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Comprehensi...
Volapük
grammar

Alfred A. Post



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COMPREHENSIVE

VOLAPÜK

GRAMMAR.

BY

ALFRED A. POST.



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P R E F A C E .

YOUNG as is Volapük it has obsolete forms. It has rejected *of* as the feminine prefix to nouns ; no longer uses the hyphen after the feminine prefix, or before the mode terminals except that of the subjunctive ; has substituted *an* for *el* as the terminal to denote an inhabitant of a country, and has given special significance to *iel* in word-formation. Such changes in the language justify a new grammar.

Moreover, the compiler has thought that the presentation of the general and essential rules of the language in a few pages, by themselves, with reference to more specific rules in a second part, would simplify the study of the language : hence this little work.

The presentation, throughout the book, of the roots of words in bold-faced type is intended to serve as a help to the student.

It is assumed that the student understands the following grammatical rules :—

1. The subject and the verb agree in person.
2. Nouns in apposition have the same number and case.
3. The direct object takes the accusative case, and the indirect object (if without a preposition) takes the dative case.
4. One noun governs another in the possessive case.

All other rules are explained in this grammar.

Instead of the usual practice-lessons there is given a narrative, with vocabulary and reference notes to the grammar, and this story will be found to embody all the forms in use in Volapük. This ingenious story is the work Mr. Bernard F. Supple, and the Volapük rendering the joint work of Mr. Supple, Dr. H. L. Smith and Mr. Fred. W. Mitchell, whose valuable aid in preparing this grammar the author gratefully acknowledges.

ALFRED A. POST.

Boston, May 1, 1890.

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PART I.—GRAMMATICAL FORMS.

ALPHABET.

Roman characters, and has 19 consonants, 8 vowels.

The consonants are the same as the English, but *q* and *w* are omitted. They are sounded as in English, except —

c	} pronounced as is	j	in <i>jet.</i>
g		g	" <i>get.</i>
h		h	" <i>he.</i>
j		sh	" <i>she.</i>
x		gs	" <i>tags.</i>
y		y	" <i>yes.</i>
z		dz	" <i>adze.</i>

The vowels are

a	} pronounced as is	a	in <i>far.</i>
e		a	" <i>rate.</i>
i		ee	" <i>see.</i>
o		o	" <i>no.</i>
u		u	" <i>truth.</i>
ä		a	" <i>fare.</i>
ö		u	" <i>urn.</i>
ü		u	" <i>impugn.</i>

(See note 1, page 13.)

Every letter is sounded, and its sound is invariable and unaffected by associate letters. There are no diphthongs and no double consonants.

ACCENT.

Is invariably on the final syllable, but non-coalescent endings are not regarded as word-syllables.

ARTICLE.

Is not recognized in Volapük (see note 2, page 13), but the indefinite pronoun **sembal** (a certain) may be used, if needed to particularize a noun; thus —

Man, $\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ the \end{matrix} \right\} \text{man: Man sembal, a certain man.}$

NOUN.

Is of one uniform declension in four cases: nominative (subject); genitive (possessive); dative (indirect objective); accusative (direct objective); thus —

Singular.			Plural (see note 4, page 13).	
Nom.	Dom	$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ the \end{matrix} \right\} \text{house.}$	Doms	<i>the houses.</i>
Gen.	Doma	$\left. \begin{matrix} of \\ a \\ the \end{matrix} \right\} \text{house.}$	Domas	<i>of the houses.</i>
Dat.	Dome	$\left. \begin{matrix} to \\ a \\ the \end{matrix} \right\} \text{house.}$	Domes	<i>to the houses.</i>
Acc.	Domi	$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ the \end{matrix} \right\} \text{house.}$	Domis	<i>the houses.</i>

Every noun in the language follows this declension; i. e. the nominative is changed by *a*, *e*, and *i* to the genitive, dative, and accusative respectively, and *s* added to each case gives its plural.

(See page 33.)

PRONOUNS.

(a) Personal.

Singular.		Plural.	
Ob	<i>I</i>	Obs	<i>We</i>
Ol	<i>Thou (you)</i>	Ols	<i>You</i>
Om	<i>He</i>	Oms	<i>They (masc.)</i>
Of	<i>She</i>	Ofs	<i>They (fem.)</i>
Ok	<i>Self</i>	Oks	<i>Selves</i>
On	<i>One</i>	Ons	<i>You (form of etiquette, rarely used)</i>
Os	<i>It</i>		

(These follow the declension of nouns, and **ol** (thou) should be used when a single person is meant.)

(b) Possessive.

Is formed by adding **ik** to the personal pronoun; thus: **Obik**, **obsik**, *My, our*, etc. They are used adjectively (in which case they follow the noun and are not declined) and pronominally (in which case they are declined); thus —

Adjectively. **Mot e fat obik**, *My mother and father.*
 Pronominally. **Löfob fienis obik e olikis**, *I love my friends and yours.*
 (See note 3, page 14.)

(c) *Interrogative.*

Masc. { **Kim?**
Kiom? } fem. { **kif?**
kiof? } neut. { **kis?** (pronom. and adj.)
Kios? (pronominal only.)

EXAMPLES.

Kim } binol? Who are you?
Kif }
Kis binos? What is it?
Kiom fienas obik binom malädik? *Which of my friends is sick?*
Kiofi lädas ekidols? *Which of the ladies have you kissed?*
Podi kiom efidom? *Which apple has he eaten?*
Jipuli kiof löfom? *Which girl does he love?*
Labom vabis kil; kiomi desidol? } *He has three carriages; which do you*
wish?

(It will be seen that, when used adjectively, these follow the nouns and are not declined.)

(d) *Relative.*

Kel, *Who or which* (used for all genders).
Kelof, *Who or which* (feminine form, when necessary for clearness).
Kelom, *Who or which* (masculine form, when necessary for clearness).
Kelos, *That* (neuter only).

(These are declined. See page 34.)

(e) *Demonstrative.*

At, *This; the latter* } used adjectively.
Et, *That; the former* }
Atos, *This; the latter* } used substantively.
Etos, *That; the former* }
It, *self*: **ot**, *same*: **ut**, *the one*: **som**, *such*.

(See note 5, page 14.)

As adjectives these follow their nouns and are not declined.
 As pronouns they are declined. **Ut** replaces a noun and is declined; thus —

These houses are those (the ones) of his wife, } **Doms at binoms uts jimata-**
la omik.

We prefer a silver spoon to one of wood, } Bizugobs spuni silefik bufü ut
de boad.

EXAMPLES.

As adjectives.	{	<i>This man is good,</i> Man at binom gudik.
		<i>This lady and that boy,</i> Läd at e pul et.
		<i>The women themselves wept,</i> Voms it ädlenofs.
		<i>The same teacher taught,</i> Tidel ot ätidom.
		<i>That man who loves me,</i> Man ut, kel löfom obi.
		<i>Such a dog is vicious,</i> Dog som binom badik.
As nouns.	{	Ats binoms liegik; ets binoms pöfik, <i>These are rich; those are poor.</i>
		<i>He said this; I said that,</i> Äsagom atosi; Äsagob etosi.

(f) Indefinite.

Are of two kinds, nouns and adjectives. They are :

NOUNS.

Alim, <i>everybody</i>	Nos, <i>nothing</i>
Ans, <i>some (persons or things)</i>	Som, <i>such (a one)</i>
Bos, <i>something; anything</i>	It, <i>self (after a poss. pron.)</i>
Ek, <i>some one; any one</i>	Balim — votim, <i>each other; one another</i>
Nek, <i>no one; nobody</i>	

ADJECTIVES.

Alik, <i>each; every</i>	Nonik, <i>no; not any</i>
Anik, <i>some; any</i>	Sembal, <i>a certain; one (a or an)</i>
Bofik, <i>both</i>	Semik, <i>a certain</i>
Lölik, <i>whole; entire</i>	Somik, <i>such</i>
Mödik, <i>much; many</i>	Teldik, <i>many a</i>
Mödumik, <i>several</i>	Valik, <i>all</i>
Nemödik, <i>a little; few</i>	Votik, <i>other</i>

ADJECTIVES.

Except the numeral, are formed by the suffix **ik** to any root susceptible of adjectival signification; and to express a differentiation of meaning **lik**, **nik**, or **sik** may replace **ik**; thus —

Boad, *wood.*

Boadik, *wooden; boadlik, woody; boadnik, wooded.*

Yel, *year.*

Yelik, *year-old; yelsik, yearly.*

ADVERBS.

Are arbitrary (which have many forms); and derived, which are formed by the suffix **o** to the adjective.

(See note 6, page 14.)

(A list of the principal adverbs may be found on page 35.)

Iterative adverbs are formed from cardinals and ordinal numbers by giving them the suffix **na** (contracted from **naed**, a point [not duration] of time); thus —

Balna , <i>once</i>		Balidna , <i>the first time</i>
Balsna , <i>ten times</i>		Balsidna , <i>the tenth time</i>

To express a differentiation of meaning **na** is replaced by **no**; thus —

Balidno, *for the first time*: **balsidno**, *for the tenth time*.

COMPARISON.

The comparative degree of adjectives is **um**, of adverbs **umo**.

The superlative degree of adjectives is **ün**, of adverbs **üno**.

Gudik, *good*: **gudikum**, *better*: **gudikün**, *best*

Gudiko, *well*: **gudikumo**, *better*: **gudiküno**, *best*

Umo and **üno** are also used as independent adverbs; thus —

Binom umo flen ka löfan, *He is more friend than lover.*

Binom flen üno, *He is friend in highest degree.*

The comparative and superlative degree may be given to nouns; thus —

Binom flenum ka ol, *He is a better friend than you.*

Binom flenün obsik, *He is our best friend.*

“As” and “so” before the adjective are rendered by the conjunction **so**, and “than” or “as” after the adjective by the conjunction **ka**; thus —

I am as tall as you, **Binob so gletik ka ol**.

He is taller than I, **Binom gletikum ka ob**.

(See page 22.)

NUMERALS.

Cardinal Numbers, (declinable only in the singular).

Are arbitrary from one to ten: their plurals show their multiplication by ten. The units and tens are coupled by **e**. One

hundred, one thousand, one million, etc., are arbitrary. Intermediate count between hundred and thousand by prefix of the proper numeral to **tum** (100); thus —

1 Bal: 10 Bals: 11 Balsebal: 12 Balsetel.
2 Tel: 3 Kil: 4 Fol: 5 Lul: 6 Mäl: 7 Vel: 8 Jöl: 9 Zül.
100 Tum: 175 Tum velselul: 200 Teltum.
1000 Mil: 1,000,000 Balion.

Every number acquires a name ending in **iel**: thus we should say, that in 6123 there are **miliels mäl**, (six thousands) **tumiel bal**, (one hundred) **bal-siels tel** (two tens) and **baliels kil** (three units).

Fractons.

Are formed by the suffix **dil** (part) to the cardinal representing the denominator, and writing after it the number indicating the numerator; thus —

$\frac{3}{20}$ is **telsedils kil**: $\frac{4}{5}$ **luldils fol**: $\frac{7}{8}$ **jöldils vel**, etc.

(See note 7, page 14.)

NOTE. Numerals used as nouns take the terminal **el** and are then declined; thus —

Balel, *the one*: **kilsel**, *the thirty*.

Balels, *the ones*: **kilsels**, *the thirties*.

Ordinal Numbers.

Are of two kinds — *position* and *number*.

Those of position take the suffix **id** to the cardinals.

Those of number take the suffix **ik** to the cardinals; thus,

Balid, *first*
Balsid, *tenth*

Balik, *single*
Balsik, *tenfold*

VERB.

Is of one conjugation only, and is constructed upon the root, which is found by dropping **ön** from the present infinitive active. The persons are indicated by suffixing the personal pronouns to the root.

The tenses are denoted by prefixing vowels to the root, and the modes by suffixing certain particles;

Tense Prefixes (see page 34).

Imperfect	ä
Perfect	e
Pluperfect	i
Future	o
Future perfect	u

Mode Terminals.

Subjunctive	-la	(See note 13, p. 15.)
Conditional	öv	
Imperative	öd	(See note 8, p. 14.)
Infinitive	ön	
Participial	öl	(See note 9, p. 14.)

The passive voice is the same as the active with the prefix **p** (**pa** in present tense).

The suffix for the subjunctive mode is non-coalescent and is made with a hyphen: the other mode-suffixes are coalescent.

Example of Conjugation.

Löfön, to love.

Root, löf.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Active voice.

Löfob	<i>I love.</i>
Löfol	<i>thou lovest.</i>
Löfom	<i>he loves.</i>
Löfof	<i>she loves.</i>
Löfon	<i>one loves.</i>
Löfobs	<i>we love.</i>
Löfols	<i>you love.</i>
Löfoms	<i>they (masc.) love.</i>
Löfofs	<i>they (fem.) love.</i>

Passive voice.

Palöfob	<i>I am loved.</i>
Palöfol	<i>thou art loved.</i>
Palöfom	<i>he is loved.</i>
Palöfof	<i>she is loved.</i>
Palöfon	<i>one is loved.</i>
Palöfobs	<i>we are loved.</i>
Palöfols	<i>you are loved.</i>
Palöfoms	<i>they (masc.) are loved.</i>
Palöfofs	<i>they (fem.) are loved.</i>

Imp. ä	} <i>I was loving.</i>	Pä	} <i>I was loved.</i>		
Per. e		<i>I loved.</i>		Pe	<i>I have been loved.</i>
Plu. i		} löfob <i>I had loved.</i>		Pi	} löfob <i>I had been loved.</i>
Fu. o				<i>I shall love.</i>	
Fu.p. u	<i>I shall have loved.</i>	Pu	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>		

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

(See note 13, page 15.)

Pres. ä	} löfob-la	<i>I may love.</i>	Pa	} löfob-la	<i>I may be loved.</i>
Imp. ä		<i>I might love.</i>	Pä		<i>I might be loved.</i>
Per. e		<i>I may have loved.</i>	Pe		<i>I may have been loved.</i>
Plu. i		<i>I might have loved.</i>	Pi		<i>I might have been loved.</i>

CONDITIONAL MODE.

(See page 26.)

Imp. ä	} löfoböv	<i>I should love.</i>	Pä	} löfoböv	<i>I should be loved.</i>
Plu. i		<i>I should have loved.</i>	Pi		<i>I should have been loved.</i>

IMPÉRATIVE MODE.

(See page 14, note 8.)

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.

Active voice.

2d person **Löfolöd** *love thou!*
 3d person **Löfomöd** *let him love!*

Passive voice.

2d per. **Palöfolöd** *be thou loved!*
 3d per. **Pelöfomöd** *let him be loved!* *a*

PLURAL.

1st person **Löföbsöd** *let us love!*
 2d person **Löfölsöd** *love ye!*
 3d person **Löfömsöd** *let them love!*

Past Tense.

3d person sing. **Elöfomöd** *let him have loved!*
 3d person plu. **Elöfömsöd** *let them have loved!*

INFINITIVE MODE.

(See notes 8 and 9, p. 14.)

Present **Löfön** *to love.* **Palöfön** *to be loved.*
 Perfect **Elöfön** *to have loved.* **Pelöfön** *to have been loved.*
 Future **Olöfön** *to be about to love.* **Polöfön** *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPIAL MODE.

(See notes 8 and 9, p. 14.)

Present **Löföl** *loving.* **Palöföl** *being loved.*
 Perfect **Elöföl** *having loved.* **Pelöföl** *having been loved.*
 Future **Olöföl** *being about to love.* **Polöföl** *being about to be loved.*

A durative form exists in Volapük, and is formed by prefixing **i** to the root (in the present tense **ai**); thus —

INDICATIVE MODE.

Pres. **Ailöfob** *I love continuously.* **Pailöfob** *I am continuously loved.*
 Fu. **Oilöfom** *he will love continuously.* **Poilöfom** *he will be continuously loved.*

(This form replaces the English "accustomed to," or "in the habit of.")

