

*R. Sikorski*

*Omsk*

*Sovetunio.*

*1960.*

*1/5*

ÖNB



+Z119456506

VOLAPÜK  
OR  
UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

*A SHORT GRAMMATICAL COURSE.*

BY  
ALFRED KIRCHHOFF,  
*Professor of Geography at the University of Halle.*

*AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION.*

SECOND EDITION, IMPROVED AND AMENDED.



LONDON:  
SWAN SONNENSCHN, LOWREY & CO.,  
PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

1888.

*[Right of translation reserved.]*

707346 - B. Esp -

*Butler & Tanner,  
The Selwood Printing Works,  
Frome, and London.*

# PREFACE.

---

OF the existence of this new language, Volapük, some reports have from time to time crossed our Channel, and newspaper paragraphs have treated it with good-natured banter, which, however, did not benefit the movement.

It must be confessed that, in one respect, Volapük is no exception to all the other languages; it sounds comic and outlandish to him that is ignorant of it. Anent this, it is worth while to quote an old Shakespearian joke:—

KATH: “*Comment appelez-vous le pied et la robe?*”

KATH: “*Ö Seigneur Dieu! ce sont des mots de son mauvais, corruptible, gros et impudique, et non pour les dames d'honneur d'user; je ne voudrais prononcer ces mots devant les seigneurs de France pour tout le monde.*”

Such is the opinion entertained by fair Katharine of English, the most beautiful and most vigorous of all languages. But she did not know that she was prejudiced, and that banter and ridicule are not argument.

The questions we have to deal with are:—

1. Is a Universal Language desirable and attainable? And,—

2. If so, does “Volapük,” the invention of Johann Martin Schleyer (now of Constance), possess the qualifications needful for a Universal Language?

The want of a Universal Means of Communication has often been felt and expressed by both scholars and merchants; the former have long been conscious of the inadequacy of Latin to satisfy modern requirements, and the latter have not even this means at their disposal; and yet year by year does this want make itself more strongly felt, as the means of communication by steam and electricity multiply and extend. Hence the necessity of spending much time and labour in the acquisition of languages; how economical then, in the best sense of the word, would it prove, if all this effort could be saved!

In fact, language is not the only sphere of human activity where Universality has been sought, sometimes with and sometimes without success. Among the fail-

ures may be counted the ambitious search after the Philosopher's Stone, the Doctor's Panacea or Universal Medicine, and the Chemist's Universal Solvent; but there are also some successes to be recorded. The Metric System is on the high road to become the Universal System of Weights and Measures, and Decimal Fractions owe their great popularity to their being the nearest approach to a Universal Denominator to all fractions. Why should language be judged *a priori* to fall inevitably into the category of failures? Englishmen, with their world-wide empire and interests, should be the first to heartily welcome the attempt to supply a World-Speech.

Now this is just what Volapük does, and in the easiest possible manner into the bargain. The vocabulary consists mostly of simplified English and German words (rarely of Latin or French terms), and the Grammar is so simple that it can be learnt in a few days. This gratifying result is due to the language being freed from all exceptions, irregularities, idioms, and useless complexities of arbitrary genders, of declensions and conjugations, the bequests of centuries and chiliads of use, wear and tear, and individual caprice—of fossil remains and linguistic records of prehistoric events. It requires already a considerable knowledge of the language to be able to look for *tetigisti* under *tango*, for *hieb* under *hauen*, and for *je puis* under *pouvoir*. In fact, in all languages, except Volapük, the dictionary is of most use to him that could very nearly do without it. But when the Volapükist has once mastered his short grammar, he at once steps, with the help of the dictionary, into the full use of the language. The difficulties of construing, spelling, and pronunciation resemble in Volapük the famous snakes of Iceland; they have no existence.

In composition, the order of words is nearly identical with the translucent arrangement of an English phrase.

Some suggest, not without good show of reason, that English should be adopted as the Universal Language; but, much as might justly be urged in favour of this proposal, there is this one consideration fatal to its speedy adoption: English is difficult to acquire. *Experto crede*. It presents itself to the foreigner as a long series of idioms and synonyms, as singular and insular in their character as Englishmen themselves are. On the very threshold of the language he encounters the perplexities

of its peculiar spelling. No doubt all this is surmountable, and if, or when, by the process of Natural Selection English shall in due time have superseded all other languages, then Volapük will disappear as useless; but it will meanwhile have rendered very great service.

As for the work here submitted to the English reader, it is a translation of the excellent grammar of Professor Alfred Kirchhoff, of Halle, which has passed through three large editions in less than six months, and I can do no better than translate a few passages from the three German prefaces.

---

FROM THE PREFACE TO THE FIRST  
GERMAN EDITION.

“Volapük is beyond doubt destined to become the language of communication among all nations. Every nation will continue to speak its own language; but those who follow pursuits, be they merchants or scholars, where international communication is indispensable, should study this world-speech, so as to save themselves the endless toil and regrettable loss of time consequent on the study of at least twelve European languages.”

“The study of Volapük is spreading over all the cultured states of Europe, and into the civilized countries beyond the ocean. Thus then Volapük is not a still-born child.”

---

FROM THE PREFACE TO THE SECOND  
GERMAN EDITION.

“Any one who has acquired in a few days the elements of this World-Speech, so far as to be able to write with the help of the Dictionary a letter in Volapük, can at once enter into correspondence with all the civilized nations of the globe, without the necessity of studying their several languages. Prof. Kerckhoffs, of Paris, in his excellent periodical *Le Volapük, revue mensuelle*, keeps a register with addresses of all Volapükists in and beyond Europe, who are able and willing to conduct correspondence with Volapükists of other nations. . . . On the circulars of large commercial firms we not uncommonly meet with the phrase ‘*Spodon Volapüko*’—‘Correspondence conducted in Volapük,’ so that a German merchant, for example, can communicate with his Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, or

Chinese business friends with as much ease as now he can correspond with Frenchmen or Englishmen, with whose languages he is familiar.”

---

FROM THE PREFACE TO THE THIRD  
GERMAN EDITION.

“Although the second edition was of double the size of the first, it yet did not suffice to supply the ever growing demand for this grammar for more than a few months, so persistent and expanding is the study of this World-Speech.”

“This new edition has supplied the opportunity to utilize the highly valuable suggestions made to the Author by Prof. Kerckhoffs of Paris. Every expression or phrase that had a specifically German flavour about it, and was thus wholly unsuited to the classic simplicity of a World-Speech, has been eliminated, and moot points were settled.”

“Prof. Kerckhoffs’ admirable ‘*Cours complet de Volapük*’ will shortly appear in German garb, as a more advanced course to this present work.”

P.S.—Whilst these pages were going through the press, a fourth and a fifth edition already appeared, such are the strides that Volapük is making in Germany. This translation has had the benefit of profiting by all the successive improvements, and my warmest thanks are due to Prof. A. Kirchhoff, of the University of Halle, for the cordial sympathy he has evinced for this work, and for the persistent and self-denying help he has afforded me.

A. S.

---

PREFACE TO THE SECOND ENGLISH  
EDITION.

HARDLY more than a week has elapsed since the first publication of this work, when already a second edition is called for,—a proof as convincing as it is gratifying of the interest the public is taking in this movement.

The reprint has afforded the opportunity of making a few corrections necessitated by the improvements and alterations made in the language since the first edition went through the press.

A small chapter has been added on Euphony and Word-building.

A. S.

# INDEX.

---

	PAGE
Accent . . . . .	9
Articles . . . . .	9
Accusative and Dative, position of . . . . .	12
Adjectives, Comparison of . . . . .	15
In <i>ik</i> or <i>lik</i> . . . . .	14
Position of . . . . .	14
Used substantively . . . . .	14
Adverbs, comparison of . . . . .	15
Euphony, Rules of . . . . .	49
Feminine Prefix . . . . .	14
Groups of Words . . . . .	13
Infinitival Ending . . . . .	12
<i>Ji</i> , Feminine Prefix . . . . .	14
Negation . . . . .	12
Nouns, Compound . . . . .	15
Declension of . . . . .	9
Gender of . . . . .	11
Proper, Declension of . . . . .	36
Names of Days of the Week . . . . .	34
Of the Months . . . . .	34
Seasons . . . . .	34
Sciences . . . . .	35
Numerals . . . . .	16, 19, 21, 23
Cardinals rendered Ordinals . . . . .	26
Distributive . . . . .	29
Multiplicative . . . . .	29
Ordinals used adverbially . . . . .	26
Repetitive . . . . .	26
Participles . . . . .	31
Person, second, use of . . . . .	12
Plural of Nouns, Formation of . . . . .	10
Prefixes,—	
<i>ä</i> ; <i>o</i> . . . . .	20
<i>da</i> ; <i>fe</i> and <i>fö</i> . . . . .	36
<i>di</i> ; <i>ge</i> . . . . .	40
<i>ji</i> . . . . .	14
<i>le</i> ; <i>sma</i> . . . . .	18
<i>li</i> ; <i>lu</i> . . . . .	17
<i>ne</i> . . . . .	23



	PAGE
Prepositions followed by Nominative . . . . .	10
Pronouns, Indefinite <i>os</i> . . . . .	12, 14
Personal . . . . .	14
Possessive . . . . .	14
Demonstrative . . . . .	14
Reciprocal and Reflective . . . . .	32
Relative . . . . .	14
Pronunciation . . . . .	9
Question—particle <i>li</i> . . . . .	17
Suffixes,—	
<i>ä</i> . . . . .	20
<i>ad; ef</i> . . . . .	36
<i>af; än; op; öp; üd</i> . . . . .	39
<i>äl; am; av; ed</i> . . . . .	35
<i>el</i> . . . . .	13, 26
<i>em; en; ö; öf; öm; ü; ug; üp</i> . . . . .	40
<i>id; o; öd; ös</i> . . . . .	26
<i>ik; lik</i> . . . . .	14
<i>il</i> . . . . .	17
<i>la</i> . . . . .	28
<i>na</i> . . . . .	27
<i>nik; öv</i> . . . . .	29
<i>öl</i> . . . . .	31
<i>ul</i> . . . . .	34
<i>um; ün</i> . . . . .	15
Verbs, Conditional . . . . .	29
Conjugation of . . . . .	11
Imperative . . . . .	26
Infinitive . . . . .	12
Passive Voice . . . . .	22
Reciprocal and Reflective . . . . .	32
Subjunctive . . . . .	28
Tenses, Formation of . . . . .	20
Vocabulary . . . . .	52
Words, Groups of . . . . .	13, 49

# VOLAPÜK OR UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

## § I. ON PRONUNCIATION AND ACCENT.

(a) The vowels *a, e, i, o, u* are pronounced as in the following English words:—

*a* as in *father, rather*

*o* as in *go, no*

*e* „ „ *pet, men*

*u* „ „ *glue, rue*

*i* „ „ *pit, sit*

Modified vowels, *ä, ö, ü*, are sounded as in the German *Väter, Götter, and Mütter*.

Two vowels together are pronounced separately, and never united into a diphthong; thus *au* reads a-u, *ea* reads e-a (like ay-ah), and so on.

(b) The consonants have the same functions as in English, with the exception of—

*g*, which is always hard.

*c*, „ „ sounded like the “ch” in our *chill*.

*j*, „ „ „ „ „ „ “sh” „ „ *shot*.

*y* is also sounded as in English in *yet*; and

*z* like *ts*.

(c) The last syllable of the word is always long and accented. Thus we say *mān*, not *mǎn*, *mānâ* (*mānāh*).

(d) Proper names retain their peculiar spelling and pronunciation.

The letter *q* does not occur in Volapük, but it is used in proper names to express the guttural sound of the German *ch* in *ich*, and of the Spanish *j* in *Apuljaras*. Thus *München* (Munich) is *Münqen*, and *Apuljaras* is *Apulqaras*. The accent in proper names is indicated by the circumflex (ˆ) in long, and by grave (˘) in short vowels; thus *Perú* and *Meqiko*.

## § II. GRAMMAR.

### § 1.

ARTICLES are not used in Volapük.

### § 2.

#### DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>fat</i> , father	<i>fats</i>
G. <i>fata</i>	<i>fatas</i>
D. <i>fate</i>	<i>fates</i>
A. <i>fati</i>	<i>fatis</i>

One inspection shows that the genitive is formed by suffixing *a*; dative, *e*; accusative, *i*; and that the plural takes in all cases an additional *s*. The vocative can be indicated by the interjection *o*.

## § 3.

Prepositions are followed by the nominative. "In" is translated by *in*, and "into" by *al*; thus: in school, or at school, *in jul*; into school, *al jul*.

## VOCABULARY I.

<i>badik</i> , bad	<i>i</i> , also
<i>binom</i> , (he) is	<i>jul</i> , school
<i>binoms</i> , (they) are	<i>julel</i> , scholar, pupil
<i>buk</i> , book	<i>ko</i> , with
<i>cil</i> , child	<i>labom</i> , (he) has
<i>dog</i> , dog	<i>laboms</i> , (they) have
<i>dom</i> , house	<i>lob</i> , praise
<i>domo</i> , at home	<i>lobom</i> , (he) praises
<i>e</i> , and	<i>loboms</i> , (they) praise
<i>fat</i> , father	<i>lönom</i> , (he) belongs
<i>gad</i> , garden	<i>man</i> , man
<i>gadel</i> , gardener	<i>mot</i> , mother
<i>gletik</i> , large, big, great,	<i>neif</i> ,* knife
<i>goloms</i> , (they) go [long	<i>son</i> , son
<i>gudik</i> , good, well	<i>u</i> , or

## EXERCISE 1.

(a) Translate into English:

1. Binom badik.
2. Fat binom gudik
3. Fat e mot binoms gudik.
4. Cil labom buki.
5. Neif lönom gadele.
6. Dog mana binom gletik.
7. Julel labom bukis e neifis.
8. Loboms sonis mana.
9. Dom lönom mote cilas.
10. Fat binom domo e i mot.
11. Julels goloms al jul u ko fat al gad.
12. O fat, neifs lönoms sones gadela.

---

\* Read ne-if, see § 1, (a).

(b) Translate into Volapük.

1. The praise of the father is great.
2. The books of the pupils are good.
3. He praises the house of the gardener.
4. The knife belongs to the father and to the mother; it also belongs to the sons.
5. O mother, men are bad.
6. They have knives and also books.
7. The father of the gardener has the dog of the mother.
8. The pupils are in the garden, and have the dogs of the man.
9. The sons of the gardener are at home, or in the garden of the father.
10. The children go with the father and the mother into the garden.
11. Father and mother praise the children of the gardener.
12. The pupils have the books in the school.

#### § 4.

#### CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

Verbs are conjugated by suffixing the personal pronoun to the stem of the verb; thus: *Lobom*, he praises, is literally "praises he," *om* meaning "he."

From the stem of the verb "to have," which in Volapük is *lab* (not *hab*)\* we form:

<i>labob</i> , I have ( <i>ob</i> , I)	<i>labobs</i> , we have ( <i>obs</i> , we)
<i>labol</i> , thou hast ( <i>ol</i> , thou)	<i>labols</i> , ye have ( <i>ols</i> , ye)
<i>labom</i> , he has ( <i>om</i> , he)	<i>laboms</i> , they have ( <i>oms</i> , they, masc.) [fem.]
<i>labof</i> , she has ( <i>of</i> , she)	<i>labofs</i> , they have ( <i>ofs</i> , they,
<i>labon</i> , † one has ( <i>on</i> , French; <i>on</i> , German <i>man</i> )	
<i>labos</i> , it has ( <i>os</i> , it)	

\* In Volapük an initial *h* is frequently changed into *l*, to suit the taste of many nations who have a dislike to an initial *h*.

† Contrast:

*ob*, I, with *obs*, we,

*ol*, thou, with *ols*, ye.

*om*, he, with *oms*, they (masc.).

*of*, she, with *ofs*, they (fem.).

*on*, Fr. *on*, with *ons*, people.

In Volapük every noun is masculine, except those signifying a female, which are of feminine gender, and therefore the terminations *of* and *ofs* are used only with females; thus: *mot labof*, the mother has; and *mots labofs*, the mothers have. With all other nouns the verb terminates in *om*; thus: *jul binom gletik*, the school is large; *neifs binoms gudik*, the knives are good.

The termination *os* is only used indefinitely; thus: *binos gudik*, it is good.

For the second person, the Volapükist, like the Quaker, uses "thou" in all cases.

The Infinitival ending is *ön*, e.g., *labön*, to have.

The negative *no* is placed before the verb; thus: "he has not" is *no labom*.

The Accusative (*régime direct*) precedes the Dative (*régime indirect*); thus: "he gives the child wine," is translated into Volapük by, "he gives wine (to) the child."

#### VOCABULARY II.

<i>ab</i> , but	<i>men</i> , human being (Lat. homo)
<i>das</i> , that (conj.)	<i>saun</i> (sa-un), health
<i>denu</i> , again	<i>saunik</i> , healthy, in good health, wholesome
<i>dlefön</i> , to hit	<i>stätg</i> , stag
<i>dut</i> , industry	<i>sup</i> , soup
<i>dutik</i> , industrious	<i>tid</i> , act of teaching, lesson
<i>jutön</i> , to shoot	<i>tidel</i> , teacher
<i>kuk</i> , kitchen	<i>tidön</i> , to teach
<i>kukel</i> , cook	<i>töt</i> , thunder
<i>kukön</i> , to cook	<i>ya</i> , already
<i>liev</i> (li-ev), hare	<i>yag</i> , the chase, the hunt
<i>lilön</i> , to hear	<i>yagön</i> , to hunt
<i>lobön</i> , to praise	<i>yagel</i> , huntsman
<i>löfön</i> , to love	
<i>logön</i> , to see	

#### EXERCISE 2.

(a) Translate into English:

1. No löfobs yagi.
2. Yagel jutom stägis e lievis.
3. Mot kukof cile denu supi.

4. Yagels laboms dogis.
5. Jutob, ab no dlefob.
6. Logon domis e manis.
7. Lilol töti.
8. Binos gudik, das cils binoms dutik.
9. Lilob, das no binol saunik.
10. Lobols sauni menas.
11. Tidel tidom cilis.
12. Lobon duti julelas.

(b) Translate into Volapük.

1. The men hunt the stag.
2. The mother is well again; she is in the kitchen.
3. The mothers love the children.
4. Thou shootest, but thou dost not hit the hare  
(say "thou hittest not").
5. It is good that we do not hear the thunder.
6. Ye hear the lesson.
7. The son is well again, but he does not go to  
school. (Say, "he goes not to school.")
8. The cook's soup is bad.
9. Men love dogs.
10. They (fem.) are good.
11. O pupils, you are not industrious.
12. You (2nd pers. pl.) see the house of the father.

