-
ited by animals. Its cir-
px hefhd pedtztukopas-
cumference is about 13.
GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

1 hentznx is 1,8939204 miles.
1 dentznx is 18,939204 do.
1 hentznx is 189,39204 do.

1. Globztn harthun 1. An artificial Globe, is
honpu statotzpun vritzmon the most true representation
surfzpur Telurur; karfsz- of the earth's surface;
tuns duc honpus kuszdxrp but maps are more in use;
dui dxnzsuns. They are and most convenient.
Tonpus pictures or declinations of the earth, or
piktarlnjntzuns Telur, dua of its particular parts.
partzpururs singhurs.

2. Karpztn honpu stat- 2. A Chart is a representation
oltztn surfzpur Telurur of the earth's surface, as if it were
tuotuj pandzpornpu plan- spread out on a level, used chiefly
ztxrp hushornun multz- for the purposes of navigation.
mud prqpszpurts navzdro.

3. Kertholson sjtilmag-
zpxf jnhx1 lokztnurs, dekz- 3. To ascertain the relative
ztxns fakhornpxs karfsz- situation and size of places, references are
turps vovszdxrap, punkz- made on maps to direction, or the points of
purapsdxux kirkztur, rolz- a compass, and to latitude
nxmszdxrapdui and longitude.

4. Honpxs punkzfs1zns 4. There are four cardinal
karldxns kirkztur, nom-
dinal points of a compass, 
xhd, Rorxn, Norxn, Lxrzn, viz: East, North, West,
Mxrxn; dui punkzvxxns South, and each cardinal
karldxns partuzhmpx point is subdivided into

*The following will serve as a standard by which to reduce
mentznx to miles.
partus harnpx, skhxd: do. 50 do. 60 do. 70 do. Rolxn, Nolixn, Nolipxn, 80 do. 90 do. or south Nolikxn, Nolisxn, Nolibxn, pole. These points should be subdivided as follows: Nolidxn, Nolixn, Nlil- gxn, Nolluxn, Noltnx, Noltexn, Noltepxn, Nolteknx, bzddui, Nolpxn, Nolpetxn, 7 do. 8 do. 9 do. 10 do. Nolpepxn, bzddui. 11 do. 12 do. 13 do. &c. 20 do. 21 do. 22 do. &c.

8. Nxmszdxn komphirnp- pu nxmpxb loksfur Ror- xvtua Lxxvdva vxd Tel- uraf dornpxduo Parxrb, Londxrb, Washingtonb, bhtszrbdua hclfszfr: duc snxmzdexn kompharn- pu mxmzdxrb nxmxzrb- duxasthxr putzkrnfxdxx- hxn partzvurp mundzpur; lokyfndui perthirnp- dxnzsun finízsundui nxms- ztzt xrt stathxr duos stremz- pxn Lxxxn hqtzpur Lxxz- mur Hasorqr, konpu hef- hud distlckthun Hafrik- crb Mxmerikcrb.* Punkt- zbxn lzmzndua bxl tang- honxn pandhonxn hazsz- pxrb Norxrx pxrp Mxrxxr West island of the A- pelhirnpnx mxmzdxn nxms- zdndua stathxn. Karfz- tun vbhrnpus skhuds: and from South America. mxmnx, rxmtxn, rxmpxn, This point, or a line touch- rxmkxn, rxmfxn rxmhxn, ing it, extending from the

*Normeriken and Mxmeriken may be used for Hamerkens Norun and Hameriken Mxrun.
GENERAL GEOGRAPHY

North to the South pole, 
may be called \(mxm\), or sta-
tionary meridian. A map 
ought to be marked as fol-
ows: \(mxm\), 10 degrees to-
wards the East, 20 do. 30 
do. 40 do. 50 do. 60 do. 
70 do. 80 do. 90 do. or 
\(rxms\), which is one fourth 
part of the distance East-
ward round the earth from 
\(mxm\); 10 degrees eastward 
from \(rxms\), 20 do. 30 do. 40 
do. 50 do. 60 do. 70 do. 
80 do. 90 do. or \(mxms\), 
which is half the distance 
round the earth from \(mxm\), 
reaching the Northern ex-
tremity of Solomon's Is-
land, which is nearly the 
antipode of \(mxm\); and 
proceeding Westward, the 
marks should be, stationa-
ry meridian, 10 degrees 
towards the west, 20 do. 
30 do. 40 do. 50 do. 60 do. 
70 do. 80 do. 90 do. or 
\(lxms\), which is one fourth 
of the distance westward 
round the earth from 
\(mxm\), and the antipode of 
\(rxms\); 10 degrees west-
ward from \(rxms\), 20 do. 30 
do. 40 do. 50 do. 60 do. 70 
do. 80 do. 90 do. or \(mxms\), 
which is half the distance 
round the earth from \(mxm\).
9. Vjbzbuns partuf-harnpu schuds: mxm xn
    rxmifxn rxmipxn rxmikxn
    rxmifxn rxmikxn, bzddui,
    rxmtn rxmtetxn, rxmte-
    pxn rxmtekxn bdd. rxm-
    pxn rxmpempxn rxmpexxn
    bdd. pluddui mxmxrb.
    Rxravtuui Lxrudual mms-
    xrp, nxmxrdua statxb-
    hxr.

