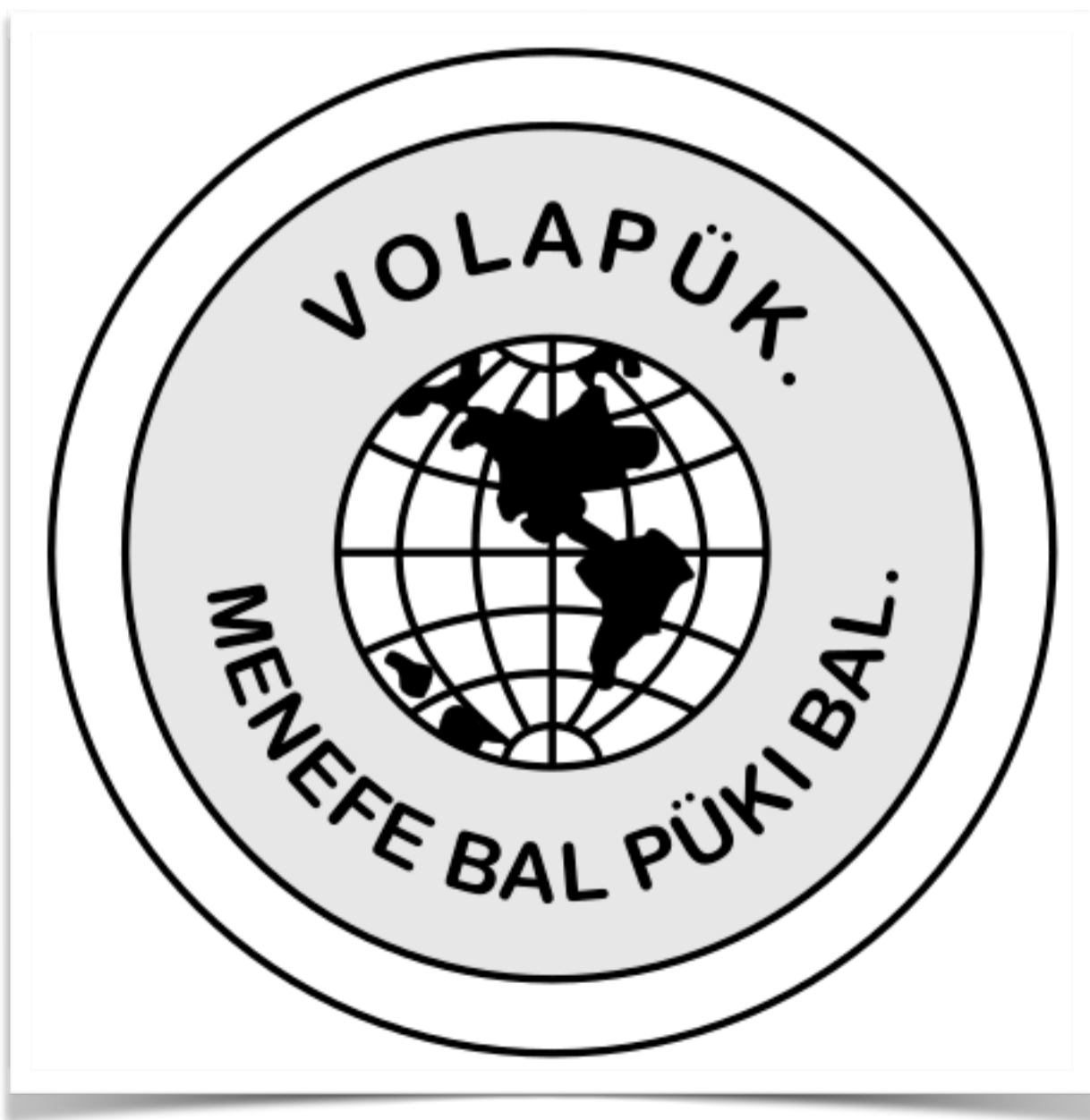


RALPH MIDGLEY

VOLAPÜK VIFIK

QUICK VOLAPÜK // A 10-LESSON COURSE



Lärnod balid	6
// Alphabet & Pronunciation	6
// Numbers: 1 to 10, Stress	6
// Vocabulary	7
// Suffixes: -s, -il, -ik, -an	8
// Personal Pronouns, Present Tense	8
// Translation Practice	9
Lärnod telid	10
// Cases	10
// Vocabulary	11
// Passive Voice: pa-	12
// Gender	12
// Translation Practice	13
// Suffix: -ül	13
// el	13
// More Translation Practice	14
Lärnod kilid	15
// Plural	15
// Vocabulary	16
// Present Perfect Tense	17
// Passive Present Perfect	17
// Translation Practice	18
// Suffix: -an	18
// Prefix: le-	18
// Numbers: 11 - 20	18
// More Translation Practice	19
Lärnod folid	20
// Interjections	20
// Conjunctions	20
// Prepositions	21
// Adverbs	21
// Vocabulary	22

// Translation Practice	23
// Verb Ending: -oy	23
// Asking Questions: -li.....	23
// More Translation Practice	24
Lärnod Iulid	25
// Definite Past, Complete Past	25
// Vocabulary	26
// Translation Practice	27
// Numbers: 20 to 999	28
// More Translation Practice	29
Lärnod mälid	30
// Future Tense, Future Perfect Tense	30
// Passive Future, Passive Future Perfect	30
// Imperative Mood, Optative Mood	31
// Vocabulary	31
// Translation Practice	32
Lärnod velid	34
// Numbers: 1000 and up.....	34
// Telling Time	34
// Vocabulary	35
// Translation Practice	36
Lärnod jölid	38
// Verb Tense: Future in the Past	38
// Conditional	38
// Vocabulary	39
// Translation Practice	40
Lärnod zülid	42
// Transitive & Intransitive Verbs	42
// Vocabulary	43
// Translation Practice	44
Lärnod degid.....	46

// Prefixes & Suffixes	46
// Translation Practice	47
// Vocabulary	48
// More Translation Practice	49
About The Author	51
About This Revision	52



JOHANN MARTIN SCHLEYER (1831-1912)
INVENTOR OF VOLAPÜK



Lärnod balid

Lesson 1 // A sound guide to Volapük.

// ALPHABET & PRONUNCIATION

The Volapük alphabet has 27 letters, namely:

a, ä, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, ö, p, r, s, t, u, ü, v, x, y, z
(8 vowels and 19 consonants)

The vowels are pronounced in the following manner:

A [ɑ] as in "father"	O [ɔ] as in "port"
Ä [ɛ] as E in "met"	Ö [ø] as French EU in "jeu"
E [e] as French É in "été"	U [u] as OO in "soon"
I [i] as in "machine"	Ü [y] as French UE in "rue"

The consonants are pronounced in the following manner:

B, D, F, H, K, L, M, N, P, T, V, Y: as in English

C [tʃ] as CH in "church"	S [s] always as in "so"
G [g] always as in "go"	X [ks] always as in "flex"
J [ʃ] like SH in "shoe"	Z [ts] like TS in "bits"
R [r] should be rolled	

In Volapük, every single letter must be clearly sounded!

// NUMBERS: 1 TO 10, STRESS

Practice now with the numbers from one to ten:

bal, tel, kil, fol, lul, mäl, vel, jöl, zül, deg

Practice these words of one syllable:

flor (flower), **hit** (heat), **fluk** (fruit), **nif** (snow)

Words of more than one syllable are always stressed on the last syllable. Practice:

floRÜP ("flower-time" = Spring)

fluKÜP ("fruit-time" = Autumn)

hiTÜP ("heat-time" = Summer)

niFÜP ("snow-time" = Winter)

Try 2 consecutive vowels: **rein** = rain (pronounce: ray-EEN)

Try 3 consecutive vowels: **neai** = never (pronounce: nay-ah-EE)

One last important point: Try to make a habit of saying each word out loud! You may feel a little self-conscious doing this to start with, but you will soon become familiar with the sounds of the language, not all of which are exactly like the sounds we are accustomed to in English. Furthermore, we gain much more confidence this way!

// VOCABULARY

Now take a look at the following words and say them out loud:

at 'this'

jul 'a school'

stral 'a ray'

bi 'because'

julan 'a pupil (at school)'

studön 'to study'

binön 'to be'

kel 'which, who'

tefik 'corresponding (to), relating (to)'

blod 'brother'

lärnön 'to learn'

tidön 'to teach'

böd 'a bird'

lödön 'to live, reside'

timül 'a moment'

bür 'an office'

nem 'a name'

topön 'to be situated'

büsidan 'a businessman'

niver 'a university'

ün 'at, in (time)'

cil 'a child'

nuf 'a roof'

vakenön 'to be on holiday/vacation'

dom 'a house'

nulädik 'modern'

vemo 'very / very much'

e 'and'

ofik 'her'

vifik 'fast, quick'

ekö 'here is/are'

omik 'his'

vilön 'to want to'

famül 'a family'

reidön 'to read'

vobön 'to work'

flor 'a flower'

saidiko 'sufficiently, enough'

vöd 'a word'

gretik 'big, large'

sekretan 'a secretary'

yan 'a door'

gudik 'good'

smalik 'small'

yunik 'young'

gudiko 'well'

sol 'the sun'

zif 'a town'

in 'in (place)'

sör 'a sister'

jönik 'beautiful, lovely'

Spanyän 'Spain'

// SUFFIXES: -S, -IL, -IK, -AN

In Volapük there is no separate word for "a" or "an" as there is in English; neither does Volapük use a separate word for "the" except in special circumstances, which will be mentioned later.

As in English, words form plurals simply by adding -s.

Words ending in **-ik** are adjectives, words ending in **-o** are adverbs, and words ending in **-ön** are verbs. Note also how all nouns start and end with a consonant.

1. In Volapük, the suffix **-il** is appended to words in order to express the idea of smallness. Instead of saying **jul smalik**, the word **julil** is shorter and its meaning is the same. On the other hand, a longer way of expressing **zifil** would be **zif smalik**.

1a. How would we say in English:

büril, domil, cilil, söril, blodil, famülil

- Now make up a couple of your own!

2. Another useful suffix is **-an**. This denotes a member of a profession, society, country, philosophy or other discipline.