§ 5. OF GROUPS OF WORDS.

The noun indicating the fundamental notion is mostly a monosyllable consisting of two consonants and a vowel between them, as *tid* and *yag*. The infinitive of the corresponding verb is formed by adding the termination *ön*; and the agent performing the action is indicated by the suffix *el*\*; thus:

<i>tid</i> , teaching,	les-	<i>yag</i> , the chase,	<i>kuk</i> , kitchen
son		the hunt	<i>kukön</i> , to cook
<i>tidön</i> , to teach		<i>yagön</i> , to hunt	<i>kukel</i> , (a) cook
<i>tidel</i> , teacher		<i>yagel</i> , the huntsman	

\* This termination has the same function as the English suffix *er* in "brewer," "teacher," etc. In Volapük *l* is frequently put in the place of *r* (thus "beer" is *bil*), for the sake of nations like the Chinese, who either do not possess the *r* or find it difficult to pronounce it accurately.

The feminine sex is indicated by prefixing *ji*-\* to the corresponding masc. noun; thus:

{ <i>son</i> , son	{ <i>tidel</i> , teacher, master
{ <i>jison</i> , daughter	{ <i>jitidel</i> , female teacher, mistress

Adjectives end in *ik* or *lik*, thus:

<i>gud</i> , good- ness	<i>saun</i> , health <i>saunik</i> , healthy	<i>yun</i> , youth (abstr. noun, Lat. <i>juventa</i> )
<i>gudik</i> , good		<i>yunik</i> , young <i>yunlik</i> , youthful

### § 6.

Adjectives are used substantively by the addition of *el*, e.g. *gudikel*, the good (man); *jigudikel*, the good woman.

The adjective follows the substantive (in harmony with the common usage of placing the secondary after the primary), and is undeclined.

### § 7.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS are declined like nouns and adjectives, thus:

<i>ob</i> , I	<i>obs</i> , we
<i>oba</i> , of me (mine)	<i>obas</i> , ours
<i>obe</i> , to me	<i>obes</i> , to us
<i>obi</i> , me	<i>obis</i> , us

The indeterminate neuter termination is *os*.

The DEMONSTRATIVE and RELATIVE PRONOUNS are:

<i>at</i> , this (person)	<i>atos</i> , this (thing)
<i>et</i> , that (person)	<i>etos</i> , that (thing)
<i>kel</i> , which (person), (rel.).	<i>kelos</i> , which (thing).

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS are formed from personal pronouns by suffixing the adjectival termination *ik*. They are subject to the same rules of syntax as other adjectives; *i.e.* they follow the noun; hence:

---

\* The feminine prefix *ji* has been finally adopted at the Munich Congress of Volapükists, in August, 1887.

<i>obik</i> , my	<i>obsik</i> , our
<i>olik</i> , thy	<i>olsik</i> , your
<i>omik</i> , his <i>or</i> her (before a masc. noun)	<i>omsik</i> , their (before a masc. noun in the plural)
<i>ofik</i> , her (before a fem. noun)	<i>ofsik</i> , their (before a fem. noun in the plural)

The genitival inflection *a* is also used in the formation of Compound Nouns; thus: *kukaneif*, kitchen knife; *julabuk*, school book.

The COMPARATIVE is formed by suffixing *um*, and the SUPERLATIVE by suffixing *ün*. The adverb terminates in *o*; thus:

	ADJECTIVE.	ADVERB.
POSITIVE . .	<i>gudik</i> , good	<i>gudiko</i> , good, well
COMPARATIVE	<i>gudikum</i> , better	<i>gudikumo</i> , better
SUPERLATIVE	<i>gudikün</i> , best	<i>gudiküno</i> , best.

### VOCABULARY III.

<i>adelo</i> , to-day	<i>ibo</i> , because
<i>apod</i> , apple	<i>is</i> , here
<i>bad</i> , ill (noun)	<i>jiblod</i> , sister
<i>badlik</i> , bad (adj.)	<i>jidog</i> , bitch
<i>bäled</i> , age	<i>jikat</i> , cat (fem.)
<i>bäledik</i> , aged, old	<i>jinök</i> , aunt
<i>beatik</i> , blessed, happy, deceased	<i>jönik</i> , beautiful
<i>bil</i> , beer	<i>kat</i> , cat generally, also
<i>blod</i> , brother	<i>klöd</i> , belief [tom-cat
<i>bum</i> , the act of building	<i>klödön</i> , to believe
<i>bumot</i> , a building	<i>lif</i> , life
<i>bumön</i> , to build	<i>lölik</i> , whole
<i>bün</i> , pear	<i>löpo</i> , above, upstairs
<i>cem</i> , a room	<i>löpik</i> , the upper
<i>deb</i> , debt	<i>mak</i> , a mark, the coin = one shilling
<i>del</i> , a day	<i>malädik</i> , ill
<i>diso</i> , below, downstairs	<i>malädikel</i> , the patient (masc.)
<i>disik</i> , the lower	<i>jimalädikel</i> , the patient (fem.) [nus]
<i>fa.</i> from, on the part of	<i>masel</i> , master (Lat. <i>domi-</i>
<i>fidön</i> , to eat, dine	
<i>givön</i> , to give	



<i>mekön</i> , to make	<i>spatön</i> , to take a walk
<i>mödik</i> , much	<i>stök</i> , storey or floor (of a house)
<i>nog</i> , as yet, still	<i>tim</i> , time
<i>nök</i> , uncle	<i>us</i> , there
<i>plu ka</i> , more than	<i>viliko</i> , willingly, gladly
<i>si</i> , yes	<i>vilön</i> , to will (Lat. <i>velle</i> )
<i>sibinön</i> , to exist (Fr. <i>se trouver</i> )	<i>vin</i> , wine
<i>sis</i> , since	<i>yun</i> , youth
<i>smalik</i> , small	<i>yunik</i> , young
<i>spat</i> , a walk	<i>yunlik</i> , youthful

## NUMERALS.

<i>bal</i> , one	<i>fol</i> , four
<i>tel</i> , two	<i>lul</i> , five.
<i>kil</i> , three	

## EXERCISE 3.

(a) Translate into English :

1. Yun binom tim jönikün lifa lölik.
2. Blod olik löfom bili nog plu ka vini.
3. Kukel nöka obsik kukom bilasupi gudikum ka jikukel olsik.
4. Jiblods obik vilofs meköm adelo spati gletik ko mot olsik e ko ols.
5. Kelosi logon, atosi klödon ; e klöd mekom beatik.
6. Bäled bumota at, keli logols is, binom gletikum ka klödon.
7. Logob sis dels tel us in gad jikati bäledik gadela olsik ko kats tel smalik.
8. Dom, keli bumamasel bumom obes, labom cemis mödikum ka olik, ibo cems lul gletik sibinoms in stök löpik e in stök disik cems fol smalikum, ab i jönik.
9. Jison jitudela olsik, kele dom et lönom, givof makis kil obe e maki bal jiblode obik.
10. Fidobs vilikummo apodis, ab viliküno bünis.
11. Blod omik yunikum labom debis badlik.
12. Mans at binoms nog yunlik, ab no ets.

(b) Translate into Volapük :

1. Our house is the largest.
2. I think so, but you also contract the worst

debts. (Say, "I believe it, but you (pl.) make also the worst debts.")

3. We (are going to) take a walk to-day with our mistress, whose brother you see yonder.

4. I give her the beautiful books, which belong to you (thee).

5. I hear that your (thy) younger sister is ill.

6. Yes, these (since) five days the sick (girl) does not go to school. (Say, "goes not to school.")

7. My aunt has three little dogs and a bitch; two of those dogs she will give to our huntsman.

8. The kitchen is on the top (uppermost) floor of yonder house, not in the lower (storey); the father has his room upstairs, and our old uncle below.

9. His mother will dine to-day in this little garden-saloon (garden-room).

10. Our architect (building-master, *bumamasel*) will not (does not intend, wills not) again build a school in his whole life.

11. Our cook (fem.) cooks wine-soup best, but she does not like to cook it. (Say, "she cooks it not willingly.")

12. I have four rooms upstairs and five downstairs.

## § 8.

A QUESTION is indicated by prefixing the particle *li* to the verb.

In sentences beginning with Interrogative Words or phrases, as *who?* *what?* *how much?* *how many?* the *li* is omitted.

If the subject in an interrogative sentence is a noun, it is placed before the verb; e.g., *fat li-binom gudik?* (is the father good?) In a truncated interrogative phrase, where the verb is not expressed, but only understood, the particle *li* is added to the most important word; thus: *li-Tom?* (is it Tom?); *Tom li-obsik?* (our Tom?); *li-si u li-no?* (yes or no?)

The DIMINUTIVE Suffix is *il*; thus: *bukil*, little book; *gadil*, little garden; *manil*, mannikin.

The DIMINUTIVE Particle *lu* expresses a reduction

of degree or of value, whilst the particle *le* expresses an enhancement of the same; thus:

<i>hät</i> , hat	<i>dom</i> , house
<i>luhät</i> , cap	<i>ludom</i> , hut
<i>lehät</i> , helmet	<i>ledom</i> , palace
<i>jönik</i> , beautiful	<i>vomik</i> , womanly
<i>lejönik</i> , exceedingly beautiful	<i>luvomik</i> , womanish, effeminate
<i>fidön</i> , to eat	<i>lufidön</i> , to devour

The Prefix *sma* (cf. *smalik*) expresses an object of the same category as the stem-word, but of lower degree; thus:

{ <i>bim</i> , tree	{ <i>bed</i> , bed	{ <i>zigad</i> , cigar
{ <i>smabim</i> , shrub	{ <i>smabed</i> , nest	{ <i>smazigad</i> , cigarette

#### VOCABULARY IV.

<i>ba</i> ,* an expletive, meaning "I wonder," as in <i>labol ba?</i> hast thou, I wonder? German, <i>hast Du wohl?</i>	<i>kis?</i> what? <i>kiom?</i> (m.), <i>kiof?</i> (f.), <i>kios?</i> (n.), if joined to a noun, which?
<i>beno</i> , good	<i>kiplad?</i> where?
<i>böd</i> , bird	<i>kostön</i> , to cost
<i>but</i> , boot	<i>läb</i> , luck, fortune, happiness
<i>danön</i> , to thank (with accusative)	<i>läbik</i> , lucky
<i>glüg</i> , church	<i>läd</i> , lady
<i>hetlik</i> , ugly	<i>lebeno</i> , very good, very well
<i>isik</i> , of this place, belonging to this place	<i>lemön</i> , to buy
<i>in</i> , in	<i>liko?</i> how?
<i>it</i> , himself, herself	<i>limödik?</i> how much?
<i>jeval</i> , horse	<i>lödön</i> , to dwell, inhabit
<i>jevalel</i> , horse-soldier	<i>monitön</i> , to ride (on an animal)
<i>jipul</i> , girl	<i>monitel</i> , a rider
<i>kim?</i> (m), <i>kif?</i> (fem.), who?	<i>mödik</i> , much
	<i>nulik</i> , new
	<i>ö!</i> ahi! ah!
	<i>plidön</i> , to please

\* *ba* also means perhaps.

<i>pük</i> , speech, language	do? French, <i>se porter</i> ;
<i>pükön</i> , to speak	German, <i>sich befinden</i> .
<i>pul</i> , boy	<i>stom</i> , weather
<i>smokön</i> , to smoke	<i>su</i> , up, upon, on
<i>so</i> , so	<i>vol</i> , world
<i>söl</i> , master, sir, Mr.	<i>volapük</i> , world-speech,
<i>stadön</i> , to do (in "how do you do?") thus: <i>liko vedön</i> , to become	universal language
<i>stadol?</i> how do you	<i>zif</i> , town, city

NUMERALS (*continued*).*mäl*, six*vel*, seven

## EXERCISE 4.

(a) Translate into English :

1. Däli gudik! Ö, li-nog in bed? Liko stadol, söl?
2. Danob oli, lebena; e li-ol?
3. Li-vilol spatön adelo?
4. Stom li-binom ba jönik?
5. Kiplad buts obik binoms?
6. Li-logols jevali et, keli jevalel monitom?
7. Monitels li-plidoms ofe plu ka yagels?
8. Jiblods olik no li-golofs al glüg?
9. Kiplad lemon in zif isik hätis e luhätis gudikün?
10. Kisi jevals olsik mödik lufidoms?
11. Mens limödik pükoms volapüki?
12. Juleli kiom tidel lobom?

(b) Translate into Volapük :

1. Does this little-book belong to thee? Yes, or no?
2. Who does not like to go to church? (Say, "Who goes not willingly to church?")
3. Does not the teacher praise the industry of the boys? (Say, "Praises not the teacher?" etc.)
4. How much does your (thy) new hat cost? (Say, "How much costs?" etc.)
5. It costs six or seven marks; and yours (thine), madam?
6. Have not the horse-soldiers large helmets?
7. Anna is a very beautiful girl, and so womanly too. Is her sister Maggie also beautiful and womanly?

8. Maggie? Oh, no! she is effeminate and ugly.

9. The weather is getting (say, "becomes") bad. Do you hear the thunder?

10. We see six birds'-nests on the trees of thy uncle's garden, and one on the shrub there.

11. Does your father smoke (say, "Smokes your father?" etc.) cigars or cigarettes?

12. What is happiness? Is he happier who lives in (inhabits) a palace, or he who inhabits a hut?

## § 9.

## ON THE FORMATION OF TENSES.

All tenses (except the present) are formed by prefixes:

*löfob*, I love

*ilöfob*, I had loved

*älöfob*, I loved

*olöfob*, I shall love

*elöfob*, I have loved

*ulöfob*, I shall have loved

The prefix *ä* of the imperfect is also used to indicate "yesterday," and the prefix *o* of the future to indicate "to-morrow."

*ädelo*, yesterday

*adelo*, to-day

*odelo*, to-morrow

} Adverbs formed from *del*, day.

## VOCABULARY V.

*also*, well then

*Flent*, France

*Ägüpän*, Egypt

*Flentel*, (a) Frenchman

*Ägüpänel*, Egyptian

*flentik*, French (adj.)

*bi*, because

*fit*, fish

*bizugik*, excellent, most preferable

*foviko*, forthwith, immediately, anon

*bizugön*, to prefer

*getön*, to receive, get

*blinön*, to bring

*it*, self; German, *selbst*;

*bötel*, waiter, butler

French, *même*

*des*, from...till

*jidünel*, maidservant.

*Deut*, Germany

*Jveiz*, Switzerland

*Deutel*, (a) German

*Jveizel*, a Swiss

*deutik*, German (adj.)

*kaf*, coffee

*dünal*, a servant, minister

*kiplada?* whence?

*dünel*, a servant, porter

*kipladi?* whither?

<i>kömön</i> , to come	<i>pir</i> , pyramid
<i>län</i> , land	<i>plo</i> , for
<i>lemasel</i> , great master	<i>poed</i> , poetry, poesy
<i>liegik</i> , rich	<i>poedel</i> , a poet
<i>ludog</i> , wolf.	<i>poedal</i> , a great poet
<i>lufat</i> , step-father	<i>sagön</i> , to say
<i>lupab</i> , caterpillar (cf. <i>pab</i> )	<i>se</i> , out, out of
<i>Lusän</i> , Russia	<i>smacem</i> , small room, cabinet, boudoir
<i>Lusänel</i> , (a) Russian	<i>snek</i> , snake
<i>lusänik</i> , Russian (adj.)	<i>snekafit</i> , eel
<i>mel</i> , sea	<i>sosus</i> , as soon as
<i>menad</i> , humanity, mankind	<i>sunno</i> , soon
<i>milagön</i> , to admire	<i>tävön</i> , to travel
<i>mödo</i> , much* (adv.)	<i>te</i> , only, not till
<i>nebel</i> , valley	<i>tied</i> , tea
<i>Nelij</i> , England	<i>valik</i> , all
<i>Nelijel</i> , Englishman	<i>ven</i> , when, as (temporal)
<i>nelijik</i> , English (adj.)	<i>vob</i> , work
<i>no nog</i> , not yet	<i>vom</i> , Mrs.
<i>pab</i> , butterfly	<i>vomül</i> , Miss

NUMERALS (*continued*).

*jöl*, eight.                      *zül*, nine.

EXERCISE 5.

(a) Translate into English :

1. Göthe binom e obinom lemasel poeda deutik.
2. Blod olik li-emilagom glügabumis lejönik in Flent, Nelij e Lusän, ven ätävom us?
3. Dünan li-igivom ädelo bukis vome Robinson?
4. No, söl, no nog ugetom it omis.
5. Li-elogols piris Ägüpäna?
6. Si, vomül, elogobs omis; esagon, das binoms bumots bäledikün menada, mödo bäledikum ka valiks deutik u nelijik.
7. Volapük li-ovedom pük vola lölik?
8. Kiplada äkömols? Kipladi golols?

\* Instead of *mödiko*; the adverbial termination is often contracted by elision of the adjectival inflection *ik*.

9. Se lupab, keli älogols ädelo in gad obsik, pab ovedom suno, ba ya odelo.

10. Jibötel oblinof kafi ole foviko, sosun kukel ukukom omi.

11. Dünel John ogetom makis jöl u zül fa Nelijel liegik plo vob omik.

12. Sneks gletik no li-olufidoms fitis obsik?

(b) Translate into Volapük :

1. Egypt, says Herodotus, is the land of the Egyptians, thus only the valley of the Nile from Syene to the sea.

2. The maid has bought to-day eels for 8 marks; mother herself has told it me.

3. The Russians and the English will prefer tea, the French coffee, the Germans beer.

4. Where did the great poet live (say, "has the great poet lived") whom humanity admires?

5. The Russian had given me excellent cigarettes.

6. My step-father's house (say, "the house of my step-father") had in two storeys nine rooms, eight small rooms, and a kitchen.

7. As soon as you come (will have come) I will give you the three books of my uncle.

8. The waiter brought my brother wine; but he thanked (him) and went (away).

9. The French too have had great poets.

10. The Egyptian Cheops has built the greatest pyramid.

11. He did not come (say, "he came not") because he had not time.

12. The Swiss (pl.) whom we saw to-day spoke two languages—French and German, but not Russian.

## § 10.

### ON THE FORMATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The Passive Voice is formed from the active voice by prefixing the letter *p* (in the present and in the infinitive, *pa*):

*palöfön*, to be loved  
*palöfob*, I am loved

*pälöfob*, I was loved  
*pelöfob*, I have been loved

*pilöfob*, I had been loved    *pulöfob*, I shall have been  
*polöfob*, I shall be loved        loved.