9. These marks should be subdivided as follows:
    stationary meridian, 1 de-
    gree towards the East, 2
    do. 3 do. 4 de. 5 do. &c.
    10 do. 11 do. 12 do. 13 do.
    &c. 20 do. 21 do. 22 do.
    23 do. &c, and in the same
    manner from the stationa-
    ry meridian, both east-
    ward and westward to
    mxms, or the antistationa-
    ry meridian.

DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

1. Sferarglobztun honpu
    korpsztun, surfzkurun
    a round body, whose sur-
    honpu vub distifhun kent-
    zpururb: dux Telzpun toth-
    hun honpu sferztun.

2. Sfercpszun honpu
    sferztun hcpshun hcpzsztun-
    dua Telur.

3. Sfercpszpem Roru
    tijnhilpu partzugul tothul
    Telurul jungkonzu Roru-
    uv mxmzn rb nxmzpnr-
    dua stathxr, mmsxrp,
    nxmzpnrdua statxbzpxr,
    konpu surfcpsztun Telur-
    un kludifholum Hascl,
    Hzrospel Hafrkcl, *Hol-
    yiscil trzlsdui.

A Sphere or Globe is

1. A Sphere or Globe is
    a round body, whose sur-
    face is every where equi-
    distant from its centre; for
    that reason the whole
    earth is a sphere.

2. A Hemisphere is a
    half of a sphere; or a half
    of the earth.

3. The Eastern Hemis-
    phere contains all that part
    of the Earth which ex-
    tends eastward from mxms,
    or the stationary meridi-
    an, to mxms, or the anti-
    stationary meridian, which
    is half of the earth’s sur-
    face, including Asia, Eu-
    rope, Africa, New Hol-
    land, &c.

*Proper names, distinguished by "New or "Little," may be
translated, by subjoining the adjuncts yis, or ysr: as Yorkeisxn,
4. The Western Hemisphere contains all that part of the earth, which extends Westward from \( mxxm \) or the stationary meridian, to \( mxxms \), or antistationary meridian, which is half of the earth's surface, including North America, South America, &c.

5. The Northern Hemisphere contains all that part of the earth which is situated North from the equator.

6. The Southern Hemisphere contains all that part of the earth which is situated Southward from the equator.

7. The Horizon is that circle which is on a level with the places, where, at any time, we are standing. The opposite horizon, is the same, being a relative term to denote a place opposite from any other place which is a horizon.

8. The Zenith is that point or direction which is directly over our heads, or is perpendicular to any place. The Nadir is that

10. Sckzpxns honpxs nomzpxns sjgzpxrs Horbelzpxr kxrrqv Telun mov-honpx vxlvzpurxrp skagshxrxr; greshonun Rorzpxrp, vadhonundui Norzpxrqv Lxrxzpxrvq Mxrrzpxqvndui Rorzpxrp hufhxg; nomzpxrets stigszpxrs kxrp movqvzpolypu sigzvxl nomhzd:

Honsjgxnx, Storitxrb, Spor-itzxrp. Aries, from the 20th* of March to the 20th April.
Bosjgxnx, Sporitxrb, Skor-itzxrp. Taurus, from the 20th of April, to the 21st May.

*A literal translation would be, from the first day of the first Spring month, to the first day of the second Spring month, &c.
11. The Tropics are two imaginary circles, extending round the earth, on each side of the equator, at the distance of twenty three degrees and twenty eight minutes from it. That on the north side, is called the tropic of Cancer; and that on the south, the tropic of Capricorn.

12. The Polar Circles, are two imaginary lines, drawn round the earth, between the tropics and each pole, at the distance
of twenty three degrees and twenty eight minutes from each. That round the North pole is called the Arctic circle, and that round the South pole the Antarctic circle.

13. The Zones are those portions of the surface of the earth formed by the tropics and the polar circles. They are five in number, viz: the Torrid Zone, which is that portion included between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn: the Northern Temperate Zone, which is that portion included between the tropic of Cancer and the Arctic circle: the Southern Temperate Zone, which is that portion included between the tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic circle: the Northern Frigid Zone, which extends from the Arctic circle to the North pole: and the Southern Frigid Zone, which extends from the Antarctic circle to the South Pole.