NOTE.—The durative form is never employed in negation, but the continuous idea is then expressed by an adverb; thus —

No obinom egelo pul gudik.
 Not will he be always boy good.

The Reflexive Verb.

Has the active voice only, and is formed by the suffix (*necessarily* in the third person; *electively* in the other persons) **ok**, or, in the first and second persons the personal pronouns may re-

place **ok**, in which case the pronouns take the dative or accusative case, according as the object is indirect or direct; thus —

Löfobok or **löfob obi**, *I love myself.*

Givolsok or **givols oles**, *you give (to) yourselves.*

Löfomok, *he loves himself* (never **löfom omi**, which means, *he loves him*, i. e., some one other than himself).

NOTE.—For clearness **ok** should be declined, as it is by Schleyer, though some Volapükists use it indeclinably.

NOTE.—*Self*, merely *emphatic*, not reflexive, is expressed by **it**. Thus: *I shall go myself*, is **ogolob it**.

The Impersonal Verb.

Is always in the third person, and is formed by suffixing **os** to the root; thus —

<i>It thunders</i>	Tötös.
<i>It has thundered</i>	Etötös.

Interrogative and Negative Conjugation.

Interrogation is denoted by **li** as prefix or suffix (unless the subject is itself an interrogative word or phrase), non-coalescent, and joined to the verb, when its subject is a noun: otherwise it begins the sentence. If the question has no verb, but only *understands* a verb, **li** precedes the word on which the greatest stress is placed; thus —

Man li-löfom fati? *Does the man love the father?*

Li-gletik binom dom? *How large is the house?*

Li-Charles? Charles? (i. e. *do you mean Charles?*)

Charles li-si u li-no? *Charles? yes, or no?*

In an interrogatory used with an impersonal verb **liko** replaces **li**; thus —

Liko binos? *how is it?*

Liko tötös? *how does it thunder?*

and **liko** is also used to introduce interrogations, as shown under "Idioms."

(See note 11, page 15.)

Negation is denoted by the adverb **no**, which immediately precedes the verb, and if the sentence, being negative-interrogative, requires **li**, the **no** precedes the **li**; thus —

Fat no labom buki, *Father has not the book.*

Man no li-löfom fati, *Does not the man love the father?*

PREPOSITIONS.

Are either primitive or derived ; the latter end always in **ü**, and may be formed from the nominative case of any noun susceptible of conveying a prepositional idea. All prepositions govern the *nominative* case.

(See note 12, Page 15.)

CONJUNCTIONS.

Are arbitrarily given. There is no rule for their formation. They are followed by the indicative mode.

(See note 13, Page 15.)

INTERJECTIONS.

May be formed from any root by suffixing **ö!** thus —

Lied, sorrow : **liedö!** alas!

Spid, speed : **spidö!** hurry up!

Besides the derived interjections, there are some primitive ones, principally —

Ah! Ah!

Ekö! See!

Ö! Eh!

Ag! Alas!

Fi! Fie!

Lü! Ha!

Adyö! Adieu!

Mö! Be off!

Yi! Get out!

Sö! Silence! st!

O! Oh!

Yö! Hurrah!

TIME AND DATE.

Time of day is expressed in either of two ways:—

1. By **düp** (*hour*) followed by the proper ordinal ; thus —

Düp mälid, *six o'clock* (sixth hour).

Düp mälid e lafik, *half past six o'clock* (sixth hour and a half).

[lafik instead of **teldil**, because the adjective form is required.]

2. By **glok** (*clock*) governed by the preposition **su** or **len**; thus —

Mäl su glok

Mäl len glok

Mäl e lafik su glok

Mäl e lafik len glok

} *six o'clock* (six on the clock).

} *half past six o'clock* (six and a half on the clock.)

In expressing dates, the order is year, month, day ; thus —

Balmil jöltum züls telul balsezülid (or, **telul 19, 1890**).

February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety (or, *February 19, 1890*).

Complements of time, measure, weight, etc., are expressed by the nominative ; thus —

Oblibobs is dels fol, *We shall stay here four days.*

Melavegam älevelom vigs tel, *The voyage lasted two weeks.*

Paun de kaf kostom sentabs kils, *A pound of coffee costs thirty cents.*

Duration of time may be expressed also by the use of the preposition **du** (*during*); as—

Oblibob in London du muls fol.

I shall remain in London four months.

Or by the accusative case —

Oblibob in London mulis fol.

CONSTRUCTION.

Of Volapük is very similar to that of English, the order being—

- 1st. The subject, followed by its modifiers in the order of their importance.
- 2d. The verb, followed by its qualifiers.
- 3d. The object, followed by its modifiers.
- 4th. The direct precedes the indirect object, unless the latter is a single pronoun.
- 5th. Adverbs of time are placed immediately after the verb.
- 6th. Except when the conjunction **das** introduces it, a subordinate clause may either precede or follow the principal clause.
- 7th. A noun in the possessive case follows the governing noun.

Examples in Construction.

Simple affirmative.	{	Fat löfom soni.
	{	<i>(the) Father loves (the) son.</i>
Affirmative with modifiers.	{	Fat gudik givom ofen bukis gletik sone omik.
	{	<i>(the) Father good gives often books large (to) son his.</i>

Direct and indirect objects, the latter a single pronoun.	{	Egivom obe bukis. <i>He has given (to) me (some) books.</i>
Interrogative with noun for subject.	{	Fat gudik li-givom ofen bukis gletik sone omik? <i>(the) Father good (does) he give often books large (to) son his?</i>
Interrogative with pronoun for subject.	{	Li-ols ed ob givobs ome bukis gletik? <i>You and I (do) we give (to) him books large?</i>
Interrogative word as a subject.	{	Kitüp fat gudik givom bukis sone? <i>When (the) father good (does) he give books (to the) son?</i>
Negative.	{	Fat no givom ome bukis. <i>(the) Father not gives (to) me books.</i>
Negative interrogative.	{	Fat no li-givom bukis sone? <i>(the) Father not (does) he give books (to the) son?</i>
Subordinate clause, without "das."	{	Ven olabob moni, ogivob bukis sone, or Ogivob bukis sone, ven olabob moni. <i>I shall give the son books when I have money.</i>
Subordinate clause, with "das."	{	Bömetob das ogivob bukis sone ven olabob moni. <i>I promise that I will give books (to the) son when I have money.</i>
Noun in possessive case governed by another noun.	{	Buks lönomis mote cilas. <i>(the) books belong (to the) mother (of the) children.</i>

If (*if*) except following the conditional imperfect or pluperfect, and **ven** (*when*), are followed by the future or future-perfect indicative; thus —

If he comes (shall come), I shall tell him, if okömom, osagob ome.

If he comes (shall have come) before I leave (shall leave), I shall tell him, { If ukömom büfo omogolob, osagob ome.

When I meet (shall meet) her, I shall kiss her, { ven okokömob ofi okidob ofi.

PART II.

The recent adoption by some of **ks** as a substitute for **x** is to be noted. This is, however, unauthoritative.

The **ü** of Volapük is not strictly that of *u* in impugn, but is very similar to it. Schleyer specially cautions not to pronounce it as the German *i*, despite which the English grammarians claim that sound for it.

NOTE 1.— There were, and are still, met in old Volapük writings, special letters for the **ä, ö, ü**, viz., **ǻ, ǿ, ǹ**. And the following letters are constructed by the inventor to designate sounds which occasionally occur :—

â	to represent	<i>a</i>	in	<i>all</i> .
ĥ	“	<i>th</i>	“	<i>either or with</i> .
ł	“	<i>ll</i>	“	<i>mouillé</i> (French).
ĥ̂	“	<i>m</i>	“	<i>temps</i> “
ĥ̃	“	<i>n</i>	“	<i>ronde</i> “
ņ	“	<i>ng</i>	“	<i>hang</i> .
ĵ	“	<i>s</i>	“	<i>leisure</i> .
ĉ	“	<i>ch</i>	“	<i>child</i> . (It is proposed to have ĉ take this sound.)
ſ	“	<i>s</i>	“	<i>sin</i> .
rr	“	<i>rr</i>	“	<i>Sierra</i> (Spanish).

NOTE 2.— The definite article **el** and indefinite article **un** are given by Schleyer with the caution that they are for use only when necessary, as, for instance, in case of literal translations. In these cases they take prefixes and suffixes and may, for clearness, be declined.

NOTE 3.—When a possessive pronoun, used adjectively, is followed by a qualificative adjective, instead of the possessive pronoun the genitive of the personal pronoun may be used; thus—

My good friend, { **Flen obik gudik**, or
Flen gudik oba.

NOTE 4.—The plurals of words ending in **c**, **j**, **s**, **x**, or **z** are denoted by 's; thus—

Darius's, *Dariuses*. **Fox's**, *Foxes*.

NOTE 5.—The following are emphatic forms of the demonstrative pronoun. They are seldom used;—

Ät, *this very*: **eit**, *that very*: **iet**, *very self*: **üt**, *the very one*:
öt, *just the same*: **söm**, *just such*.

NOTE 6.—Sometimes the adverbial termination, **o**, is the direct suffix to the root word, and sometimes both forms of the work, **o** and **iko** occur with a difference of meaning; thus—

Foviko, *speedily*: **Fovo**, *henceforth*.
Flaniko, *laterally*: **flano**, *on one side*.

NOTE 7.—As a fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ is **teldil**, but as an adjective it is **lafik**; thus—

Two and a half, **Tel e teldil**.
A half an hour, **Düp lafik**.

NOTE 8.—Two subordinate forms of the imperative mode are used, **ös**, the mild, and **öz**, the emphatic; thus—

Kömolös! *Please come!*
Golölöz se dom! *Get out of the house!*

Schleyer claims the imperative, the infinitive, and the participial modes for all persons and tenses, but these forms in other tenses than those shown in the verb-paradigm (page 8) are untranslatable and unnecessary.

NOTE 9.—The word **pöt**, (*fitness*) drops the **t** and becomes a prefix to certain participles; thus—

Julan pöloböl, *a praiseworthy (deserving praise) scholar*.

NOTE 10. — The passive voice of the verb *may* be formed, as in English, by using the auxiliary verb; but such formation would better be avoided.

NOTE 11. — For euphony **li** may follow the verb; or it may be placed after the verb in case the verb does not end in **l**, or in two consonants; thus —

Is the father good? } **Fat li-binom gudik?**
 } **Fat binom-li gudik?**

NOTE 12. — Prepositions denoting *motion towards*, may be followed by the accusative. But this distinction is not required; *all* may govern the nominative. In this case the preposition may receive the accusative case-ending, or the noun may receive it; thus —

Ogolob in zifi, } *I shall go into the city.*
Ogolob ini zif, }

NOTE 13. — The subjunctive mode is used in Volapük *only* when doubt, uncertainty or supposition contrary to fact is expressed. The present and perfect subjunctive are seldom used and only to express, in indirect phrases, the words or ideas of others. Its only *necessary* use is when the conditional is followed by the imperfect or pluperfect; thus —

Atävoböv if älabob-la moni, *I should travel if I had money.*
Ikidoböv ofi if ibinof-la us, *I should have kissed her if she had been there.*

There is a Potential Mode named by Schleyer, but not generally used. Its terminal is **öx**; thus —

Pelomöx, *He might possibly pay.*

FORCE OF PREPOSITIONS.

1. **Al**, *to* (motion); *to* (in order to); *to* (indirect object).

Ägolob al potacem al sedön moni al son obik.
I went to the postoffice to send some money to my son.

2. **Äl**, *towards*, in the direction of.

Vien ecenom ä l leftüd.
The wind has veered towards the east.

3. **Bifü**, before (position).**Man stanom bifü glüg.***A man is standing before the church.*4. **Bufü**, before (degree).**Bizugolöd snati bufü labem.***Choose honesty before wealth.*5. **Büfü**, before (time).**Stemanaf onakömom büfü düp mälid.***The steamer will arrive before six o'clock.*6. **Da**, through (across).**Stägs zipöloms da fot.***The deer wander through the forest.*7. **Domü**, at (the house of).**Lödob domü bakel.***I live at the baker's.*8. **Dub**, through (means); with (instrument).**Meliton cädi dub fumäl.***One attains distinction through industry.***Äflapom obi dub spatın.***He struck me with a stick.*9. **Fa**, by (indicating personal agent).**Päfunom fa mölödel,** *He was killed by an assassin.***Padunos fa nek,** *It is done by nobody.***Pästımom fa pösöds mödik,** *He was esteemed by many persons.*10. **In**, in (at); in (during); in (into, with movement); in (into, denoting change).**In London, in zendel, ägolob in cänöp al cänön cekı in mon.***In London, at midday, I went into a bank to change a check into money.*11. **Ko**, with (in company with).**Ogolob ko blod obık,** *I shall go with my brother.**(With, as an instrument, is expressed by **dub** or **me**, which see.)***Ko**, before **o**, is replaced by **ke** by some Volapükists.12. **Lä**, near.**Dedham binom lä Boston.***Dedham is near Boston.*

13. **Len**, at, of, towards, on.

**Binob len göled, tiköl len ol, in dom kö blod olik älödom len
fin lifüpa omik, in Manchester-len-mel.**

*I am at breakfast, thinking of you, in the house where your brother lived
towards the end of his life, in Manchester-on-the-sea.*

14. **Löpü**, over, above.

Pötekan lödom löpü lemacement omik.

The apothecary resides over his store.

15. **Me**, through, with (by means of).

Oruinomok me lüxamet omik.

He will ruin himself through his prodigality.

Oplöpom me dut e snat.

He will succeed with diligence and honesty.

16. **Nebü**, next to.

Päd binom nebü glüg.

The parsonage is next to the church.

17. **Nilü**, near.

Legad nulik binom nilü planavagad.

The new park is near the botanical garden.

18. **Ove**, across (situation).

Dom sanela binom ove süt.

The doctor's house is across the street.

19. **Ovü**, across (motion).

Tifel gonom ovü lal.

The thief runs across the alley.

20. **Po**, after (position).

Futans malekoms po monitelef.

The infantry march after the cavalry.

21. **Pos**, after (time).

Ogetom notedi pos ol.

He will receive notice after you.

22. **Su**, on, upon.

Göled binom su tab, Breakfast is on the table.

23. **Sus**, *above* (superior to); *over* (motion).

Tik Goda binom sus kapäl menik.

A conception of God is above human comprehension.

Gils fitoms sus bels geilükün.

Eagles fly over the highest mountains.

24. **Ünü**, *in, within* (time).

Vab orivom ünü düp.

The carriage will arrive in an hour.

25. **Ve**, *along*.

Cils ädisipoms flolis ve kul.

The children strewed flowers along the wayside.

ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS WITH VOLAPÜK EQUIVALENTS.

(The numbers refer to those under "Force of Prepositions.")

A, by the, per, a.

I pay one cent a pear for such fruit, } **pelob sentabi a bün plo fluks somik.**

About, dö.

He spoke about his brother, **äpükom dö blod omik.**

Above, superior to, sus (23); *over, löpü* (13).

Across, situation, ove (18); *motion, ovü*; *through, da* (6).

After, behind, po (20); *in point of time, pos* (20).

Ago, expressed by büfü (*two days ago, büfü dels tel*).

Along, ve (25).

Among, bevü.

I saw a sheep among the goats, **älogob jipi bevü golads.**

At, close to, len (13); *in, in* (10); *at the —, domü* (7); *o'clock, expressed as complement of time.*

Before, position, bifü (3); *degree, bufü* (4); *time, büfü* (5); *in the presence of, komü.*

You are before your king, **binol komü reg olik.**

Between, **bevü**, equivalent to "among."

But, **plä**.

I have no money but one dollar, no labob moni plä doab bal.

By, the agent, **fa** (9); by means of, **dub** (8) **me** (15); each, **a** (day by day, **a del**); beside, **nebü**,—

I lived by the mill, äldöb nebü mü.

past, **bei**,—

I walked by your house, ägolob bei dom olik.