## § 11.

## (a) RECAPITULATION OF NUMERALS.

Units:— <i>bal</i> , one	<i>fol</i> , four	<i>vel</i> , seven
<i>tel</i> , two	<i>lul</i> , five	<i>jöl</i> , eight
<i>kil</i> , three	<i>mäl</i> , six	<i>zül</i> , nine

## (b) CONTINUATION OF NUMERALS.

The tens are formed from the units by the addition of *s*; thus:

<i>bal</i> , one unit	<i>bals</i> , one ten = 10
<i>tel</i> , two units	<i>tels</i> , two tens = 20
<i>kil</i> , three units	<i>kils</i> , three tens = 30
<i>zül</i> , nine units	<i>züls</i> , nine tens = 90

The tens precede the units. Thus we say, in Vola-pük, "twenty-one," and never "one-and-twenty."

*balsebal* (*bals e bal*), ten and one = eleven  
*balsetel*, twelve  
*balsekil*, thirteen; and so on

Similarly:

<i>telsebal</i> , twenty-one	<i>kilsetel</i> , thirty-two
<i>folsekil</i> , forty-three; and so on	
<i>zülsezül</i> , ninety-nine	<i>mil</i> , a thousand
<i>tum</i> , a hundred	<i>balion</i> , a million

## § 12.

The prefix *ne* always indicates the opposite notion of the word itself; thus:

<i>bel</i> , mountain	<i>nebel</i> , valley
<i>flen</i> , friend	<i>neflen</i> , foe
<i>läbo</i> , luckily	<i>neläbo</i> , unluckily
<i>labön</i> , to have	<i>nelabön</i> , to lack
<i>mödiks</i> , many	<i>nemödiks</i> , few

If the word to be negatived begins with an *e*, the terminal *e* of the negative particle is elided; thus:

<i>ek</i> , somebody	<i>nek</i> , nobody
<i>egelo</i> , ever, always	<i>negelo</i> , never



## VOCABULARY VI.

<i>al</i> , to	<i>milig</i> , milk
<i>äso</i> , as well as	<i>mit</i> , meat, flesh
<i>bif</i> , before (locally)	<i>mütön</i> , inf. of "I must"
<i>büf</i> , before (temporally)	<i>neb</i> , near by, by the side
<i>bod</i> , bread	of
<i>de</i> , of, from	<i>nefikulik</i> , easy (cf. <i>fikulik</i> )
<i>desedön</i> , to send away (prefix <i>de</i> = away)	<i>neit</i> , night
<i>delo</i> , by day	<i>neito</i> , at night
<i>dido</i> , indeed, certainly	<i>nek</i> , nobody
<i>dlin</i> , a beverage	<i>nen</i> , without (Lat. <i>sine</i> )
<i>dlinön</i> , to drink	<i>nendas</i> , without that
<i>düp</i> , hour	<i>nu</i> , now
<i>ek</i> , somebody	<i>ot</i> , the same
<i>fa</i> , of, from, by means of	<i>pened</i> , a letter (Lat. <i>episto-</i>
<i>fagik</i> , distant, far	<i>tola</i> , not <i>litera</i> )
<i>fikulik</i> , difficult	<i>penön</i> , to write
<i>fot</i> , forest, wood	<i>pom</i> , fruit (Lat. <i>pomum</i> ,
<i>fösefön</i> , to assure, asseve- rate	not <i>frux</i> )
<i>funön</i> , to kill	<i>pöfik</i> , poor
<i>gedlanön</i> , to push back (prefix <i>ge</i> = back)	<i>Romel</i> , (a) Roman
<i>Glik</i> , Greece	<i>se</i> , out, out of
<i>Glikel</i> , (a) Greek	<i>sefön</i> , to secure, make safe
<i>gödel</i> , morning	<i>skit</i> , leather
<i>juk</i> , shoe	<i>tal</i> , earth
<i>ka</i> , than	<i>ton</i> , (a) tone, sound
<i>kanön</i> , inf. of "I can" (Lat., <i>posse</i> )	<i>tonod</i> (a) loud sound
<i>kö</i> , where (relative)	<i>töbo</i> , hardly, with diffi-
<i>kodo</i> , on which account (relative)	culty (Lat. <i>vix</i> )
<i>leyan</i> , gate (cf. <i>yan</i> )	<i>tu</i> , to, too
<i>lovik</i> , soft, softly	<i>valik</i> , all
<i>mat</i> , matrimony, married life	<i>vemo</i> , very
<i>matel</i> , husband	<i>vendel</i> , evening
<i>mileg</i> , butter	<i>vikod</i> , victory
	<i>vikodön</i> , to conquer
	<i>yan</i> , door
	<i>yel</i> , year
	<i>yuf</i> , help
	<i>zendel</i> , midday
	<i>zib</i> , food, viand

## EXERCISE 6.

(a) Translate into English :

1. Juk at pemekom de skit bizugikün.
2. Kaf ko milig padlinom gödelo, mit pafidom zendelo, milegabod ko pom vendelo.
3. In düp bal peneds bals kanoms papenön fa nek.
4. Ton et binom tu lovik, kodo kanom palilön töbo bif cemayan.
5. Neito tonod egelo palilom läbo mödo fagikumo ka delo.
6. Dlin panelabom fa men fikulikumo, (fikulumo), zib ka.
7. Neläbo jimatel yagela pedlefof, nendas yuf äkanom pablinön ofe.
8. Dom flena obik su bel bif leyan pesefom büf yels balsezül plo maks folsmil.
9. Roma no pebumom in del bal.
10. Evikodobs dido, ab lutum obsikas pefunoms in pug bal.
11. Odelo zendelo neflens puvikodoms, e telmil fol-tum jöls omas pagedlanoms al zif.
12. Stägs balsekil päjutoms ädelo in fot obsik, e odelo nog mödikums ka tels pojutoms.

(b) Translate into Volapük :

1. Shoes and boots are made of (*de*) leather.
2. The earth is inhabited by more than 1,400 million men.
3. In two hours the enemies were conquered, and 775 of their men (men of them) were killed in the battle before the wood.
4. Will not the sound be heard on the mountain as well as in the valley?
5. Fifteen men with six hounds (hunting-dogs) have been seen at night in the orchard (fruit-garden) near the house of your (thy) friend.
6. Where they smoke (say, "one smokes") they also drink (say, "one also drinks").
7. The letter will be sent off to-morrow forthwith, as soon as it is written (as it shall have been written).
8. The Greeks were conquered by (*fa*) the Romans,

but the Romans, even 2,000 years ago (say, "already before 2,000 years") by the Germans.

9. The poor man lacks everything; he has hardly bread to eat; wherefore help must be rendered (brought) to him.

10. Only few houses could be built during (in) this year in our great town, which is now inhabited by 82,354 men.

11. By Russians, tea will always be preferred for supper, but not by Frenchmen.

12. Even to-day the Universal Language (Volapük) is spoken by more than 40,000 people (men).

### § 13.

The IMPERATIVE is formed by adding the termination, *öd*; thus:

*givolöd*, give (2nd person singular)

*givolsöd*, „ (2nd person plural)

A milder form of the imperative is given by the termination *ös*; thus:

*givolös*, please to give

*golobsös*, let us go

### § 14.

Every cardinal number can be turned into a noun by adding *el*, and can be turned into a verb by adding *ön*; thus:

CARDINAL.	NOUN.	VERB.
<i>tel</i> , two	<i>telel</i> , a pair	<i>telön</i> , to double
<i>kil</i> , three	<i>kilel</i> , a triplet	<i>kilön</i> , to treble
<i>lul</i> , five	<i>lulel</i> , a fiver	<i>lulön</i> , to quintuple

A Cardinal is turned into an ORDINAL number by adding the suffix *id*; thus:

*balid*, the first      *telid*, the second      *kilid*, the third  
and so on.

These are rendered adverbial by adding the suffix *o*; thus;

*balido*, firstly      *telido*, secondly      *kilido*, thirdly.

REPETITIVE Numerals are formed from cardinals or ordinals by adding the suffix *nä*; thus:

*balsna*, ten times  
*telsidna*, the twentieth time  
*telsidno*, for the twentieth time

If *lik* be added to *na*, adjectives are formed; thus:  
*balsnalik*, *telsnalik*.

## VOCABULARY VII.

<i>alik</i> , every	<i>liladön</i> , to read
<i>as sam</i> ( <i>a.s.</i> ) (e.g.), for ex-ample	<i>madik</i> , ripe
<i>blibön</i> , to remain	<i>nemödo</i> , a little (cf. <i>mödo</i> , voc. v.)
<i>dil</i> , a part	<i>paun</i> , lb. (also £)
<i>fatän</i> , fatherland	<i>sätön</i> , to suffice, to be enough
<i>foldil</i> , quarter, 4th part	<i>solat</i> , soldier
<i>fögivön</i> , to forgive	<i>timil</i> , moment
<i>if</i> , if, when	<i>timilo</i> , momentarily, for a moment
<i>kimid?</i> the how-manieth?	<i>tupön</i> , to disturb
<i>komip</i> , a combat, battle	<i>velat</i> , truth
<i>komipel</i> , a combatant	<i>visit</i> , a visit
<i>komipön</i> , to fight	<i>visitön</i> , to visit
<i>laf</i> , half, noun (Fr. <i>moitié</i> )	<i>yelatum</i> , century
<i>lanimälik</i> , bravely	
<i>lenlilön</i> , to listen to	

## EXERCISE 7.

(a) Translate into English:

1. Binosöd! Men alik sagomöd velati.
2. Sagolsöd valikosi obe, kelosi elilols.
3. Solats valik komipomsöd lanimäliko plo fatän.
4. Kömolös nog adelo al obs!
5. Adelo no labob timi, binos ya düp velid e fol-dils kil.
6. Fösefob ole, das epenob penedi at ya zülna.
7. Fögivolsös, if tupob olis!
8. Deli kimid älabobs ädelo?
9. Älabobs kilsebalidi.
10. In tim ot solats ijutoms jölsevelidno.
11. Liladön balsna no nog sätom.
12. No fidolöd pomi, ibo balido no nog binom madik e telido no binol saunik.

(b) Translate into Volapük :

1. Let us go to-day into our beautiful forest.
2. Many towns have already been built for the second time, *e.g.* Rome.
3. I have told him a hundred times, that nobody will thank him for this.
4. One must fight bravely for the fatherland.
5. The Germans have conquered three times in the second half of this century : in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and in the years eighteen hundred and seventy and seventy-one.
6. I will not buy the house in the town, because, firstly, it costs four thousand five hundred pounds ; and, secondly, I shall not remain here in England.
7. Read very industriously the book which you have received from (your) aunt.
8. What o'clock is it? (Say, "The how-manieth hour is it?")
9. It is already a quarter past eleven. (Say, "It is already hour eleven and one quarter.")
10. Please stop (remain) yet a moment, and promise us that you will dine with us to-morrow.
11. Kindly pardon me ! I cannot to-morrow. We have a great hunt to-morrow.
12. There will be 9 or 10 English gentlemen with servants and dogs at the hunt.

### § 15.

The SUBJUNCTIVE is formed by adding the suffix *-la*\* to the corresponding tense of the indicative ; thus :

INDIC.	SUBJUNC.
<i>binom</i> , he is	<i>binomla</i> , he be, he may be
<i>äbinom</i> , he was	<i>äbinomla</i> , he might be
<i>ebinom</i> , he has been	<i>ebinomla</i> , he may have been

---

\* The suffixes *-la* and *-öv*, being terminal syllables, are accented and long ; see rule c, page 9. Accordingly we say *binömlā*, *äbinömöv*.

*ibinom*, he had been      *ibinomla*, he might have been

In the *obliqua oratio* (reported speech) the indicative is used with *das*, that; e.g., *Äsagom, das okömom*, He said, that he would (will) come.

### § 16.

The **CONDITIONAL** is formed by adding the syllable *-öv*\* to the imperfect or pluperfect:

*äbinomöv*, he would be  
*ibinomöv*, he would have been

**MULTIPLICATIVE** numerals are formed by adding the suffix *ik*, and those expressing classes or categories by the suffix *nik*; thus:

<i>bal</i> , one	<i>tum</i> , hundred
<i>balnik</i> , of one kind, simple	<i>tumnik</i> , a hundred sorts of

**DISTRIBUTIVE** numerals are expressed by placing the particle *a* before the word; thus:

*a jöl*, eight and eight, in sets of eight  
*a jölna*, eight at a time, every eight times  
*a jölid*, every eighth person

Similarly:

*a tel*, two at a time      *a telna*, every other time  
*a telid*, every other person.

### VOCABULARY VIII.

<i>al</i> , to (with infinitive, expressing a purpose)	<i>gälod</i> , pleasure
<i>ävendelo</i> , last evening	<i>gödel</i> , morning
<i>can</i> , merchandise, wares, goods	<i>if</i> , if
<i>cil</i> , child	<i>kän</i> , cannon
<i>dö</i> , of, concerning	<i>klig</i> , war
<i>dunön</i> , to do	<i>kon</i> , narrative, story
<i>e.....e</i> , as well.....as	<i>konön</i> , to narrate
<i>egelo</i> , always	<i>kösekön</i> , to sacrifice, devote
<i>fatel</i> , grandfather	<i>labem</i> , property, wealth
<i>filed</i> , conflagration	<i>lif</i> , life
	<i>lodam</i> , load, cargo
	<i>lodön</i> , to load

\* See Note, p. 28.

<i>loned</i> , length	<i>stim</i> , honour, esteem
<i>lonedön</i> , to lengthen, pro- tract	<i>stimön</i> , to honour, to esteem
<i>malön</i> , to announce, indi- cate	<i>suäm</i> , price
<i>me</i> , with, by means of	<i>täv</i> , journey
<i>mon</i> , money	<i>teat</i> , theatre
<i>naf</i> , ship	<i>tedel</i> , merchant
<i>nakömön</i> , to arrive	<i>tolad</i> , toll, custom, duty
<i>nedön</i> , to need, want	<i>toladön</i> , to pay toll or duty
<i>Nidän</i> , India	<i>toned</i> , ton, 1000 kilogs.
<i>pelön</i> , to pay	<i>ut</i> , he (dem. pron.)
<i>pof</i> , haven, harbour	<i>vadelo</i> , daily
<i>pön</i> , penalty, punishment	<i>vipön</i> , to wish
<i>rivön</i> , to reach, attain	<i>vob</i> , work
<i>savön</i> , to save, rescue, de- liver	<i>vobel</i> , worker, workman
<i>spälik</i> , sparing, economical	<i>vobön</i> , to work
* <i>spälön</i> , to save, put by, economise	<i>zeil</i> , goal
	<i>zilik</i> , zealous

## EXERCISE 8.

(a) Translate into English:

1. Ätävoböv al Jveiz, if älabobla moni.
2. Jiblod obik igoloföv al teat ävendelo, if no elabofla dunön tu mödikosi.
3. A lulid solatas pefunom, ibo teltum pefunoms de mil.
4. Sagon, das nedon kilnikosi al klig: moni, moni, e denu moni.
5. Äkonoböv tumnikosi dö tävs obik, if älabobla timi.
6. Tedel neljik ipelomöv suämi kilik plo can, if te ikanomla getön omi.
7. Pauns fol imütomsöv papelön de toned as pön, if lodam nafa no pitoladomla.
8. Pajutos kilna in zif obsik ko kän al malön filedi.
9. Julels ämütomsöv telön duti omsik, if äviloms-la rivön zeili.

\* Cf. *spälön* and *savön*.

10. Binolöd spälik, e otelol labemi olik in yels nemödik.

11. If fat e fatel obsik no ispälomsla so ziliko, no äbinobsöv mens so liegik.

12. Vipob, das naf obsik ko lodam gletik de Nidän ya enakömomla in pof.

(b) Translate into Volapük:

1. I would lengthen my letter; but the longest letters are not always the best.

2. She would daily go to the theatre with her friend (fem.) if she had money as well as time.

3. His uncle would travel to London, if he had not threefold work to do.

4. My friend told me that not one apple in six (not every sixth apple) of the largest apple-tree in his orchard was ripe yet.

5. With the greatest pleasure I would call upon (visit) your aunt, if she were at home.

6. It would be an honour to the brave combatants to be killed for the fatherland.

7. Would the ship have so soon reached (arrived in) port, if she had had a double cargo?

8. The enemy daily shot twice with cannon, in the morning and in the evening, but hardly one man in nine (the ninth man) of our soldiers was hit.

9. How many pounds would you need for the journey?

10. The ship had a very mixed cargo on board (say "had loaded a thousand different kinds of things"), and the duty on most of the goods had been doubled in that year.

11. They could be saved fourteen at a time.

12. Honour those who readily (forthwith) would sacrifice their lives for their brothers.

### § 17.

Every PARTICIPLE terminates in *öl*:

*givöl*, giving

*egivöl*, having given

*stimöl*, honouring

*pastimöl*, being honoured

*pestimöl*, having been

honoured



REFLECTIVE VERBS are formed with the reflective pronouns *obi, oli, oki, obis, olis, okis* (accusative), *obe, ole, oke, obes, oles, okes* (dative); thus:

*löfob obi*, I love myself  
*löfol oli*, thou lovest thyself  
*löfom oki*, he loves himself  
*löfof oki*, she loves herself  
*löfos oki*, it loves itself  
*löfobs obis*, we love ourselves  
*löfols olis*, you love yourselves  
*löfoms okis*, } they love themselves  
*löfofs okis*, }  
*ok*, French *se* and German *sich*

It is needful carefully to distinguish between reflective and reciprocal action of a verb; thus:

They love themselves, *löfoms okis*; but  
 They love each other, *löfoms balvoto*\*

Similarly with possessive pronouns of the third person, distinction must be made between "his" and "her," referring to the subject or to another person, like *suus* and *eius*, in Latin. Only in the first can *okik* be employed; thus:

*labom buki okik*, he has his (own) book  
*labom buki omik*, he has his (another's) book

#### VOCABULARY IX.

<i>adelo</i> , to-day	<i>fil</i> , fire
<i>äs</i> , as	<i>filedön</i> , to burn
<i>banön</i> , to bathe	<i>fizir</i> , officer
<i>blim</i> , equipment, dowry	<i>flapön</i> , to beat
<i>cin</i> , machine	<i>flum</i> , river
<i>dalebön</i> , to lack, need, suffer from want, starve	<i>gälön</i> , to rejoice
<i>deilön</i> , to die, decease	<i>jol</i> , coast
<i>delidik</i> , dear, expensive	<i>kapälön</i> , to understand
<i>difik</i> , different	<i>kösel</i> , cousin (m.)
<i>dledön</i> , to fear, dread	<i>lak</i> , lake
<i>dub</i> , through, by means of	<i>len</i> , at, to, by now)
	<i>lenu</i> , forthwith (from <i>nu</i> ,

\* *Balvoto*, contracted form of *balvotiko* (from *bal*, one, and *rotik*, other).