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

1. The first natural divisions of the earth, are
GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

haktzdur, kur partkisinxr-
ep fmsnurepdui honpu ter-
xdui; duy partkisinxrep
fmskinxrepdui, haktzdxn.
Surftszpun Telurun put-
hornpul kludipholsun hef-
hud mjlztxbqvcsuls flat-
huns haktzdur, duy mjlz-
hqslubs terzdu. [Noms-
zpurots partpzpxs varhxs
haktilzterzdu, vidholp
Radztxls Teljinshxls.]

2. Telzvun parthirnpu
sfercpszpislurps, Rorilzr-
zpurs. SfercpszpunRor-
un tjnhilpu partzgul tof-
hul surfzpur Telurur, tjng-
zkonpu mxmrxb, nzmz-
pxrbdua (konpx nzm-
zgxn tanghqlxn strempzpxl
Lrxml hqtzpur Mrxzmur
Sorqrsur) mxmsxrp, nzmz-
pzpxpdua statxhbxr (kon-
px gxn tangholxns tremz-
pxl Norul Solomqtor.)

3. Sfercpszpun Rorun
kludiphilpu Hasctul, Hcr-
opctul, Hafrikctul, Hzs-
tralasctul, hqtzpulsdui

those of land and water,
of which between one
third and one fourth part
is land; and between two
third and three fourth
parts water. The whole
surface of the earth
is supposed to contain
nearly 179,000,000 of
square miles of water, and
50,000,000 of land. [For
the names of the different
divisions of water and
land, see Geographical
Radices.]

2. The whole earth
may be divided into two
hemispheres, the Eastern
and Western. The East-
ern hemisphere may con-
tain all that part of the
surface of the earth, which
extend from mxm, or sta-
tionary meridian (which
is that meridian touching
the Western extremity of
the most Southern island
of the Azores) to mxms,
or antistationary meridian,
(which is that touching
the Northern extremity of
Solomon’s Island.)

3. The Eastern hemi-
sphere may include the
continents of Asia, Europe,
Africa, Australasia, and
limzpurxrips, tjnhonuns furap partzburs.

4. Sfercpzpun Lxrun kludiphilpu Normerikctul, Mxrmerikctul, Poljynes-
cctul, hohtz puls limzpurxrips tjnhonuns furap partzburs.

5. Skemzpxn dxnxmndux, kredzpormpx, sckz-
kirnfx Teljnsztrns, partz-
porp surizpur Telurur, hnonpx gxn sfercpszpxrs pislxrskijphornxrshikz-
pxripduo, partufhornxnx, pun Rorun fislxr, nomhxrd, Hascrp, Hcrocpe-rp, Hafi-
crp, Hzstralascrpdui; pun Lxrun kislurp, nomhxrd, Normerikcrp Mxrmerik-
crp Poljynecrpdui.

the Islands within their limits belonging to any of those divisions.

4. The Western hemisphere may include the continents of North A-
merica, South America, Polynesia, and the Islands within their limits belong-
ing to any of these divisions.

5. The most convenient scheme, then, it is believ-
ed, which can be followed by Geographers in the di-
vision of the earth's surface, is that of the two hemispheres described as
in the above, and subdivi-
ded into four Eastern, viz.
into Asia, Europe, Africa,
and Aastralasia; the Wes-
tern into three, viz. into
North America, South A-
merica, and Polynesia.
CONCLUSION.

All that was promised in the proposals for publishing by subscription "A Universal Language," is included in this volume, which makes the book complete, giving all in the author's power necessary for a specimen of this production, the merits or defects of which, he submits to the candid opinion of the whole, and especially the literary community; and should fault be found with the size of the work, or number of pages, the author's plea is, that it is not always possible to calculate from a quantity of manuscript what number of printed sheets may be made. Should the book be considered a small one, it will be conceded that it is, as mentioned in the proposals, free, at least, from one fault, the nature of which may be inferred from the maxim, that "a great book is a great evil," and that the author's merit is to be estimated, not in a direct, but generally an inverse proportion to the size of his volumes, and the number of his pages; and that it requires more force to compress than to expand his ideas.

FINIS.
RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the observations of some eminent men on the subject of this work may be interesting, the notices received of the plan of "A Universal Language," from persons who inspected it, here follow:

Washington, June 4, 1827.