2a. How would you say in Volapük:

a clerk (in an office), a businessman, a lodger, a learner, a reader, a student, a worker

// PERSONAL PRONOUNS, PRESENT TENSE

3. The personal pronouns in Volapük are:

ob / obs = I / we

ol / ols = you (1 person) / you (more than 1 person)

om / oms = he / they (all males)

of / ofs = she / they (all females)

on / ons = it / they (neuter or mixed gender)

These words are of course used separately, but here is how they fit into the verbal action! First of all, take any infinitive, remove the final **-ön**, and proceed accordingly:

BINÖN 'to be'

binob 'I am'

binol 'you are'

binom 'he is'

binof 'she is'

binon 'it is'

binobs 'we are'

binols 'you all are'

binoms 'they are' (masculine)

binofs 'they are' (feminine)

binons "they are" (neuter/mixed gender)

3a. Choose a few more verbs and really get used to them, like this.

4. You will notice that **vilob** (= I want) plus **lärnön** (= to learn) corresponds exactly to "I want to learn" in English -- **vilob lärnön**. If we say **Ob vilob lärnön**, then a great deal of emphasis is being given, because the **ob** appears twice -- "I want to learn!"

4a. Say in Volapük:

He wants to work, they want to teach, I want to read, she wants to go on holiday

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

5. Now to the most interesting part! Read the following introductions, and say them out loud. **Glidis!** is how we say "hello" in Volapük!

Glidis! Binob "Sammy". Binob studan in niver. Ekö famülans obik:

Fat obik binom büsidan. Vobom in бүr nulädik. Nem omik binon "Robert".

Mot obik binof tidan. Tidof in jul smalik. Nem ofik binon "Lisabet".

Sör obik binof sekretan. Vobof in бүr gretik in zif. Ün timül at vakenof in Spanyän. Nem ofik binon "Janin".

Blod yunik obik binom cil. Binom julan. Nem omik binon "Peter".

Lödobs in dom gretik e nulädik in zifl jönik.



Lärnod telid

Lesson 2 // Are we all nutcases?

Many people consider Volapük to be a very hard nut to crack. Most of them nowadays seem not to consider grammatical cases even necessary! The proof of the pudding, however, is in the eating, so nut cases or not, we can lose nothing at all by having a quick look at the five cases.

// CASES

Here they are:

Del binon jönik = The day is beautiful	// <i>Nominative Case</i>
Löfob deli jönik = I love a/the beautiful day	// <i>Accusative Case</i>
Mem dela jönik = The memory of a/the beautiful day	// <i>Genitive Case</i>
Sagob dele jönik = I say to a/the beautiful day:	// <i>Dative Case</i>
O del jönik! = Oh beautiful day!	// <i>Vocative Case</i>

In Volapük there is no word for "a/an" in English. The closest we can get to such a concept is to use the word for "one" - **del bal**.

Neither is there a word for "the" in the normal way of things. However when we use words which have no equivalent in Volapük, be they names of people, places, or things, then the word **el** (from Spanish) serves for "the".

Let's have a look at the five cases now:

Del is a noun, and is in what is called the nominative case. It is the basic case, and in Volapük always starts and ends with a consonant. Why then, you may ask, does **del** sometimes add **-i**, **-a** and **-e**? This is to indicate its relationship to other words in the sentence. For example, **-i** tells us that the word is the object or victim of some action or influence exercised by another word. Look at the second line of the mini-saga above, where **deli** is the object or victim of love, whereas in the first line, **del** is very clearly the subject or the doer. Further down, in the third line, we see that **dela** means "of a day, of the day"; similarly, **dele** means "to a day, to the day". If we put the letter **O** all on its own followed by

the nominative case, then we begin to wax lyrical, so to speak. We have now gone into raptures of delight, hopefully, by murmuring "Oh beautiful day!" (This is called the vocative case in Volapük., the case you use when directly addressing someone or something.)

The word which describes **del** is **jönik**. Such words are called adjectives. Normally they come after nouns in Volapük, whereas in English they come first!

The remaining words are called verbs. They are either doing words (**löfob** = I love, **sagob** = I say) or else basic words of being (**binon** = is). In Volapük, all verbs follow a regular, unchanging pattern, unlike in English, where they are peppered with irregularities or many kinds!

How about having a bit of practice of your own? Using **zif** (= a town / the town), can you translate the following mini-saga into English?

MEM ZIFA JÖNIK

Zif binon jönik.

Löfob zifi jönik;

Sagob zife jönik:

O zif jönik!

// VOCABULARY

Here are some new words for you to practise by speaking them out loud:

del 'a day'

dog 'a dog'

fa 'by'

fat 'a father'

flen 'a friend'

gok 'a fowl'

i 'also'

jevod 'a horse'

kapar 'a goat'

kat 'a cat'

kobo (ko) 'together (with)'

kun 'a cow'

labön 'to have'

mot 'a mother'

mödik 'a lot of, many'

nilü 'near to'

patik 'special'

pro 'for'

pük 'a language'

pükistudan 'a language student'

sagön 'to say'

soarajul 'an evening school'

sör 'a sister'

suvo 'often'

tor 'a bull'

vedön 'to become'

läd 'a lady'

löfön 'to love'

matemat 'maths'

veütik 'important'

visitön 'to visit'

vom 'a woman'

// PASSIVE VOICE: PA-

In Volapük, we already know how to work the verbs in the present tense, that is to say, the here and now. You would have no difficulty in saying I love, we love, she loves, and so on. When we want to say: I am loved, we are loved, she is loved (by someone else), this is called the passive voice, because now the lover (the doer) has become the loved one (the recipient).

Here is how the passive voice looks in the present; it is made simply by joining the prefix **pa-** to the beginning of the verb as follows:

PALÖFÖN 'to be loved'

palöfob 'I am loved'

palöfol 'you are loved'

palöfom 'he is loved'

palöfof 'she is loved'

palöfon 'he/she/it is loved'

palöfobs 'we are loved'

palöfols 'you are loved'

palöfoms 'they are loved' (masculine)

palöfofs 'they are loved' (feminine)

palöfons 'they are loved' (neuter, mixed)

Supposing we wanted to say: I am loved by my mother. The word *by* would be rendered in Volapük by **fa**, thus: **Palöfob fa mot obik**.

// GENDER

In Volapük, the gender of people or other living things is mostly obvious from the word itself, for example: **man** = a man, **vom** = a woman, **sör** = a sister. However, this is not always so, and in such instances, the English forms **hi-** and **ji-** are then prefixed to the ambiguous word. For example: **gok** = a fowl, whereas **higok** = a cock and **jigok** = a hen.

Even the gender of the word meaning "the" can be shown by the prefixes **hi-** and **ji-** as in **hiel** and **jiel**, but more on this later!

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate the following story into English:

Hiel "Sammy" lödom in dom gretik e nulädik in zifil jönik. Binom studan in niver. Fat omik binom "Robert" -- binom büsidan e vobom in бүр. Mot omik binof "Lisabet" -- binof tidan e tidof in jul smalik. Sör omik binof "Janin". Vobof in zif gretik in бүр, bi binof sekretan. Ün timül at vakenof in Spanyän. Blod omik binom "Peter" binom vemo yunik.

1a. Can you now tell the same story based on the above beginning with either "Lisabet" or "Janin"?

// SUFFIX: -ÜL

The suffix -**ÜL** gives a word a somewhat different and often also endearing, smaller, younger, or less significant meaning. It can mean something similar to "the young of" especially with regard to animals, for example, **dogül** = doggy. How would you translate:

katül, jevodül, kunül, jigokül, hikaparül

The suffix does not have the same effect on people's names, for example, **Peterül** does not make the name Peter become Pete or Petey.

The only words where -**ÜL** gives a *person's* name or title an endearing quality are those of close family relation listed below:

fatül = dad, daddy

motül = mom, mum, mommy

lefatül = granddad, grandpa

lemotül = grandma

lümotül = mom-in-law, mum-in-law

lüfatül = dad-in-law

Lastly, even inanimate words may receive this endearing suffix as well, as in **timül** = "a mo". The important thing is not to get it mixed up with the suffix **-il** which means something different.

// EL

4. The word **el** mentioned above is used with words which have not been assimilated into Volapük. These include proper names and foreign words, which always appear in the

singular. Any plurals are shown by the fact that el adds an -s to denote this. For example: **el "Sputnik"** = "Sputnik", **els "Sputnik"** = "Sputniks". Talking of Sputniks, have another glance at the mini-sagas above and write: The Sputnik; I love the Sputnik; The memory of the Sputnik; I say to the Sputnik: Oh beautiful Sputnik!

A bit crazy, you may think! The only reason is to avoid ambiguity in the language. Coming to a more personal level, write: I love Robert; the memory of Elizabeth; I say to Rachel: O beautiful Rachel!

// MORE TRANSLATION PRACTICE

5. Now have a look at what some of the family's friends have to say:

El "Sammy" labom hiflenis tel. Panemoms "Steven" e "David" e lödoms nilo. I labom jifleni in niver. Panemof "Rajel" e binof jönik. Sör omik, "Janin", labof jiflenis tel, "Katlin" e "Rosan", e hifleni patik, "Paul".

Steven: Glidis! Binob flen ela Sammy. Nem obik binon Steven e lödob nilü dom omik. Ün timül at, studob matemati in niver, bi vilob vedön büsidan veütik.

David: Glidis! Binob i flen ela Sammy e lödob nilü zif. Nem obik binon David. Ün timül at, binob pükistudan in niver. Reidob vemo bi vilob lärnön pükis mödik.

Katlin: Glidis! Binob flen ela Janin. Nem obik binon Katlin e vobob ko of in бүр. Binobs flens gudik, e visitobs domi ofik suvo.

Rosan: Glidis! Binob i flen ela Janin e vobob kobo ko of ed el Katlin in бүр. Nem obik binon Rosan. Lärnob Spanyolapüki in soarajul, bi vilob vakenön in Spanyol.

Paul: Glidis! Binob i flen patik ela Janin. Nem obik binon Paul e pro of binob flen vemo veütik! Id el Sammy labom jifleni patik: nem ofik binon Rajel.



Lärnod kilid

Lesson 3 // Where two's company, three's a crowd.

Or so it's said! One thing which is certain, however: whether it's a question of two, three or more, it's a question of the plural, because then it's more than one.

// PLURAL

In Volapük, the plural is formed without exception simply by adding the letter -s.

Do you remember our little mini-saga entitled "**Mem zifa jönik**"?

If we wanted to say "cities" instead of "city", this is how it would look:

MEM ZIFAS JÖNIK

Zifs binons jöniks.

Löfob zifs jönik.

Sagob zifes jönik:

O zifs jönik!

As a result of having made **zif** into the plural, we notice something about the adjective **jönik** in the second line, this word also adds -s.