<i>mel</i> , sea	<i>pömetön</i> , to promise
<i>matapömetön</i> , to betroth (cf. <i>pömetön</i> )	<i>sevokön</i> , to exclaim
<i>migön</i> , to mix	<i>sol</i> , sun
<i>mufön</i> , to move	<i>spidön</i> , to hasten
<i>nam</i> , hand	<i>stem</i> , steam
<i>nil</i> , proximity, nearness	<i>stun</i> , astonishment
<i>nilik</i> , near (adv.)	<i>sumön</i> , to take
<i>nilel</i> , neighbour	<i>sugiv</i> , task, exercise
<i>nilön</i> , to approach (with Accve.)	<i>tulön</i> , to turn
<i>nilü</i> , near, nigh	<i>us</i> , yonder, there
<i>ninflumön</i> , to flow into, to terminate (said of a river)	<i>vat</i> , water
<i>numön</i> , to count	<i>velatik</i> , true
	<i>vemo</i> , very much, greatly
	<i>vunön</i> , to wound
	<i>xab</i> , axle, axis
	<i>zü</i> , round, about

## EXERCISE 9.

(a) Translate into English:

1. Tal tulom in düps telsefol zü xab okik e in  
dels kiltum mäselul e foldil bal zü sol.
2. Cins et pamufoms dub stem.
3. Cinavobel obsik eflapom su nam; elogob it  
nami pevunöl omik.
4. Spidöl se dom filedöl äsevokom; Savamöd oki  
kel kanom.
5. Čil efiledöl oki dledom fili.
6. Ägälom oki vemo, ven äsagob ome, das okömol  
nog adelo.
7. No kapälobs balvoto.
8. No vunolsöd olis dub neifs gletik.
9. Sis dels jöl banobs (obis) in flum u in lak ko  
sons flena obsik edeilöl.
10. Len jol mela vat flumas migom oki ko vat mela.
11. Nilel obsik bumom domi jönik oke.
12. Kösel obik ematapömetom oki ko vomül Anna  
jikäsel olik.

(b) Translate into Volapük:

1. Like (as) the earth, so also the sun turns on his  
axis.

2. Cooked meat is wholesomer than raw (not cooked).

3. The defeated enemies approached our town.

4. We prefer wine mixed with water to unmixed wine.

5. My sister went up (say "approached") the dying (woman) and gave her her (say "the") hand.

6. Here the nearest neighbours do not understand each other, because they speak different languages.

7. To conquer oneself is the most beautiful victory.

8. Starving men do not work well.

9. The astonishment of the people (of the men) was great, when they saw the rescued man near the coast.

10. Not all river water readily (say "forthwith") mixes with sea water.

11. Is it true that thy friend (fem.) is betrothed to the young officer?

12. Yes, she will soon purchase her trousseau (equipment).

### § 18.

The NAMES of the SEASONS are compounds of *tim*, time:

*flolatim*, spring (*flol*, flower)

*hitatim*, summer (*hit*, heat)

*flukatim*, autumn (*fluk*, fruit)

*nifatim*, winter (*nif*, snow)

The NAMES of the MONTHS end in *ul*, (*mul*, month, allied to *mun*, moon), and are expressed in sequence by the ordinal numbers.

*balul*, January

*telul*, February

*kilul*, March

*folul*, April

*lulul*, May

*mälul*, June

*velul*, July

*jölul*, August

*zülul*, September

*balsul*, October

*balsebalul*, November

*balsetelul*, December

The DAYS of the WEEK naturally end in *del*, day, and their names also are formed with ordinal numbers, inserting the vowel *i*.

<i>balüdel</i> , Sunday	<i>folüdel</i> , Wednesday
<i>telüdel</i> , Monday	<i>lulüdel</i> , Thursday
<i>kilüdel</i> , Tuesday	<i>mälüdel</i> , Friday
<i>velüdel</i> , Saturday	

ADVERBS OF TIME are formed from the days of the week in the usual manner by adding the suffix *o*; as:

*balüdelo*, o' Sundays, etc.  
cf. *adelo*, *vendelo*, etc.

The NAMES of the SCIENCES end in *av*:

*gitav*, jurisprudence (*git*, right, just)  
*gletav*, mathematics (*glet*, magnitude)  
*godav*, theology (*God*, God)  
*medinav*, medical science (*medin*, medicine)  
*minav*, mineralogy (*min*, mineral)  
*nataav*, natural science (*nat*, nature)  
*nimav*, zoology (*nim*, animal)  
*planav*, botany (*plan*, plant)  
*pükav*, philology (*pük*, speech)  
*sapav*, philosophy (*sap*, wisdom)  
*talav*, geology (*tal*, earth)  
*tikav*, logic (*tik*, thought; *tikön*, to think)

Some sciences, however, retain their common names almost unchanged; thus: *füsüd*, physics; *kiem*, chemistry; *filosop*, philosophy.

The termination *äl* indicates something mental or spiritual:

*tikäl*, spirit                      *kapäl*, intelligence (*kap*, head)  
*zeläl*, festive mood (*zel*, festivity)

The terminations *ed* and *am*, like our “-ing,” signify a state or an activity; thus:

From *fin*, end, is formed *finam*, termination

„ *glet*, magnitude, is formed *gletam*, increase, enlargement, expansion

„ *lab*, have, is formed *labeled*, possession

„ *nindilön*, to classify, is formed *nindilam*, classification

„ *tak*, rest, is formed *taked*, repose

„ *tal*, earth, is formed *taled*, geography

„ *tik*, thought, is formed *tikam*, consideration

„ *züm*, circle, is formed *zümam*, environs

## § 19.

The terminations *-ef* and *-ad* signify a collection of persons, a corporate body; thus:

From *Krit*, Christ, is formed *kritef*,\* Christendom  
 „ *men*, man (Lat. *homo*), is formed *menad*, humanity, the human family

The English *for-* in “forgive,” *per-* in “persecute,” *par-* in “pardon,” *pur-* in “pursue,” are rendered in Volapük by *fe-* (occasionally by *fö-*), and the English *a-* in “awake,” “await,” and *e-* in “espy” are rendered in Volapük by *da-*; thus:

From *litön*, to give light, is formed *dalitön*, to light up, illumine

„ *logön*, to see, is formed *dalogön*, to catch sight of, espy

„ *tuvön*, to find, is formed *datuvön*, to invent, discover

„ *vestigön*, to search, investigate, is formed *davestigön*, to find out by searching

Thus, in “Search the scriptures,” we should use *davestigön*.

From *gebön*, to use, is formed *fegebön*, to use up, consume

„ *givön*, to give, is formed *fögivön*, to forgive, pardon

„ *golön*, to go, is formed *fegolön*, to pass away, elapse, perish

PROPER NOUNS are not declined. The genitive is expressed by the preposition *de*, the dative by the preposition *al*, and the accusative is distinguished from the nominative by its position in the sentence.

## VOCABULARY X.

† <i>as</i> , as	<i>begin</i> , beginning, commencement
<i>äyelo</i> , last year	
<i>balüdo</i> , first, at first	<i>beginön</i> , to begin

\* N.B.—*Kritav* is Christianity, the system of Christ; but *kritef* is Christendom.

† Cf. *Äs* (voc. ix.) with *as*. *Äs* expresses similarity; *as*, identity; thus: *pükom äs tidel*, he speaks as (though he were) a teacher; *pükom as tidel*, he speaks as (being) a teacher.

<i>belem</i> , mountain range	<i>num</i> , number
<i>bepenön</i> , to describe	<i>numön</i> , to count
<i>dabalik</i> , singly	<i>ofen</i> , often
<i>dalön</i> , to allow, permit	<i>ovi</i> , over
<i>danön</i> , to thank, be indebted for	<i>panemön</i> , to be called, named
<i>deil</i> , death	<i>pesevo</i> , well known, admittedlyly ( <i>sevon</i> , to know; Fr. <i>connaître</i> ; G. <i>kennen</i> )
<i>deilon</i> , to die	
<i>dil</i> , (a) part	
<i>do</i> , although	
<i>fedugön</i> , to mislead, seduce	<i>plofed</i> , professor
<i>gab</i> , earl, count	<i>plökön</i> , to pluck
<i>geilik</i> , high	<i>pöf</i> , poverty
<i>gladajuk</i> , skate ( <i>glad</i> , ice; <i>juk</i> , shoe)	<i>pöfik</i> , poor
<i>gladajukön</i> , to skate	<i>pur</i> , powder
<i>gün</i> , gun	<i>segun</i> , according
<i>günapur</i> , gunpowder (see <i>pur</i> )	<i>senön</i> , to feel
<i>jü</i> , till	<i>slip</i> , sleep
<i>kaled</i> , calendar, almanac	<i>smilön</i> , to laugh
<i>kalön</i> , to calculate, reckon	<i>stab</i> , foundation, bottom
<i>kapälüb</i> , intelligence	<i>stabiko</i> , fundamentally, thoroughly
<i>kod</i> , cause	<i>studel</i> , a student
<i>kritik</i> , Christian	<i>studön</i> , to study
<i>lafayel</i> , half-year	<i>stunön</i> , to be astounded, wonder, admire
<i>legivot</i> , (a) present	<i>suäm</i> , sum, price
<i>lieg</i> , riches, wealth	<i>suämön</i> , to amount
<i>liegik</i> , rich, wealthy	<i>suemön</i> , to comprehend
<i>liköf</i> , constitution, nature of thing	<i>sükön</i> , to seek
<i>lugivön</i> , to lend	<i>taked</i> , repose (noun)
<i>mödo</i> , much (adverbially)	<i>takedön</i> , to repose
<i>nemön</i> , to name	<i>te</i> , only, not till
<i>nevelo</i> , never	<i>tif</i> , theft
<i>nifön</i> , to snow	<i>valemo</i> , generally
<i>niver</i> , university	<i>valiko</i> , in general
<i>nol</i> , knowledge, science	<i>ved</i> , origin
<i>nolik</i> , scientific	<i>veütik</i> , weighty, important
<i>nonik</i> , no, none (adjve.)	
<i>Nugän</i> , Hungary	<i>vig</i> , week
	<i>votik</i> , other

## EXERCISE 10.

(a) Translate into English:

1. Vig nonig fegolom nen vob: e telüdelo e lulüdelo labobs dunön in gad, kilüdelo, folüdelo, mäliüdelo e velüdelo vobobs domo; te balüdelo takedön padalos obes.

2. Yel panindilom in yelatims fol e yelatim alik in muls kil.

3. Nifatim beginom ko begin balsetelula, flolatim ko kilul, hitatim ko mäliul, flukatim ko zülüul.

4. Nindilam kaleda binom votik, ibo segun kaled kalobs a. s. hitatimi sis mäliul telsebalid jü zülüul telsekilid, do hit ofen vedom gletik ya in mäliulavig balid e stom vedom flukatimik ya sis begin zülüula.

5. Charles elugivom buki de Francis, keli at igetom as legivot fa tidel okik äyelo al William.

6. Taled bepenom tali; taled nolik davestigom kodis liköfa tala valemö e länas dabalik, talav binom stab taleda, ibo davestigom vedi tala e länas.

7. Sol dalitom tali e muni.

8. Nök omik binom plofed medinava.

9. Niver obsik labom godavelis mödo mödikum ka gitavelis in lafayel at.

10. Kisi natavels studoms?

11. Studoms füsüdi e kiemi, minavi, planavi e nimavi; studoms i gletavi, ibo nen kapälüb kela natav no kanom pasuemön stabiko.

12. Tikäl mena nedom e dagetom takedi dub slip

(b) Translate into Volapük:

1. Christianity does not yet comprise one quarter of the human family.

2. When Alfred beheld Edward, he said laughingly, "Your friend is a good fellow (*men*), but he will not set the Thames on fire." (Say, "He has not invented gunpowder.")

3. Pardon me, sir, that I did not come yesterday; I had wholly forgotten the hour on Thursday.

4. Logic is a part of philosophy.

5. Does your brother study philology or mathematics?

6. Our university has never had so many students of theology as in this half-year.

7. Only in our time has it been possible to study thoroughly the nature of the sun.

8. Since April of this year I have used up all my money.

9. It snows in winter, and people skate; in spring one plucks flowers.

10. Those rich earls have large possessions in Hungary.

11. This poor workman has been driven to (seduced into) theft by poverty.

12. The steam-engine (steam-machine) is indeed the most important invention of our century; we owe (*danön*) it to an Englishman.

### § 20.

From *top* (place) are derived the terminations *op* for the five quarters of the globe, and *öp* for other localities:

<i>Yulop</i> , Europe	<i>bilöp</i> alehouse ( <i>bil</i> , beer)
<i>Silop</i> , Asia	<i>slupöp</i> , loophole, hiding-place ( <i>slup</i> , slip)
<i>Fikop</i> , Africa	<i>valadöp</i> , waiting room
<i>Melop</i> , America	( <i>valadön</i> , to wait)
<i>Talop</i> , Australia	<i>kiöp?</i> where?
<i>lotöp</i> , inn, hotel	
( <i>lot</i> , guest)	

From *län* (land) is derived the termination *än*, added to the names of most countries:

<i>Cinän</i> , China	<i>Saxän</i> , Saxony
<i>Täl</i> or <i>Tälän</i> , Italy	<i>Jlesän</i> , Silesia
<i>Spän</i> , Spain	<i>Türän</i> , Thuringia
<i>Beljän</i> , Belgium	<i>Nelijän</i> , England
<i>Bayän</i> , Bavaria	

The cardinal points terminate in *üd*:

<i>nolüd</i> , north	<i>lefüd</i> , east
<i>sulüd</i> , south	<i>vesüd</i> , west



The names of animals mostly (but not always) terminate in *af*; e.g. *foxaf*, fox; but *lep*, ape, monkey.

The termination *üp*, derived from *düp*, hour, expresses time:

*lifüp*, a lifetime (*lif*, life)

*tidüp*, period of apprenticeship (*tidön*, to teach).

*kiüp*? when? at what time?

The termination *em* expresses a collection of things, and *öm* a collection of tools, utensils.

<i>belem</i> , a mountain range	<i>gadöm</i> , garden tools
( <i>bel</i> , mountain)	<i>feilöm</i> , agricultural imple-
<i>domöm</i> , house-gear	ments ( <i>feil</i> , acre)

The termination *en* indicates a trade, workshop, or factory, as our *ery* in brewery.

*taben*, carpentry, from *tab*, table

*baken*, bakery „ *bakön*, to bake

The terminations *ug* and *öf* are our *-ness* in “darkness”:

*binug*, essence (*bin*, being, Lat. *esse*)

*dulöf*, durability (*dul*, duration)

*flenöf*, friendliness

*stanöf*, constancy (*stan*, stand)

The termination *ö* is used in exclamations, as in

*bafö!* bravo! *spidö!* be quick! (*spid*, speed)

The termination *ü* is used with some prepositions, as in

*nilü*, near by

*demü*, on account of

The prefix *ge-*, like our *re-*, expresses “back”:

*gevegön*, to travel back *gesagön*, to reply

The prefix *di-*, like the Latin *dis-* or *di-*, expresses “asunder,” “in pieces.”

*diblekön*, to shiver (*blek*, fracture)

*distukön*, to pull down, destroy (*stuk*, edifice, structure)

## VOCABULARY XI.

<i>abu</i> , against it, on the other hand	<i>lot</i> , guest
<i>äl</i> , towards	<i>lotug</i> , inn, hostelry, hotel
<i>anik</i> , any, a few	<i>lovemelik</i> , beyond the sea, transoceanic
<i>bel</i> , mountain	<i>domöm taimik</i> , earthenware
<i>büfo</i> , before (temporal)	<i>mated</i> , wedding, marriage
<i>caf</i> , kettle	<i>meditön</i> , to meditate, consider, think
<i>datüvön</i> , to discover	<i>met</i> , metre (39·37 in.)
<i>dis</i> , under	<i>Nelij</i> , England
<i>dol</i> , pain	<i>ni.....ni</i> = neither.....nor
<i>du</i> , whilst (temporal)	<i>nim</i> , animal
<i>dunik</i> , active	<i>ninlödel</i> , inhabitant
<i>filabel</i> , volcano (fire mountain)	<i>ove</i> , over
<i>fimän</i> , continent (large mass of land)	<i>pag</i> , village
<i>foginel</i> , foreigner	<i>pakön</i> , to spread
<i>fut</i> , foot	<i>plä</i> , except
<i>futel</i> , pedestrian	<i>plö</i> , outside
<i>futelön</i> , to walk, go on foot	<i>plös</i> , therefor, for it
<i>geilik</i> , high	<i>pükat</i> , speech
<i>glät</i> , glass	<i>sak</i> , sack, bag, purse
<i>glätik</i> , made of glass	<i>seistön</i> , to lie, be situated
<i>glebelem</i> , chief mountain range	<i>setenön</i> , to extend, to stretch (of mountains)
<i>gletam</i> , growth, expansion	<i>sotimo</i> , at times
<i>glezif</i> , chief town, capital	<i>stunik</i> , astonishing
<i>kam</i> (a) plain	<i>sufön</i> , to suffer
<i>kinän</i> , kingdom, empire	<i>süt</i> , street
<i>lapin</i> , prey, booty	<i>taim</i> , clay
<i>lebalik</i> , unique	<i>teldik</i> , many a one
<i>lel</i> , iron	<i>tudunön</i> , to exaggerate
<i>lelod</i> , railway	<i>vayeliko</i> , yearly
	<i>vid</i> , width
	<i>vöbön</i> , to acquire

## EXERCISE 11.

(a) Translate into English :

1. In Talop ni leps ni foxafs sibirinoms, valemö lapananimis nonik, ab in taladils votik i no sibirinoms sakanims Talopa plä aniks nemödik in Melop.