For, in favor of, for the sake of, in exchange for, in search of, **plo**,—

He voted for me, ävögodom plo ob.

I love you for your friendship, löfob oli plo fienug olik.

I paid a dollar for my boots, epelob doabi plo buts obik.

I have sent for the horse, esedob plo jeval.

on the part of, **nemü**,—

I pay this money for my friend.

Pelob moni at nemü fien obik.

during, **du**,—

I lived there for five years, äldöb us du yels lul.

by reason of, **demü**,—

I struck him for his insolence, äflapob omi demü bolöt omik.

instead of, **plas**,—

She went instead of me, ägolof plas ob.

departure for, **al**,—

He has set out for America, emotävom al Melop.

In dative sense, signifying towards, **al**,—

It is good for nothing, dunos al nos.

He has a love for children, labom löfi al cils.

We have meat for lunch, labobs miti al fokagöled.

From, origin or separation, **de**; on account of, **demü**; since, **sis**; out of, **se**; according to, **segun** (or **ma**).

De kim evalädol moni.

From whom have you expected money?

Elledom ofen demü nedut omik.

He has often suffered from his laziness.

Elöfob ofi sis del at jünü.

I have loved her from that day until now.

Esumom vödis se mud obik.

He has taken the words from my mouth.

Mikonfidob oli segun koefs olik lönik.

I mistrust you from your own admissions.

Near, lä (12); *nilü* (17).

Of, belonging to, de; in place of the genitive, **de**; concerning, **dö** (or **tefü**).

Bugol binom cödük de regs.

Precedence is the prerogative of kings.

Kuls de sinels binoms fikulik.

The paths of transgressors are hard.

Äpenom obe dö naköm olik.

He wrote me of your arrival.

Through, by means of, me (15); against, **ta**,—

He persevered through every difficulty, cledulom ta fikul alik.

Till, jü,—

I shall remain till his arrival, oblibob jü naköm omik.

To, al,—

Towards, direction of movement, äl (2); disposition towards, **kol** (or **kolü**);—

His feelings towards you are kind.

Fek omik kol ol binoms fienik.

Until, see "till."

With, by means of, me (15); in company with, **ko** (11),—

Go with me, gololöd ko ob.

connection, **ko**,—

The hills are white with snow, bels binoms vietik ko nif.

Without, deprived of, nen; beyond, **plö**, **mofü**,—

Lol no sitinom nen spins.

There is no rose without thorns.

Mot olik obinof us, plö dot.

Your mother will be there, without doubt.

FORCE OF CONJUNCTIONS.

1. **Ab**, but.

Obinob us, ab mutol binön id us.
I shall be there, but you must be there also.

2. **Adas**, in order that.

Egivob ome doabis lul adas olabom moni sätik.
I have given him five dollars in order that he may have enough money.

3. **As**, in capacity of.

Logimom as man snatik.
He poses as an honest man.

4. **Äs**, like.

Jinom äs man snatik.
He seems like an honest man.

5. **Bi**, as (since, because).

Bi no ekömoms no oblibob lonedumo.
As they have not come I shall not remain longer.

6. **Das**, that.7. **Dat**, similar to **adas**.

Zesüdös pönön omi dat omemom osi fovo.
He must be punished that he may remember it hereafter.

8. **Do**, though.

Stimob omi, do nestimom obi.
I honor him, though he despises me.

9. **Du**, while.

Efeitom kiniko du ebinom in klig.
He fought bravely while he was at the war.

10. **Dü**, although.

Jinom plöpön, dü binom kösömo nedutik.
He seems to succeed although he is usually idle.

11. **Sod**, but (only, however, after negation).

No binom bäledik sod malädnik e nefimik.
He is not old but sick and infirm.

(**Ab** is always permissible in place of **sod**, and the use of **ab** will prevent error.)

12. **Solonedo**, *while* (only, however, as to length of time).

Ozunob solonedo obinol nelobedik.
I shall be angry while you are disobedient.

13. **Ünä**, *while* (during the period of).

Äbinom läbik ünä älobol omi.
He was happy while you praised him.

ENGLISH CONJUNCTIONS WITH VOLAPÜK EQUIVALENTS.

(Numbers refer to examples under title "Force of Conjunctions.")

After, **na**.

Na igolom domo ätakedob.
After he had gone home, I rested.

Also, **i** (before consonants); **id** (before vowels by some).

Obinol läbik if id obinol snatik.
You will be happy, if also you are honest.

And, **e** (**ed** before vowels, but not necessarily). "*Both — and*" is expressed by "**ä — ä**."

Mütobs vobön ä gödelo ä vendelo.
We have to work both morning and evening.

As, in capacity of, **as** (3); like, **äs** (4); because, **bi** (5); while, **du** (9); in comparison, **ka**.

As — as, as — ka. So — as, so — ka.
Atos binos so gudik ka etos, *This is as good as that.*

Because, **bi** (5).

Before, **büfo**.

Cil glugolom büfo golom, *The child creeps before he walks.*

But, **ab** (1); **sod** (11).

Either — or, **u — u**; or, **uf — ud**.

Uf ostudol ud popöno, *You will either study or be punished.*

Even if, **ifl**.

Ifi pöfol, yed bafol, *Even if you are poor you are honest.*

For, **bi**.

Löfob oli bi bafol, *I love you for you are honest.*

If, provided, if; whether, va.

If mütol golön, adyö, *If you must go, farewell.*

Säkolöd ome va ogolom al teat.

Ask him if he will go to the theatre.

Like, as, äs (4).

Neither — nor, ni — ni.

Ni odälob ni oneletob desänis omik.

I shall neither permit nor prevent his plans.

Nor, ni.

No egolob ni ogolob us, *I did not go there, nor shall I go.*

Not only — but also, noe — soi.

Noe ogolob us, soi oblibob us.

I shall not only go there but stay there.

Or, u (before vowels, **ud**).

Li-studol pükis u jenavi?

Do you study languages or history?

Since, because, bi (5); from the time that, **sis**.

Ebinob malädik sis elödob in London.

I have been ill, since I have lived in London.

That, dat (7).

Though, do (8).

Till, jüs.

No ogolob jüs obinom kofükik.

I shall not go until I am ready.

Until, see "till."

When, ven.

Vilom binön stutik, ven kanom binön plütik.

He chooses to be rude when he can be polite.

While, du (9).

Yet, ye(d).

Binob jäfik, yed ogolob, *I am busy, yet I will go.*

IDIOMS.

Every language has expressions whose meanings do not follow grammatical meaning, and to translate these literally would not convey their meaning correctly. But the *sense* of such phrases is common to languages generally, and some of these phrases have been supplied in Volapük. These are —

<i>Good day,</i> <i>Good morning,</i> <i>Good afternoon,</i> <i>Good evening,</i>	}	= <i>I give you greeting,</i>	Glidi	{	Söl, Sir. Läd, Madam. Flens, Friends.
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<i>How do you do?</i> <i>How are you?</i>	}	Liko stadol(s)?
--	---	------------------------

<i>How is your father?</i> <i>How is your mother?</i>	}	Liko fat stadom? Liko mot stadom?
--	---	--

Good bye for the present, **Stadolöd beno.**

Volapük is spoken here, **Volapükon.** (One speaks Volapük.)

<i>Orders taken in Volapük,</i>	{	Bonedams kanoms pamekön volapüko. (Orders may be made in Volapük.)
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<i>Correspondence conducted in Volapük,</i>	{	Spodon volapüko. (One corresponds in Volapük.)
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<i>Thank you,</i> <i>Thanks,</i>	}	Dani.	<i>As follows, äs sukos.</i>
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<i>Many thanks,</i> <i>Thank you, very much,</i> <i>A thousand thanks,</i>	}	Danob milna.	<i>Please tell me,</i> <i>Tell me, please,</i> <i>Do tell me,</i>	}	Sagolös obe.
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Except as authoritative equivalents of English idioms are given, one must, to be understood, carefully express, by paraphrase, the idiomatic idea he wishes to convey. Thus, it would not do to write —

Elabom **vabi omik** pedenumököl,
 to mean ; *He had his carriage repaired* ; but
Emekom gudikön vabi omik.
 (*He caused to repair his carriage.*)

As a general guide to idiomatic use of Volapük, the following suggestions are made.

1. In such expressions as "there is", "there are," use **sibi-nom** (*there exists*), **sibinoms** (*there exist*); thus —

Mon kibinom in böb, *There is money in the purse.*

Regs sibinoms in Yulop, *There are kings in Europe.*

(It is allowed to use "binom" before the subject, as: **Binom mon in böb,** *There is money in the purse*; but this form is to be discouraged.)

2. "Have," implying obligation, is rendered by **mutön**; thus —

Mutom golön al laned, *He has to go to the country.*

3. "Have a thing done" is rendered by **büdön, mekön** or **begön**, with the proper verb; thus —

Büdom pänön demagi omik, *He has his portrait painted.*

4. "Some" and "any" are not expressed in Volapük when they have a distributive meaning; thus —

Labobs bodi, *We have (some) bread.*

5. Immediate future as indicated by "going to," is expressed by the future with proper adverbs; thus —

Openobs suno, *We are going to write.*

Openobs odelo, *We are going to write tomorrow.*

6. Volapük demands a double future in many cases where English uses a present tense; thus —

Tävets olemoms kelosi olofols, *The travellers will buy what you offer.*

Pläsisf okömom no opelom, *Unless he comes, he will not pay.*

7. Proper names take the orthography of the language of the writer, where no special equivalents have been authorized; thus —

New York, Sarah, Thomas, London.

To express the genitive and dative cases of proper nouns by the use of prepositions instead of by inflexion is an innovation in the direction of complexity, and is needless. Schleyer's rule is to inflect these nouns, and proper nouns when inflected take the apostrophe before the case terminal; thus —

Nom.	<i>New York,</i>	New York.
Gen.	<i>of New York,</i>	New York'a.
Dat.	<i>to New York,</i>	New York'e.
Acc.	<i>New York,</i>	New York'i.

8. The English construction, illustrated by, "without knowing it," is not reproduced in Volapük, which here uses the infinitive instead of the participle; thus —

Nen nolön osi, *Without knowing it.*

9. It has been noticed that the subjunctive mode is used in Volapük only in *subordinate* clauses expressing a supposition contrary to fact, etc.

(See note 13, Page 15.)

The conditional mode is reserved for use in the *principal* clauses. Thus the proper ways to express —

<i>I should go if I had the time,</i>	}	are	{	Goloböv, if labob-la timi. Ägoloböv, if älabab-la timi. Ogoloböv, if olabob-la timi.
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and as an instance of completed past time, one would say —

<i>I should have studied if I had been well,</i>	}	are	{	Estudoböv, if ebinob-la saunik. Istudoböv, if ibinob-la saunik.
--	---	-----	---	--

But, in general use, the only two tenses availed of are the imperfect and pluperfect, the *same tense* being always employed both in the *principal* and *subordinate* clauses. If no condition is expressed or implied, then the *conditional mode* must *not* be used. The following examples which seem to warrant, but *do not permit*, the conditional may serve to illustrate proper Volapük construction —

I should like to go, **Vipob golön.**

We could not come, **No äkanobs kömön.**

Sötob golön odelo al бүr obik.

I should go to my office to-morrow.

Äsagom das sog osibinom len dom omik.

He said there would be company at his house.

Äsagom das äkanob labön häti plo doabs tel.

He said I could have a hat for two dollars.

Evipoms das äkanoms golön.

They wished that they could go.

Änolob das äsludoms dismitön omi.

I knew he would be dismissed.

10. A word for which no Volapük equivalent is found should be written in *italics* in its proper place, as foreign words usually are in every language.

11. Capital letters are used to begin sentences, but, otherwise only for titles of deity and names of persons, places, and geographical terms. Quotation marks are made thus — „ “ instead of as in English.

WORD-BUILDING.

At the outset, a caution is needed. While the principles upon which words are constructed are clear, and, consequently, the constructed words would convey an intelligible meaning to any Volapükist, the authority to construct words does not rest with the individual. The mere association of two or more words into a single compound-word whose resultant meaning would be unsusceptible to doubt is the limit of word-making-right permissible. To exceed this would lead to vagaries of word-making which would disfigure the language. To illustrate: a word for Passion Week is sought. **Lügavig** seems not inappropriate, yet the force of its component parts is not, *necessarily*, the idea conveyed by Passion Week. As a fact, **Levig** is the arbitrary word authoritatively given, and this word is constructed by the prefix of superiority, (**le**), and the noun for week, (**vig**.) Yet, to some minds, *THE week*, par excellence, might seem Christmas week, and by such a one **levig** be chosen to mean Christmas week. But in Schleyer's view **levig** seemed Passion Week, and *he* had the authority to give it to the language. With these remarks as a caution, the manner availed of by the inventor for forming words may be considered.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

Are freely made of two or more nouns, the noun having adjectival force taking precedence, and being used in the genitive case; thus —

Pük, *language*, } **Volapük**, *world-language*.
Vol, *world*, }

Vat , <i>water</i> ,	}	Flumavat , <i>river-water</i> .
Flum , <i>river</i> ,		
Pük , <i>language</i> ,	}	Volapükaklub , <i>world-language-club</i> .
Vol , <i>world</i> ,		
Klub , <i>club</i> ,		

NOTE. — The use of more than three words in compounding is discouraged.

In compounding words differentiations of sense are reached by making the connecting particle **a** or **i**; thus —

Flenalöf, *love of friends*. **Flenilöf**, *love to friends*.

But these are unnecessary niceties whose only use is to show the adaptability of Volapük to express shades of sense.

Any noun susceptible of a verbal idea may be converted into a verb by the suffix **ön**; into an adjective by the suffix **ik**, and into an adverb by the suffix **iko**:

Noun,	Fäg ,	<i>capacity</i> .
Verb,	Fägön ,	<i>to capacitate</i> .
Adjective,	Fägik ,	<i>capable</i> .
Adverb,	Fägiko ,	<i>capably</i> .

Sometimes adjectives take the verb-ending and form verbs; thus —

Gudik, *good*. **Gudikön**, *to make good; mend*.
Gudikum, *better*. **Gudikumön**, *to make better; improve*.

PREFIXES.

The enlargement of vocabulary from roots by a system of prefixes and suffixes is ingenious, simple and effective; thus —

Gle, as prefix, denotes *chief* or *principal*.

Noun,	Flen , <i>friend</i> ,	Gleflen , <i>bosom friend</i> .
Verb,	Stimön , <i>to esteem</i> ,	Glestimön , <i>to revere</i> .
Adj.,	Ladik , <i>hearty</i> ,	Gleladik , <i>magnanimous</i> .
Adv.,	Stimiko , <i>reputably</i> ,	Glestimiko , <i>reverentially</i> .

Le, as prefix, indicates *superiority*.

Noun,	Dom , <i>house</i> ,	Ledom , <i>palace</i> .
Verb,	Begön , <i>to ask</i> ,	Lebegön , <i>to entreat</i> .
Adj.,	Plidik , <i>pleasant</i> ,	Leplidik , <i>delightful</i> .
Adv.,	Süpito , <i>suddenly</i> ,	Lesüpito , <i>instantaneously</i> .

Lu, as prefix, denotes *inferiority*.

Noun,	Dom , <i>house</i> ,	Ludom , <i>hut</i> .
Verb,	Givön , <i>to give</i> ,	Lugivön , <i>to lend</i> .
Adj.,	Krütik , <i>critical</i> ,	Lukrütik , <i>fault-finding</i> .
Adv.,	Seniko , <i>tenderly</i> ,	Luseniko , <i>touchily</i> .

Ne (**n** before **e**), as prefix, changes a word's signification to its *opposite*.

Noun,	Flen , <i>friend</i> ,	Neflen , <i>enemy</i> .
Verb,	Pükön , <i>to speak</i> ,	Nepükön , <i>to be silent</i> .
Adj.,	Läbik , <i>happy</i> ,	Neläbik , <i>unhappy</i> .
Adv.,	Evelo , <i>ever</i> ,	Nevelo , <i>never</i> .