The reason for this is because **jönik** is separated from its noun by another word. In Volapük, if an adjective (describing word) is separated by any other word from its noun, then it must take whatever ending the noun itself has. For example, if in the second line, the word **vemo** had been introduced between the noun and the adjective, it would have read: **Lofob zifs vemo jönikis**. This is to ensure absolute clarity as to what refers to what. Ambiguity and Volapük do not make good company!

The only other point to note is that whenever the adjective precedes its noun, the same thing happens as already described above. For example, had **jönik** come before **zifs** in the last line, it would have been **O jöniks zifs!** And likewise with the title: **Mem jönikas zifas**. As this is not always pleasing either to the eye or ear, however, adjectives tend to come immediately after their nouns! It all depends on the effect one wants to create.

How about having a go yourself. Try writing your own mini-saga entitled: **Mem vomas jönik**. Good Luck!!

To complete our thoughts about the plural in Volapük, here is how the personal pronouns respond to it:

ob, obi, obik/oba, obe: I, me, my, to me;
obs, obis, obsik/obas, obes: we, us, our, to us;
om, omi, omik/oma, ome: he, him, his, to him;
oms, omis, omsik/omas, ome: they, them, their, to them;
of, ofi, ofik/ofa, ofe: she, her, her, to her
ofs, ofis, ofsik/ofas, ofe: they, them, their, to them

Note the two possible ways of saying: my, our, his, her and their. Just another example of the flexibility of Volapük without loss of accuracy!

// VOCABULARY

Here are some more new words for you to practise by speaking them out loud:

ab 'but'	motafat 'a (maternal) grandpa'
anu 'right now'	mödadilo 'mainly, mostly'
binädön (me) 'to consist (of)'	nilo 'near, nearby'
blinön 'to bring'	nitedik 'interesting'
bü 'ago, before (of time)'	nulik 'new'
cedön 'to think (= have an opinion)'	numön 'to count'
das 'that (conjunction)'	obsik 'our'
de 'of'	od 'each other'
deadön 'to die'	pal (hi/ji) 'a parent'
enu 'recently'	pened 'a letter'
gem (hi/ji) 'a sibling'	röletan (hi/ji) 'a relation, a relative'
kanön 'to be able to, can'	sedön 'to send'
köst (hi/ji) 'a cousin'	sevabo 'namely, that is'
lädül 'a young lady (Miss)'	ter (hi/ji) 'an uncle/an aunt'
län 'a country, a land'	veratik 'real, true'
lefatül 'a grandpa'	vero 'really, truly'
legivot 'gift, a present'	vol '(the) world'
legudik 'excellent'	votik 'another, other'

lemotül 'a grandma'

yel 'year'

matan (hi/ji) 'a married person'

zuo 'moreover'

// PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We have already met the present tense in Volapük and practiced it quite a lot; we are now going to make the acquaintance of the PRESENT PERFECT, which links the PAST up to the PRESENT.

In the reading, we have the sentence: **Edeadom bü yels fol** = he died four years ago. As you will see first of all, an **e-** has been joined onto the beginning of the verb; this feature is what has changed the tense, or timing, from the purely here and now (= the present) to what is perceived as the IMMEDIATE PAST. In Volapük, the meaning of the verb must always have been completed (or judged to have been completed by the speaker) within a time span which still connects the actual event, even though complete, with the present time. Liberties are sometimes taken in this respect, but essentially this is what differentiates the PRESENT PERFECT from the PAST HISTORIC, or the past tense which goes way back into the past, and which we shall be meeting very soon. Turn now to the practice sheet and put your newly-acquired knowledge into action.

One of the most beautiful verbs there is must be **LÖFÖN** (to love). Can you write it out in the PRESENT TENSE? Now be a bit braver and have a go in the PRESENT PERFECT. Just a reminder as to how it starts:

elöfob - I've loved

elöfol - you've loved

... now carry on!

// PASSIVE PRESENT PERFECT

Do you remember the PASSIVE VOICE (**PALÖFÖN**, "to be loved") in the second part of the course? Have a quick glance at it now! The one which corresponds to our new tense is just as easy. Instead of adding **pa-**, as for the present tense, the letter **p** joins up with the **e** of the present perfect and becomes **pe-**. Just as you would expect! Can you complete the following:

pelöfön = to have been loved

pelöfob (fa mot oba) = I've been loved (by my mother)

...Now over to you!

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Read aloud, then translate the following story into English:

Els Robert e Lisabet binons pals obik. Els Peter e Janin binons gems obik. Panemob Sammy e binob blod de Peter e de Janin, binobs famülans.

Famülans obsik binädons me fat bal e mot bal (sevabo pals tel), sör bal e blods tel (sevabo: gems kil). Binobs kobo famülans lul.

Röletans obsik binädons me lefatül bal; (motafat edeadom bü yels fol); e lemotüls tel, kels blinofs obes legivotis mödik! Röletans votik binons: hiters kil e jiters tel, hikösts fol e jikösts lul. Binons kobo röletans degvel.

Suvo röletans binons i flens gudik, ab cedob, das flens veratik binons flens legudik!

Flens palas obsik lödons in läns mödik vola. Mödadilo binädons me matans; sedons odes penedis nitedik. Flens mödik obsik vero no kanons panumön.

// SUFFIX: -AN

As we have seen earlier, **-an** added onto a word indicates someone who IS something, or who DOES something. How would you translate:

matematan, lödan, reidan, vakenans, lärran, vobans, zifan, löfans, bödan

// PREFIX: LE-

The idea of SIZE, whether physical, abstract, or even "grand" as in "grandfather" is conveyed in Volapük by the prefix **le-**. In the above reading, we experience a root (**fat/mot**) flanked by the prefix **le-** and the suffix **-ül**. (**lefatül/lemotül**). How would you translate:

lezif, lebür, lefat, levaken, lemot, ledom, leflen, lesuvo, leveütik, leno!

// NUMBERS: 11 - 20

You will now be familiar with the figures 1 - 10 in Volapük. Here's how they continue up to 20. Can you supply the six shown in figures?

degbal, degtel, degkil, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, teldeg

// MORE TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Dan: Glidis! Binob fat hiela Robert, kel binom fat elas Sammy, Peter e Janin: sekü atos, jimatan ed ob binobs lepals omas. Nem obik binon Dan e jimatan oba binof Marian: Löfobs poscilis valik obas, e visitobs onis suvo. Blinobs posciles obas legivotis mödik! Lödobs nilo.

Roxan: Glidis! Binob mot jiela Lisabet, kel binof mot elas Sammy, Peter e Janin: sekü atos, binob lemotül onas. Panemob Roxan - bü yels 4, matan obik Albert edeadom; kodü atos, binob ya viudan! Löfilob vemo ad blinön posciles oba legivotis gudik. Lödob in zifil nilik.

Max: Glidis! Nem obik binon Max e binob son elas Mijelin e Mikäl: mot obik binof sör ela Robert: sekü atos, binob hiköst elas Sammy, Peter e Janin. No visitob onis suvo, bi lödobs in Spanyol. Jiel Janin evisitof obis us.

Mijelin: Glidis! Binob Mijelin: blod obik binom Robert e matan oba, el Mikäl, binom spanyänik. Lödobs in top jönik in Spanyol sulüdik nilü mel. Binob zian elas Sammy, Peter e Janin, ed el Mikäl binom ziom onas. Sekü atos, binobs i hiter e jiter onas. Enu jiel Janin evakenof domü obs.

Röletans elas Sammy, Peter e Janin binödons me lefatül bal; (motafat ya edeadom bü yels fol; e lemotüls tel, kels blinons ones legivotis mödik!

Röletans votik binons: hiters (zioms) kil e jitters (zians) tel, hikösts fol e jikösts lul. Binons kobo röletans degvel.

Cedü ob, röletans kanons suvo binön i flens gudik!



Lärnod folid

Lesson 4 // Bits and Bobs.

An introduction to the various bits and pieces of Volapük is now opportune. Several of these you have met already, but now you have the chance to have an overall look at the various categories into which they fall, thus giving added colour and variety to the language:

// INTERJECTIONS

Interjections (bringing all sorts of emotions out into the open), such as:

Ag! 'Ooh!

Ha! 'Aha!'

Ö! 'Wow!'

Si! 'Oh yes!'

Yö! 'Hurrah!'

Adyö! 'Bye!'

Fi! 'Nonsense!'

He! 'Hey!'

Nö! 'Oh no!'

Sö! 'I say!'

Ekö! 'Look!'

What's more, any other suitable words can also be made into interjections simply by adding the final vowel -**ö**. For example:

Danö! 'Thanks!'

Liedö! 'Dear me!'

Seilö! 'Shut up!'

Stopö! 'Halt!'

Fumö! 'Of course!'

Prüdö! 'Look out!'

Spidö! 'Get a move on!'

Zedö! 'Make way!'

// CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions (joining up different words and sentences), such as:

Ab 'but'

Do 'though'

E 'and'

Ka 'than'

Bi 'because'

Du 'while'

If 'if'

Klu 'so'

Ni ... Ni 'neither ... nor'
Üf 'even if'

U 'or'
Zu 'moreover'

Again, any other suitable words can also be made into conjunctions simply by adding the final vowel -ä, for example:

Bisä 'provided that'
Güä 'on the other hand'
Pasä 'only when'

Büä 'before'
Kodä 'by reason of which'

// PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions (bridging the gap between a word and its neighbour noun or pronoun):

Da 'through'
Dis 'under'
Fo 'in front of'
Ma 'according to'
Nen 'without'

De 'of/from'
Fa 'by'
Ini 'into'
Me 'by means of'
Ko 'with'

Yet again, any other suitable words can also be made prepositions by the simple addition of -ü, for example:

Demü 'with regard to'
Gönü 'in favour of'
Nilü 'near to'
Labü 'comprising'

Domü 'at the house of'
Nemü 'in the name of'
Binü 'made of'

Always remember that in Volapük all prepositions govern the Nominative case!

// ADVERBS

Last of all, although adverbs are normally characterized by the ending -o, they do also have their very own rogues amongst the bits and bobs, for example:

Ai 'always'
I 'also'
Mu 'extremely'
Te 'only'
Us 'there'
Ye 'however'

Ba 'perhaps'
Is 'here'
Plu 'more'
Ti 'almost'
Ya 'already'

All of them playing their own part in the whole - in other words all bits and bobs!