2. London binom glezif Nelija; seistom in lefüd Nelija.

3. Stettin seistom nolülefüdo des Berlin, Leipzig abu sulüvesüdo.

4. Lifüp menas li-evedom lonedikum in yelatum obsik?

5. Feilöm Nolümelopelas binom mödo gudikum ka ut Yulopelas.

6. No binos velatik, das Nelij seistom dis vid nolüdikum ka Nolüdeut.

7. Spidö! Mütoms gevegön, büfo neit beginom.

8. No li-milagols stanöfi, dub kel jimalädikel sufodolis okik?

9. Läds e jipuls egevegoms dub lelod, abu obs egefutelobs ko puls.

10. Cato äfinom pükati alik sagöl: Carthago mütom padistukön.

11. In süt kiom tabens e bakens mödikün sibirons is?

12. Belems Späna binoms mödo geilikum ka uts Jlesäna u Saxäna, Deuta valemö u Nelija.

(b) Translate into Volapük:

1. The chief ranges of America stretch (setenön) North to South: those of Asia, East to West.

2. The highest mountains of South America are volcanoes.

3. The capital of Bavaria lies 500 metres above the sea; that of Spain, 600.

4. When did Columbus discover America? In the month of October of the year 1492.

5. Thanks to the kindness of thy uncle, that in that bad weather I found a place of shelter (slupöp) in the nearest inn.

6. The pupils sometimes answer the teacher without considering.

7. In many German towns and villages people are still wont to smash crockery and glass before the door on the evening preceding the wedding.

8. The Thuringian forest is visited yearly by a great number of foreigners.

9. The growth since last century of the trans-oceanic colonies (possessions) of Great Britain is astonishing.

10. The German empire acquired its greatest trans-oceanic colony in East Africa.

11. Vesuvius of Italy is the only active volcano of the European continent.

12. China has more inhabitants than all Europe.

---

## PÜKOTS.

### LÄ VISIT.

1. Deli gudik, söl!
2. Vekömö, flen! Siadolös oli!
3. Liko stadol?
4. Lebena.
5. Liko panemol?
6. Kiplad lödol?
7. Lödob in Beljän.
8. Se zif kiom binol motöfik?
9. Brüssel binom motöfazif obik.
10. Paels olik li-lifoms nog?
11. Lifayelis limödik labol?
12. Labob lifayelis telselul.
13. Jinol labön lifayelis mödikum.
14. Li-tävol ya lonedo in Deut?
15. No, söl; emotävob te büf dels kil de Brüssel.
16. Adyö! Visitolös obi suno denu!

### Dö Stom.

1. Stom binom jönik adelo.
2. Sol litom ya sis gödel; binos lesumiko vamik.
3. Binos ni tu vamik ni tu kalodik.
4. Deno binos flukatimik; gödels e vendels binoms ya lukalodik.
5. Vedos nu glumik.
6. Klödob, das olömibos odelo.
7. Li-elilol tötön?
8. Eflodos adelo, ab no enifos; sil äb libom klülik.

## DÖ TEAT E MUSIG.

1. Li-ebinol ya in teat nulik obsik?
2. Si, läd, äbinob us büf vig bal; li-ol i?
3. Teatapled kimik papledom adelo, yofapled u lügapled?
4. Vipob logön damatelami lekanitelas de Richard Wagner.
5. Kisi cedol dö lop at?
6. Musig binom lejönik.
7. Li-elilol ya jikaniteli nulik?
8. Teat obsik labom egelo damatelis sikikün.
9. Jiblod olik li-binof jilöfan musiga?
10. Si, vomül kanitof i lebena it.
11. Li-ogeton nog bilieti plo konzted odelik?

## DÖ FIDÖN.

1. Kipladi golol so spido?
2. Vilob golön al staud al fidön.
3. Vipob pötiti gudik ole.
4. Danob, ab pötüt obik no obinom gletik, bi senob malädik.
5. Vokolöd böteli!
6. Kisi dälob blinön ole, söl obik?
7. Givolöd obe pori loeta e gläti vina ledik.
8. Löfob vemo fidön glünedi flifik.
9. Li-vipol i milegi e fömadi al postab?
10. Lesi; ga stopö! No blinolöd postabi, binos ya tu lato, mütobs golön al dom.
11. Dlinobsös al leläb balvoto!

## LÄ TEDEL.

1. Vipob gödeli gudik ole, söl obik. Dini kimik vilol lemön?
2. Vipob lemön stofi plo blit e blötaklot.
3. Limödo met klöfa blägik at kostom?
4. Makis telsefol.
5. Li-vo? Atos binos mödo tu delidik.
6. Dabegob miglamis tel juega.
7. Eko mon plo can!
8. Adyö, söl; begob bestimön obis i fälo.

## DÖ TÄVÖN.

1. Mil mets limödik binoms de is al zif nilikün?
2. Leils bals, also mil mets velsefol.
3. Veg li-binom gudik plo futel?
4. Nö; veg dugom da fot gletik e ovi flums kopoulos badik.
5. Süt li-binom nesefik?
6. O no, lilon nosi dö lapinels.
7. No binos valiko pöligik, ni delo ni neito.
8. Vegi kimik müton vegön?
9. Sosus ukömol su bel, flekolöd deto e tän, ven urivol flumi, nedeto.
10. Otuvol i adelo menis sätik su länasüt, bi labobs zeladeli.
11. Dani ladlik!
12. Vipob tävi läbik ole!

## KONS.

## 1.

Ven ek äsäkom filosopele Thales, kis binos tuggedik menes valik, ägesagom: "Spel, ibo i mens et laboms ati, kels laboms lenosi votik."

## 2.

Spartänels äbinoms valöpo pesevik du gesags blefik e dleföl okik. Ven ek äsäkom rege spartänik Agis, solatis limödik labom, äsagom: "So mödikis äs zesüdoms al vikodön neflenis."

## 3.

Nilü zifaleyman man ästanóm e älubegom. Söl sembal, kel äbeigolom, äsäkom ome, kikod lubegom. "O söl löfik!" lubegel äsagom, "neläb gletik esüpitom obi: büf dels nemödik domil obik ko lab valik pedefiledom." "Li-labol zepami de löpöf olik das elabol neläbi at?" söl äsäkom. "Liedö," lubegel ägesagom, "pedefiledom ko pliems lemänik."

## 4.

Ven sanel mäkabik äseistom su deilabed, flens omik äsäkoms ome, sanele kiom äkanomsöv konfi-

dön okis, if ämalädomsla. “Onemob sanelis kil bizugik oles,” sanel deilöl äsagom, “fe sevols valik omis, ab ekonsidols omis jünü nemödo. Panemoms : maföf, vat e spatön ofen in nat libik.”

## 5.

“Kisi dukol is su vab?” toladal äsäkom feilele, kel äbeivegom lä toladadom. “Zabi,” feilel älovo-pükom toladale al lil. “No li-kanol sagön osi kleiliko,” toladal äsägom, “if binos nos votik?” “Flen löfik,” feilel ägesagom, “jevals obik getoms te sele-diko zabi al gutön; ab if äplakomsla, das dukob zabi so mödik, ästadoböv badiko!”

## 6.

Yunel, kel änevelatom kösömo, äkonom vöno in sog dö tävs okik e de makabs, kelis elogom. Bevü votikos äkonom i sukölosi: “Su täv oba lätik äkö-mob al zif, in nil kela lek som sbinom, das gegivom vödi zülsezülna.” Söl, keli nevelatön nejemik mena at äskanom ya lonedo, äsagom foviko: “Atos binos smalöf velatik! Labob leki mödo jönikum su gued obik. If tlidob se dom gödelo, vokob : gödeli gudik, lek! E gesagom foviko: Danob, söl benik!” Sog lölik äbeginom smilön, e sagon, das yunel et no fälo nevelatom siso so nejemiko.

## 7.

In pag Nugäna glügakosek äbinom. Musigel, kel iple dom bäfaviolini in lotöp, ägolom latiko in neit al dom e äpolom bäfaviolini okik su bäk. Ven ägolom da fot, ludogs jöl äkoskömoms ome e äletoms senitön kleiliko desäni oksik ome. Fug äbinom nemögik, i tasteifam alik ibinomöv vanlik. Musigel no äsüenom lonedo, ädasumom bäfaviolini okik, äpladom oki zenodü süt e äbeginom to tlep oka gletik pledön lenämiko su bäfaviolin okik. Ludogs äbinoms pejeköl, e bi no änoloms, tuvemaf kimik äbinom din, kel ädibatonom so mekadiko, ämogonoms.

## 8.

Lein, kel äbinom ya bäledik e no älabom nämis

sätik al kanön yagön, ädatikom käfi al lukijafön nulüdi oke. Asimulom malädi. Nims fota äkömoms al visitön regi oksik, ab pädimidoms e pälufigoms fa lein. Fino i foxaf äkömom al lein, yed äbribom bif ninavag leina e no ävilom nitlidön, do lein äsuflagom omi alos. Sikod lein äsäkom, kikod no ävilom nitlidön? Foxaf käfik ägesagom: "Bi logob futavegedis nimas mödik, kels egoloms al ninavag, ab futavegedis nonik nimas, kels igoloms se ninovag."

## 9.

Tedel, kel äkösmom polön sali al zif nilelik dub mucuks okik, ämütom egelo stepön da flum du tävam at. Ven ästepom da flum balna denu, mucuk äseslifom fädiko e älefalom ko fled okik. Sal ädiflumom dilo in vat, e mucuk sustanöl äsenitom, das fled okik ivedom leitikum. Ven ägolom da flum denu pos tim anik, äbäjedom oki desäno e nena dub flaps äkanom pastigön sustanön. Tedel, kel pädamom dub atos levemo, äkonom osi nilele okik, e at äkonsälom ome, suseitön spogis e laini mucuke e täno dukön omi da flum. Sosus mucuk äkömom al flum, äbäjedom oki denu, ab atna al däm okik, ibo spogs e lain äfuloms okis ko vat e fled äbinom nu luüno telna so vetik. Siso, sagon, mucuk eseslifom nevelo in flum denu.

## 10.

Abinos büf yels plu ka tum, ven Göthe ävisitom ofen Türänafoti, dilo al sulogön meinöpis usik ledükäna Saxän-Weimar, kela dünal äbinom, dilo al yagön ko ledük Karl August, gleffen okik, dilo al studön belemanati e planavoli belema lejönik, juitöl leigüpo venudis läna. Du del teldik ädutevom belis e nebelis, pato in zümöp de Ilmenau, e du neit teldik äslipom su letuigs glünik peinas türänik in yagaludom lutik. Balna vendel äsüpitom omi zenodü fot su geil nilü Ilmenau panemöl Gickelhahn, mäkabik demü lukilogam jönik ovi belem pefotöl. Sol ädisom in mayed stilik äl vesüd, püd zelik vendela zülulik äpakom oki ovi topöf. Poedal älelogom devodiko



deli deilöl e nati flukatimik, kodöl luladäli. In ladälod at äpenom me stib su völ ludoma boadik, keli legeil bela äpolom, liänis at :

Ove geils valik  
 binom taked,  
 in bimaklons valik  
 töbo senol  
 blädi bal ;  
 bödils seiloms in fot ;  
 valadolöd ga, suno  
 takedol i ol.

Ti pos yelatum lafik in tim motöfadela okik lätik poedal bäledanik äsükom geili lesumik nog balna. Äbetlidom ludomi et, kö istebom du düps läbik so mödik ko plin okik, nu ya edeilöl, e ko flens löfik votik. Su völ liens pepenöl in tim et ästanoms nog. Göthe ämütom dlenön, e neluimöl dlenis ädenuom vödis lätik :

“ Valadolöd ga, suno  
 takedol i ol ! ”

Vo äbinos lätikna, das ävisitom beli. Muls nemödik täno äslipom slipi tenalik.

## APPENDIX I.

### ON EUPHONY.

§ 1. Some Volapükists occasionally place the adjective *before* the noun (see § 6), either to make it emphatic or to avoid a succession of words all ending in *ik* or *lik*; but adjectives which precede the noun are declined and must agree with it. Thus in *Cils binoms gudik*, the adjective remains undeclined; but in *gudiks cils* the adjective agrees with its noun. "The teacher loves good and industrious pupils" may be translated either—*Tidel löfom julelis gudik e dutik*; or, *Tidel löfom gudikis julelis e dutik*.

Similarly it is permissible to use, instead of the possessive pronouns, *obik, olik, omik*, etc., the genitives of the personal pronouns *oba, ola, oma*, etc.; thus instead of *Jiblod olik lejönik*, we may say, *Jiblod ola lejönik*. The same endeavour to avoid the harsh sound *ik* wherever possible has led to the contraction of *mödiko* into *mödo*, *balvotiko* into *balvoto*, and the like.

§ 2. The interrogative particle *li* (§ 8) may follow the verb if euphony requires it; thus we may translate "Do you speak?" either by *li-pükol?* or *pükol-li?*

§ 3. The reflective pronoun *oki* (§ 17) may be joined to the verb thus:—"They love themselves" may be translated either by (a) *löfoms okis*, or by (b) *löfomsok*, or by (c) *löfokoms*. Translation (a) is no doubt most in harmony with English practice.

## APPENDIX II.

### ON GROUPS OF WORDS.\*

Roots as a rule consist of two consonants and a vowel between them (§ 5); e.g.:—

<i>tid</i> , teach(ing)	<i>log</i> , eye	<i>pük</i> , speech
<i>yag</i> , chase	<i>lem</i> , purchase	<i>lil</i> , ear, etc.

They are derived, on certain fixed principles, from Teutonic (English, German, and Dutch) and Latin (French, Italian, and Spanish) words; thus:—

From the Latin	<i>fuga</i>	is derived	<i>fug</i> , flight	
"	"	<i>caput</i>	"	<i>kap</i> , head
"	"	<i>pagus</i>	"	<i>pag</i> , village
"	"	<i>populus</i>	"	<i>pop</i> , people

\* For this section the translator is partly indebted to Pflaumer's *Vollständiger Lehrgang des Volapük*.

From the German	<i>Feld</i>	is derived	<i>fel</i> , field
„	„	<i>Bier</i>	„ <i>bil</i> , beer
„	„	<i>Gans</i>	„ <i>gan</i> , goose
„	„	<i>Berg</i>	„ <i>bel</i> , mountain
„	English	<i>bring</i>	„ <i>blin</i>
„	„	<i>cloth</i>	„ <i>klot</i>
„	„	<i>skill</i>	„ <i>skil</i>
„	„	<i>time</i>	„ <i>tim</i>
„	„	<i>shore</i>	„ <i>jol</i>
„	French	<i>cheval</i>	„ <i>jeval</i> , horse
„	„	<i>quel</i>	„ <i>kel</i> , which
„	„	<i>de nouveau</i>	<i>denu</i> , anew, again
„	„	<i>durant</i>	„ <i>du</i> , during, etc.

It will be observed that the original words are clipped, that *r* is turned into *l*, and *ng* into *n*. If a word begins with a vowel or an *h* (mute or sounded), the letter *l* is prefixed.

Thus, Latin	<i>oculus</i>	becomes	<i>log</i> , eye
„	English	<i>ear</i>	„ <i>lil</i>
„	French	<i>forêt</i>	„ <i>fot</i> , forest
„	Latin	<i>anima</i>	„ <i>lan</i> , soul
„	English	<i>ape</i>	„ <i>lep</i>
„	French	<i>offre</i>	„ <i>lof</i> , offer
„	English	<i>image</i>	„ <i>mag</i> ; and so on.

From these roots numerous words are formed by composition and by means of prefixes and suffixes.

#### EXAMPLES.

<i>tid</i> , teach	<i>ted</i> , purchase
<i>tidön</i> , to teach	<i>tedön</i> , to buy
<i>tidel</i> , teacher	<i>tedel</i> , merchant
<i>tidal</i> , great teacher	<i>tedal</i> , wholesale merchant
<i>löpatidel</i> , head-master	
<i>jut</i> , shoot	<i>mat</i> , matrimony
<i>jutön</i> , to shoot	<i>matön</i> , to marry
<i>jutel</i> , he that shoots	<i>matel</i> , husband
<i>jutal</i> , marksman	<i>jimatel</i> , wife
	<i>matapömetön</i> , to betroth
<i>mek</i> , make	<i>jön</i> , beauty
<i>mekön</i> , to make	<i>jönik</i> , beautiful
<i>mekad</i> , might, power	<i>lejönik</i> , very beautiful
<i>mekadik</i> , powerful, mighty	
<i>buk</i> , book	<i>ledük</i> , grand-duke
<i>bukil</i> , little book	<i>duk</i> , lead
<i>cem</i> , chamber, room	<i>dukön</i> , to lead
<i>cemil</i> , closet	<i>nindukön</i> , to lead in, introduce
<i>bijop</i> , bishop	
<i>lebijop</i> , archbishop	<i>pen</i> , pen
<i>dük</i> , duke	<i>penön</i> , to write

*penel*, writer, clerk  
*pened*, a letter  
*penäd*, the document  
*ninpenäd*, inscription.  
*penot*, treatise  
*bepenön*, to describe  
*disapenön*, to write under, sign  
*disapenäd*, signature

*fat*, father  
*lufat*, stepfather  
*lüfat*, father-in-law

*nim*, animal  
*nimav*, zoology  
*lanim*, courage  
*laniman*, encouragement  
*lanimö!* take heart! cheer  
 up!  
*lanimälik*, courageous, brave  
*lanimäliko*, bravely

*bel*, mountain  
*belem*, mountain range  
*nebel* (no-mountain), valley

*bled*, leaf  
*bledem*, foliage

*log*, eye  
*logön*, to see  
*denulogön*, to see again  
*logad*, vision, sight  
*loged*, (a) glance, (a) look

*logod*, face  
*lenlog*, view  
*lenlogön*, to view, look at  
*bülogön*, to foresee (*büfü*)  
*logik*, visible  
*dulogik*, through-visible, trans-  
 parent  
*loeg*, observation  
*loegön*, to observe  
*loegöp*, observatory  
*logam*, sight, inspection  
*zilogam*, circumspection

*pük*, speak  
*pükön*, to speak  
*pükat*, (a) speech, an address  
*pükatön*, to deliver an address  
*pükav*, philology  
*pükel*, speaker, orator  
*püköf*, eloquence  
*püköfik*, eloquent  
*pükot*, conversation  
*okapükot*, soliloquy (*ok*, self)  
*telapükot*, dialogue (*tel*, two)  
*bepükön*, to speak upon, discuss  
*gepükön*, to reply  
*lupükön*, to gossip  
*nepükön* (not to speak), to be  
 silent  
*sepükön*, to speak out, express,  
 pronounce  
*tapükön*, to contradict  
*depükön*, to dispute

#### COMPOUND WORDS.

*pük*, speak  
*Flentapük*, the French lan-  
 guage  
*Volapük*, world-speech  
*pükatidel*, teacher of language  
*motapük*, mother-tongue  
*motazif*, native city  
*lit*, light; *pol*, carry  
*litapol*, lamp  
*lem*, purchase; *cem*, room

*lemacem*, shop  
*vöd*, word; *buk*, book  
*vödabuk*, dictionary  
*mon*, money; *bäled*, age  
*bäledamon*, pension  
*buk*, book; *tedel*, merchant  
*bukatedel*, bookseller  
*fil*, fire; *bel*, mountain  
*filabel*, volcano

## VOCABULARY.

### A AND Ä.

*A*, particle (see p. 29).  
*Ä*, prefix (see p. 20).  
*Ab*, but. [hand, *per contra*.  
*Abu*, against it, on the other  
*Ad*, suffix (see p. 36).  
*Adelo*, to-day.  
*Ädelo*, yesterday.  
*Af*, suffix (see p. 39).  
*Ägüpän*, Egypt.  
*Ägüpänel*, Egyptian.  
*Al*, suffix (see p. 35).  
*Al*, towards.  
*Al*, to.  
*Alik*, every, each.  
*Alos*, thereto.  
*Also*, well then.  
*Äm*, suffix (see p. 35).  
*An*, suffix (see p. 39).  
*Anik*, any, some, a few.  
*Apod*, apple.  
*As*, as.  
*Äso*, as well as.  
*As sam* (see voc. vii.).  
*At*, this (person).  
*Atna*, this time.  
*Atos*, this (thing).  
*Av*, suffix (see p. 35).  
*Ävendelo*, last evening.  
*Ayelo*, last year.