Sma, as prefix, signifies *diminutiveness* or *inferiority*.

Noun,	Dog , <i>dog</i> ,	Smadog , <i>pup</i> .
Verb,	Dämön , <i>to injure</i> ,	Smadämön , <i>to prejudice</i> .
Adj.,	Jönik , <i>beautiful</i> ,	Smajönik , <i>pretty</i> .
Adv.,	Jöniko , <i>beautifully</i> ,	Smajöniko , <i>prettily</i> .

(For other Prefixes, see page 40.)

SUFFIXES.

There are certain suffixes which determine, with precision, the idea of the noun, — whether it be a person or a thing; an animal or a bird; a disease, a science, or an apparatus; whether it indicates action, quality, or character. Such are —

El, **an**, **al**, **äb**, indicating *persons*.

Between **el** and **an** the distinction is not always preserved, but, generally speaking, **el** indicates the person conspicuously occupied with that which the root expresses, while **an** indicates a subordinate relation to the idea of the root; thus —

Gel, *an organ*; **gelan**, *an organist*; **gelel**, *an organ-maker*.

Al indicates a superior exponent of the idea which **el** or **an** conveys; thus —

Tik, *thought*; **tikel**, *a thinker*; **tikal**, *a profound thinker*.

Äb indicates persons, passively considered; thus —

Jel, *protection*; **jeläb**, *a ward, a protégé*.

The termination **an** is *required* to indicate the inhabitant of of a country or place ; thus —

Melop, *America* ; **Melopan**, *an American*.
Paris, *Paris* ; **Parisan**, *a Parisian*.

Iel is a suffix which indicates the *thing* which performs the idea of the root ; —

Maf, *measure* ; **mafel**, *measurer* (person) ; **mafiel**, *measurer* (metre).
 (See also page 6.)

In addition to the above suffixes the most important are —

Prefix. Indicating.	From.	Derivative.
af , <i>animal</i>	Spul , <i>web</i>	Spulaf , <i>spider</i> .
am , <i>participial noun</i>	Fom , <i>form</i>	Fomam , <i>formation</i> .
ef , <i>collection</i> (persons)	Gal , <i>watch</i>	Galef , <i>watch-men</i> .
em , <i>collection</i> (things)	Bled , <i>leaf</i>	Bledem , <i>foliage</i> .
en , <i>business</i>	Bil , <i>beer</i>	Bilen , <i>brewing business</i> .
il , <i>diminutiveness</i>	Kat , <i>cat</i>	Katil , <i>kitten</i> .
ip , <i>disease</i>	Vat , <i>water</i>	Vatip , <i>dropsy</i> .
it , <i>bird</i>	Pep , <i>pepper</i>	Pepit , <i>pepper-bird</i> .
öp , <i>place</i>	Maläd , <i>sickness</i>	Malädöp , <i>hospital</i> .
üp , <i>time</i>	Fin , <i>end</i>	Finüp , <i>closing-time</i> .

The suffixes **ul** (from **mul**, *month*), and **üdel** to the cardinal numbers give the names of the months, and the days of the week ; thus —

Balul , <i>January</i> .	Velul , <i>July</i> .	Balüdel , <i>Sunday</i> .
Telul , <i>February</i> .	Jölul , <i>August</i> .	Telüdel , <i>Monday</i> .
Kilul , <i>March</i> .	Zülul , <i>September</i> .	Kilüdel , <i>Tuesday</i> .
Folul , <i>April</i> .	Balsul , <i>October</i> .	Folüdel , <i>Wednesday</i> .
Lulul , <i>May</i> .	Balsebalul , <i>November</i> .	Lulüdel , <i>Thursday</i> .
Mälul , <i>June</i> .	Balsetelul , <i>December</i> .	Mälüdel , <i>Friday</i> .
		Velüdel , <i>Saturday</i> .

(For other suffixes, see Page 41.)

The power of these prefixes and suffixes in graduating the meaning of a word is illustrated as follows :—

Zif , <i>town</i> .	Zifil , <i>small town</i> .
Luzif , <i>miserable town</i> .	Luzifil , <i>miserable little town</i> .
Lezif , <i>important town</i> .	Lulezif , <i>miserable large town</i> .
Glezif , <i>principal town</i> .	Glelezif , <i>principal large town</i> .
	Smazifil , <i>very small town</i> .

The large number of words derivable from a single root may be shown as follows :—

Root: **Pük**, *language.*

Pükik , <i>lingual.</i>	Libapük , <i>acquittal.</i>
Pükatidel , <i>language-teacher.</i>	Libapükön , <i>to acquit.</i>
Pükapök , <i>fault of speech.</i>	Lovopükkel , <i>lisper.</i>
Pükön , <i>to speak.</i>	Lovopükken , <i>lispings.</i>
Pükönabid , <i>mode (Grammar).</i>	Lovopükön , <i>to lisp.</i>
Pükönamod , <i>dialect.</i>	Lupük , <i>babble.</i>
Pükat , <i>oration.</i>	Lupükkel , <i>babblers.</i>
Pükatıl , <i>brief address.</i>	Lupükem , <i>chatter.</i>
Pükatel , <i>speech-maker.</i>	Lupükken , <i>gossip.</i>
Pükıv , <i>philology.</i>	Lupükılam , <i>stammering.</i>
Pükavik , <i>philological.</i>	Lupüklel , <i>stammerer.</i>
Püked , <i>sentence.</i>	Lupükılön , <i>to stammer.</i>
Pükedik , <i>sententious.</i>	Lupükön , <i>to chatter.</i>
Pükedavöd , <i>proverb.</i>	Lupükot , <i>brag.</i>
Pük davödik , <i>proverbial.</i>	Mipük , <i>misspeaking.</i>
Pükel , <i>orator.</i>	Mipükön , <i>to misspeak.</i>
Pükelik , <i>oratorical.</i>	Möpükkel , <i>polyglot.</i>
Püköf , <i>eloquence.</i>	Motapük , <i>mother-tongue.</i>
Püköfik , <i>eloquent.</i>	Nepük , <i>silence.</i>
Püköfav , <i>rhetoric.</i>	Nepükik , <i>silent.</i>
Püköfavik , <i>rhetorical.</i>	Nepükön , <i>to be silent.</i>
Pükot , <i>conversation.</i>	Okopükot , <i>soliloquy.</i>
Pükotik , <i>conversational.</i>	Sepük , <i>pronunciation.</i>
Pükotöf , <i>loquacity.</i>	Sepükad , <i>sentence.</i>
Bepük , <i>discussion.</i>	Sepükam , <i>pronouncing.</i>
Bepükot , <i>a negotiation.</i>	Sepükik , <i>expressible.</i>
Bepükön , <i>to discuss.</i>	Sepükön , <i>to pronounce.</i>
Bipük , <i>preface.</i>	Smapük , <i>whisper.</i>
Bipükik , <i>prefatory.</i>	Tapük , <i>contradiction.</i>
Depük , <i>contest.</i>	Tapükäl , <i>contradictory spirit.</i>
Depükön , <i>to contest.</i>	Tapükik , <i>contradictory.</i>
Gepük , <i>answer.</i>	Tapükön , <i>to contradict.</i>
Gepükön , <i>to answer.</i>	Telapükat , <i>dialogue.</i>
Lepük , <i>affirmation.</i>	Valapüked , <i>motto.</i>
Lepüked , <i>maxim.</i>	Volapük , <i>Volapük.</i>
Lepükön , <i>to affirm.</i>	Volapükik , <i>Volapük.</i>
Lenpük , <i>harangue.</i>	Volapükön , <i>to use Volapük.</i>
Lenpükön , <i>to harangue.</i>	

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Vowels in Word-Construction.

An examination of the language will show that the vowels have been availed of very ingeniously and systematically, and thus have a mnemonic force.

1. It is in their sequence, *a, e, i*, that they are the *case-terminals*.

2. In the numerals it will be noticed that not only do the digits all end in **l**, but that the vowels appear in them sequentially (except in **vel** [7]): thus, **bal**, **tel**, **kil**, **fol**, **lul**, **mäl**, [**vel**], **jöl**, **zül**.

3. Serving, in their order, as tense prefixes, they are availed of equally to designate the stages of time in adverbs; thus —

delo, *by day.*

adelo, *to-day.*

ädelo, *yesterday.* -

edelo, *day before yesterday.*

idelo, *three days ago.*

odelo, *to-morrow.*

udelo, *day after to-morrow.*

yelo, *by the year.*

ayelo, *this year.*

äyelo, *last year.*

eyelo, *year before last.*

iyelo, *three years ago.*

oyelo, *next year.*

uyelo, *year after next.*

4. In their *case-terminal force* they are availed of to produce adverbial differentiations (but this is not inflecting the adverb), as **is**, *here*: **isa**, *hence* (from here): **isi**, *hither* (to here), and such effects of the vowels are perceived throughout the language.

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE INFINITIVE.

Al has been shown to mean "in order to" (page 15) and when "to" of the infinitive expresses this idea **al** should precede the infinitive: thus —

Ägolob al Rom al belogön ruinis kolosöpa.

I went to Rome to (in order to) see the ruins of the Coliseum.

Nen precedes the infinitive, when that mode expresses a participial idea: thus —

He went away without asking my permission.

Emogolom nen begön däli obik.

DECLENSION OF PROPER NOUNS.

The normal declension of proper nouns is regular (page 25) but most Volapükists decline them by making the accusative the same as the nominative and using the preposition **de** and **al** before the genitive and dative respectively: thus —

Nom.	<i>New York,</i>	New York.
Gen.	<i>of New York,</i>	de New York.
Dat.	<i>to New York,</i>	al New York.
Acc.	<i>New York,</i>	New York.

USE OF ONIK AND OSIK.

Onik signifies “one’s” or “their” and is used when the subject is expressed by **on**: thus —

They pick their own fruit, Plökon fluki onik.

Osik signifies “its” and has reference to an indefinite sentence or plan: thus —

*I read the book and predicted its success.
Iilädob buki e ibüsagob plöpi osik.*

RECIPROCALITY.

Reflexive forms have been shown (pages 8 and 9). The reciprocal form is by means of the adjective, **balvotik**, or the adverb **balvoto**. If the adjective is used it is declined, and put in the dative or accusative case, according as the sense of the verb may require: thus —

*They dress each other, Klotoms balvotiki (or balvoto).
They say to each other, Sagoms balvotike (or balvoto).*

There are Volapükists who express reciprocity by intercalating **ok** between the root and the pronoun: thus —

We shall wash each other, Ovatükokobs,

but this is not a clear form of expression.

GENDER.

It has been shown on page 3 that the pronouns have special forms to mark genders, and as personal terminals in the verbs these gender-forms appear. But substantially there are no genders in Volapük. A very limited number of words designating female human beings, and **kun** (cow) are feminine: all others are normally masculine. The female of masculine nouns is designated by prefixing **ji** to the male form (**matel**, husband: **ji-matel**, wife), and to designate specifically the female animals the prefix **om** may be used (**dök**, duck: **omdök**, drake), while a castrated animal is signalized by the prefix **öm** (**jeval**, horse: **ömjeval**, gelding).

OMISSION OF PREPOSITIONS BEFORE PARTICIPLES.

In English, participles are frequently preceded by prepositions, but this is not the case in Volapük.

The following sentences will illustrate this:

After reading the letter he answered it, **Lilädöl penedi ägesagom omi.**

By studying he learned many things, **Studöl älenadom mödikosi.**

In loving his mother he was wise, **Löföl mati omik äbinom sapik.**

On finding his watch he rejoiced, **Etuvöl pokagloki omik ägälom.**

ANOMALIES AND ECCENTRICITIES.

While there are certain suffixes which usually characterize particular parts of speech, or indicate words as belonging to a class, they are not exclusive in these respects; thus —

Although **ön** is the infinitive terminal, we have

Mön, a wall.

Stön, abstinence.

Pön, punishment.

Zön, a girdle.

öl is the participial termination, yet we find —

Köl, color.

ik is the termination of adjectives, but one sees —

Tik, *thought.*

Kik, *key.*

äf is not necessarily a flower, — **tabäf**, *counter-bass.*

än is not only a country, — **timaliän**, *chronogram.*

ip may be other than a disease, — **solatalinkip**, *sutler.*

öp is not exclusively a place, — **dalöp**, *conquest.*

While **el** characteristically denotes the doer of the root idea, and thus from **dev**, *despair*, we should expect *despairer* to be **devel**, we find **devel** to mean “*devil*”!

Again, the composition of words on the principles heretofore named brings to view—

Nekan, *nobody.*

Netim, *inopportuneness.*

Nekan, *non-ability.*

Netim, *nationalism.*

In the word for “closing time,” **jötüp** (*shut up!*), there is a touch of onomatopœia.

Fadasup, though *derivatively* “*thread-soup*”, must be used for *vermicelli-soup*.

And the importance of respecting the powers of the dotted vowels will be seen when it is observed that —

Talaron means *bitumen*; but

Talarön means *to enrobe*.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Time.

Ai, *always, ever.*

Anu, *at this moment.*

Begino, *at first.*

Bevüno, *meanwhile.*

Bifo, *formerly.*

Biseo, *beforehand.*

Bletimo, *recently.*

Büfu, *provisionally.*

Büo, *formerly.*

Denu, *again.*

Egelo, *always, ever.*

Evelo, *always, ever.*

Fino, *finally, at last.*

Foviko, *directly, immediately.*

Fovo, *henceforth.*

Füdo, *in the future, henceforth.*

Gödelo, *early, in the morning.*

Jünü, *thus far, until now.*

Laiko, *continually.*

Latiko, *lastly.*

Lato, *late.*

Läto, *lastly.*

Leigüpo, *simultaneous'y.*
Lenu, *just now.*
Lonedo, *long ago.*
Modelo, *to-morrow.*
Negelo, *never.*
Nesuno, *late.*
Nevelo, *never.*
Nog, *still, yet.*
Nu, *now.*
Ofen, *often.*
Otúpo, *at the same time.*
Pianiko, *gradually.*

Also, *thus.*
Bido, *so to say.*
Desäno, *intentionally.*
Elsö, *else, otherwise, formerly.*
Flanivedo, *sideways.*
Futo, *on foot.*
Gito, *justly.*
Glato, *gratis.*
Gledilo, *for the most part.*
Jeno, *actually.*
Läbo, *fortunately.*
Laidöfo, *generally.*
Leigo, *equally.*
Lepato, *chiefly.*
Levemo, *uncommonly.*

Poso, *afterwards.*
Pöto, *conveniently, occasionally.*
Pozendelo, *in the afternoon.*
Selediko, *seldom.*
Siso, *since.*
Sotimo, *sometimes.*
Suno, *soon, shortly.*
Täno, *then.*
Togo, *at once.*
Tudelo, *now-a-days.*
Ya, *already.*

Adverbs of Manner.

Mofö, *away.*
Mudo, *orally, viva voce.*
Nebuko, *by heart.*
Nolo, *knowingly.*
Patiko, *particularly.*
Penädo, *chirographically.*
Penedo, *by letter.*
Flobo, *thoroughly.*
Sägo, *even, yet.*
Somo, *in such manner.*
Spido, *in haste.*
Stepo, *step by step.*
Vanliko, *in vain.*
Voto, *else.*
Zo, *round about.*

Adverbs of Quantity.

Dilo, *partly.*
Lölo, *entirely.*
Mödo, *much.*
Nemödo, *little.*
Säto, *enough, sufficiently.*
So, *thus, so.*
Sovemo, *so much.*
Te, *only.*
Ti, *nearly, about.*
Töbo, *scarcely, hardly.*
Tu, *too.*
Tumödiko, *too much.*
Tuvemo, *excessively.*
Ümo, *more.*
Üno, *the most.*
Vemo, *very.*
Za, *about, nearly.*

Adverbs of Place.