// VOCABULARY

Welcome to the fourth part of our rapid, interactive course in **Volapük Vifik** in which we start, as usual, with some more words for you to practise out loud:

ad 'in order to'	löpik 'upper, upstairs'
ai 'always'	lotan 'a guest'
asä 'as also, as well as'	lunik 'long'
bakaston 'a brick'	mens 'people (in general)'
banacem 'a bathroom'	miotik 'dirty'
binü '(made) of'	mutön 'to compel (= must)'
bumot 'a building'	nen 'without'
cim 'a chimney'	nilü 'near to'
dabinön 'to exist'	nog bal 'one more, another'
demön 'to demonstrate'	nufalucem 'an attic'
dese 'from out of'	plöp 'prosperity'
din 'a thing (a matter)'	plöpön 'to prosper'
disnufaspadäd 'a loft (space)'	po 'behind (= place)'
do 'though'	pötet 'a potato'
dustodik 'industrial'	redik 'red'
fenät 'a window'	retik 'remaining'
fidacem 'a dining room'	rop 'interruption'
flumed 'a river'	saidik 'enough, sufficient'
fo 'before (= place)'	sälun 'a lounge'
gad 'a garden'	se 'out of'
garad 'a garage'	seil 'quietness, silence'
gianagretik 'enormous, gigantic'	slipacem 'a bedroom'
härbat 'a vegetable'	sököl 'following'
horit '(the) horizon'	sparag 'asparagus'
is 'here'	tead 'floor, storey'
it '(one)self'	tefü 'about, regarding'
jonidön (as) 'to serve (as)'	tö 'at, on'
kipedöp 'a store'	tuvön 'to find'
kleiliko 'clearly, plainly'	tvalet 'a lavatory, a toilet'

klünacem 'a cloakroom'

kvisinöp 'a kitchen'

labü 'comprising, having'

lavöp 'a laundry'

legad 'a (public) park'

len 'at, by, on'

us 'there'

valasotik 'all (kinds)'

vidik 'broad, wide'

voböp 'a workplace'

yad 'a yard'

zilo 'enthusiastically, hard'

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Read aloud, then translate the following story into English:

Dom obsik topon len flumed nilü zifil dustodik. Do dabinons legads e bumots nulädiks, tö horit mens ai elogons cimis gianagretik miotik, kels edemons kleiliko plöpi zifila. Is mutoy zilo vobön ad plöpön!

In dom obsik labobs cemis sököl: lavöp, kvisinöp, fidacem, sälun asä tvalet e klünacem pro lotans e visitans votik.

Slipacems fol binons in tead löpik, asä banacem e tvalet nog bal pro famülans.

In nufalucem, fat obik ed ob it kanobs tuvön seili saidik ad studön e vobön nen rop mödik.

Dese fenät smalik us, logoy fo dom luniki gadi vidik labü flors, bims e härbats; po dom logoy yadi, asä garadi binü bakastons, in kel binon i voböp.

Disnufaspadäd retik jonidon as kipedöp pro dins votik valasotik.

// VERB ENDING: -OY

The verb ending **-oy** means "one" as in: **logoy** = one sees. It is always singular. Can you make five other such examples?

// ASKING QUESTIONS: -LI

3. The tiny particle **-li?** shows that a question has been asked. It is always unemphasized. It is tacked onto the end of a verb where this exists; if there isn't one, it is tacked onto the most relevant of the other words. A very useful way of avoiding ambiguity! Note two useful expressions: **no-li?** = isn't it? and **vo-li?** = is that so? How would you translate:

Tö horit-li? Esagof-li?

// MORE TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Answer the following questions on the above in Volapük:

1. Kiöpo (= *Where*) topon-li dom hiela Sammy?
2. Kisi (= *What*) logoy-li tö horit?
3. Cemis liomödotik (= *how many*) laboy-li in dom?
4. Kisi logoy-li dese fenät smalik nufalucema?
5. E disnufaspadäd retik-li?

5. Now answer the following questions about your own residence in Volapük:

1. Kiöpo topon-li dom olik?
2. Cems liomödotik dabinons-li domü ol?
3. Labol-li nufalucemi?
4. Kisi kipol-li (= *keep*) in spadäd dis nuf?
5. Kisi logoy-li fo dom olik?
6. Labol-li garadi e voböpi u studacemi?
7. Dese fenät gretik olik, kisi logoy-li po dom?



Lärnod Iulid

Lesson 5 // It's all (or mainly) in the past...

Just in the same way as part five follows the last part of our course in Volapük, so does one hour, one day, one week, one month, one year succeed the previous one. As time passes, there is no doubt whatever that our present is becoming less and less, while our past is gradually becoming more and more, and still more.

logob = I see (now)

elogob = I've seen, or I saw (a moment ago/yesterday/last week/last month/last year)

In Volapük, events are considered either to be still happening, or else to have already happened within a longer or shorter time span. In order to fully appreciate all this, ideally we get into our special 'time capsule' and become 'part of the action.' In fact, the word 'tense' is how we describe the 'time factor' in words called VERBS (denoting status, being, becoming or action).

// DEFINITE PAST, COMPLETE PAST

In the example given above, **elogob** (I've seen/I saw) impinges much more on the present. For this reason, it is used for chatting about every-day happenings: it is essentially the PAST connected with the PRESENT for us.

However, there is another kind of PAST which is more remote: if we say "I saw him last year", the same excitement seems to have been lost somewhat; perhaps it's another way of saying "I used to see him", or even "I had seen him". In fact, it is the past becoming evermore and more remote, even becoming in our judgment historical. Look at these two examples:

Adelo logob oli = To-day I see you (now);

Klu, elogob oli = so, I've seen you! (just finished)

Ädelo älogob oli = Yesterday I saw you (at that time);

Klu, ilogob oli = I'd seen you! (over and done with)

Do you see now the first couple refer to the 'here and now' and the 'immediate past', whereas the second couple concern the more distant past?

We therefore see that the PRESENT TENSE has no initial vowel to signal the here and now; this is reserved in modern Volapük for words which signify the idea of time in themselves, such as **del** = day in the examples. As we know already, the PRESENT PERFECT is indicated by the initial vowel **e-** and now we learn that the vowel **ä-** indicates the PAST DEFINITE and the vowel **i-** takes us still further back into the past!

Again, just to recap, if the ACTOR (I/we; you, he/she; one; it/they) is doing something to the VICTIM (animate/inanimate beings or things); this is termed ACTIVE, whereas if we prefer to say "you are seen (by me)", then it is no longer active, but PASSIVE! We are familiar with the Passive in Volapük already - now just see how all the rest follows on so regularly:

- Palogol (fa ob)** = you are seen (by me);
- Pelogol (fa ob)** = you've been seen (by me);
- Pälogol (fa ob)** = you were seen (by me);
- Pilogol (fa ob)** = you had been seen (by me)

Thus does the PRESENT merge into the IMMEDIATE PAST, then into the DEFINITE PAST, and finally into the COMPLETE PAST. How time flies!

// VOCABULARY

bäldik 'old'	löfäb 'a loved one'
bäldot 'age (= number of years)'	lomio 'homewards'
bel 'a mountain'	lut 'air'
benö! 'fine!'	mated 'a marriage'
bevü 'between'	matikön 'to get married'
boso 'somewhat'	matirajanan (hi/ji) 'a fiancé(e)'
bukiselidöp 'a bookshop'	memön 'to remember'
dalabön 'to own, to possess'	mon 'cash, money'
das (conjunction) 'that'	mödikna 'many times'
demü 'on account of'	mödo 'a great deal, a lot'
dilekanef 'management'	mu 'extremely'
domio '(to) home'	neai 'never'
dönulogö! 'au revoir!'	no latikolöd 'don't be late!'

düp ‘an hour’	no nog ‘not yet’
düpalaf ‘half-an-hour’	patik ‘special’
fiam ‘a firm’	pos ‘after (=time)’
fino ‘at last’	poso ‘afterwards’
foldeg ‘forty’	pöfikän ‘a poor person’
foldil ‘a quarter’	primön ‘to begin, to start’
fümo ‘for sure’	prüdö! ‘take care!’
glid ‘a greeting’	pul (hi/ji) ‘a youngster, a youth’
glidön ‘to greet’	sevön ‘to know’
golön ‘to go’	spelön ‘to hope’
jenöfo ‘in fact’	spidön ‘to hurry’
jinön ‘to appear, to seem’	spikot ‘a conversation’
juitön ‘to enjoy’	sülö! ‘good heavens!’
kif ?/kim? ‘who? (masc. and fem.)’	suvo ‘often’
kikodo? ‘why?’	takädön ‘to relax’
kipladio? ‘where to? whither?’	tävön ‘to travel’
klülön ‘to be clear’	te ‘only’
kodü ‘because of’	tedabüsid ‘(general) business’
kolkömön ‘to meet’	tikön ‘to think’
kotenükön ‘to satisfy, make happy’	tü ‘at, on (= time)’
laidareman ‘a regular buyer’	us ‘there’
läbik ‘lucky, happy’	(in) valem ‘(in) general’
länädio ‘(into) the country (side)’	ye ‘however’
liegikan ‘a rich person’	yel ‘a year’

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate the following dialogue into English.

SPIKOT BEVÜ PULS TEL

David: Glidis, o Katlin!

Katlin: Glidis ole, o David! Kipladio golol-li?

David: Golob domio ela Sammy - ed ol-li?

Katlin: Ün timül at, golob lomio; poso spelob ad visitön ziomi oba.

David: Lio panemom-li?

Katlin: Panemom Karl e binom liegikan.

David: Binom-li bäldik? Klülos, das labom moni mödik.

Katlin: Fümo no binom pöfikan; ye vobom ai: labom domi nilü zif, e tävom suvo länädio ad juitön belaluti us.

David: Lifayelis liomödotik labom-li?

Katlin: Tikob, das labom bäldoti yelas foldeg.

David: Binom-li matan?

Katlin: No nog, bi neai binom libü tedabüsid; ab fino labom jifleni go patiki - binons anu matirajanans!

David: O löfäbs läbik! Benö! Düp kinid binos-li?

Katlin: Binos düpalaf pos lul. Kikodo?

David: Sülö! Mutob spidön, bi vilob kolkömön eli Sammy tü foldil bü düp mälid.

Katlin: Dönulogö! No latikolöd! Prüdö!

Answer the following questions in Volapük:

1. Kim glidom-li jieli Katlin?
2. Kipladio golof-li anu?
3. Kipladio spelof-li ad golön poso? (ziom OKA = her (own) uncle)
4. Lio panemof-li jiflen ela Katlin?
5. Kim binom-li el Karl?
6. Düp kinid binos-li?
7. Kikodo el David mutom-li spidön?
8. E hiflen ela David, kim binom-li?