### B.

*Ba* (see voc. iv.).  
*Bad*, bad, ill.  
*Badik*, } bad, ill (adj).  
*Badlik*, }  
*Bafö* ! bravo !  
*Bäk*, back (noun).  
*Bakel*, baker.  
*Baken*, bakehouse.

*Bakön*, to bake.  
*Bal*, one (numeral).  
*Bäled*, age.  
*Bäledik*, aged, old.  
*Bäledan*, a grey-beard, an  
   aged man.  
*Bäledanik*, hoary-headed.  
*Balid*, the first.  
*Balido*, firstly.  
*Balion*, a million.  
*Balsebalul*, November.  
*Balsetelul*, December.  
*Balsna*, ten times.  
*Balsnalik*, tenth (adj.).  
*Balsul*, October.  
*Balüdel*, Sunday.  
*Balüdo*, at first.  
*Balul*, January.  
*Balvoto*, each other, mutually,  
   reciprocally.  
*Ban*, (a) bath.  
*Banön*, to bathe.  
*Bayän*, Bavaria.  
*Bayanel*, a Bavarian.  
*Beatik*, blessed, happy, de-  
*Bed*, bed. [ceased.  
*Beg*, (a) request.  
*Begin*, commencement.  
*Beginön*, to begin.  
*Begön*, to beg, request.  
*Beigolön*, to go by, go past.  
*Bel*, mountain.  
*Belem*, mountain range.  
*Beljän*, Belgium.  
*Benik*, good, gracious.  
*Beno*, well, good.  
*Bepenön*, to describe.  
*Bevü*, among.  
*Bi*, because.  
*Bif*, before (locally).  
*Bifo*, in front (locally).

*Bil*, beer, ale.  
*Biliet*, ticket.  
*Bilöp*, alehouse.  
*Bim*, tree.  
*Bimaklon*, tree top.  
*Bin*, being.  
*Binön*, to be.  
*Binug*, essence.  
*Bizugik*, excellent.  
*Bizugön*, to prefer.  
*Bläd*, breath.  
*Bläg*, blackness.  
*Blägik*, black.  
*Blefik*, short.  
*Blek*, fracture,  
*Blekön*, to break.  
*Blibön*, to remain.  
*Blim*, equipment, dowry.  
*Blinön*, to bring.  
*Blit*, trousers.  
*Blod*, brother.  
*Blöt*, breast.  
*Blötaklot*, waistcoat.  
*Boad*, wood. [wooden.  
*Boadik*, made of wood,  
*Bod*, bread.  
*Böd*, bird.  
*Bofik*, both.  
*Bötel*, waiter, butler. [ally).  
*Büf*, *Büfo*, before (tempor-  
*Buk*, book.  
*Bukel*, author.  
*Bum*, act of building.  
*Bumamasel*, architect.  
*Bumot*, (a) building.  
*Bumön*, to build.  
*Bün*, (a) pear. [arily.  
*Büo*, primarily, prelimin-  
*But*, boot.

## C.

*Caf*, kettle. [goods.  
*Can*, merchandise, wares,  
*Cänapened*, bill of exchange.  
*Cänapened balid*, First of ex-  
 change. [exchange.  
*Cänapened telid*, Second of  
*Cedön*, to think of, to have an  
*Cem*, (a) room. [opinion of.  
*Cil*, child.

*Cilän*, Chili.  
*Cin*, machine.  
*Cinän*, China.  
*Cöd*, justice. [bunal.  
*Cödef*, court of justice, tri-  
*Cödel*, judge.  
*Cödön*, to judge.

## D.

*Da*, prefix (see p. 36).  
*Da*, through.  
*Dabalik*, single.  
*Dabegön*, to obtain by asking.  
*Daduk*, education.  
*Dalebön*, to suffer want, starve.  
*Dalitön*, to light up. [espy.  
*Dalogön*, to catch sight of,  
*Dalön*, to allow, permit.  
*Dälön*, to be allowed.  
*Dam*, drama.  
*Damatel*, actor.  
*Damatelam*, representation.  
*Däm*, injury, hurt. [age.  
*Dämön*, to injure, hurt, dam-  
*Danik*, grateful.  
*Danön*, to thank, owe thanks.  
*Danü* ! thanks !  
*Das*, that.  
*Dasumön*, to seize upon, grasp.  
*Datikön*, (see *Tikön*) to invent.  
*Datüvön*, to invent, discover.  
*Datuv*, invention.  
*Datüv*, discovery.  
*Davestigön*, to find out by  
*De*, of. [searching.  
*Deb*, debt.  
*Defiledön*, to burn down.  
*Deil*, death.  
*Deilön*, to die.  
*Deköm*, descent, derivation.  
*Del*, suffix (see p. 34).  
*Del*, day.  
*Delid*, dearth. [costly.  
*Delidik*, dear, expensive,  
*Delo*, by day.  
*Demü*, on account of.  
*Deno*, nevertheless.  
*Denu*, again, anew.  
*Denuön*, to repeat.  
*Des*, from . . . till.

*Desän*, design, intention.  
*Desäno*, intentionally, design.  
*Desedön*, to send away. [edly.  
*Det*, right hand.  
*Detik*, right (not left).  
*Deut*, Germany.  
*Deutel*, (a) German.  
*Deutik*, German (adj.).  
*Devod*, devotion, worship.  
*Devodik*, devotional.  
*Di*, prefix (see p. 40).  
*Dibatönön*, to growl, dispute.  
*Diblekön*, to break in pieces, shiver, shatter.  
*Dido*, indeed, certainly.  
*Difik*, different, various.  
*Dislumön*, to flow asunder,  
*Dil*, (a) part. [melt.  
*Dilo*, partly.  
*Dimidön*, to rend, tear.  
*Din*, thing.  
*Dis*, under.  
*Disik*, the lower.  
*Diso*, below.  
*Disön*, to go down, to set.  
*Distukön*, to pull down, destroy.  
*Dled*, fear, dread.  
*Dledön*, to dread, fear.  
*Dleföl*, hitting the mark, fit, suitable, appropriate.  
*Dlefön*, to hit.  
*Dlen*, (a) tear.  
*Dlenön*, to weep.  
*Dlin*, (a) beverage.  
*Dlinön*, to drink.  
*Do*, although.  
*Dö*, of, concerning.  
*Doq*, dog.  
*Dök*, duck.  
*Dol*, pain.  
*Dom*, house.  
*Domem*, house gear.  
*Domem taimik*, earthenware,  
*Domo*, at home. [crookery.  
*Du*, whilst.  
*Dub*, by means of.  
*Dugön*, to lead.  
*Dük*, duke.  
*Dukön*, to lead, carry.  
*Dul*, duration.

*Dulöf*, durability.  
*Dulön*, to last, endure.  
*Dunan*, agent.  
*Dünal*, servant (of higher rank), minister.  
*Dünel*, servant (of lower rank), boots, porter.  
*Dunik*, active.  
*Dünön*, to serve.  
*Dunön*, to do.  
*Düp*, hour.  
*Dut*, industry.  
*Dutik*, industrious.

## E

*E*, and.  
*E* . . . *e*, as well as.  
*Ed*, suffix (see p. 35).  
*Ef*, suffix (see p. 35).  
*Egelo*, always.  
*Ek*, somebody.  
*Eko*, behold, here (Lat. *ecce*).  
*El*, suffix (see p. 26).  
*Em*, suffix (see p. 40).  
*En*, suffix (see p. 40).  
*Et*, that (person).  
*Etos*, that (thing).  
*Evelo*, ever, at any time.

## F

*Fa*, of, from, by, by means of, on the part of.  
*Fag*, distance.  
*Fagik*, far, distant.  
*Fälo*, further, in future.  
*Falön*, to fall.  
*Fälön*, to fell.  
*Fat*, father.  
*Fatän*, fatherland.  
*Fatänäl*, patriotism.  
*Fatel*, grandfather.  
*Fäd*, chance.  
*Fädiko*, by chance, haply.  
*Fe*, prefix (see p. 36).  
*Fe*, in truth, in faith, truly.  
*Fedugön*, to mislead, seduce.  
*Fegebön*, to use up, consume.  
*Fegolön*, to pass away, elapse,  
*Feil*, acre. [perish.  
*Feilel*, peasant.

*Feilem* and *feilöm*, agricultural implements.  
*Fidön*, to eat, dine.  
*Fikop*, Africa.  
*Fikopel*, African.  
*Fikulik*, difficult.  
*Fil*, fire.  
*Filabel*, volcano.  
*Filed*, conflagration.  
*Filedön*, to burn.  
*Filosop*, philosophy.  
*Fimän*, (a) continent, large mass of land.  
*Fin*, end.  
*Finam*, termination.  
*Fined*, finger.  
*Fino*, finally.  
*Fit*, fish.  
*Fizir*, officer.  
*Flap*, a blow.  
*Flapön*, to strike.  
*Fled*, load, cargo, freight.  
*Flekolön*, to turn.  
*Flen*, friend.  
*Flenöf*, friendliness.  
*Flent*, France.  
*Flentel*, a Frenchman.  
*Flentik*, French (adj).  
*Flenüg*, friendship.  
*Flif*, freshness.  
*Flifik*, fresh.  
*Flit*, flight.  
*Flodön*, to freeze.  
*Flol*, flower.  
*Flolatim*, spring.  
*Fluk*, fruit.  
*Flukatim*, autumn.  
*Flum*, river.  
*Flumön*, to flow.  
*Fö*, prefix (see p. 36).  
*Foginel*, foreigner.  
*Fögivön*, to forgive.  
*Fol*, four.  
*Foldil*, a quarter part.  
*Folul*, April.  
*Folüdel*, Wednesday.  
*Fömad*, cheese.  
*Fösefön*, to assure, asseverate.  
*Fot*, forest.  
*Foxaf*, fox.

*Foviko*, forthwith, immediately, anon.  
*Fug*, flight.  
*Fulön*, to fill.  
*Fun*, corpse.  
*Funön*, to kill.  
*Füsüd*, physics.  
*Fut*, foot.  
*Futaveged*, footstep.  
*Futo*, on foot.  
*Futel*, pedestrian.  
*Futelön*, to walk.

## G

*Ga*, still, however, but.  
*Gab*, earl, count.  
*Gad*, garden.  
*Gadel*, gardener.  
*Gadem*, garden tools.  
*Gäl*, joy.  
*Gälod*, pleasure.  
*Gälön*, to gladden.  
*Ge*, prefix (see p. 40).  
*Gebön*, to use.  
*Gedlanön*, to push back.  
*Geil*, height, summit.  
*Geilik*, high.  
*Gesagön*, to reply.  
*Getön*, to get.  
*Gevegön*, to travel back.  
*Git*, right (Lat. *jus*).  
*Gitav*, jurisprudence.  
*Givön*, to give.  
*Glad*, ice.  
*Gladajuk*, (a) skate.  
*Gladajukön*, to skate.  
*Glam*, gram.  
*Glät*, glass, tumbler.  
*Glätik*, made of glass.  
*Glebelem*, chief mountain range.  
*Gleslen*, intimate friend.  
*Glet*, magnitude.  
*Gletam*, increase, expansion, enlargement.  
*Gletav*, mathematics.  
*Gletik*, large, big, great.  
*Glezif*, chief town, capital.  
*Glik*, Greece.  
*Glikel*, (a) Greek.



*Glüg*, church.  
*Glum*, gloom.  
*Glün*, green.  
*Glüned*, vegetables.  
*God*, God.  
*Godav*, theology.  
*Godavel*, theologian.  
*Golön*, to go.  
*Golüd*, gold.  
*Gödel*, morning.  
*Gödelo*, in the morning.  
*Gud*, goodness.  
*Gudik*, good.  
*Gudikel*, the good man.  
*Gued*, estate.  
*Gün*, gun.  
*Gutön*, to taste.  
*Günapur*, gunpowder.

## H

*Hät*, hat.  
*Hel*, hair.  
*Het*, hatred.  
*Hetlik*, ugly.  
*Hit*, heat.  
*Hitatim*, summer.

## I

*I*, also.  
*Ibo*, because.  
*Id*, suffix (see p. 26).  
*If*, if, when.  
*Ik*, suffix (see p. 14).  
*In*, in.  
*Ino*, inside.  
*Is*, here.  
*Isik*, of this place.  
*It* (see voc. iv.).

## J

*Jedön*, to throw, cast.  
*Jekön*, to startle, scare.  
*Jem*, shame.  
*Jemod*, disgrace.  
*Jeval*, horse. [soldier.  
*Jevalel*, horseman, horse-  
*Ji*, fem. prefix.  
*Jidünel*, maidservant.  
*Jikösel*, cousin (f.).  
*Jinön*, to shine, seem, appear.

*Jipul*, girl.  
*Jlesän*, Silesia.  
*Jol*, shore, coast.  
*Jöl*, eight.  
*Jölul*, August (the month).  
*Jön*, beauty.  
*Jönik*, beautiful.  
*Jotlän*, Scotland.  
*Jueg*, sugar.  
*Juitön*, to enjoy.  
*Juk*, shoe.  
*Jul*, school.  
*Julabuk*, school-book.  
*Julel*, scholar, pupil.  
*Jü*, till.  
*Jünu*, hitherto.  
*Jutön*, to shoot.  
*Jveiz*, Switzerland.  
*Jveizel*, a Swiss.

## K

*Ka*, than.  
*Kaf*, coffee.  
*Kal*, calculation, account.  
*Kaled*, calendar, almanac.  
*Kalod*, cold (noun).  
*Kalodik*, cold (adj.).  
*Kalön*, to calculate.  
*Kanitön*, to sing.  
*Kanitel*, singer, minstrel.  
*Kanön* (see voc. vi.).  
*Kap*, head.  
*Kapäl*, intelligence.  
*Kapälik*, intelligent.  
*Kapälön*, to understand.  
*Kapälüb*, intelligence.  
*Käf*, stratagem, trick.  
*Käfik*, sly.  
*Kän*, cannon.  
*Kat*, cat.  
*Kel*, which (person). } (rel.)  
*Kelos*, which (thing). }  
*Kiem*, chemistry.  
*Kif* (see voc. iv.).  
*Kikod*, for what cause, where-  
*Kil*, three. [fore, why.  
*Kilel*, a triplet.  
*Kilid*, the third.  
*Kilido*, thirdly.  
*Kilön*, to treble.

*Kilul*, March (the month).  
*Kilüdel*, Tuesday.  
*Kim* (see voc. iv.).  
*Kimid*? the how manieth?  
*Kinän*, kingdom, empire.  
*Kiof* (see voc. iv.).  
*Kiom* (see voc. iv.).  
*Kiöp*? where?  
*Kios*, (see voc. iv.).  
*Kiplad*? where?  
*Kiplada*? whence?  
*Kipladi*? whither?  
*Kis* (see voc. iv.).  
*Kiüp*? when? at what time?  
*Kleilik*, loud, clear.  
*Klig*, war.  
*Klöd*, belief.  
*Klödön*, to believe.  
*Klöf*, cloth.  
*Klon*, top.  
*Klot*, garment.  
*Klülük*, clear.  
*Ko*, with, together with.  
*Kö*, where (relative).  
*Kod*, cause. [which cause.  
*Kodo*, on which account, for  
*Kodön*, to cause.  
*Komip*, (a) combat.  
*Komipel*, combatant.  
*Komipön*, to combat.  
*Kömön*, to come.  
*Kon*, narrative.  
*Konfidön*, to trust, entrust.  
*Konön*, to narrate.  
*Konsälön*, to advise.  
*Konsidön*, to consider, regard.  
*Konzed*, concert.  
*Kösefön*, to sacrifice.  
*Kosek*, consecration-festival.  
*Kösekön*, to sacrifice, devote.  
*Kösel*, cousin (m.).  
*Kösemo*, habitually. [to meet.  
*Koskömön*, to come to meet,  
*Kösömön*, to be wont (Lat.  
*Kostön*, to cost. [solere).  
*Krit*, Christ.  
*Kritav*, Christianity.  
*Kritef*, Christendom.  
*Kritik*, Christian (adj.).  
*Kuk*, kitchen.

*Kukaneif*, kitchen-knife.  
*Kukel*, a cook.  
*Kukön*, to cook.

## L.

*La*, suffix (see p. 28).  
*Lä*, at the (Fr. *chez*).  
*Läb*, fortune, luck.  
*Läbed*, possession.  
*Labem*, property, wealth.  
*Läbik*, lucky, fortunate.  
*Läbo*, luckily.  
*Labön*, to have.  
*Läd*, lady.  
*Lad*, heart.  
*Lädälod*, mood.  
*Ladlik*, heartily, cordially.  
*Laf*, half (noun, Fr. *moitié*).  
*Lafayel*, half year.  
*Lain*, wool.  
*Läk*, lake.  
*Lanimälik*, bravely.  
*Län*, land, country.  
*Lapin*, prey, booty.  
*Lapinön*, to rob.  
*Lapinel*, robber.  
*Lat*, late.  
*Lätik*, last. [p. 18).  
*Le*, magnifying prefix (see  
*Lebalik*, unique.  
*Lebeno*, very good.  
*Ledik*, red.  
*Ledom*, palace.  
*Ledük*, grand-duke.  
*Ledükän*, duchy.  
*Lefüd*, east, orient.  
*Legivot*, (a) present, gift.  
*Lehät*, helmet.  
*Leiqüpo*, at the same time.  
*Leil*, mile.  
*Lein*, lion.  
*Leitik*, light (not heavy).  
*Lejönük*, exceedingly beautiful.  
*Lek*, echo.  
*Lekanitel*, master-singer.  
*Lel*, iron.  
*Lelod*, railway.  
*Lemän*, remainder.  
*Lemasel*, great master.  
*Lemön*, to buy.