Deto, *to the right.*
Diso, *below.*
Domo, *at home.*
Flano, *aside, on one side.*
Fö, *in front.*
Ge, *back.*
Ino, *within.*
Is, *here.*
Lino, *around.*
Nebo, *by, near.*
Nedeto, *to the left.*
Nesemöpo, *nowhere.*
Nilo, *near, close.*
Pö, *behind.*
Semöpo, *somewhere.*
Seo, *without.*
Suso, *above.*
Us, *there.*
Valöpo, *everywhere.*
Viso, *opposite, vis-à-vis.*

Adverbs of Varied Significations.

Aliko , <i>in any case.</i>	Kludo , <i>consequently.</i>
Ba , <i>possibly, perhaps.</i>	Lebeno , <i>very well.</i>
Beno , <i>well.</i>	Leno , <i>not at all, by no means.</i>
Bo , <i>of course.</i>	Liko? <i>how?</i>
Deno , <i>however, nevertheless.</i>	No , <i>no, not.</i>
Kikod? <i>why?</i>	Si , <i>yes.</i>
Kimiko? <i>in what way?</i>	Sikodo , <i>hence, consequently.</i>
Kimna? <i>how many times?</i>	Tadilo , <i>contrariwise.</i>
Kiöp? <i>where?</i>	Za , <i>moreover.</i>
Kiüp? <i>where?</i>	Zelado , <i>certainly.</i>

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

Primitive.

A , <i>a, per, by the.</i>	Ma , <i>according to, in pursuance of.</i>
Al , <i>to, for, in order to.</i>	Me , <i>by means of, by.</i>
<i>a. Al</i> , <i>towards.</i>	<i>n.a. Nebü</i> , <i>beside, near.</i>
Bevü , <i>between, among.</i>	Nen , <i>deprived of, without.</i>
Bifü , <i>before (place).</i>	Ovü , <i>over, across.</i>
Büfu , <i>beforehand.</i>	Pla , <i>in place of, instead of.</i>
Büfü , <i>before, prior to.</i>	Plä , <i>besides, beyond.</i>
<i>a. Da</i> , <i>through, across.</i>	Plas , <i>instead of.</i>
De , <i>of, from.</i>	Plo , <i>for.</i>
Demü , <i>on account of, because of, for.</i>	<i>n.a. Plö</i> , <i>excepting, aside from.</i>
Des , <i>from, from — forward.</i>	Po , <i>behind, after.</i>
Dis , <i>under.</i>	Pos , <i>after, subsequent to.</i>
Distü , <i>beneath.</i>	Se , <i>from, out of.</i>
Dö , <i>about, concerning.</i>	Segun , <i>according to.</i>
Du , <i>while, during.</i>	Sis , <i>since.</i>
Dub , <i>by means of, with.</i>	Su , <i>on, upon.</i>
Fa , <i>by.</i>	Sus , <i>above, over.</i>
<i>a. In</i> , <i>in, into, at.</i>	Ta , <i>against.</i>
Jü , <i>until, till.</i>	Tosä , <i>in spite of, nevertheless.</i>
Klü , <i>because of, in consequence of.</i>	Üntü , <i>in, within (time).</i>
Ko , <i>with.</i>	<i>n.a. Ve</i> , <i>along.</i>
<i>a. Kolü</i> , <i>toward.</i>	Za , <i>about, near.</i>
Lä , <i>near, nigh.</i>	<i>n.a. Zi</i> , <i>round.</i>
Len , <i>at, on, toward.</i>	<i>n.a. Zu</i> , <i>roundabout.</i>

Derived Prepositions.

Asü , <i>as, in capacity of.</i>	Böladü , <i>to debit of.</i>
Ataflanü , <i>on this side of.</i>	Büdü , <i>by command of, by order of.</i>
Bidü , <i>like, after the manner of.</i>	Dälü , <i>with leave of.</i>

Danü, *thanks to.*

Defü, *for want of.*

Detü, *to right of.*

Domü, *in the house of.*

Esü, *for benefit of.*

Eteflanü, *on that side of.*

Flanü, *on the side of.*

Gönü, *in favor of.*

Kalü, *for the account of.*

Kanü, *by virtue of, by dint of.*

Kodü, *by reason of, because of.*

Komitü, *as per order of (com'l).*

n.a. **Komü**, *before, in presence of.*

Lenlogü, *in consideration of.*

a. **Linü**, *round, around.*

Modü, *in the manner of.*

n.a. **Nedetü**, *to the left of.*

Nekonsidü, *without regard to.*

Nemü, *in the name of.*

Nestü, *notwithstanding.*

Nilü, *near, nigh to.*

Nilumü, *nearer.*

n.a. **Nilünü**, *nearest.*

Pladalü, *in place of, instead of.*

Pöfödü, *for the benefit of.*

Pötü, *on the occasion of.*

Sesumü, *with exception of.*

Sogü, *in the company of.*

Stimü, *in honor of.*

Suämü, *to the amount of.*

n.a. **Sukü**, *in the train of, following.*

Tefü, *concerning.*

Timü, *at the time of.*

n.a. **Visü**, *in face of, opposite to.*

Yufü, *with help of.*

n.a. **Zenodü**, *in midst of, amid.*

While all prepositions govern the nominative case, Schleyer has indicated some as governing the accusative, and others as governing either the accusative or nominative case. In the foregoing lists, these are indicated by *a.* (accusative) or *n. a.* (nominative or accusative) before the preposition. One wonders why **detü** governs the nominative only, while **nedetü** governs either case, and why **nilü** differs from **nilünü** in this respect!

LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Ä, *and (before vowels, äd).*

Ab, *but, however.*

Adas, *in order that.*

Alif, *each time that, whenever.*

Also, *therefore.*

As, *as, in the capacity of.*

Äs, *as, like.*

Äsif, *as if, as when.*

Äsliko, *just as, even as.*

Äso, *so as.*

Bi, *because, whereas.*

Bisä, *provided that.*

Büfo, *before.*

Das, *that.*

Dat, *that, in order that.*

Do, *although, though.*

Du, *while, during.*

Dü, *while, while doing.*

E, *and (ed before vowels).*

Falo, *in case that.*

I, *also (id before vowels.)*

Ibo, *for, because (with interrog. ibö?).*

If, *if.*

Ifi, *even if, though.*

Jüs, *until, till.*

Ka, *than, as (used in comparison).*

Kludo , <i>so, therefore.</i>	So , <i>so, therefore.</i>
Ludas , <i>supposing that.</i>	Solonedo , <i>as long as, while.</i>
Na , <i>after (nag before vowels).</i>	Sosus , <i>as soon as.</i>
Nendas , <i>without that (used with verbs).</i>	U , <i>or, or else (ud before vowels).</i>
Ni , <i>neither, nor.</i>	Ü , <i>or, sooner (üd before vowels).</i>
Ni — ni , <i>neither — nor.</i>	Uf , <i>either.</i>
Noe — soi — , <i>not only — but —.</i>	Uf — ud , <i>either — or.</i>
No te — ab — , <i>not only — but —.</i>	Üf , <i>in case, if.</i>
Pläs , <i>besides.</i>	Ünä , <i>while, as long as.</i>
Pläsif , <i>unless, except.</i>	Va , <i>if, whether.</i>
Sis , <i>since.</i>	Ven , <i>when.</i>

LIST OF INTERJECTIONS.

A! <i>oh!</i>	Lü! <i>hey!</i>
Adyö! <i>adieu!</i>	Maj! <i>march!</i>
Ag! <i>ah! alas!</i>	Milö! <i>zounds!</i>
Bafö! <i>bravo!.</i>	Mö! <i>be gone!</i>
Denulogö! <i>au revoir!</i>	O! <i>oh!</i>
Dusö! <i>gently! softly.</i>	Ö! <i>hey! indeed!</i>
Ekö! <i>there!</i>	Püdö! <i>peace!</i>
Ekö! <i>see there!</i>	Spidö! <i>quick! be spry!</i>
Fi! <i>fie!</i>	Stopö! <i>stop!</i>
Godö! <i>for God's sake!</i>	Susö! <i>up!</i>
Isö! <i>look here!</i>	Takedö! <i>be still!</i>
Lädylö! <i>farewell.</i>	Vekö! <i>welcome!</i>
Lifö! <i>long live! vive!</i>	Yi! <i>begone!</i>
Lilö! <i>hello!</i>	Yu! <i>help!</i>
Löpö! <i>up!</i>	Yufö! <i>to the rescue!</i>

ABBREVIATIONS IN GENERAL USE.

a. b. (<i>atos binos</i>), <i>that is, i. e.</i>	e. l. (<i>e lemänikos</i>), <i>et cetera,</i>
alos. (<i>al atos</i>), <i>to that, thereto.</i>	<i>and so forth, etc.</i>
a. s. (<i>as sam</i>), <i>for instance, for</i>	o. b. (<i>os binos</i>), <i>that is, i. e.</i>
<i>example, e. g.</i>	S. L. (<i>Söl löfik</i>), <i>Dear Sir.</i>
d. o. d. (<i>dünan olik divodikün</i>),	Vp. (<i>Volapük</i>), <i>Volapük.</i>
<i>your most obedient servant.</i>	Vpa. (<i>Volapüka</i>), <i>of Volapük.</i>

LIST OF PREFIXES.

(See page 28.)

	Equals English	Examples.
Ba	<i>mono-, uni-</i>	bafom, <i>uniformity.</i>
Bä	<i>lower</i>	Bädeut, <i>Lower Germany.</i>
Be	<i>en-</i>	belifön, <i>to enliven.</i>
Beno	<i>eu-</i>	benoton, <i>euphony.</i>
Bevo	<i>between</i>	bevtlidön, <i>to step between.</i>
Bevü	<i>inter-</i>	bevünetik, <i>international.</i>
Bi	<i>fore, pre- (place)</i>	bigolel, <i>fore-runner.</i>
Bü	<i>fore, pre- (time)</i>	büsagön, <i>to foretell, to predict.</i>
Da	<i>completes root-idea</i>	dagetön, <i>to receive.</i>
De	<i>de-, from</i>	deflekön, <i>to deflect, to turn away.</i>
Denu	<i>re-, again</i>	denukömön, <i>to return, to come</i>
Di	<i>dis-</i>	dilimön, <i>to dismember. [again.</i>
Disa	<i>under, vice-</i>	{ disaklots, <i>underclothes.</i>
		{ disakonsal, <i>vice-consul.</i>
Du	<i>through, trans-</i>	{ dugonön, <i>to run through.</i>
		{ duköt, <i>a transaction.</i>
Fe	<i>turning aside</i>	fedugön, <i>to seduce.</i>
Fö	<i>for-</i>	fögivön, <i>to forgive.</i>
Ge	<i>re-</i>	gegivön, <i>to return.</i>
Ji	<i>sign of fem. gender</i>	jipul, <i>girl.</i>
Ke	<i>along</i>	keblinön, <i>to bring along.</i>
Kil	<i>tri-</i>	kilbalod, <i>triuneness.</i>
Ko	<i>con-, col-</i>	{ kokömön, <i>to convene.</i>
		{ koblod, <i>colleague.</i>
Kü	<i>cubic</i>	küleil, <i>cubic-mile.</i>
Lä	<i>proximity</i>	läbled, <i>supplement.</i>
Len	<i>ad-, as-</i>	{ lenpükön, <i>to address.</i>
		{ lensumön, <i>to assume.</i>
Löp	<i>head, upper</i>	{ löpibotan, <i>head-waiter.</i>
		{ löpatäl, <i>Upper Italy.</i>
Love	<i>over, super-, trans-</i>	{ lovedugön, <i>to lead over.</i>
		{ lovepolön, <i>to translate.</i>
		{ lovepenön, <i>to superscribe.</i>
Lü*	<i>motion toward</i>	lükömön, <i>to arrive at.</i>
Mi	<i>dis-</i>	miplidön, <i>to displease.</i>
Mo	<i>away-</i>	modugön, <i>to lead away.</i>
Mö	<i>poly-</i>	mögul, <i>polygon.</i>

*Lü is used as prefix to express relationships which are in English expressed by "in-law," as —

Lüblod, *brother-in-law.* Lüfat, *father-in-law.* Lümot, *mother-in-law.*

	Equals English	Examples.
Neba	<i>accessory</i>	{ nebadin, <i>side issue.</i> nebaklub, <i>branch society.</i>
Nin	<i>in</i>	ninletön, <i>to let in.</i>
Pal	<i>double</i>	{ palsiäm, <i>double-meaning.</i> palbil, <i>double beer.</i>
Plo	<i>pro-</i>	plokudön, <i>to provide.</i>
Pos	<i>post-</i>	posotopön, <i>to postpone.</i>
Sä	<i>dis-</i>	säjönön, <i>to disfigure.</i>
Se	<i>ex- out</i>	{ seplänön, <i>to explain.</i> sepedön, <i>to press out, express.</i>
Si	indic'n for constellations	Siber, <i>Ursa Major.</i>
Su	<i>im-</i>	suseitön, <i>to impose.</i>
Susi	<i>up</i>	susipolön, <i>to carry up.</i>
Ta	<i>re-, counter-</i>	{ tablöfön, <i>to refute.</i> tabüdön, <i>to countermand.</i>
Tel	<i>bi-</i>	{ telfutik, <i>bipedal.</i> telyelik, <i>biennial.</i>
Tu	<i>over-</i>	tudunön, <i>to overdo.</i>
Ül	indicates antiquity	{ ülmag, <i>archetype.</i> ülfon, <i>primal source.</i>
Va	<i>square</i>	vamet, <i>square meter.</i>
Vä	<i>every</i>	{ vädelo, <i>every day.</i> väplisen, <i>ubiquity.</i>
Zi	<i>circum-</i>	ziflek, <i>circumrotation.</i>

LIST OF SUFFIXES.

(See page 29.)

Af	<i>animals</i>	Flitaf , <i>fly.*</i>
Äf	<i>flowers</i>	Kamäf , <i>camelia.</i>
Äm	<i>employment</i>	Juläm , <i>school employment.</i>
Av	<i>sciences</i>	Kimav , <i>geology.</i>
Int	<i>chemical substances</i>	Züdin , <i>oxygen.</i>
Ip	<i>diseases</i>	Ladip , <i>heart-disease.</i>
It and lit	<i>birds</i>	{ Kanerit , <i>canary.</i> Lapinlit , <i>bird of prey.</i>
Öm	<i>implements</i>	Gadöm , <i>garden-tools.</i>

*The **af** in some nouns, though they are names of animals, is not a suffix, but part of the root; thus —

leaf, a leopard. **skopaf**, a scorpion.

fin, as a *suffix*, is indeterminate, (**spatin**, a walking-stick) though generally indicating chemical substances.

	Distinctive for	Examples.
Tim	<i>seasons</i>	Hitatim , <i>summer.</i>
Üf	<i>musical terms</i>	Jölüf , <i>octave.</i>
Üm	<i>musical terms</i>	Balüm , <i>solo.</i>
Üp	<i>time</i>	Lifüp , <i>life-time.</i>

The foregoing almost inevitably indicate the nature of the nouns they terminate. There are other suffixes not so precisely distinctive, as —

For Concrete Nouns.

ab (<i>litab</i> , a candle).	eb (<i>dadukeb</i> , normal school).
ad (<i>lömibad</i> , an umbrella).	eg (<i>slopeg</i> , appendage).
ap (<i>finap</i> , toe).	ib (<i>ridib</i> , cane-brake).
at (<i>poedat</i> , poetry).	

For Abstract Nouns.

äl (<i>fibäl</i> , mental debility).	öf (<i>givöf</i> , generosity).
am (<i>veitam</i> , enlargement).	ug (<i>binug</i> , existence).
et (<i>binuget</i> , substantiality).	üg (<i>cilüg</i> , childhood).