3. Describe KARL in twenty words in Volapük.

// NUMBERS: 20 TO 999

4. In Volapük this is how we count from 20 to 30:

teldeg	20	teldegmäl	26
teldegbal	21	teldegvel	27
teldegtel	22	teldegjöl	28
teldegkil	23	teldegzül	29
teldegfol	24	kildeg	30
teldeglul	25		

And still further and further from forty to ninety:

foldeg	40	veldeg	70
luldeg	50	jöldeg	80
mäldeg	60	züldeg	90

And even further from 100 to 999:

baltum	100	baltum foldeg	140
teltum	200	teltum foldeg vel	247
kiltum	300	zültum züldeg zül	999
foltum	400		
... and on			

Write in Volapük: 32, 45, 57, 68, 71, 84, 99, 670, 388, 701, 453

// MORE TRANSLATION PRACTICE

VOLAPÜK VIFIK

David: Glidis dönu! Ya sevol obi: panemob David e binob balan flenas ela Sammy. Ädelo ägolob domio oma, ven ekolkömob jieli Katlin; omemol sio, das binof flen jiela Janin, sör ela Sammy. Benö! Bi äbinos te düp lulid soara, eprimobs ad spikön ode dö balan röletanas ofa. Jinos, das el Karl ya labom moni mödik, ed etuvob lifi omik mu nitediki! Jenöfo, tü düpalaf pos lul emutob spidön!

Katlin: Glidis dönu! I sevol obi ya! Binob Katlin, balan flenas ela Janin.

Ädelo ekolkömob eli David, kel ägolom domio flenaomik, ed eprimobs ad bespikön dinis in valem. Poso, ye, emäniotob, das spelob ad visitön hikösti liegik oba, hiel Karl, ed el David ävilom sevön bosu plu tefü om. Jenöfo, äspikobs ode dü düpalaf lölik. Sekü atos, el David ämutom spidön ad no latikön!

Karl: Glidis! Nem oba binon Karl; binob blod yunik de fat ela Katlin, e lödob in zif gretik nilo, kö dalabob domi smalik. Binob büsidan, e kodü at, vobob mödo, bi vilob ai kotenüköni laidaremanis, i dilekanefi fiama: labob bäldoti yelas foldegkil. Mödikna tävob ko matirajanan oba länädio ad juitön belaluti us.

Maxin: Glidis! Panemob Maxin. Binob jiflen patik hiela Karl - jenöfo binob matirajanan oma! Labob lifayelis kildegjöl e vobob ün timül at as yufan in bukiselidöp, bi enitedälob ai demü buks valasotik! Karl ed ob, spelobs ad matikön ünü yels tel. El Karl neai binom libü tedabüsid, ab suvo tävobs länädio ad juitön luti gudik us, e ad takädön bosu in top jönik at. Dalabom domi in zif, e pos mated obas, desinobs ad lödön us.



Lärnod mälid

Lesson 6 // Into forward gear - Full speed ahead!

To be in top gear is always good for the gearbox and the car, providing it's done in the right way: if not, an unpleasant grating noise could well be the end product, and that is definitely bad for both the car and the gearbox!

This is also very true of verb tenses used in the wrong way. They grate terribly, either on the eyes or the ears of the listener, whichever is the first victim!

// FUTURE TENSE, FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

The 'straight' future tense is very simple in Volapük:

By adding the single letter **o-** to the beginning of the verb, we express the future, that is, an event which has not yet occurred, but which is expected to occur in the judgment of the person who is speaking or writing.

On the other hand, the single letter **u-** at the beginning of the verb brings out idea of the future event already having occurred! Here are a couple of examples:

Odelo (= tomorrow) **ologob oli** = I shall see you (no doubt at all!)

Klu (= therefore) **ulogob oli** = I shall (already) have seen you!!

Take particular note of the word meaning "tomorrow" above. **Del** is not a verb, as you know, but a noun which means "day"; by adding **o-** to such an idea of time, the future aspect is likewise added to it - the final **-o** has nothing to do with the future, of course, it merely tells us that the word is an ADVERB: "on the day to come".

// PASSIVE FUTURE, PASSIVE FUTURE PERFECT

The PASSIVE FORMS work just as before: they simply add the single letter **p-** to the two vowels shown above, therefore:

Pologol fa ob = you will be seen by me

Pulogol fa ob = you will have been seen by me

// IMPERATIVE MOOD, OPTATIVE MOOD

Still at full speed ahead, we can now even consider going into overdrive, and issue a few orders (commands) to our various friends and neighbours. We must not be tempted to throw our weight about too much, however, lest we damage our vehicle or lose most of our passengers!

COMMANDS are formed by the addition of **-ÖD** to the whole verb form:

Logomöd! = Let him see! (= He shall see!)

Logobsöd! = Let us see! (= We shall see!)

Logonsöd! = Let them see! (= They shall see!)

There's no doubt about the meaning of these 'orders': like it or not, they are all intended to be obeyed! Can you see, each time, how the ending **-ÖD** is added to give the idea of authority? This is called the IMPERATIVE MOOD and whatever mood you happen to be in at the time, you are expected to 'jump to it'! A much nicer way of giving out 'orders' is called the OPTATIVE MOOD. You simply add the ending **-ÖS** in exactly the same way: it is much more polite, and means:

Logomös! = May he see!

Logolös! = Do (please) see!

Logobsös! = Oh, that we may see!

// VOCABULARY

Welcome to the sixth part of our rapid, inter-active course of Volapük Vifik, in which we start, as usual, with some more words for you to practise out loud:

anik 'several'

as sam 'for example'

asoaro 'this evening'

balido 'firstly'

bäldikün 'eldest'

begö! '(if you) please'

benolabik 'wealthy'

bevü 'amongst'

cal 'a profession'

cifik 'chief, main'

literat 'literature'

livüpajäf 'a hobby'

lölik 'whole'

lunedikum (ka) 'slimmer (than)'

medinav 'medicine (=science)'

musig 'music'

nitedälön (dö) 'to be interested (in)'

notedil 'a small advertisement'

nutimik 'contemporary'

penedamäk 'a postage stamp'

da ‘throughout’	penön ‘to write’
dat ‘so that’	plidön ‘to like’
degtelid ‘twelfth’	poedav ‘poetry’
demü ‘on account of’	pospenäd ‘a postscript’
dö ‘about, in’	pöpajul ‘a primary school’
dot ‘a doubt’	profäSORAN ‘a lecturer’
dramat ‘drama’	pük ‘a language’
drogan ‘a chemist’	seimik ‘any’
fiam ‘a firm’	spelabo ‘hopefully’
gased ‘a magazine’	spodAN ‘a correspondent’
glofön ‘to grow’	spodön (ko) ‘to correspond (with)’
gudikum (ka) ‘better (than)’	spot ‘a sport’
jünu ‘up to now’	sunädo ‘at once, immediately’
ka ‘than’	täno ‘then (= after which)’
kedet ‘a line (in a letter)’	tefü ‘regarding’
kis? ‘what?’	tiädü ‘entitled’
klavan ‘a typist’	tuvifiko ‘too fast’
ko ‘with’	ünü ‘within (a time)’
kod ‘a reason’	valik ‘all’
lä ‘at, with’	vedön ‘to become’
lätikün ‘latest’	vög ‘a voice’
lifayels ‘years of age’	xam ‘an examination’
lü ‘to (= direction)’	zesüdik ‘necessary’

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

PENED LÜ HISPODAN

~Tü del degtelid yulula, yela 20...~

O flen Viktor!

Ereidob in gased lätikün tiädü «Vög Volapüka», das vilol spodön ko flens da vol lölik.

Epenol in notedil ola, das nitedälol dö dins mödik, as sam: spots, penedamäks, poedav, läns e püks valasotiks... e das no spodol atimo ko jiflen seimik.

Binob Janin: labob lifayelis degvel, e lödob in dom gretik. Bü yels jöl, fat obik äbinom profäsozan, ab anu binom büsüdan benolabik! Labom bäldoti yelas mödikum ka foldegas. Mot obik binof tidan in pöpajul, e binof yunikum ka om. Plidof vemo cali at! Labob blodis tel: eli Sammy, bäldotü yels degzül, kel binom bäldikün de blods oba, ed eli Peter, bäldotü yels zül, kel binom yunikünan (do nen dot ovedom lunedìkum ka ob, bi glofom tu vifiko!) Jünü ebinob klavan lä fiam veütik: ünü yels tel, ovisitob niveri ad studön medinavi, bi vilob vedön drogan: täno ugetob xamis zesüdik oba.

Ed ol, kisi dunol-li calo?

Livüpajäfs cifik oba binons: musig, dramät e literat se läns valik!

Penölös obe sunädo, begö, dat okanobs gudikumo seivön odi!

Glidis gudikün ole ed olikanes

(sedof) Janin (jispodan balid ola, spelabo)

Pospenäd: Kikodo no nog labol-li jifleni bevü spodans olik?

1. After reading through this letter, why not make your own translation of it?
2. Note: Labom bäldoti yelas mödikum ka kildegas = He's in his thirties.
WRITE: He's in his forties; she's in her fifties; I'm in my sixties.



Lärnod velid

Lesson 7 // Your number's up - Everyone for him/her/themselves!

If you remember, we could only count up to 999 in Volapük at the last count, so we are going to complete our counting skills.

// NUMBERS: 1000 AND UP

Mil is the word for ONE THOUSAND. This is a useful piece of knowledge, because by means of it, we can now say DATES out loud in Volapük. For example, the year 1950 is quite simply: **mil zültum luldeg**. Easy, when you know how!

A million, just in case you come up on the National Lottery is **balion**. If you won the handsome sum of 7,142,857, this would be expressed in Volapük as **velbalion baltum foldeg tel mil jöltum luldeg vel**.

As it is unlikely that you would need to count above such a number as this, perhaps we could leave it there!

HOW WOULD YOU WRITE IN VOLAPÜK:

1995, 1874, 1483, 12, 928, 561,7, 564, 138?

// TELLING TIME

Some time ago you learnt how to tell the time on the hour. Now let us become a little more ambitious by mastering the various quarters, halves and minutes on the clock!

BINOS MINUTS DEG POS DÜP BALID = It's 1:10

BINOS FOLDIL POS DÜP BALID = It's 1:15

BINOS DÜPALAF POS BAL = It's 1:30

BINOS MINUTS TELDEG BÜ DÜP TELID = It's 1:40

BINOS FOLDIL BÜ TEL = It's 1:45

BINOS SEKUNS KILDEG BÜ DÜP TEL = It's thirty seconds to two o' clock

As you will see, the system is very flexible. There's a long way round (**pos/bü düp balid**) or a short way round (**pos/bü bal**) depending on your preference. To express a.m. simply say **göda** = of the morning; to express p.m. say **poszedelo** = after the middle of the day. The continental system works just as well, and saves a word or two. Thus 15:35 is **Binos minuts teldeglul bü düp degmäl**. Again, use whatever suits you best!

