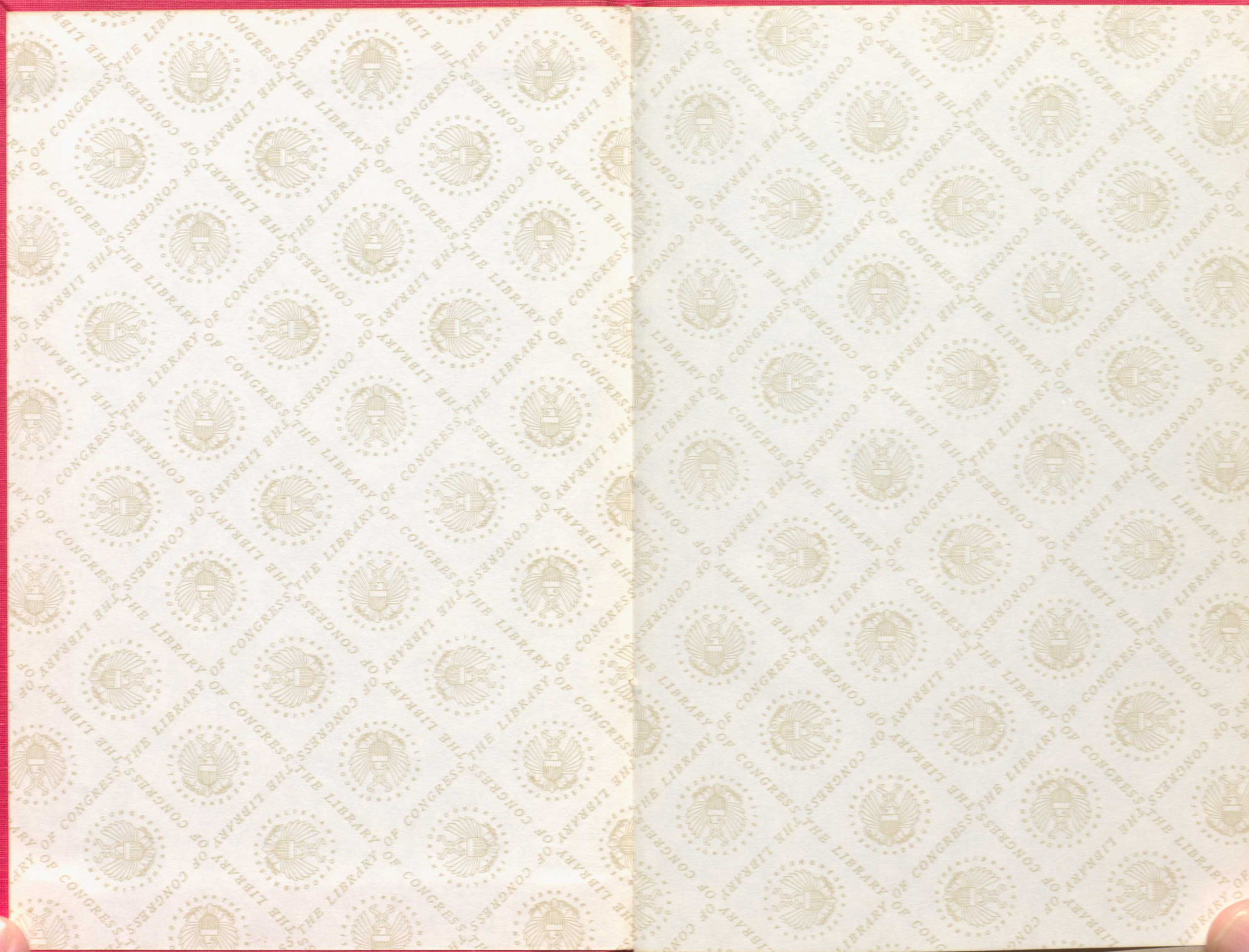


PM 8085

.T3



ARULO

Text Book of the Universal Language

WITH

Exercises and Partial Dictionary

By

DR. MAX TALMEY

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

ILO PRESS, NEW YORK

1925

ARULO

Text Book of the Universal Language

WITH

Exercises and Partial Dictionary

By

DR. MAX TALMEY

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

ILIO PRESS, NEW YORK

1925

PM8085
.T3

Copyright 1925
by
Frieda Ernestine Talmey
and
Elsa Louise Talmey

DEC 28 1925

© Cl A877999

no. 11

msl. 31 Dec. 1925.
3rd Suppl. added June 27 1937

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE: Necessity of Uninterrupted Improvement of the AIL	1

PART I—ACCIDENCE

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

PART II—VOCABULARY AND DERIVATION

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

PART III—SYNTAX

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

PART IV—TRANSLATION AND POETRY

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

PART V—SPECIMEN OF THE DICTIONARY

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

EPILOGUE

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

APPENDIX

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

PREFACE

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

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

Of all the systems that are being offered as solutions of the IL problem the Language of the Delegation (LD) is the only one that complies with those principles, and therefore it is the only one that forms the basis for the AIL. But further improvements of the LD are very much needed and must be introduced without delay for the reasons already stated.² The improvements proposed by the writer in several publications³ have been approved theoretically by many able students of the LD and have been put to extensive practical use with great success by some of them. He has therefore felt justified in incorporating those proposals in the following Lessons in Arulo.⁴

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

PART 1. ACCIDENCE.¹

First Lesson: Article, Substantive, and Adjective.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grammatical Endings for the Parts of Speech

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

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

I. ARTICLE

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

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

II. SUBSTANTIVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. ADJECTIVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise to §§ 1—6

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

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

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

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