Sir:—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ultimo, with its accompaniment, the plan of a Universal Language, and to regret that the pressure of my engagements will not permit me speedily to devote to the examination of the subject, the time and attention of which I have no doubt it is worthy. My laborious profession has unavoidably turned me off from the strong natural bent of my mind towards literature, and it would take more time than I can command to recover its original direction and fit myself, by a previous examination of the labours of others in the same walk, to estimate duly the value of your plan. Aware that Dr. Thorton, of this place, had given to the world, about thirty years ago, a much admired work on the same subject of a Universal Language, I took the liberty to submit your plan to him, and he has just returned it, with strong expressions of delight at the sagacity and ingenuity which it displays. He thinks the project of the Alphabet defective, but the residue of the work worthy of the highest commendation, and has requested me to recommend to your study, if you have not already anticipated the suggestion, Bishop Wilkins' work on this subject, upwards of a century ago, the Doctor's own work "Cadmus" in the 3d volume of the Philo-
RECOMMENDATIONS.

Sophical Transactions, and Horne Tooke’s celebrated 
\textit{Epea Pteroenta}.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient 
servant.

WM. WIRT.


\textit{Washington, D. C. 27th July, 1827.}

Sir:—I return herewith, conformably to your re- 
quest, the Plan of a Universal Language, which was 
enclosed with your letter of 28th May. An opinion 
long since formed, unfavorable to all projects of this 
character, has perhaps influenced that formed with 
regard to yours. From the examination, necessarily 
superficial, which I have been able to give it, I consider 
it creditable to your ingenuity.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen.

J. Q. Adams.

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Post Office Department, 
Office of Appts. 12th July, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I was directed by the Postmaster Gen- 
eral, on the reception of your letter of the 6th ult. 
to enclose you the papers and letters you requested; 
but have deferred the transmission of them (as enclo- 
sed) for the purpose of accompanying them with an 
abstract from some speculations of mine on the same 
subject. The pressure of business in the Department 
has been so great, as to occasion this unusual delay—
and I have been able to do but in part what I designed.

I have taken great interest in perusing your plan 
of a “Universal Language,” and am desirous that 
your elementary principles should be free from im- 
perfection. Though I think your plan too abstracted, 
eto far removed from the laws adopted by nature,
RECOMMENDATIONS.

(which I think can be made the foundation of a perfect language,) in the construction of all the languages known among mankind; yet, if you persist, and apply yourself to the perfecting your plan for that purpose, I would be glad to see your construction founded upon perfect elements.

Your secondary vowel sounds, are dipthongal, or compound vowel sounds, except the seventh, (q)—In short, my plan of vowels is the following—and if you examine, you will find the analysis of sounds perfect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English examples</th>
<th>From your examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I e as in me</td>
<td>even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y i as in pit</td>
<td>[every]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E a as in mate</td>
<td>able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E e as in met</td>
<td>[ebony]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A a as in far</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A a as in fair</td>
<td>father—hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S a au as in haul</td>
<td>author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N a as in halt</td>
<td>nor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O o as in no</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N u as in nut</td>
<td>upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W oo as in fool</td>
<td>oozing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V u as in full</td>
<td>pull</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In examining Walker, you find him correct, except in laying down two sounds for the short o—nor and not—a distinction which is produced only by the consonants.

The short vowels, Y and V are used as consonants; but they are not the less vowels, in all such cases.

My consonants are twenty in number, including the lisping sounds of th (D and h)—which I exclude from the language, but are necessary to express foreign and uncouth domestic sounds. I must wait for more leisure to give you those.
RECOMMENDATIONS.

I do not think much of the suggestion to you of the late Dr. Thornton, to read Bishop Wilkins: it would be time thrown away.

With my best wishes for your success in all things, I am, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

C. K. GARDNER.

JAMES RUGGLES, ESQ. STEUBENVILLE, O.

July 28th 1828.

Dear Sir:—I have perused your plan of forming a Universal Language; it certainly discovers much ingenuity, and considerable research into the nature of language, but not being able to devote that attention to it, which would be necessary to form an opinion of its utility in practice, I cannot advise you as to the policy of incurring the expense of its publication. It is, however, a subject of considerable public interest, and as you propose issuing it in a condensed form, in a small volume, it may be worth the experiment of getting it before the public by a subscription. If you succeed, it will at least give rise to investigation of the subject, and may ultimately lead to a valuable practical result.

Yours respectfully.

BEZ. WELLS.

JAMES RUGGLES, ESQ.

MR. JAMES RUGGLES.

Sir:—I have examined with some attention your scheme of Universal Language. I am not enough master of the Philosophy of Language to give an opinion upon the subject as to its practicability, but your scheme seems to me a very ingenious one, and one which you may safely, for your reputation as a scholar, lay before the public.

Yours,

BENJ. TAPPAN.

July 31, 1828.