Indeterminately.

ag (<i>dibag</i> , draught).	od (<i>logod</i> , visage).
ät (<i>netät</i> , nationality).	ot (<i>bumot</i> , a building).
ed (<i>pened</i> , a letter).	ub (<i>pölub</i> , error).
ef (<i>sölef</i> , domination).	üb (<i>faniüb</i> , prison).

Significative Terminations.

Certain terminations have been reserved for indicating particular classes of words, not, however, as suffixes, among which they have been erroneously classed. These are —

än	<i>countries</i>	Beljän , <i>Belgium.</i>
ep	<i>edible plants</i>	kaulep , <i>cauliflower.</i>
in	<i>elementary substances</i>	boin , <i>boron.</i>
op	<i>continents</i>	Melop , <i>America.</i>
üd	<i>points of compass</i>	Nolüd , <i>North.</i>
up	<i>non-edible plants</i>	peup , <i>ivy.</i>

JINEF BALIONALA.

Kon popik äsibinom¹ das kiüp *Paul Watson*² äbinom yunan pöfik älöfom lädi yunik kela paels äbinoms liegik. Äsagon das ärezipof löfi omik, ab famül ofik ävanom mat-abömeti³, e poso, ävedöl neläbik⁴, ädisom in föget⁵. Atos äbinos ba kod das *Paul* ämatom negelo⁶. Vanam at deno no⁶ äneletom omi vedön vemo liegik; ba äbinom sägo koded kinama tedelik omik; älabom jafäli. Katäd omik äbeginom me späl e äglofom me fumäl.

Ted pakonsidom mödikna as kod cüta u leluüno desida tu levipik plo lepöfud. Ab ats binoms netugs menas e no döfs calas. Snat *Paul*⁷ äbinom pükedavödik. Noli-enotetol das at pakopanom ai ko plöp? Nafs omik äpoloms vätopo läbädis ziveta. Karavans omik ädugoloms nekulivöpi foetik alik. Dunans omik änidlanoms kutis sölelas foetik valik. Viens, gekömol tavelü mel aiceinöl büadü Kautäl, ävienoms liegi netas futes omik. Nafs oma ägekömons negelo⁸ lomo nen lodot. Ted so penogotöl, do legletik, ädälom livüpi mödik. Reguls omik äbinoms äs uts⁹ nata kels jinoms bitön tomätiko.

Paul äbinom leigiko sitik dunön benodi. Ti lemesed valik oma¹⁰ päsegivom kläniko plo benods. Tug at pämesedom len dil latumik lifa omik, ko datüv jinefa¹¹ sembal sibini kela no inolom. Pedaduköl in famül kel iplakom plöbi mödikum, kuliv ofa äjön timeri geilik kele ägeilom ofi. Äbinof so gudik e dilsümälük ka¹² äbinof jönik e sapik.

¹ Page 24 (i). ² Page 25 (7), and 27 (10). ³ Page 27. ⁴ Page 28 (ne).
⁵ Page 10 (Government of Prepositions). ⁶ Page 9. ⁷ Page 25 (7). ⁸ Page 11, Construction (5). ⁹ Page 3 (c). ¹⁰ Page 14 (Note 3). ¹¹ Page 37 (ji).
¹² Page 5 (Comparison).

Staifels ofik äbinoms nenumik: ab löf ofik äsibinom te plo nök e flens ciltüpa ofik.

Gälod soelik de *Paul* äbinom stud pükas, plo kel älabom fägäli patik. Äkapälom stäbo medis süenama keli pilofoms plo lensum valemik e idatikom it' püki melida patik. Pök lebalik oma² äbinom das älüdasom kapäli pekuliävöl lefuliko. Glamat e stämabuk omik äbinoms vemo balik. Ab vöd-abuk neblefik äbinom jiniko nemög, ibo buks vola lölik no äkanoms ninlabön licinis mögik. E in samads mödik ats pifomoms dub valüd tusedik regulas so mödik das glamatels gudikün ätuvoms atis binön räts teik. Äpübom nevelo datuvi okik, ibo äbinom mükik in dins valik.

Kiüp Volapük äsütlidom, *Paul* ävedom foviko skilik in geb omik, penöl stülis valik nefikuliko e flumäliko, ab bi-zugöl stüli et fümik e blefik kel panemom klatelik. Stül tedelik pägebom in jäf oma e kludo bevü stits votik. Äbinom vemo dunik in pakam püka et. Äfünom ploffed-ätis Volapüka in nivers gledinik: ab no älovelifom logön lensumi püka daü nolavol. Ädeilom klü *pneumonitis*³ pekodedöl me fif katarik poplik kel ilerübom voli lölik.

Vomül *Agnes Watson*, geblibel lebalik palefanas omik e tlod bäleda omik, älabof lönätis kels äfägoms ofi divön umo ka pösod aikelik votik ladi e kapäli mana at klatik. Glif dibik ofa pämeilädöm me medits südlik sapava et keli vol no kanom tidön. Sen südälik ofik deböfa, peninjapälöl fa läd kel idafomof ofi, ädejokom joni denuamik ofeno das lätavil nöka äbinom negidik e äsötom panosön. No ävilof gebön lukodi anik, ailiko lonik, sagöl, „Du lifüp nöka löfik oba, gegiv teik keli äkanob mekön plo gudöf nepemiedik omik äbinom yilön desides oma. No li-binom leigo söt obik lobedön nu lätavili omik? Zu baladob ladliko ko vips omik, ibo no nolob medi gudikum sevälön mateli plo ob it ka' bluf pegivöl in lätavil. Bligs pebüdöl obes fa⁵ löpefs no sötoms pacödätön ai segun noms menik; e

¹ Page 9 (*self*). ² Page 14 (Note 3). ³ Page 27 (Note 10). ⁴ Page 5 (Comparison). ⁵ Page 16 (No. 9).

no dodob lüvön sukoti Fate nepalas, plo yuf ~~hina~~^{kela} aiplek-ob.“

Lätavil pezepöl in cödöföp, befulels kil älenunoms in gasesds lepatik taladilas valik das du del semik xam kosteifik osibinom leigüpo in zifs gletik kil, pamaniföl manes nepematöl kels äkanoms jonön blöfi sätik digi kopik e südlik. Nitlidabegs ämutoms finön muls mäl bifü xamadel. Xam äkanom dulön düp bal e äsötom kosietön penam peneda rigik volapükik e lovepolam penotila volapükik in pük aikelik votik. Yuf nonik äkanom padälön. Namapenäds sugivas ämutoms pasnilön e palünamön befulele pekomitöl. Namapenäds ämutoms pabiasiadön datuvele Volapüka, u sukele omik e liköf vobädüba äkanom pasludön segun mod aikelik plüdü lenunodel. Ämutom binön nedäl läsevamön kosteifelis tel äs laböl melidi leigik, e cödät ämutom binön kludik. Delids zesüdik ämutoms papelön se gued de *Watson*. Lepöfüdel ämutom getön lafi lemäna gueda e jigami gelütöl labemi leigik, u foldili¹ lemäna löpnik nen jigam, segun väl omik, u teldili lemäna nen jigelütan, segun väl ofik; o.b.,² balim u votim nevilöl mati ämutom lüvön foldili gueda datuvele Volapüka.

Lenunod at ämekom susitupi gletik. Stud Volapüka pästigom meköfiko. Nitlidabegs äkómoms de dils valik vola. Dunanef stita de *Watson* pämödom diseinü velatam garanas peläblinöl. Befulels ädejokoms nitlidabegis ven äsibinom badanilud smalikün. Bit vülik at³ päkrütom lüdiko fa aniks: ab döl lisälik äsibinom das xaimels äbefuloms gudiko bligis fikulik omsik.

Del anakómom fino. Kosteifels äkokómoms in lasams leigüpi kil kelas alim päbisiedom fa befulel sembal gueda de *Watson*. Plepad ibinom⁴ pemeköl al labön koveni e pöti zesüdik al duinön vobi in kel kosteifels sötoms nintlidön. Teats veitik e beno pekleilöl/iplepadoms. Ägivon pösode alik samädi namapenäda vola-

¹ Page 6 (Fractions). ² Page 39. ³ Page 3 (e). ⁴ Page 15 (Note 10).

pükik polovepolöl, penömi, e kövi pebüköl, laböl supenädi suköl —

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Sukölos binos depenäd sugiva blufik pegeletöl fa gelüt. al: —

Leno sagolsöd sälanimiko **das lif dlim** teik aibinom. **Tikäl keke** logön **no aiplöpos das ä jinikos ä jenikos difoms, ut binom nelifik.**

Lif aibinom **un volekam** susälafulik **no** poxonösöl **ini sep. No** binos **dö lan das kanon-la** lesagön „**Püf** binol: **in püfi** ogegolol.“

Lifazeil no binomös gälodi u liedisukam sod aidunön **somo dat del alik** udenukömöl **mostepi** oncelom.

Levip **rivom aifagik. Spido malekom tim, e lads fumälikün** daldemoms **ä peboms ko flep lügik** lenlogedöls **sepi.**

Leno binosöd also; **sod in lifakomipöp kinäl sölomöz love leigi** netikölas **nimas kel** paspörön **ainedoms.**

Do füdüp bätomöx olsi **fa lofs gälodas, no sükolsöd otis ni lüzam-**olsöd **spägäli su** nedenukliniki **feGolüpi. Olse binosöd aidunön in nu-**tim **sibinik, sludiko in lad e Godikonfidöls.**

Esibinoms **jameps e lifs omsa blöfoms das id obsikans okanoms** binön **subimik e duinön as samäds suköles obsa, geilölo omsi ove** delanimami **al nuliki dunöfi.**

Klu ä susilogobsöd ä susitovobsöd peplepadöls **plo aikelos kelos** ojenos-la **obes aibefulöls; aibluföls, sufädi lenadöls semöpiki** befulami **valädöls alika desida digik.**

Ans **äklemoms kosteifami kiüp älogoms** sugivi. **Lafadüp** balid **ädulom seiliko. Täno böset äsibinom. Äpliefon** penädis. **Yunan sembal äsegolom. Ästäpon su geflan** köva **omik, me namastäp, e befulel äpenom, „Tim pe-**geböl, **minuts kilselul.“** Segolams **äbinoms täno ofenik,**

¹ Page 5 (Numerals).

e kiüp düp äfinom penäds mödik äblliboms nelefulik. Penäds palensumöl päpladoms foviko¹ in potastit. Kosteifels ebliböl pos² düp pänunoms das namapenäds omsik, do päsekikoms se kosteifam äkanoms pafinön liv-üpiko, tonü bek de söl *Schleyer*, e papotön latumo³.

Finasek pävalädom ko nited hitikün. Länotels päsedoms al *Konstanz* al noetön e lenunodön detüli alik. Gaseds päfuloms ko lenunods. Susitup änitedom voli molädik. Lop sembal³, petiädöl „Jinef balionala,“ päbitopom. Läds äpolofs jadielis „*Agnes Watson*.“ Söls äpoloms nökedis „Volapükik“, hätis „*Schleyer*“ e gunalöpis „Datikel“. „Lovepolal“ äpubom su rönakul e älovom jevalis sikikün. „El⁴ Volapük“ päbumom e ädugolom Lantiseani ünä dels fol.

Xamalef äkokömoms in *Konstanz* al⁵ yufön Söli *Schleyer* revidön namapenädis. Ävoboms baladiko segun mod peployegöl fa datuvel. Namapenäd alik pälilädom krütiko kilna, alina fa xamel difik, kel äbemalom omi ko numat jonöl valüdi omik de bal jü bals. Namapenäds et getöl bemalami diametik ovü lul ägeninlogoms fa komitefs kademanas kil, kels äbemaloms omis „digik“, „digikum“ u „digikün“.⁶ Namapenäds digikün ägoloms täno al datuvel kel äleselogom gudiküni e älänotom cödäti befuleles. Also komip gletikün kapäla keli vol älogom egelo päfinom.

Ti valiks, ninkikü zogikans, ägetoms dipedi sota anik. Datuvel ägälo⁷ dub⁷ datüv julanas nulik mödik e dub skil pegletöl julanas büfoik. Mödiks kels igetoms ya dipedis ägetoms utis lüena geilikum, e söl sembal yapänik e *Brahmins* tel, laböl lifayelis zesüdik, pämekoms senätans. Yof pöta gletik at pätipom ko⁸ sams yamik fibäla menik. Pedipedöls anik äklödöms okis⁹ melidön

¹ Page 5 (Adverbs). ² Page 17 (No. 21). ³ Page 1. ⁴ Page 13 (Note 2). ⁵ Page 33. ⁶ Page 5 (Comparison); this sentence shows the three degrees. ⁷ Page 16 (No. 8). ⁸ Page 20 (*with*). ⁹ Page 8 (Reflexive Verb).

stimis gletikum ka uts kelis igetoms, e äsagoms badiko dö datuvel.

John Armstrong, kel äbinom kamadel vönik vomüla *Watson* äbinom bevü pedelanimöls. Jinök omik, vomül *Davenport*, idadukof omis. Kiüp *Agnes* pämosumof fa nök liegik ofa äplakom glifi balid' omik e pästörom me² döls stimasüka. Pedipedöl gümnadiko, e elogöl ninsädi dö kosteifam, äsükom prämi e äbeginom studi Volapüka. Ägetom, äs³ sukot balid steifama, dipedi tidela. Nüm kilik de „Volapükabled Zenodik“, kel änunodom nemis getelas dipedas, äjonom omiki bevü mils tel kels igetoms diniti at. Num leigik äsibinom in lüens valik votik. Geb visedikün tälena jinöka omik äzesüdom al mafikön omi dunön bosu devik.

Äplösenof vanliko das äbinom kösöm söla *Schleyer* gevön dipedis geilikum te utes kels igetoms bapikumis valik⁴. Spel kiom⁵ äkanom binön plo man kel äbinom tidel teik? Äplänof vanliko das jigelütan äkanof ba, as lätavil ämesülom, nevilön matön lepöfüdeli, falü kelos spel äsibinom plo söl *Armstrong*. Ämemom das lifanom de vomül *Watson* äbinom lobed al löpöf. Ab düp daegik at äbigolom göli.

Ägetom penedi de befulels nunöl das äbinom lepöfüdel, e säköl vipis omik dö stip komatöla jigelütani, bi dafin gueda ädeslopom su sludot omik e ofik tefü din. Penels äzitätoms lestuni söla *Schleyer* das lovepolams velätik e de-
ik in Latinapük, Deutapük e Nelijapük, kobü penam peneda volapükik äkanoms padunön du minuts kilselul. Ädabegoms lemäno lägivön lesagi okik stima pösodik geilikün.

Jigelütan ädulilädof ko nited gletikün calabledi Volapüka. Älesteifof ko nems nesepükik e ämilagof liko äjinosöv panemön „läd ek*,“ kiüp ädatüvof nemi „*John*

¹ Page 6 (Ordinals). ² Page 17 (No. 15). ³ Page 21 (No. 4). ⁴ Page 2 (this sentence illustrates all the cases of the nouns). ⁵ Page 3 (c); page 9 (Interrogatives).

* Mrs. So and So.

Armstrong. "Li-John?" Lad ofik ätakom. Nulüdamablod ofik—pledasogel cilüpa gälik e läbik! Li-älöfom also ofi? äsäkof oki. Ab no äkanof dotön nobäli omik. Äzijotlof oke denuamiko, „Löfom obi!“ Leigüpo ko tik plidik at lejek balama pebüedöl keli ilenlogof büo ko plid äkömon al ol. If äbinom-la² lepöfüdel äsagoföv vilöfiko „si“. Ifi no äbinom-la lepöfüdel äkanoföv³ lüvön balionis e labön nog balionis—säti nen dod plo pösods tel: ab ädledof das pleit omik, äs ut vomüla *Davenport*, in zid sümik, äbinomöv⁴ neletüb ta mat so neleigik tefü labem.