In answer to the question **DÜP KINID BINOS-LI?** give the following clock times:

(It's) 4 o'clock; 4:05; 3:15; 2:20; 1:15; 5:40;
6:45; 7:50; 8:10 a.m.; 9:25 p.m.; 17:55; 18:44.

If in Volapük we need to say: "he sees himself", we must say **Logom oki**, because the **om** in **logom**, and the person seen are THE SAME. If we said **Logom omi**, then we should mean that he sees someone else - in fact the second **om** is another person. Similarly for **logof oki** (= the same 'she') and **logof ofi** (= an entirely different 'she').

In fact, the REFLEXIVE FORM can also be PLURAL, or take any other case. Look at the following examples:

Lavom oki = He washes himself

Lavom omi = He washes him (someone else)

Stunidof oki = She admires herself

Stunidof ofi = She admires her (someone else)

Flapons okis = They hit themselves

Flapons onis = They admire them (someone or something else).

As we said above, everyone for him/her/themselves!

// VOCABULARY

VOLAPÜK VIFIK

As we embark on the seventh part of our course, here are some more words for you to look at and speak out loud:

balan 'one (person)'

beigolön 'to go past'

cödöp 'a court (of law)'

demü 'on account of'

mekavik 'artificial, man-made'

mödikna 'many times'

nedet 'left-hand'

neflifed 'antiquarian'

det 'right-hand'
detü 'on the right of'
dilekan 'a director, a manager'
dokan 'a doctor'
dredöfik 'shy, timid'
fagotü 'far from'
flekön (oki) 'to turn, to bear'
flenöfik 'friendly, kind'
fredön 'to be happy, to be glad'
fredükön 'to make happy/glad'
futaglöpäd 'football (game)'
gadacif 'a supervisor (gardening)'
gadav 'horticulture'
geidian 'a guide (brochure)'
gespikön 'to reply'
go 'absolutely'
jü 'up to'
jüesa 'up to and including'
jünu 'up to now'
keproan 'a fan, a supporter'
kredön 'to believe'
ladöfiko 'sincerely'
lädül 'a young lady'
lebonedön 'to subscribe to'
ledino 'mainly, principally'
legad 'a park'
lelogöfik 'really worth seeing'
lom 'a hearth, a home'
lükömön (lü) 'to arrive at, to get to'
mälat 'half-a-dozen'

neläbo 'unfortunately'
ninükön 'to enclose'
noe ... abi 'not only ... but also'
nilü 'near to'
plagik 'practical'
plidön 'to like'
plimön 'to compliment'
pon 'a bridge'
potöp 'a post office'
pükav 'linguistics'
reig 'mastery'
selibik 'single, unmarried'
selidöpan 'a (shop) assistant'
stajonao 'from the station'
staudöp 'a restaurant'
steifülön 'to attempt, to try'
step 'a pace, a step'
sufälik 'patient'
süperiko 'superbly'
süt 'a street'
tefü 'about, regarding'
töbo 'barely, scarcely'
topäd 'a region'
travärön 'to cross'
valemapiük 'a universal language'
vilöfo 'willingly'
vomül 'a young woman'
yufü 'with the help of'
zilik 'enthusiastic'
zu 'in addition'

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

HERE IS THE REPLY TO JANIN'S LETTER - BUT IS IT THE ANSWER TO HER DREAMS?

~Tü del 2id gustula, yela 20...~

O jispodan löfik Janin!

Kio äfredob dö pened nitedikün de ol dätü del teldegid yulula! Ereidob oni jünü mödikna, bi töbo kredob, das vomül so flenöfik äs ol vilof spodön ko yunan so dredöfik äs ob! Dani gudikün ole, o flen gudik!

Balido plimob oli ladöfiko demü reig ola Volapüka; spelob, das okanobs spodön as flens bevünetik medü valemepük mekavik balid at.

Labob lifayelis teldeglul, binob selibik e vobob in legad zifa as balan gadacifas us; fat obik binom dokan, e mot obik binof selidöpan neflifedabukas nilü dom obas. Neläbo no labob gemi. Nitedälob vemo tefü gadav; desir oba gretikün binon ad vedön «Dilekan Legadas»! Ünü yels nog kils ulabob plaki saidik plagikum; fümü gads fo e po dom obsik binons jöniks, bi noe ob it, abi pals obik binobs zilüküns gadans! Zuo, labob livüpajäfis ledino telis: plidob vemo pükavi. Atimo jäfob me stud mekavapükas jüesa tim nuik; kodü at, lebonedob eli «Vög Volapüka» zu binob keproan zilik futaglöpäda! Ye, go vilöfo, yufü lädül sufälik, osteifülob ad gudükümön nitedis obik valemik, täno spelabo usteifülob, yufü ol, süperiko!

Ninükob geidiani smalik ad nitedön oli; topäd lölik vo binon lelogöfik; ad lükömön lü dom obsik stajonao, flekoy oki lü nedet jü potöp; beigoloy staudöpi detü cödöp, traväroy süti, flekoy oki ai lü det jü pon, ed - ekö! fagotü mälat stepas: lom obsik stadon!

Gespikolös penedi oba suno, o Janin, begö! Ed ofredükol obi vemo!

Valikosi gudikün ole ed olikanes,

sedom flen ola

VIKTOR

1. Now that you have enjoyed reading Victor's letter, why not make a good translation of it into English?
2. Using some, or all, of the directions given in Victor's letter, tell me how I could get to your house from the station.
3. Last of all, write in your own name a letter in reply to either Janine's or Victor's letter.



Lärnod jölid

Lesson 8 // Forward in reverse gear? No, just simply stargazing!

If you went one day for a driving lesson, and were instructed to engage forward gear in reverse, you would either think that the world had gone mad, or possibly that you were driving a space vehicle of the future!

// **VERB TENSE: FUTURE IN THE PAST**

Yet this is certainly the case in Volapük, which actually has a FUTURE IN THE PAST TENSE; that is, we look at events as they WOULD BE or WOULD HAVE BEEN in the past!

All this is done by placing two dots above the O and U of the normal future tense, thus: Ö and Ü. Look at these examples:

Äkredom, das öreinos = He believed that it would rain

Äcedob, das üfinükol bü mudel = I thought that you would have finished (completely) before Monday

As you can see, it is simply the FUTURE IN THE PAST!

// **CONDITIONAL**

Hard facts, in other words, and nothing at all to do with stargazing, which has to do very much with an IF ONLY state of mind. By appending -ÖV to the normal form of the verb, we bring into being the CONDITIONAL; this is very much dependent on the IF or IF ONLY state of things. Look at these next examples:

If stom binonöv koldikum, ba nifosöv = If only the weather were (= would be) colder, perhaps it would snow

If ikömomöv, ägivoböv ome givoti = If he had come, I would have given him a present

Certainly not hard facts, but very much depending on whether one thing had happened!

We are already very familiar with the appendage **-LI?** which asks a question; however, in Volapük there is also a **-LA** which indicates a somewhat remote possibility or serious doubt. Just take a look at the following examples:

No sevof, va okömom-la = She doesn't know whether he will come (but it's very doubtful indeed!)

Sagoy, das elogoms-la sneki = One says that they have seen a snake (tell me another!)

This is just to get you used to a concept which is by and large strange to us in English; by seeing how it functions in Volapük, however, you will soon see the way it works, and when. Just now to sum up:

When to use the **FUTURE IN THE PAST**:

Make sure that you are dealing with an event in the past, which looks forward to some time in the future: if you judge that such a future event would be happening beyond doubt, simply prefix **Ö-** onto the verb; if, on the other hand, you judge that such a future event would already have happened, prefix **Ü-** onto the verb.

When to use the **CONDITIONAL**:

Make sure that whatever is in question is so much dependent on something or someone else, that its fulfilment comes into the **IF ONLY** category. Just simply take any form of the verb in whatever tense and add **-ÖV** to it.

You will be meeting all the above in the serialized story which follows. Enjoy it!

// **VOCABULARY**

Here is the vocabulary for the first part of our story. It will get you used to reading a whole text in Volapük without continually searching through the dictionary. You will also be able to see how the various points of grammar fit into the whole. As usual, speak all the words out loud!

ad 'to, into'

atos 'this (idea, notion)'

baicedön 'to agree'

betikön 'to consider'

bofik 'both'

laf 'a half'

lienetik 'mad'

logedön 'to glance at'

lülogön 'to look at'

ma 'according to'

büdön 'to command'
cedü 'in the opinion of'
cif 'a chief, a head'
dil 'a part'
dilod 'a share'
dilön 'to share'
dukötön 'to cut through'
dugön 'to lead'
et 'that (= demonstrative)'
feitön 'to fight'
fikulikum 'more difficult'
fot 'a forest, a wood'
frutidön 'to make use of'
geridön 'to bequeath (in will)'
gidik 'equitable, fair'
gidid 'responsibility'
gidöfön 'to be right and proper'
givön 'to give'
ibä 'for (= because)'
ini 'into (= motion)'
jevod 'a horse'
kalkulön 'to calculate, to work out'
kikodo? 'why?'
kildil bal 'one third'
kin? 'what? which? (in particular)'
kiöpio? 'whither? (= to where?)'
kis? 'what? which? (in general)'

mod 'a method, a way'
nek 'nobody'
nemögik 'impossible'
neveütik 'unimportant'
nim 'an animal'
od (add on case ending) 'each other'
primön 'to begin, to start'
ret '(the) remainder'
sagön 'to say'
sapan 'a sage, a wise man'
säkäd 'a problem'
seimik 'a certain...'
seväriko 'sternly'
sököl 'following'
sötön 'to 'ought' to do'
spikön 'to speak'
stunükölo 'in amazement'
stunükön 'to amaze, to astonish'
suämön 'to amount to'
täno 'in that case'
tästum 'a last will and testament'
tikamagot 'an idea, a concept'
timil 'a short time'
tuvedön 'to solve, to resolve'
vedön 'to become'
ya 'already'
züldil bal 'one ninth'

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

HERE'S THE FIRST PART OF A STORY THAT LISABET LIKES TO TELL

SAPAN FOTA

Man seimik igeridom sones kil oka jevodis degvel, ed in tästum okik ibüdom, das ösötoms dilön nimis ma mod sököl: son bäldikün ögetom lafi jevodas; son telid ögetom kildili bal

jevodas; son kilid ögetom züldili bal jevodas. Ädugoms jevodis ini yad, ed äprimoms ad kalkulön; pos timil älogedoms odis stunükölo.