*Len*, at, by.  
*Lenlilön*, to listen to.  
*Lenu*, immediately.  
*Lep*, ape, monkey.  
*Lesumik*, agreeable.  
*Letön*, to let.  
*Leyan*, gate.  
*Li*, prefix (see p. 17).  
*Liän*, verse.  
*Lib*, liberty.  
*Libik*, free, open.  
*Libön*, to liberate, set free.  
*Liedö*, unfortunately.  
*Lieg*, riches.  
*Liegik*, rich, wealthy.  
*Liev*, hare.  
*Lif*, life.  
*Lifön*, to live.  
*Lifüp*, a lifetime.  
*Liko*? how?  
*Liköf*, constitution, nature of thing.  
*Lil*, ear.  
*Liladön*, to read.  
*Lilön*, to hear.  
*Limödik*? how much?  
*Lip*, lip.  
*Litön*, to give light, shine.  
*Lob*, praise.  
*Lobön*, to praise.  
*Lodam*, load, cargo.  
*Lodön*, to load.  
*Lödön*, to dwell, inhabit.  
*Loet*, roast meat.  
*Löfan*, lover.  
*Löfik*, loved, dear.  
*Löfön*, to love.  
*Logön*, to see.  
*Lölik*, whole.  
*Lömibön*, to rain.  
*Loned*, length.  
*Lonedön*, to lengthen.  
*Lönön*, to belong.  
*Lop*, opera.  
*Löpik*, the upper.  
*Löpo*, above, upstairs.  
*Löpöf*, superior authority.  
*Lot*, guest. [hostelry.  
*Lotöp* and *Lotug*, inn, hotel,

*Lovemelik*, beyond the sea, transoceanic.  
*Lovik*, gently, softly.  
*Lovopükön*, to speak softly, whisper.  
*Lu*, diminutive prefix (see p. 17).  
*Ludog*, wolf.  
*Ludom*, hut.  
*Lufat*, stepfather.  
*Lufidön* (see *Fidön*).  
*Lüg*, sorrow.  
*Lügaped*, tragedy.  
*Lugivön*, to lend.  
*Luhät*, cap.  
*Luimön*, to moisten, wet.  
*Lukijafön*, to procure.  
*Lukilogam*, view, prospect.  
*Lul*, five.  
*Luladäl*, sadness, melancholy.  
*Lulel*, a fiver.  
*Lulön*, to quintuple.  
*Lulul*, May (the month).  
*Lulüdel*, Thursday.  
*Lupab*, caterpillar.  
*Lusän*, Russia.  
*Lusänel*, (a) Russian.  
*Lusänik*, Russian (adj.).  
*Lut*, air.  
*Lutik*, airy.  
*Luüno*, at least. [*vokon*).  
*Luvokön*, to cry aloud (cf.  
*Luvomik*, womanish.

## M.

*Mad*, maturity.  
*Madik*, ripe, mature.  
*Maföf*, moderation. [=1s.  
*Mak*, (a) mark, German coin  
*\*Makab*, (a) famous thing.  
*Mäkab*, fame.  
*Mäkabik*, famous, celebrated.  
*Mäl*, six.  
*Malädik*, ill.  
*Malädikel*, (a) patient.  
*Malädön*, to fall ill.  
*Malön*, to announce, indicate.  
*Mälüdel*, Friday.  
*Mälul*, June.

\* *Makabs zifa*, wonders, sights of a city.

*Man*, man (Lat. *vir*).  
*Masel*, master.  
*Mat* and *Mated*, marriage, matrimony.  
*Matel*, husband.  
*Matapömetön*, to betroth.  
*Mayed*, majesty.  
*Me*, with, by means of.  
*Medin*, medicine. [cine.  
*Medinav*, the science of medicine.  
*Medinel*, physician, surgeon.  
*Meditön*, to meditate, consider.  
*Meinöp*, a mine. [think.  
*Mekad*, might, power.  
*Mekadik*, mighty.  
*Mekön*, to make.  
*Me*, with, by means of.  
*Mel*, the sea, ocean.  
*Melop*, America.  
*Melopel*, American.  
*Men*, man (Lat. *homo*).  
*Menad*, humanity, mankind.  
*Met*, metre (39·37 in.),  
 \**Miglam*, kilogram.  
*Migön*, to mix, mingle.  
*Mil*, a thousand.  
*Milagön*, to admire.  
*Mileg*, butter.  
*Milig*, milk.  
*Milmet*, kilometre = 5 furlongs.  
*Min*, mineral.  
*Minav*, mineralogy.  
*Mit*, meat, flesh.  
*Mödik*, much.  
*Mödiks*, many.  
*Mödo*, much (see p. 21).  
*Mögik*, possible.  
*Mogonön*, to run away, escape.  
*Mon*, money.  
*Monitel*, (a) rider. [mal).  
*Monitön*, to ride (on an ani-  
*Mot*, mother. [Tävön.  
*Motävön*, to start from (see  
*Motöf*, birth.  
*Motöfazif*, native town.  
*Motöfik*, native of.  
*Mucuk*, mule.  
*Mufön*, to move.  
*Mul*, month.

*Mun*, moon.  
*Musig*, music.  
*Musigel*, musician.  
*Mütön* (see voc. vi.).

## N.

*Na*, suffix (see p. 27).  
*Nad*, needle.  
*Naf*, ship.  
*Nakömön*, to arrive.  
*Nam*, hand.  
*Näm*, strength, power.  
*Nämik*, strong, vigorous.  
*Nämön*, to invigorate,  
*Nat*, nature. [strengthen.  
*Natav*, natural science.  
*Ne*, prefix (see p. 23).  
*Neb*, near by.  
*Nebel*, valley.  
*Nedet*, left, not right (cf. *det*).  
*Nedön*, to need, want.  
*Nef*, nephew.  
*Nefikulik*, easy.  
*Neflen*, enemy.  
*Negelo*, never.  
*Neif*, knife.  
*Neit*, night.  
*Neito*, at night.  
*Nejemik*, shameless.  
*Nek*, nobody.  
*Neläbo*, unluckily.  
*Nelabön*, to lack.  
*Nelij* and *Nelijän*, England.  
*Nelijel*, Englishman.  
*Nelijik*, English (adj.).  
*Nelwimön*, to wipe, dry.  
*Nelüm*, thirst.  
*Nem*, name.  
*Nemödik*, few.  
*Nemön*, to name.  
*Nen*, without (Lat. *sine*).  
*Nendas*, without that, unless.  
*Nepük*, silence.  
*Nevelo*, never.  
*Ni . . . ni*, neither . . . nor.  
*Nidän*, India.  
*Nif*, snow.  
*Nifatim*, winter.  
*Nifön*, to snow.

\* *Mi*, contr. from *mil* = 1,000; cf. *glam*.

*Nik*, suffix (see p. 29).  
*Nil*, vicinity, neighbourhood.  
*Nilel*, neighbour.  
*Nilik*, near.  
*Nilön*, to approach.  
*Nilü*, near by.  
*Nim*, animal.  
*Nimav*, zoology.  
*Ninflumön*, to terminate (said of a river), to flow into.  
*Ninavag*, cave.  
*Nindilam*, classification, grouping, distribution.  
*Nindilön*, to classify, group, distribute.  
*Ninlödel*, inhabitant.  
*Nitlidön*, to enter.  
*Niver*, university.  
*No nog*, not yet.  
*Nö*, not very.  
*Noq*, as yet.  
*Nök*, uncle.  
*Nol*, knowledge.  
*Nolel*, scholar, servant.  
*Nolik*, scientific.  
*Nolön*, to know.  
*Nolüd*, north.  
*Nolü melop*, North America.  
*Nolü melopel*, North American.  
*Nonik*, no, none (adverbially).  
*Nos*, nothing.  
*Nu*, now.  
*Nud*, nose.  
*Nugän*, Hungary.  
*Nulik*, new.  
*Nülüü*, food, nourishment.  
*Num*, number.  
*Numön*, to count.

## O AND Ö.

*O*, prefix (see p. 20).  
*O*, suffix (see pp. 26, 35).  
*Ö!* ah! eh!  
*Ö*, suffix (see p. 40).  
*Ob*, I.  
*Obik*, my.  
*Öd*, suffix (see p. 26).  
*Odelo*, to-morrow.  
*Of*, she.

*Öf*, suffix (see p. 40).  
*Ofen*, often. [fem. noun].  
*Ofik*, his or her (before a  
*Ok*, himself, herself, itself.  
*Öl*, suffix (see p. 31).  
*Olik*, thy. [masc. noun].  
*Omik*, his or her (before a  
*Ön*, suffix (see p. 26).  
*Öp*, suffix (see p. 39).  
*Op*, suffix (see p. 39).  
*Ös*, suffix (see p. 26).  
*Ot*, the same.  
*Öv*, suffix (see p. 29).  
*Ovi*, over.

## P.

*Pab*, butterfly.  
*Paels*, parents.  
*Pag*, village.  
*Pakön*, to spread.  
*Panemön*, to be called, named.  
*Pato*, at times, specially.  
*Paun*, lb. (also £).  
*Pein*, pine-tree.  
*Pejeköl*, startled.  
*Pelön*, to pay. [stola].  
*Pened*, (a) letter (Lat. *epi-*  
*Penön*, to write.  
*Pesevo* (see voc. x.).  
*Pir*, pyramid.  
*Plä*, except.  
*Pladön*, to place. [aware of.  
*Plakön*, to learn, become  
*Plan*, plant.  
*Planav*, botany.  
*Pled*, piece, play.  
*Pledön*, to play.  
*Plidön*, to please.  
*Pliem*, house gear.  
*Plin*, prince.  
*Plo*, for.  
*Plofed*, professor.  
*Plökön*, to pluck.  
*Plös*, therefor, for it.  
*Plu ka*, more than.  
*Poed*, poetry, poesy.  
*Poedal*, (a) great poet.  
*Poedat*, poem.  
*Poedel*, (a) poet.  
*Pof*, haven, port.

*Pöf*, poverty.  
*Pöfik*, poor.  
*Pölig*, danger.  
*Pöligik*, dangerous.  
*Polön*, to carry.  
*Pom*, fruit (Lat. *pomum*).  
*Pömetön*, to promise, engage.  
*Pon*, bridge.  
*Pön*, penalty.  
*Pöp*, paper.  
*Pöpem*, copybook (Fr. *cahier*).  
*Por*, portion.  
*Pos*, after.  
*Postab*, desert (cf. *tab*).  
*Pötüt*, appetite.  
*Püd*, peace.  
*Pük* and *Pükad*, speech.  
*Pükav*, philology.  
*Pükön*, to speak.  
*Pükot*, conversation, dialogue.  
*Pul*, boy.  
*Pur*, powder.

## R.

*Reg*, king.  
*Rivön*, to reach, attain.  
*Romel*, (a) Roman.

## S.

*Sagön*, to say.  
*Sak*, (a) sack.  
*Säkön*, to ask.  
*Sanel*, physician, surgeon.  
*Sap*, wisdom.  
*Sapal*, sage.  
*Sapav*, philosophy.  
*Sätön*, to suffice, be enough.  
*Saun*, health.  
*Saunik*, healthy.  
*Saxän*, Saxony.  
*Se*, out, out of.  
*Sefik*, secure, safe. [safe.  
*Sefön*, to secure, insure, make  
*Segun*, according. [secret.  
*Seilön*, to be silent, to keep  
*Seistön*, to lie, be situated.  
*Seledik*, seldom.  
*Sembal*, some one, a certain  
 one.

*Senitön*, to perceive, feel.  
*Senön*, to feel.  
*Seslupön*, to slip out.  
*Setenön*, to extend, stretch.  
*Sevokön*, to exclaim.  
*Sevön*, to know (Fr. *connaître*).  
*Si*, yes.  
*Siadön*, to set.  
*Sibinön*, to exist (Fr. *se  
trouver*).  
*Sikik*, distinguished.  
*Sikod*, therefore.  
*Sil*, the sky, firmament.  
*Silop*, Asia.  
*Silopel*, Asiatic.  
*Simulön*, to simulate, pretend.  
*Sis*, since.  
*Skanön*, to vex.  
*Sküt*, leather.  
*Slifön*, to slip, fall.  
*Slip*, sleep.  
*Slipön*, to sleep.  
*Slup*, slip. [shelter.  
*Slupöp*, loophole, hiding-place,  
*Sma*, dimin. prefix (see p. 18).  
*Smabed*, nest.  
*Smabim*, shrub.  
*Smacem*, small room, boudoir.  
*Smalik*, small.  
*Smalöf*, trifle.  
*Smazigad*, cigarette.  
*Smilön*, to smile, laugh.  
*Smokön*, to smoke.  
*Snek*, snake.  
*Snekafit*, eel.  
*So*, so.  
*Sog*, company.  
*Sol*, the sun.  
*Söl*, master, Mr., sir.  
*Solat*, soldier.  
*Som*, such.  
*Son*, son.  
*Sosus*, as soon as.  
*Sotimo*, at times, occasion-  
 ally. [nomical.  
*Spälik*, sparing, thrifty, eco-  
*Spälön*, to put by, economise.  
*Spartän*, Sparta (country).  
*Spartänel*, Spartan.  
*Spän*, Spain.

*Spat*, (a) walk.  
*Spatön*, to take a walk.  
*Spel*, hope (noun).  
*Spid*, speed.  
*Spidö!* be quick! quickly!  
*Spidön*, to hasten.  
*Spog*, sponge.  
*Stab*, foundation, bottom.  
*Stabiko*, from the bottom, thoroughly.  
*Stadön* (see voc. iv.).  
*Stäg*, stag.  
*Stan*, stand.  
*Stanöf*, constancy.  
*Staud*, dining-room, restaurant.  
*Stebön*, to stay, tarry.  
*Stem*, steam.  
*Stepön*, to step, stride, wade.  
*Stib*, pencil.  
*Stigön*, to urge, induce.  
*Stil*, silent.  
*Stim*, honour.  
*Stimön*, to honour.  
*Stof*, stuff, material.  
*Stök*, storey, floor (of a house).  
*Stopön*, to stop.  
*Stom*, weather.  
*Ston*, a stone.  
*Studel*, a student.  
*Studön*, to study.  
*Stuk*, edifice, structure.  
*Stun*, astonishment.  
*Stunik*, astonishing.  
*Stunön*, to be astonished.  
*Su*, up, upon, on.  
*Suäm*, price, sum.  
*Suämön*, to amount.  
*Suemön*, to comprehend.  
*Süenön*, to hesitate.  
*Suflagön*, to summon, challenge.  
*Sufön*, to suffer.  
*Sugiv*, task, exercise.  
*Sukön*, to follow.  
*Sükön*, to seek.  
*Sulogön*, to inspect, survey.  
*Sulüd*, south.  
*Sumön*, to take.  
*Suno*, soon.

*Sup*, soup.  
*Süpitön*, to surprise, overtake, befall.  
*Suseitön*, to load.  
*Sustanön*, to get up, rise.  
*Süt*, street, road.

## T.

*Tab*, table.  
*Tabak*, tobacco.  
*Taben*, carpenter's shop.  
*Taim*, clay.  
*Taimik*, made of clay, earthen  
*Tak*, rest.  
*Taked*, repose.  
*Takedön*, to repose.  
*Tal*, earth.  
*Täl* and *Tälän*, Italy.  
*Talav*, geology.  
*Taled*, geography.  
*Talop*, Australia.  
*Talopel*, Australian.  
*Tän*, then.  
*Tasteifam*, resistance, defence.  
*Täv*, journey, voyage.  
*Tävel*, traveller.  
*Tävön*, to travel.  
*Te*, only, not till.  
*Teat*, theatre, stage.  
*Ted*, trade, commerce.  
*Tedal*, wholesale merchant.  
*Tedel*, merchant, trader.  
*Tedön*, to trade.  
*Tel*, two.  
*Teldik*, many a one.  
*Telel*, (a) pair.  
*Telid*, the second.  
*Telido*, secondly.  
*Telön*, to double.  
*Telsidna*, the twentieth time.  
*Telsidno*, for the twentieth time.  
*Telsnalik*, twentieth (adj.).  
*Telüdel*, Monday.  
*Telul*, February.  
*Tenalik*, eternal.  
*Ti*, almost.  
*Tid*, act of teaching, lesson instruction.  
*Tidel*, teacher.

*Tidön*, to teach.  
*Tied*, tea.  
*Tif*, thief, theft.  
*Tik*, thought.  
*Tikäl*, spirit.  
*Tikam*, consideration.  
*Tikav*, logic.  
*Tikön*, to think.  
*Tim*, time.  
*Timil*, moment.  
*Timilo*, momentarily.  
*Tlep*, fright, terror.  
*Tlidön*, to tread, step.  
*To*, in spite of.  
*Töbo*, hardly.  
*Tolad*, custom, import or export duty. [cer.  
*Toladal*, custom-house office.  
*Toladön*, to pay toll or duty.  
*Ton*, (a) tone.  
*Toned*, (a) ton (1,000 kilogs.).  
*Tonod*, loud sound.  
*Topöf*, region, landscape.  
*Töt*, thunder (noun).  
*Tötön*, to thunder.  
*Tu*, to, too.  
*Tudunön*, to exaggerate.  
*Tugedik*, together, in common, common.  
*Twig*, twig, branch.  
*Tulön*, to turn.  
*Tum*, hundred.  
*Tupön*, to disturb.  
*Tuvemaf*, monster.  
*Tuvön*, to find.  
*Türän*, Thuringia.

## U AND Ü.

*U*, or.  
*Ü*, suffix (see p. 40).  
*Üd*, suffix (see p. 39).  
*Udelo*, the day after to-morrow.  
*Ug*, suffix (see p. 40).  
*Ul*, suffix (see p. 34).  
*Üp*, suffix (see p. 40).  
*Us*, there.  
*Usik*, of that place.  
*Ut*, he (dem. pron.).