Kofudäl ofik pälivom me naköm de *John Armstrong*. Vöds nemödik äsätoms kodön omis binön pösods läbikün. Äplidos befulelis, nakömöl sünö, sevön das vobs lonedik omsik äsötoms finön vifo.

Äkomatoms. Vomül *Davenport* älödofof ko oms äs du dels vonik vönik. Matalifüp omsik äbinom büsen süla. Cils omsik älupükoms volapüko. Äbinoms vemo misaladik bi äcedoms guedi omsik as pekipöl in jafanüg al God benodik. Söl *Armstrong* ägetom stimis geilikum de datuvel, e do tu yunik al binön senätan päkonsidom valöpo sukel füd-ik de söl *Schleyer*.

Del glumälik ärivom al famül kiüp vomül *Davenport* lestimlik pälebevokof al gledom tenüpik ofa. Ägetof suflagi nen muif, bi ibinof ai peplepadöl. Nid veda nemanifik pägestalom se logod ofik ven, ko smül keina nebepeunik, äsenatemof lani ofik ko vöds klänafulik at, „Fat zepom fino.“ E ätuvon poso, seistöl su lad nepebik ofa, demagi yunana kel äsümom *Agnes*. Dis demag, pepenöl in tonabs lovelogik, äbinom vöd soalik: —

PAUL.

¹ Page 27 (Note 10). ² Suffix for subjunctive. ³ Page 26 (Note 9).
⁴ Condition *implied*. Page 26 (Note 9).

VOCABULARY.

VOCABULARY.

Abbreviations.

a., adjective.	i., interjection.	pa., participle.
ad., adverb.	i. pr., indef. pronoun.	pr., pronoun.
c., conjunction.	n., noun.	v., verb.
d. pr. demon. pronoun.	p., preposition.	

Ab, c., *but, however.*
Al, ad., *always, ever.*
Aiceinöl, pa., *ever-changing.*
Aifagik, a., *far-reaching.*
Aikelik, a., *whatsoever.*
Ailiko, ad., *however.*
Al, p., *to;* (before infinitives, *in order to*).
Alik, a., *each, every.*
Alina, ad., *each time.*
Also, ad., *thus.*
Anik, a., *some, a few.*
Ans, pr., *some, any, few.*
As, c., *as, in the capacity of.*
Äs, c., *as, like, like as.*
At, d. pr., *this, the latter.*
Atos, pr., *this, that.*

Ba, ad., *perhaps, possibly, probably.*
Badanilud, n., *suspicion.*
Badiko, ad., *badly, evilly.*
Baladön, v., *to concur.*
Baladiko, ad., *harmoniously.*
Balam, n., *compact.*
Bäled, n., *old age.*
Bäledüp, n., *old age.*
Balid, a., *first.*
Balik, a., *simple.*

Balikün, a., *simplest.*
Balim — **votim**, *each other, either.*
Balion, n., *million.*
Balional, n., *millionaire.*
Bapikum, a., *lower.*
Bätön, v., *to entice, lure.*
Befulam, n., *fulfilment.*
Befulel, n., *fulfiller, executor.*
Befulön, v., *to fulfil.*
Beginön, v., *to commence, begin.*
Bek, n., *request.*
Bemalam, n., *marking, designation.*
Bemalön, v., *to mark.*
Benod, n., *benefit, kindness.*
Benodot, n., *beneficence, charity.*
Bevü, p., *between, among.*
Bi, c., *since, because.*
Bifü, p., *before, in advance of.*
Bigolön, v., *to precede.*
Binelik, n., *existing, actual.*
Binön, v., *to be.*
Bisladön, v., *to place before, submit to.*
Bit, n., *procedure.*
Bitön, v., *to manage, operate, work.*
Bitopön, v., *to exhibit, present.*
Bizugön, v., *to prefer.*
Bläfön, v., *to recompense, requite, reward.*

Blefik, a., *brief, concise.*
Blibön, v., *to remain.*
Blig, n., *duty.*
Blöf, n., *proof, evidence.*
Bluf, n., *test.*
Blufik, a., *proof, test.*
Bos, n., *something.*
Böset, n., *bustle, clamor, noise.*
Büädü, p., *by direction of.*
Büdön, v., *to command, order.*
Büedön, v., *to prescribe, ordain.*
Büfoik, a., *former, previous.*
Buk, n., *book.*
Bumön, v., *to build, construct.*

Cal, n., *calling, function, profession.*
Calabled, n., *official organ.*
Cedön, v., *to judge, consider.*
Cilüp, n., *childhood.*
Cödät, n., *judgment.*
Cödätön, v., *to judge, judge of.*
Cödätü, p., *to the judgment of.*
Cödöföp, n., *court, law court.*
Cüt, n., *deception, fraud, imposture.*

Dabegön, v., *to beg.*
Dadlemön, v., *to tremble, shudder.*
Dadükön, v., *to educate, bring up.*
Daegik, a., *dark.*
Dafin, n., *termination.*
Dafomön, v., *to bring up, educate.*
Dalön, v., *to be allowed.*
Dälön, v., *to permit, allow.*
Das, c., *that.*
Datikön, v., *to conceive, devise.*
Datüv, n., *discovery.*
Datuvel, n., *inventor.*
Datuvön, v., *to invent.*
Daü, p., *throughout.*
De, p., *of.*
Deböf, n., *duty.*
Deilikan, n., *mortal.*
Deilön, v., *to die, decease.*
Dejokön, v., *to repel.*

Dekik, a., *ornate.*
Dekön, v., *to decorate, adorn.*
Del, n., *day.*
Delanimam, n., *discouragement.*
Delanimön, v., *to dishearten, dispirit.*
Delid, n., *expense, cost.*
Demag, n., *portrait, picture.*
Deno, ad., *still, yet, nevertheless.*
Denuamik, a., *recurring, repeated.*
Depenäd, n., *copy, transcript.*
Desid, n., *desire, longing.*
Deslopön, v., *to depend upon.*
Detül, n., *particular, detail.*
Detülük, a., *separate, detailed.*
Deutapük, n., *German, German language.*
Devik, a., *desperate.*
Diametik, a., *average.*
Dibik, a., *deep, profound.*
Difik, a., *different.*
Dig, n., *worth, worthiness.*
Digik, a., *worthy.*
Dil, n., *part, portion.*
Dilsumälik, a., *sympathetic.*
Din, n., *thing, circumstance.*
Dinit, n., *dignity, honor.*
Dipeđ, n., *diploma.*
Dipedön, v., *to diploma.*
Dis, p., *under, beneath.*
Diseinü, p., *for the purpose of.*
Disön, v., *to sink, go down, wane.*
Divön, v., *to prize, esteem, value.*
Dledön, v., *to dread, fear.*
Dlim, n., *dream.*
Do, c., *although, though.*
Dö, p., *in regard to, concerning.*
Dodön, v., *to hesitate, doubt.*
Döf, n., *fault, defect.*
Döl, n., *thought, idea.*
Du, p., *during.*
Dub, p., *by, through, by means of.*
Dugolön, v., *to traverse, cross.*
Dulilädön, v., *to read through, study.*
Dulön, v., *to last, endure.*

Dunan, n., *agent*.
Dunanef, n., *corps of agents*.
Dunik, a., *active*.
Dunikün, a., *very active*.
Dunöf, n., *endeavor*.
Dunön, v., *to do, act*.
Düp, n., *hour*.

E, c., *and*.
Egelo, ad., *ever*.
Ek, pr., *somebody, someone*.
El, def. article, *the (rarely used)*.
Elsik, a., *former, other*.

Fa, p., *by*.
Fäg, n., *capability, aptitude*.
Fägäl, n., *mental aptitude, capacity*.
Fägön, v., *to enable, capacitate*.
Fal, n., *fall, case (grammar)*.
Falü, p., *in case of*.
Famül, n., *family, household*.
Fat, n., *father*.
Fegolüp, n., *past*.
Fejokön, v., *to reject*.
Fibäl, n., *feeble-mindedness*.
Fif, n., *fever*.
Fikulik, a., *difficult*.
Finasek, n., *result*.
Finö, ad., *finally*.
Finön, v., *to finish, end*.
Flagön, v., *to require, demand, ex-act*.
Flen, n., *friend*.
Flep, n., *measure, rhythm*.
Flumäl, n., *loquacity, fluency*.
Flumäliko, ad., *fluently*.
Foetanik, a., *savage, barbaric*.
Föget, n., *oblivion, obscurity, forgetfulness*.
Fol, n., *four*.
Földil, n., *quarter, fourth*.
Fomön, v., *to form*.
Foviko, ad., *forthwith, immediately*.
Füdik, a., *future*.

Füdüp, n., *future*.
Fülön, v., *to fill, make full*.
Fumäl, n., *industry, persistence*.
Fumälik, a., *earnest*.
Fümik, a., *certain, precise, definite*.
Fünön, v., *to found, establish*.
Fut, n., *foot*.

Gälik, a., *joyous*.
Gälod, n., *pleasure*.
Garan, n., *guarantee*.
Gased, n., *journal, gazette*.
Geb, n., *use, employment*.
Geblibel, n., *survivor*.
Gebön, v., *to use, apply*.
Geflan, n., *back, posterior*.
Gegiv, n., *return, restitution*.
Gegölön, v., *to return, go back*.
Geilik, a., *high, elevated*.
Geiliko, ad., *highly, exaltedly*.
Geilön, v., *to exalt, elevate, raise*.
Gekömön, v., *to come back, return*.
Geletön, v., *to bequeath, leave*.
Gelütal, n., *testator*.
Gelütöl, pa., *inheriting*.
Geninlogön, v., *to re-inspect*.
Gestälön, v., *to reflect*.
Getel, n., *recipient*.
Getön, v., *to get, receive*.
Gevön, v., *to grant, concede*.
Givön, v., *to give*.
Glamat, n., *grammar*.
Glamatel, n., *grammaria*.
Gledinik, a., *chief, principal*.
Gletik, a., *great, large*.
Glif, n., *grief*.
Glofön, v., *to grow, increase*.
Godikonfidöl, pa., *God-trusting*.
Göl, n., *dawn*.
Gudik, a., *good*.
Gudiko, ad., *well*.
Gudikos, n., *the good, good*.
Gudikum, a., *better*.
Gudikün, a., *best*.

Gudöf, n., *goodness, kindness.*

Gued, n., *estate.*

Gümnad, n., *gymnasium, college.*

Gunalöp, n., *collar.*

Hät, n., *hat.*

Hitikün, a., *hottest, most intense.*

Ibo, c., *for, because.*

Ifi, c., *even if.*

In, p., *in, into.*

It, pr., *self.*

Jædiel, n., *parasol.*

Jaf, n., *creation.*

Jäf, n., *business.*

Jafäl, n., *creative genius.*

Jafaniüg, n., *stewardship.*

Jamep, n., *hero.*

Jenikos, n., *the actual, the being.*

Jenön, v., *to happen, occur, take place.*

Jeval, n., *horse.*

Jinikos, n., *the seeming.*

Jigam, n., *bride.*

Jigelütan, n., *heiress.*

Jinef, n., *niece.*

Jinik, a., *apparent, obvious.*

Jinök, aunt.

Jinön, v., *to seem, appear.*

Jon, n., *suggestion.*

Jonön, v., *to show.*

Jönik, a., *beautiful, pretty.*

Jönön, v., *to beautify, adorn.*

Jü, p., *until, till.*

Julan, n., *student.*

Ka, c., *than, as.*

Kamadel, n., *comrade, companion.*

Kanön, v., *to be able, can.*

Kapäl, n., *understanding, mind, intellect.*

Kapälön, v., *to understand, comprehend.*

Karavan, n., *caravan.*

Katäd, n., *capital, funds.*

Katarik, a., *catarrhal.*

Kautäl, n., *Providence, God.*

Kein, n., *loveliness, sweetness.*

Kel, pr., *who, which, that.*

Kikod, ad., *why? wherefore?*

Kil, a., *three.*

Kilik, a., *triple.*

Kilna, ad., *three times, thrice.*

Kinä, n., *heroism.*

Kinam, n., *boldness, enterprise, venture.*

Kiom? pr., *which?*

Kiüp, ad., *when, at what time.*

Klänafulik, a., *mysterious.*

Kläniko, ad., *secretly.*

Klatelik, a., *classical.*

Klatik, a., *illustrious, remarkable.*

Klemön, v., *to renounce, abdicate, resign.*

Klödön, v., *to believe.*

Klu, ad., *accordingly, therefore.*

Klü, p., *because of, in consequence of.*

Kludik, a., *conclusive.*

Kludo, ad., *consequently, therefore.*

Klülik, a., *clear.*

Ko, p., *with, in company with.*

Kobü, p., *together with.*

Kod, n., *cause, reason.*

Koded, n., *cause, motive.*

Kodedön, v., *to cause, induce.*

Kodön, v., *to cause, occasion.*

Kofudäl, n., *perplexity.*

Koköm, n., *arrival.*

Kokömön, v., *to meet.*

Komatam, n., *marriage.*

Komatön, v., *to marry, espouse.*

Komenalöf, n., *charity, philanthropy.*

Komip, n., *contest.*

Komitön, v., *to authorize, commission.*

Kömön, v., *to come.*

- Kon**, n., *tale, story, account.*
Konsidön, v., *to consider, respect, look upon.*
Kopanön, v., *to accompany.*
Kopik, a., *bodily, corporeal, physical.*
Kosietön, v., *to subsist in, consist of.*
Kösöm, n., *custom, habit.*
Kostefam, n., *competition, contest.*
Kosteifel, n., *competitor.*
Kosteifik, a., *competitive.*
Köv, n., *envelope.*
Krütiko, ad., *critically.*
Krütön, v., *to criticise.*
Kudaliv, n., *freedom from care, recreation.*
Kuliv, n., *culture, education.*
Kulivön, v., *to cultivate, educate.*
Kut, n., *court, royal residence.*
- Läbäd**, n., *blessing.*
Labeledön, v., *to possess.*
Labem, n., *fortune, wealth.*
Läbik, a., *happy.*
Labön, v., *to have, possess.*
Lad, n., *heart.*
Läd, n., *lady, Mrs.*
Ladliko, ad., *heartily.*
Laf, n., *half.*
Lafadüp, n., *half-hour.*
Lägivön, v., *to add.*
Lan, n., *soul.*
Länotön, v., *to report, announce.*
Lantisean, n., *Atlantic, Atlantic Ocean.*
Lasam, n., *session.*
Läsevamön, v., *to recognize, approve.*
Lätavil, n., *will, testament.*
Latinapük, n., *Latin, Latin language.*
Latumik, a., *latter.*
Latumo, ad., *later.*
Lebalik, a., *sole, single.*
Lebevökön, v., *to summon.*
Lefuliko, a., *perfectly.*
Lefulön, v., *to finish, complete.*
- Legletik**, a., *enormous, colossal.*
Leig, n., *equality, likeness.*
Leigik, a., *equal.*
Leigüpo, ad., *simultaneously.*
Leluüno, ad., *least of all, at least.*
Lemän, n., *residue, remainder.*
Lemesed, n., *salary, income.*
Lenlogön, v., *to view.*
Leno, ad., *no, by no means.*
Lensum, n., *acceptance, adoption.*
Lensumön, v., *to accept.*
Lenu, ad., *immediately, at once.*
Lenunod, n., *report, account.*
Lenunodel, n., *reference.*
Lenunön, v., *to announce.*
Lenunodön, v., *to announce.*
Lepöftüd, n., *profit, gain, income.*
Lepöftüdel, n., *winner.*
Lerübön, v., *to devastate, ravage.*
Lesag, n., *assurance.*
Leselogön, v., *to select.*
Lesteifön, v., *to struggle.*
Lestimlik, a., *venerated, venerable.*
Lestimön, v., *to venerate, revere, esteem.*
Lestun, n., *astonishment.*
Levemo, ad., *extremely.*
Levip, n., *wish, longing.*
Levipik, a., *eager.*
Li-, *interrogative particle.*
Licin, n., *descent, derivation, derivative.*
Liedisükam, n., *search of sorrow.*
Lieg, n., *riches, wealth.*
Liegik, a., *rich, wealthy.*
Lif, n., *life.*
Lifakomipöp, n., *battle-field of life.*
Lifanom, n., *rule of life.*
Lifayel, n., *age, year of life.*
Lifazeil, n., *life's aim.*
Lifüp, n., *lifetime.*
Liko ? ad., *how ?*
Liköf, n., *quality.*
Lilädön, v., *to read.*