Blod bäldikün älülogom votikanis, ed äsagom: "If no evedob-la lienetik, laf degvela binon jöl e laf, ab no kanobs dukötön jevodi."

"Atos binos neveütik," blod telid äsagom, "ibä kildil bal degvela binon lul e kildils tel, e binos nog fikulikum ad dilön jevodi ad dils kil, ka ad dils tel!"

E cedü blod kilid, züldil bal degvela ya äbinön nemögik.

"Nek kanon frutidön jevodi lafik," blod bäldikün äsagom. "Dilod obik suämon jevodis jöl e lafiki; if ols nu vilolsöv givön obe i lafi votik et, kludo jevodis zül, atos binonöv te gidik -- täno kanolsöv dilön odes reti!"

Ab blods votik no äkanoms baicedön.

Blod bäldikün äbetikom gididi oka as cif famüla, ed äsagom seväriko: "No gidöfos pro obs ad feitön! Golobsöd lü sapan fota!"

1) Translate the above episode into ENGLISH.

2) Answer the following questions in Volapük:

1. Kisi igeridom-li sones oka man seimik?
2. Kisi ibüdom man at in tästum okik?
3. Kikodo ädugoms-li jevodis ini yad?
4. Kikodo älogedoms-li sons stunükölo odis?
5. Son bäldikün labom tikamagoti gudik: Kin binon-li?
6. Baicedoms-li blods votik tefü atos?
7. Kikodo blod bäldikün äspikom seväriko blodes oka?
8. Kikodo no ägidöfos pro oms ad feitön?
9. Kiöpio mutoms-li golön?
10. Labol-li tikamagoti gudikum ad tuvedön säkädi?

3) Finally, write a résumé of approximately one third of the length of the original episode.



Lärnod zülid

Lesson 9 // In transit - plus the whence and the whither.

When we hear that goods are in transit, we know that they are "on the way" and PASSING OVER to our part of the country. With this knowledge, we become more and more excited. In this transitory (= passing) world, by the time they have PASSED OVER to us in our region, our interest may well have PASSED OVER to something else!

// TRANSITIVE & INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Whenever we say that certain verbs are TRANSITIVE, we mean that the action signified by them PASSES OVER without further ado to their OBJECT, or as we have sometimes termed it, their VICTIM, that is to say, the first thing or person directly in the path of the verbal action; for this reason, they are called the DIRECT OBJECT! An excellent example is: "the dog bit the man" where "the dog" is the SUBJECT, "bit" is the VERB, and "the man" is the DIRECT OBJECT or VICTIM of the action!

In English, such a short sentence as this is dependent on WORD ORDER, for without a certain order, it would not be clear who bit whom. However, it is not so in VOLAPÜK, where in the short sentence: **Dog äbeiton mani; mani äbeiton dog; äbeiton mani dog** are all equally clear!

For example, if we live in a house, we can either say: **Lödobs in dom** with help from the preposition in (as above), or else we can use the prefix **BE-** and say: **Belödobs domi**. Because the verb **BELÖDÖN** is now a TRANSITIVE VERB due to the prefix **BE-**, it no longer requires the help of the linking word IN, but can PASS OVER straight away to its DIRECT OBJECT/VICTIM!

The reason we know whether a verb is TRANSITIVE (= can pass over) or INTRANSITIVE (= cannot pass over without help) is because in a dictionary, the abbreviation v.i. (= verb intransitive) and v.t. (= verb transitive) show us exactly where we stand! In Volapük: **lov.** (= **loveädik**) and **nel.** (= **neloveädik**)

Just a special mention now about the verbs which have the ending **-IKÖN**: These are always INTRANSITIVE with the general sense of "to become", whereas verbs with the ending -

ÜKÖN make them TRANSITIVE, meaning: "to cause", "to compel", "to make" (someone do something), thus:

Finikön (v.i.) = to come to an end / **Finükön** (v.t.) = to bring something to an end;

Lifikön (v.i.) = to revive / **Lifükön** (v.t.) = to revive (someone)

Even the verbs denoting BEING (**bin**) and BECOMING (**ved**), as, indeed, any root-words where the sense allows it, may avail themselves of this extremely useful BUILDING BLOCK of Volapük!

As for the WHENCE? (= from where?) and the WHITHER? (= to where?), these two adverbs are expressed in Volapük simply and logically by the endings **-AO** = from where? and **-IO** = to where? as in: **domao** = from the house, and **domio** = to the house

In our last unit, we shall be dealing with more PREFIXES and SUFFIXES, some of which have been introduced earlier IN PASSING, but hopefully have not been in any way PASSED OVER in transit!

Nevertheless an interesting and absorbing exercise in transit, would you not agree?

// VOCABULARY

Here is the vocabulary for the second part of our story. As you get into the swing of it, you will develop a "feel" for the action, and thus have less need to look up each and every word; why not read the story through out loud and see how much of it you can actually understand?

alan 'each (person)'

ästanöl '(which was) standing'

balib 'a beard'

balik 'only, sole'

bleibön (+ inf.) 'to remain (+ -ing)'

blinön 'to bring'

boso 'somewhat'

büad 'an instruction'

Büological 'Providence'

cödön 'to judge'

dalabön 'to possess'

leigik 'equal'

lestunölo 'in amazement'

lomio 'homewards'

lönik 'own, personal'

lüsumön 'to accept'

me 'by means of, through'

medit 'deep thought'

milag 'a miracle'

nätükam 'restoration'

nilädan 'a neighbour'

ninälon 'to contemplate'

danöfiko ‘gratefully’	pö ‘at’
desinön (ad) ‘to intend (to)’	pöfik ‘poor’
dünöt ‘a service’	pötatima ‘in due course’
edeadiköl ‘(recently) deceased’	primo ‘to begin with’
fikul ‘a difficulty’	protestön ‘to object, to protest’
flagön ‘to insist’	püd ‘peace’
fovo ‘further, furthermore’	röbülön ‘to stroke’
fövot ‘a continuation’	säkön ‘to ask’
frutik ‘useful’	seilik ‘silent’
gegivön ‘to give back, to return’	seilölo ‘in silence’
gidik ‘fair, righteous’	sevabo ‘namely, that is’
glömön ‘to forget’	smililön ‘to smile’
güflekön ‘to turn around’	stanön ‘to stand’
jäfikön (me) ‘to worry (about)’	sumön ‘to take’
jemiko ‘ashamedly’	süpiko ‘suddenly’
jenöfot ‘a fact’	susläbik ‘overjoyed’
jonülön ‘to render’	vegön (lü) ‘to set off (for)’
kesumön ‘to take with’	vil ‘will (= act of the will)’
kim? = ‘who?’ (masculine)	vokäd ‘a cry, an exclamation’
kio! ‘what a...!’	vokädön ‘to cry out, to exclaim’
klu ‘therefore’	völad ‘value, worth’
konön ‘to narrate, to tell’	yunan ‘a youngster’
lecek ‘a stable, a stall’	zänodü ‘in the middle of’

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

SAPAN FOTA (FÖVOT)

Kludo ävegoms lü sapan ed äkonoms ome fikuli.

Sapan fota äbleibom ninälön dü timil me medit seilik. Tän äsmililom, e poso äröbülom balibi oka, ed äsagom: "O cils! vero ne desinob ad cödön fati edeadiköl olsik, ab binos jenöfot, das binos nemögik ad dilön jevodis degvel ad dils leigik tel: binob man pöfik, dalabob jevodi te bali, ab ogivob oles jevodi balik oba, e me jevods degjöl, no obinos fikulik ad dunön ma büads fata olsik."

Primo yunans äprotestoms, ab sapan bäldik fota äbleibom flagön, das ösumoms jevodi omik.

"Völadi kinik jevod labon-li?" äsagom. "Klülös, das jevod et binon vemo frutik pro ob, ab jevod obik no kanonöv jonülön obe dünoti gretikum, ka me nätükam püda bevü nilädans obik; klu sumolsöd jevodi obik, e no jäfikolsöd fovo me ob! Büölogal binon gidik, e pötatimo ogegivon obe jevodi obik, if atos obinon vil ona."

Boso jemiko e mu danöfiko yunans kil äsumoms jevodi sapana ed ävegoms lomio.

Blod bäldikün äsumom lafi, sevabo jevodis zül; telidan, kel ögetom kildili bal nimas, äsumom jevodis mäl, e yunikünan äsumom züldili bal nimas, sevabo jevodis tel. Blods äbinoms susläbiks, ab jemiks, das ilüsumoms legivoti mana pöfik, ed alan äblinom seilölo jevodis okik lü lecek oka.

Süpiko blod bäldikün äbleibom stanön, ed ävokädöm:"O milag kion!"

Blods votik ägüflekoms okis pö vokäd et, ed älogoms lestunölo jevodi sapana fota zänodü yad ästanöli.

"Kim eglömom-li ad kesumön jevodi at?" äsäkom bäldikünan.

1) Translate the above episode into ENGLISH.

2) Answer the following questions in Volapük:

1. Kime blods äkonoms-li fikuli okas?
2. Kisi ädunom-li sapan dü timil?
3. Büä isagom vödis sapik blodes kil, kisi sapan edunom-li?
4. Me vöds za teldegluls, plänolöd gespiki sapana.
5. Pö gespik at, kikodo blods iprotestoms-li?
6. Kikodo sapan äbleibom-li flagön, das blods ösumoms jevodi?
7. Su veg lomio, blods kil äbinoms boso jemiks -- kikodo?
8. Kikodo blods yunikum süpiko igüflekoms-li?
9. Kiöpo älogoms-li jevodi votik?
10. Ed ol, labol-li jevodi, dogi, kati u nimis votik lomo?

3) Finally, write a résumé of approximately one quarter of the length of the story in Volapük.



Lärnod degid

Lesson 10 // Beginnings and endings: the last pieces of the jigsaw.

// PREFIXES & SUFFIXES

Volapük has what is called an agglutinative language system, that is to say, it makes use of affixes - PREFIXES and SUFFIXES - letters attached to the beginning and/or end of words. This modifies their essential meaning, sometimes in a very subtle way. You are already familiar with the prefixes: A-, Ä-, E- I-, O-, Ö-, U- and Ü- used to denote TIME or VERB TENSES.

Here are a few more PREFIXES with their meanings:

- DÄ- = broken into pieces;
- DEI- = until death;
- DO- = downward motion;
- DU- = movement through;
- FA- = absence;
- FE- = complete consumption;
- FI- = to the end; completion;
- FÄI- = shut;
- LA- = raising up;
- LÄX- = ex-; emeritus;
- NI- = interior object;
- NÜ- = movement into;
- PLÖ- = exterior object;
- RU- = primitive;
- SÄ- = remission

There are not as many SUFFIXES, but here are few of them, again with their meanings:

- ÄB = recipient of
- EL = maker of;
- EP = plant;

- ER = content(s);
- IÄL = tendency;
- IÄR = container;
- OV = possibility;
- ÜD = compass point

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

In order to become more familiar with the use of these affixes, here are some sentences:

- Rufats obsik un rutim äbinoms yagans. (YAGÖN = to hunt)
- Man edocöpom bimi in gad. (CÖPÖN = to chop, to cut)
- Son omik fablibom de lom oka. (BLIBÖN = to remain, to stay)
- Cils ifefidons flukis. (FIDÖN = to eat; FLUK = a fruit)
- Lasumobsös podis dis bim! (POD = an apple; DIS = beneath; SUMON = to take)
- Niklots ofa binons jeriks. (KLOT = clothing; JERIK = expensive)
- Odeilöfob oli, o mat oba! (LÖFÖN = to love)
- Vab at duveigon vati. (VEIGÖN = to travel; VAB = a cart)
- Mutoy fäikleibön kövis us. (KLEIBÖN = to stick; KÖV = an envelope)
- Bodel fibakom bodi. (BOD = bread; BAKÖN = to bake)
- Nülogof ini biskutiär ai. (BISKUT = a biscuit)
- Säkusadons suvo lugiäli oma. (SÄKUSADÖN = to excuse; LUG = a lie)
- Ad nulüdön bödis, däbreikobs bodi. (NULÜDÖN = to feed; BÖD = a bird)
- Plöklots et binons removiks valöpo. (REMÖN = to buy)
- Bir binon lalkoholerik. (BIR = beer)
- Fluks figepas binons vero smekiks. (FIG - a fig; SMEKIK = tasty)
- Oyelo depütäbs okömons lü zif sulüdik. (DEPÜTÖN = to delegate)
- Vom at atimo no vobof; binof läxtidan.

Now for a little practice. First of all, write out the above eighteen sentences in Volapük. Underline the PREFIXES once, and the SUFFIXES twice. Lastly, make a translation of each sentence into ENGLISH; you will find that you really have to give this exercise some thought, which is good, because in doing so, you enrich your knowledge of your own language!

The true strength of any international, auxiliary language consists in its flexibility, precision and ability to change with the times, without, however, losing its own real identity.

For this very reason we salute: VOLAPÜK, ITS INVENTOR, ITS REJUVENATOR, BUT MOST OF ALL ITS ADHERENTS!

// VOCABULARY

Here we are at the end of our course of ten units. You have gained a good working knowledge of the language. Like any other language, however, it moves with the times. Never forget that we are always delighted to assist you in any way we can. Good luck to you now as you speak out loud the following words!

alna dönu ‘all over again’

atan ‘the latter (person)’

ba ‘maybe, perhaps’

benö! ‘fine!’

bluvik ‘astounded’

bos ‘anything, something’

dabinön ‘to exist’

dalön ‘to allow (= may, ought)’

desumön ‘to take away’

diled ‘a piece, a scrap’

dodön ‘to make excuses’

dotimik ‘sceptical’

dotön ‘to doubt’

duinön ‘to do, to work out’

ekö! ‘behold! see!’

fagikumio ‘further (afield)’

fam ‘fame, renown’

fäg ‘capability’

ga ‘certainly, indeed’

gegolön ‘to return to go back’

gesagön ‘to reply’

gid ‘justice’

gitöfik ‘legal, rightful’

go ‘very much’

in tef at ‘in this respect’

it ‘itself, oneself’

klülabik ‘evident’

kod ‘a reason’

kotenükam ‘satisfaction’

küpädik ‘remarkable’

laidulön ‘to persist’

latik ‘late (= not on time)’

lejonod ‘(the) teaching’

lelilön ‘to hear (everywhere)’

lukofiko ‘in derision; mockingly’

lätik ‘last (of all)’

ma ‘according to’

milag jönik! ‘some miracle!’

moikön ‘to disappear, to destroy’

neföro ‘never’

nemödikam ‘decrease, diminution’

nendas ‘without (that...)’

neodü ‘for need of’

numön ‘to count, to enumerate’

nunön ‘to announce, to inform’

piano ‘gradually’

plak ‘experience’

pö tum oka ‘in his/her turn’

sakrifot ‘a sacrifice’

sevädan ‘an acquaintance’

soäsä ‘just as’

stib ‘a pencil’

jenön 'to happen, to occur'

jinön 'to appear, to seem'

jüs 'until, as far as, up to'

kalkul 'a calculation'

kalkulavan 'an arithmetician'

keblünön 'to contribute'

kemen '(one's) fellow-man'

klänöfik 'secret'

stunik 'amazed'

sunädo 'immediately'

tumyel 'a century'

vegü 'on the way to'

vero 'in truth'

veütik 'important'

vö! 'really and truly!'

zuo 'furthermore, in addition'

// MORE TRANSLATION PRACTICE

NO NEED TO ASK ABOUT THE OUTCOME OF LISABET'S STORY - HERE IT IS!

SAPAN FOTA (FIN)

Blods äprimoms ad numön. änumoms, ed änumoms dönu, äreidoms alna dönu tästumi fata oksik. Jevods ämutons padilön ad laf, ad kildil bal, e ad züldil bal.

Laf degjöla äbinon zül; kildil bal degjöla äbinon mäl; züldil bal degjöla zuo äbinon tel. Dot no ädabinon: alan omas igetom dilodi gitöfik oka, e ga jevod sapan äretön. Äbinos klülabik: milag ijenon!

Kludo blods äspidoms ad golön ko jevod lü sapan fota. Atan äjinom go no stunik, ven älogom omis. Te äsmililom, äröbülom balibi oka, ed äsäkom: "Benö! o cils! ekanols-li dilön nimis ad kotenükam olas?"

"Si!" blods äsagoms, "e vö! milag ejenon! Alan obas egetom dilodi nu gitöfiki oka, ab jevod olik, o sapan! reton ai!"

"O cils oba!" ägesagom sapan, "binonös atos lejonod pro ols! Ägivob oles vero jevodi lätik oba ad nätükön püdi bevü ols; ab id esagob, das Büological binon gid it, e das ögegivon pötatimo obe jevodi obik, if atos binonöv Vil Ona in tef af. E soäsä logols: Büological ya egegivon obe jevodi obik, nendas edesumon oles ga bosi - kelos lejonon oles, das neföro daloy dodön ad keblünön sakrifoti neodü kemen okik."

Blods bluvik ägegoloms lomio, ed änunoms plaki küpädik oksik valikes flenes e sevädanes okas. Ed atans, pö turn okas, äkonons oni dönu fagikumio; e piano, vol lölik älelilon dö sapan gretik e dö milag, keli idunom me jevods degvel.

E fam sapana äläidulon nen nemödikam dü tumyels, jüs kalkulavan dotimik äsumom stibi e papüri, ed äduinom kalkuli klänöfik. Tāno äsagom lukofiko: "Ekö! Milag jönik!"

Diled et papüra ye emoikon, sodas nu alan, kel ba doton tefü fäg sapana fota ad dunön milagis, muton duinön oke it kalkulis tefü din at!

1. Read the above story, then make a translation of it into ENGLISH:

2. Answer the above questions in VOLAPÜK:

1. Blods kil äreidoms alna dönu tästumi fata oksik. Kikodo?
2. Kis äbinos-li klülabik?
3. Sapan fota, kisi edunom, ven älogom blodis?
4. Lejonod sapana, kin binon-li?
5. Blods kil, kisi edunoms, ven egegoloms lomio?

3. Translate the following passage into ENGLISH:

Jiflen omik opotof penedi sunädo, bi äpromof, das öpotof oni; if no nog egetom penedi ofik, kod no ubinon, das no upotof oni, ab das potadins adelo binons suvo latiks. Ven ipromof, das üpotof penedi at vegü bür, no idotom, das üpotof penedi so veütiki ma prom oka.

FIN

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



RALPH MIDGLEY¹

Ralph Midgley is the former Guvan ('Administrator') of the Volapük Community. He has been working with Volapük since 1972. He is the author of a number of online teaching courses released under the names *Volapük for Everyone* and *Volapük in Action*, as well as a brief introduction called *Volapük vifik* ('Quick Volapük'). He formed the Flenef Bevünetik Volapüka ('The International Community of Friends of Volapük'), and has published a magazine *Vög Volapüka* ('The Voice of Volapük') which followed on from a publication known as *Sirkülapenäd* ('The Newsletter'). His enthusiastic activism in promoting Volapük is responsible for the majority of people who currently study and learn the language.²

¹ Image credit: <http://volapuk.temerov.org/Volapükanef/vol/>

² Bio credit: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Midgley

ABOUT THIS REVISION

This document is a compilation of the same 10-part course found on Volapük.com. I had initially put each lesson into one big PDF file to make it easier for me to access the whole course as one file on my phone. While going through the course, I noticed some spacing and formatting issues, so I started editing it to fix those problems and then decided to go a little further and “pretty” it up a little bit more in order to make it kind of similar to what you would see in a printed course book.

My American English laptop kept trying to correct the British spellings of some words, as written by Mr. Midgley, but I left them as is in order to remain true to his original work.

I only made three additions. One was to add section headings in each chapter based on what is being covered. This is so that you can look for a particular subject in the menu at the top of the document and know exactly which page to go to in order to find it. Also, it appeared that counting from 100 to 999 was skipped somehow. In chapter three you learn how to count up to 20, then in chapter five you learn how to count to 99, then in chapter seven the comment is made that “we could only count up to 999 in Volapük at the last count”, but I couldn’t find that information anywhere in chapters five or six, so I added a bit on how to count from 100 to 999 in chapter five so as to prevent anyone else from being as puzzled as I was at that moment. In chapter two, I updated the section on the suffix -ÜL with guidance from the current Cifal.

If you notice any errors, or have more current information about Mr. Midgley than what is in the *About the Author* section, please let me know by contacting me using one of the methods below.

~Chris McDowell

E-mail: lingvo.stuff@gmail.com

Instagram: @languagestuff

Facebook: Language Stuff