- Lisälik**, a., *judicious*.
Livön, v., *to free, liberate, resolve*.
Livüp, n., *leisure*.
Livüpiko, ad., *leisurely, at leisure*.
Lobed, n., *obedience*.
Lobedön, v., *to obey*.
Lödön, v., *to reside, lodge*.
Lodot, n., *load, cargo*.
Löf, n., *love, affection*.
Lofön, v., *to offer, propose*.
Löfön, v., *to love*.
Logod, n., *face, visage*.
Logön, v., *to see, perceive*.
Lokön, v., *to reflect, mirror*.
Lölik, a., *whole, entire*.
Lomo, ad., *homeward, home*.
Lönät, n., *quality*.
Lonedik, a., *long, protracted*.
Lonik, a., *lawful*.
Lonön, v., *to define, determine*.
Lop, n., *opera*.
Löpef, n., *authorities*.
Löpnik, a., *said, above-mentioned*.
Löpof, n., *authority*.
Love, p., *over*.
Lovegivön, v., *to deliver, surrender*.
Lovelifön, v., *to outlive, survive*.
Lovelogik, a., *distinct*.
Lovepolam, n., *translation*.
Lovepolön, v., *to translate*.
Lovön, v., *to surpass, outdo*.
Ludasön, v., *to suppose, presume*.
Lüdiko, ad., *harshly, severely*.
Lüen, n., *degree, grade*.
Lügik, a., *mournful, sad*.
Lüjonön, v., *to point out, indicate*.
Lukodi, n., *pretense*.
Lul, n., *five*.
Lünamön, v., *to hand over*.
Luptükön, v., *to lisp*.
Lüvön, v., *to relinquish*.
Luünik, a., *least*.
Lüxamön, v., *to waste, fritter away*.
Mafikön, v., *to restrain*.
Mäl, n., *six*.
Malekön, v., *to march*.
Man, n., *man, male*.
Manifön, v., *to open, broach*.
Matabegel, n., *suitor*.
Matabömet, n., *match, betrothal*.
Matalifüp, n., *married life*.
Matel, n., *husband*.
Matön, v., *to marry, espouse*.
Me, p., *by means of, by*.
Med, n., *means, medium*.
Medit, n., *meditation, reflection*.
Meilädön, v., *to mitigate, alleviate*.
Meköfikö, ad., *violently, boisterously*.
Mekön, v., *to make*.
Mel, n., *ocean, sea*.
Melid, n., *merit, desert*.
Melidön, v., *to merit, deserve*.
Memön, v., *to remember*.
Men, n., *person, man, human being*.
Menik, a., *human*.
Mesedön, v., *to reward, recompense*.
Mestülön, v., *to provide, take measures*.
Mil, n., *thousand*.
Milagön, v., *to wonder*.
Minut, n., *minute (sixty seconds)*.
Misalädik, a., *charitable*.
Mod, n., *method, mode*.
Mödik, a., *many, much, numerous*.
Mödikna, ad., *many times, frequently*.
Mödön, *to increase*.
Mögik, a., *possible*.
Molädik, a., *fashionable*.
Mostep, n., *progress*.
Mosumön, v., *to take away, remove*.
Muif, n., *disquietude*.
Mükik, a., *modest*.
Mul, n., *month*.
Musam, n., *conversation, diversion*.
Mutön, v., *to be obliged, must*.
Naf, n., *ship, vessel*.
Nakömön, v., *to arrive*.

- Nam**, n., *hand*.
Näm, n., *force, power, strength*.
Namapenä, n., *manuscript, paper*.
Namastäp, n., *hand-stamp*.
Nat, n., *nature*.
Nebepenik, a., *indescribable, ineffable*.
Neblefik, a., *unabridged*.
Nedäl, n., *interdiction*.
Nedälik, a., *prohibited*.
Nedön, v., *to need, require*.
Nedenublinik, a., *irrecoverable*.
Nefikul, n., *ease, facility*.
Nefikuliko, ad., *easily*.
Negelo, ad., *never*.
Negidik, a., *unjust*.
Nekulivöp, n., *uncultivated place, desert*.
Neläbik, a., *unfortunate*.
Neläbön, v., *to be unfortunate*.
Nelefulik, a., *unfinished*.
Neletön, v., *to hinder, prevent*.
Neleigik, a., *unequal*.
Neletön, v., *to prevent*.
Neletüb, n., *barrier, obstacle*.
Nelifik, a., *lifeless, dead*.
Nelijapük, n., *English language*.
Nem, n., *name*.
Nemanifik, a., *unmanifested, unseen*.
Nemög, n., *impossibility*.
Nemön, v., *to name, designate*.
Nen, p., *without, deprived of*.
Nenumik, a., *innumerable*.
Nepal, n., *orphan*.
Nepebik, a., *quiet, unpulsating*.
Nepematöl, pa., *unmarried, single*.
Nepemiedik, a., *boundless*.
Nesepükik, a., *unpronounceable*.
Net, n., *nation*.
Netiköl, pa., *unthinking*.
Netug, n., *vice, error*.
Nevilöl, pa., *declining, refusing*.
Nevilön, v., *to decline*.
Ni, c., *nor (ni, — ni, neither — nor)*.
Nid, n., *light, radiance*.
Nidlanön, v., *to penetrate*.
Nim, n., *animal*.
Ninjapälön, v., *to inculcate*.
Ninkikü, p., *inclusive of*.
Ninlabön, v., *to contain, hold*.
Ninlogön, v., *to inspect*.
Ninön, v., *to contain*.
Ninsäd, n., *advertisement*.
Nintlidön, v., *to enter*.
Nited, n., *interest*.
Nitedön, v., *to interest*.
Nitlidabeg, n., *entry, entrance, request*.
Niver, n., *university*.
No, ad., *no, not*.
Nobäl, n., *noble-mindedness*.
Noetön, v., *to observe, remark, notice*.
Nog, ad., *still, yet*.
Nogotön, v., *to organize*.
Nök, n., *uncle*.
Nöked, n., *necktie*.
Nolavol, n., *scientific world*.
Nolik, a., *scientific*.
Nolön, v., *to know*.
Nom, n., *rule*.
Nosön, v., *to annul*.
Nu, ad., *now*.
Nulik, a., *new*.
Nulüdamablod, n., *foster-brother*.
Num, n., *number, quantity*.
Nüm, n., *number, issue*.
Numat, n., *figure, number*.
Nutim, n., *present*.
Of, pr., *she*.
Ofenik, a., *frequent*.
Ofeno, ad., *often*.
Ofik, p. pr., *her*.
Ok, pr., *self*.
Okik, a., *own, one's own*.
Om, pr., *he*.
Omik, p. pr., *his*.
Ovü, p., *beyond, in excess of*.

- Pael**, n., *parent*.
Pakam, n., *propagation*.
Palefan, n., *relation, relative*.
Patik, a., *particular, especial, peculiar*.
Pebüköl, pa., *printed*.
Pedipedöls, n., *those having diplomas*.
Pekulivöl, pa., *cultivated*.
Pelensumöl, pa., *accepted*.
Pelön, v., *to pay*.
Penäd, n., *writing*.
Pened, n., *letter, correspondence*.
Penöm, n., *writing materials*.
Penön, v., *to write*.
Penotil, n., *brief thesis, tract*.
Peplepadöl, pa., *prepared*.
Peployegöl, pa., *mapped out*.
Pladön, v., *to place*.
Plakön, v., *to experience*.
Pleit, n., *pride*.
Plekön, v., *to pray*.
Plepadön, v., *to prepare*.
Plidik, a., *pleasing*.
Plidön, v., *to please*.
Pliefön, v., *to fold*.
Plo, p., *for, in order to*.
Plöb, n., *prosperity, thrift*.
Plöfedät, n., *professorship*.
Plöp, n., *prosperity, success*.
Plöpik, a., *successful*.
Plösenön, v., *to represent*.
Plu, ad., *more, more than*.
Plüdü, p., *at the pleasure of*.
Pöfik, a., *poor, needy*.
Pök, *fault, mistake*.
Polön, v., *to carry, bear*.
Popik, a., *popular, current*.
Poplik, a., *epidemic*.
Pos, p., *after, subsequent to*.
Pösod, n., *person*.
Pösodik, a., *personal*.
Pöt, n., *occasion*.
Potastit, n., *post office*.
Potön, v., *to mail, post*.
Pubön, v., *to appear*.
Pübön, v., *to publish*.
Püf, n., *dust*.
Pük, n., *language, speech*.
Pükastud, n., *language study*.
Pükedavödik, a., *proverbial*.
Püköf, n., *eloquence, fluency*.
Regul, n., *regulation, law*.
Revidön, v., *to revise*.
Rezipön, v., *to reciprocate, return*.
Rigik, a., *original*.
Rivön, v., *to attain, reach*.
Rönakul, n., *race-course*.
Sägo, ad., *even, yet, as far as*.
Sagön, v., *to say, tell, speak*.
Säkön, v., *to seek, enquire*.
Sälanimik, a., *disheartened*.
Sam, n., *instance*.
Samäd, n., *example, instance*.
Sapav, n., *philosophy*.
Sapik, a., *wise*.
Sätik, a., *satisfactory, sufficient*.
Sätön, v., *to satisfy*.
Sedön, v., *to send*.
Segivön, v., *to give out, spend, distribute*.
Segolam, n., *departure*.
Segolön, v., *to go out*.
Segün, p., *according to*.
Seiliko, ad., *silently*.
Seistön, v., *to lie, be situated*.
Seltön, v., *to lay, place*.
Sekikön, v., *to exclude, rule out*.
Selednik, a., *singular, peculiar, strange*.
Selegön, v., *to select, look over*.
Sembal, i. pr., a., *a certain, any, some*.
Semik, a., *certain*.
Semöpik, ad., *somewhere*.
Ben, n., *sense, perception*.

- Senätan**, n., *senator*.
Senatemön, v., *to breathe forth, exhale*.
Sep, n., *grave*.
Sev, n., *knowledge, acquaintance*.
Sevälön, v., *to select, choose*.
Sevön, v., *to learn*.
Si, ad., *yes*.
Sibin, n., *existence, being*.
Sibinön, v., *to be, exist*.
Sikikün, a., *most eminent*.
Sitik, a., *systematic*.
Skilik, a., *proficient, skilled*.
Sludik, a., *resolute*.
Sludön, v., *to conclude, determine, decide*.
Smül, n., *smile*.
Snat, n., *honesty*.
Snilön, v., *to seal*.
So, ad., *so*.
Soalik, a., *solitary, single*.
Soelik, a., *only, sole*.
Söl, n., *gentleman, Mr.*
Sölel, n., *ruler, sovereign*.
Söt, n., *duty*.
Sötön, v., *to be obliged, (to) should*.
Späl, n., *economy, frugality*.
Spegäl, u., *speculativeness*.
Spel, n., *hope*.
Spörön, v., *to spur, urge on*.
Stäbo, ad., *thoroughly, radically*.
Stad, n., *station, condition*.
Staifel, n., *suitor, wooer*.
Stämabuk, n., *book of roots*.
Stäpön, v., *to stamp*.
Stigön, v., *to incite, stimulate*.
Stim, n., *honor*.
Stimasük, n., *ambition*.
Stip, n., *stipulation*.
Stit, n., *establishment, house*.
Stitön, v., *to establish, institute*.
Störön, v., *to stir*.
Stud, n., *study*.
Stül, n., *style, diction*.
Subimik, a., *sublime*.
Südälik, a., *austere*.
Südlük, a., *moral*.
Süenam, n., *thought, deliberation*.
Sufäd, n., *patience*.
Suflag, n., *summons*.
Sugiv, n., *problem, exercise, lesson*.
Sukel, n., *successor*.
Sükön, v., *to seek*.
Sukot, n., *result*.
Sukü, p., *in consequence*.
Sümik, a., *similar*.
Sümön, v., *to resemble*.
Supenäd, n., *superscription*.
Susäl, n., *aspiration*.
Susäläfulik, a., *full of hopes*.
Susitup, n., *stir, commotion*.
Sütlidön, v., *to step forth, appear*.
Ta, p., *against, opposed to*.
Takön, v., *to cease, stop*.
Taladil, n., *continent, earth division*.
Tälen, n., *talent, tact*.
Täno, ad., *then, thereupon*.
Tavelü, p., *across, athwart*.
Te, ad., *only, merely*.
Ted, n., *trade, commerce*.
Tedadom, n., *store, business house*.
Tedelik, a., *mercantile, commercial*.
Tefü, p., *with respect to, in point of*.
Teik, a., *only, sole*.
Teldil, n., *half*.
Tenüpik, a., *eternal*.
Ti, ad., *almost*.
Tiädön, v., *to entitle, style*.
Tidel, n., *teacher*.
Tidön, v., *to teach*.
Tik, n., *thought, conception, idea*.
Tlod, n., *solace, comfort*.
Tomätiko, ad., *automatically, of own accord*.
Tonü, p., *as per, in consequence of*.
Tu, ad., *too, too much*.
Tug, n., *virtue, good quality*.

Tugedik, a., *combined.*

Tupön, v., *to disturb.*

Tuvön, v., *to find.*

U, c., *or, or else.*

Umo, ad., *more.*

Ünä, ad., *within.*

Ut, d. pr., *that, the one.*

Väl, n., *choice, option.*

Valädön, v., *to await, expect.*

Valemik, a., *universal, general.*

Valik, a., *all, every, entire.*

Valüd, n., *power, might.*

Vanam, n., *disappointment, frustration.*

Vanön, v., *to thwart, frustrate, baffle.*

Väpük, n., *universal language.*

Vätopo, ad., *everywhere.*

Ved, n., *origin.*

Vedön, v., *to come from, become, grow out of.*

Velatam, n., *verification.*

Velätik, a., *accurate, exact.*

Vemo, ad., *very.*

Vien, n., *wind.*

Vienön, v., *to blow, breeze, waft.*

Vilöfiko, ad., *willingly.*

Vilön, v., *to will, choose.*

Vip, n., *wish, desire.*

Visedikün, a., *wisest, shrewdest.*

Vobäd, n., *production, work.*

Vobädüb, n., *production, work.*

Vobön, v., *to work.*

Vöd, n., *word.*

Vödabuk, n., *dictionary.*

Vol, n., *world.*

Volapük, n., *Volapük.*

Volapükik, a., *Volapük.*

Volekam, n., *realization.*

Vomül, n., *Miss (young woman).*

Vöno, ad., *once, formerly.*

Vonik, a., *blissful, delightful.*

Vönik, a., *former, whilom.*

Votik, a., *other, another.*

Vülük, a., *arbitrary.*

Vut, n., *fury.*

Xaimel, n., *censor.*

Xam, n., *examination.*

Xamadel, n., *examination-day.*

Xamalef, n., *board of examiners.*

Ya, ad., *already.*

Yamik, a., *deplorable.*

Yapänik, a., *Japanese.*

Yilön, v., *to yield, comply with.*

Yof, n., *joy.*

Yuf, n., *help, assistance.*

Yunan, n., *young man, youth.*

Yunik, a., *young.*

Zepön, v., *to sanction, ratify.*

Zestüdön, v., *to be necessary.*

Zestüdik, a., *necessary.*

Zif, n., *city.*

Zijotlön, v., *to whisper.*

Zivet, n., *civilization.*

Zogikan, n., *tardy person.*

Zu, ad., *moreover, furthermore.*

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