## V.

*Vab*, wagon, cart, carriage.  
*Vadelo*, daily, every day.  
*Vag*, vacuum.  
*Valadön*, to wait.  
*Valadöp*, waiting room.  
*Valemo*, generally.  
*Valik*, all.  
*Valiko*, in general.  
*Valöpo*, universally, everywhere.  
*Vam*, warmth.  
*Vamik*, warm.  
*Vanlik*, in vain.  
*Vanliko*, vainly.  
*Vat*, water.  
*Ved*, origin.  
*Vedön*, to become.  
*Veg*, way, road.  
*Vegön*, to travel.  
*Vekömö!* welcome!  
*Vel*, seven.  
*Velat*, truth.  
*Velatik*, true.  
*Velatön*, to speak the truth.  
*Velul*, July.  
*Velüdel*, Saturday.  
*Vemo*, very.  
*Ven*, when.  
*Vendel*, evening.  
*Venud*, charm, beauty.  
*Vestigön*, to investigate.  
*Vesüd*, west.  
*Vetik*, weighty, heavy.  
*Veütik*, weighty, important.  
*Vid*, width, latitude.  
*Vig*, week.  
*Vikod*, victory.  
*Vikodön*, to conquer.  
*Viliko*, willingly.  
*Vilön*, to will.  
*Vip*, wish (noun).  
*Vipön*, to wish.  
*Vin*, wine.  
*Visit*, (a) visit.  
*Visitön*, to visit.  
*Vo*, true, truly.  
*Vob*, work.  
*Vobel*, worker, workman.  
*Vobön*, to work.



*Vöbön*, to acquire.  
*Vokön*, to cry.  
*Vol*, world.  
*Volapük*, world-speech, uni-  
 versal language.  
*Vom*, Mrs.  
*Vomik*, womanly.  
*Vomül*, Miss.  
*Votik*, other.  
*Vöbön*, to acquire.  
*Vöd*, word.  
*Völ*, wall.  
*Vöno*, once upon a time, for-  
 merly.  
*Vun*, (a) wound.  
*Vunön*, to wound.

## X.

*Xab*, axis, axle.

## Y.

*Ya*, already.  
*Yag*, chase, hunt.  
*Yagel*, huntsman.  
*Yagön*, to hunt.  
*Yan*, door.  
*Yed*, but, however.  
*Yel*, year.  
*Yelatim*, season.  
*Yelatum*, century.  
*Yof*, delight, merriment.  
*Yofapled*, comedy.  
*Yuf*, help.  
*Yulop*, Europe.

*Yulopel*, European.  
*Yun*, youth (Lat. *juventa*).  
*Yunel*, (a) youth, young man.  
*Yunik*, young.  
*Yunlik*, youthful.

## Z.

*Zab*, oats.  
*Zeil*, goal.  
*Zel*, festivity.  
*Zeläl*, festive mood.  
*Zelik*, festive, solemn.  
*Zendel*, midday.  
*Zeneit*, midnight.  
*Zenodü*, in the middle.  
*Zepam*, certificate.  
*Zesüdik*, necessary, needful.  
*Zesüdön*, to be necessary.  
*Zib*, food.  
*Zif*, town, city.  
*Zigad*, cigar.  
*Zil*, zeal.  
*Zilik*, zealous.  
*Zü*, round, around.  
*Zül*, nine.  
*Zülag*, (a) circular  
*Zülul*, September.  
*Züm*, circle.  
*Zümam* and *Zümöp*, environs.  
*Zümön*, to encircle, surround.  
*Zun*, anger.  
*Zunik*, angry.  
*Züp*, appendix.  
*Züpel*, adherent, follower, dis-  
 ciple.

# Educational Works

PUBLISHED BY

SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & CO.

---

## History and Science of Education.

### The History of Pedagogy :

A New History of Educational Theories.

By GABRIEL COMPAYRE, Deputy, Doctor of Letters, and Professor  
in the Normal School of Fontenay.

Translated, with an Introduction, Notes and Index,

By PROFESSOR W. H. PAYNE, M.A. 6s.

"A book which every practical educator should have."—*Literary World*.

### Levana :

Or, the Doctrine of Education.

By JEAN PAUL RICHTER. Translated by SUSAN WOOD, B.Sc. 3s.

### Croesus Minor :

His Education and its Results. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

By AUSTIN PEMBER, M.A.

CONTENTS.—Once upon a Time—The Preparatory School—Those  
who Teach—Public Schools—Results—Profit and Loss at Oxford—  
The Result of £3000—Reflections—Appendix.

### Over-Pressure and Elementary Education :

By SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P.

Crown 8vo, 2s. ; Paper, 1s.

"The volume is, we venture to say, the best work which is to be had on  
the subject."—*School Board Chronicle*.

## School Hygiene :

The Laws of Health in Relation to School Life.

By ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, M.D., etc.

With 29 Figures. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

"Wholly meritorious and altogether free from any blemishes, that we can find. There is nothing to be said of it but that it is excellent."—*Athenæum*.

"Dr. Newsholme has studied his subject thoroughly, and his conclusions are all the more valuable, because they have been to a large extent suggested by his experience as a medical officer of health, and as a medicinal referee for various schools and training colleges."—*Nature*.

## The Truth about Elementary Education :

By A. SONNENSCHN.

Demy 8vo, papers covers, 6d.

"He exposes with great severity the evils of cramming and payment by results."—*Standard*.

"He contends that payment by results, aided also by the peculiar method existing in this country of appointing inspectors, vitiates our inspections."—*Bristol News*.

"Every teacher should buy a copy . . . in order that they may see themselves as others see both themselves and their work."—*Practical Teacher*.

## Foreign Educational Codes :

Relating to Elementary Education.

Prescribed by Austrian, Belgian, German, Italian, and Swiss Governments.

By A. SONNENSCHN. With Introduction and Notes.

Second and enlarged edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

## The "A B C" Guide to the English Civil Service at Home and Abroad :

By J. MORRIS CATTON, of H. M. Civil Service.

Crown 8vo, scarlet cloth, neat, 2s.

This Work gives a complete account of the Constitution of the Civil Service; all of its appointments for Men and Women, Boys and Girls; the Qualifications required, and the attaching Salaries. It includes all the original Official Documents, with Notes and Explanations.

"An excellent handbook, both simple and comprehensive."—*Daily Chronicle*.

# Books on The Kindergarten and Infant Education

PUBLISHED BY

SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & CO.

## The First Three Years of Childhood :

By BERNARD PEREZ. With a Preface by PROF. JAMES SULLY, M.A.

Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

PRINCIPAL CHAPTERS.—Faculties before Birth—First Impressions—First Perceptions—Instincts—Sentiments—Veracity, Imitation, Credulity—The Will—Attention, Memory—Association, Imagination—Judgment, Abstraction, Comparison, Generalization, Reasoning, Errors and Illusion—Expression and Language—Musical Sense, Sense of Beauty, Constructive Instinct, Dramatic Instinct—Moral Sense.

“This book is thoroughly popular. It cannot help setting every teacher thinking. We hope it will do more—that it will lead teachers to experiment, and to register the results of their experiments.”—*Journal of Education*.

“A rich mine of facts, and the fullest monograph on the subject.”—*Educational Times*.

“A valuable contribution to a most important and interesting subject.”—*Academy*.

“The perusal of this work has yielded us intense pleasure. We found it captivating in every chapter. Its 300 pages are pregnant with facts, reflections, and reasonings of unmistakable importance.”—*Inquirer*.

## The Child and Child Nature :

By the BARONESS BÜLOW.

Third edition. Cuts. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s.

CONTENTS.—Introductory—Child Nature—The First Utterances of the Child—Requisites of Education—Early Childhood—Froebel's Method—The Kindergarten—The Child's First Relations to Nature, to Mankind, to God.

“The name of the authoress is well known as that of one of Froebel's most affectionate and enthusiastic disciples, and as one of the most skilful expositors of the theory of the Kindergarten System. The book will be of special value to those who desire a more exact knowledge of Froebel and his work.”—*Academy*.

“It would be difficult to find a work in which so much sensible advice and profound thought are blended.”—*Pall Mall Budget*.

## The Home, the Kindergarten, and the Primary School :

By MISS ELIZABETH P. PEABODY.

With an Introduction by MISS E. A. MANNING.

Crown 8vo, 3s.

[Just published.]

**Hand-Work and Head-Work :**

Their relation to One Another.

By the BARONESS BÜLOW.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s.

CONTENTS.—On Labour and Kindergartens for the People—Establishment and Organization of Kindergartens for the People—Training of Kindergarten Teachers—"Transition Classes"—The Kindergarten System and Industrial Schools—Objections to the System answered.

"All who have charge of the training of the young, whether as mothers or schoolmistresses, will find this work full of deep and earnest thought, and one that cannot fail to prove wholesome and instructive reading."—*Times*.

**Notes on the Early Training of Children :**

By MRS. FRANK MALLESON.

Third edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s.

"Where all is so good and so pregnant, it is difficult to select, but we point in particular to the chapters on reverence, and on rewards and punishments: to the former, because this side of child's nature has been scantily treated by modern psychologists; to the latter, as a touchstone of sound educational theory."—*Journal of Education*.

**The Child's Pianoforte Book :**

By H. KEATLEY MOORE, B. Mus., B.A.

Illustrated by KATE GREENAWAY and others.

Second edition. Fcap. 4to, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

"Mr. Moore has here done much to render the study easy and pleasant. . . . The child can scarcely fail to grasp every difficulty, and to delight in his task."—*School Board Chronicle*.

**The Kindergarten :**

The Principles of Froebel's System, and their bearing on the Education of Women.

By EMILY A. SHIRREFF.

Third edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s. 4d.

CONTENTS.—General Training for Little Children—Froebel's "Gifts"—Principles of the System—The System in Relation to Ordinary Schools—in Relation to Industrial Training—Froebel's Appeal to Women—The Higher Education of Women—Physiology—Nursing—Social Economy—Charities, etc.

**Synoptical Table of the Kindergarten :**

By MADAME DE PORTUGALL.

Printed in red and black. Folio, mounted on canvas, and folding into a cloth case, 2s. 6d.

**The Paradise of Childhood :**

A Complete Manual of Kindergarten Instruction.

By PROF. E. WIEBE.

Third edition. 75 Plates. 4to, cloth, 10s. 6d.

"The most perfect of the Kindergarten Handbooks."—*Teacher*.

"Of the greatest value."—*Schoolmaster*.

## Swan Sonnenschein & Co.

### Essays on the Kindergarten:

Being ten Lectures read before the London Froebel Society.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. ; or separately, as below.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| †1. Shirreff, Kindergarten and School, 3d.           | 5. Shirreff, Wasted Forces, 3d.          |
| 2. Buckland, Use of Stories in the Kindergarten, 3d. | 6. Heerwart, Mutter and Kose-Lieder, 3d. |
| 3. Hoggan, Physical Education of Girls, 4d.          | 7. Cooper, Training the Memory, 3d.      |
| †4. Buckland, Happiness of Childhood, 4d.            | 8. Moore, Music in the Kindergarten, 4d. |

† Out of print in separate form.

### Sonnenschein's Number Pictures:

For the Nursery, Kindergarten, and Infant School.

Fifth edition. 14 Coloured Sheets.

Folio, mounted on one roller, 7s. 6d. ; on boards, varnished, 16s.

Descriptive pamphlet ("Model Lesson"), 6d.

Extract from the General Report by Her Majesty's Inspector, the REV. J. RICE BYRNE, to the Lords of the Education Department, on the Schools inspected by him in the county of Surrey:—"The progress made in Arithmetic is out of proportion, small in comparison with the extraordinary labour bestowed upon it, a result which I attribute less to the intrinsic difficulty of the subject than to the manner of teaching it. . . . It is for this reason that I venture to commend to your Lordships' notice the system of 'NUMBER PICTURES,' which has for its object to make Arithmetic *intuitive*, exhibiting its principles by means of representations of concrete magnitudes. . . . It has received high commendations from eminent authorities."

### The A B C of Arithmetic:

By A. SONNENSCHN and H. A. NESBITT, M.A.

Teacher's Book, Two parts, 1s. each.

Pupil's Book, Two parts, 4d. each.

"The book is good throughout. . . . Its thoroughness is exceedingly praiseworthy."—*Spectator*.

[For Science and Art of Arithmetic, see *infra*, p. 9.]

### Arithmetic for Children:

By MRS. MAIR.

16mo, limp cloth.

[Just published.]

"We commend this work to the attention of teachers in Infant Schools, and in the lower standards of Girls' and Boys' Schools."—*Schoolmaster*.

### Autobiography of Friedrich Froebel:

With a Chronological Abstract of the Principal Events in the Life of Froebel, and the Froebel Community.

Translated and annotated by EMILIE MICHAELIS, and H. KEATLEY MOORE, Mus. Bac., B.A.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s.

"The whole history is one of intense effort and unremitting throughout, sustained by Froebel's inward conviction of the immense importance of the educational theories and methods he gradually worked out."—*Litrary World*.

### Sonnenschein's Arithmometer :

For (optional) Use with the "A B C of Arithmetic."

Box *a*, containing Concrete representations of the Numbers 1-100, 5s. 6d.

Box *b*, containing Concrete representations of the Numbers 100-1,000, 4s. 6d.

Box *c*, containing Concrete representations of the Numbers 1,000-1,000,000, 20s.

Complete Set, Three Boxes, £1 10s.

"In systematically introducing concrete illustrations into all parts of arithmetic, Mr. Sonnenschein is only acting in sympathy with a general tendency in modern mathematics."—PROF. HENRICI.

"A very interesting and complete system of teaching arithmetic by intuition. . . . Whilst presenting to the pupil an embodiment of mental images, it exacts from him at every step an act of judgment by means of comparison and reflection, and this method, whilst leaving full scope to the teacher, leads the pupil through a wide field of discovery and an endless variety of operations. . . . Constitutes a most vigorous and sure means of giving young children a thorough knowledge of all possible operations and combination of numbers."—*Journal of Educational Union*.

### A Manual of Kindergarten Drawing :

By NINA MOORE.

With numerous 4to Plates. 4to, cloth, 3s. 6d.

### Music in the Kindergarten :

By H. KEATLEY MOORE, B.Mus., B.A.

12mo, 4d.

### Songs and Games for our Little Ones :

By JANE MULLEY ; the music by M. E. TABRAM.

Second edition. Crown 8vo, 1s.

"A Song-book which we warmly commend to the notice of teachers in Infant Schools and Kindergartens."—*School Guardian*.

### An Illustrated Manual of Object Lessons :

Containing Hints for Lessons in Thinking and Speaking.

By W. and H. ROOPER.

With 20 "blackboard" Illustrations.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

"Two points especially please me in the book. One, the encouragement it gives to teachers to converse with little children instead of formulating every lesson with an eye to a blackboard and to Training College notes ; two, the emphasis with which the authors insist in getting entire sentences in answer to question."—J. G. FITCH, ESQ., H.H.I.

### Health Maps for Instruction in Gymnastics :

By ANNA LEFFLER-ARNIM.

Author of "The Cause and Prevention of Spinal Curvature," etc., etc.

In Five Parts, each 5s.

**The Froebel Primer :**

Or, Reading on Natural Principles.

By A. CRYSOGON BEALE.

Illustrated. 4to, paper boards, 1s.

Three Wall Sheets to accompany the book for Class Teaching are now ready. Unmounted, the three for 3s. 6d. ; mounted each on canvas, rollers, and varnished, 2s. 6d. each.

"It makes the teaching of reading a science as well as an art."—*Schoolmaster*.

"Very useful and suggestive to infants' teachers, to whose consideration we cordially recommend it. . . . The hints to teachers how to awaken children's interests in the nature, history, and uses of letters are very good."—*Athenæum*.

**Sonnenschein's "Special Merit" Readers :**

Each well and fully illustrated, and strongly bound.

Parts I., II., *at press* ; Part III., 1s. ; Part IV., 1s. 4d.

**Physical Education :**

And its Place in a Rational System of Education.

By CONCORDIA LÖFVING.

Portrait. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.

"Those who wish to see the children's case put forcibly, and the dangers arising from the neglect of very simple precautions, should read this book."—*Daily News*.

"We have seldom read a book that was so practical and so convincing."—*Academy*.

**The Physical Education of Girls :**

By FRANCES E. HOGGAN, M.D.

12mo, 4d.

---

**Books on Needlework, Etc.**

**Plain Needlework and Knitting :**

A Manual of Collective Lessons, with numerous Plates and Diagrams.

By W. and R. ROOPER.

Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

"The book can be strongly recommended to mothers and governesses. . . . Full of concise definitions."—*Queen*.

**Systematic Cutting-Out :**

From units of Measurement.

With Folding Diagrams in red and black.

By ELIZABETH BRANT, Head Mistress of the Granby Schools.

Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s.

"As the authoress is herself a teacher, she is practically acquainted with the difficulties which she seeks to remove."—*Schoolmaster*.



## Books on Music.

### The Musician :

A Guide for Pianoforte Students.

By RIDLEY PRENTICE.

In Six Grades.

Each 2s. Royal 16mo, cloth. [Now completed.]

"A most valuable work, which has been some years in preparation, and which has been issued from time to time at an exceedingly cheap price. It is written by a teacher of great experience to meet a pressing want. . . . Each grade is complete in itself, and cuts out work enough for a diligent student for about two years. It starts with a full list of the pieces to be studied, arranged in order of difficulty. . . . But when, in addition, the 'Musician' provides a full critical analysis of about a quarter of the pieces in the list, and gives clear help towards the analysis of the rest, it is manifest that we have a great boon in these little books, for both teachers and students. . . . The intrinsic excellence of this series is sufficient to ensure its success as soon as known."—*Times*.

"A knowledge of form is imparted in simple and pleasant language. This is the right sort of instruction-book, for it teaches people to think and study for themselves. We heartily commend it to all who desire to understand, satisfactorily interpret, and enjoy beautiful music."—*Academy*.

"We are far from suggesting that there is any royal road for acquiring technical knowledge, but we are quite certain Mr. Ridley Prentice's road is in every way the pleasantest that has yet been laid before any pianoforte student."—*Saturday Review*.

*This series of books has received the sanction of Professor Macfarren, of Cambridge; the Rev. Professor Sir Gore Ouseley, of Oxford; the Royal Academy of Music; the Guildhall School, and many other leading centres of musical education.*

### A History of Pianoforte Music :

By J. C. FILLMORE. Edited by RIDLEY PRENTICE.

Royal 16mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

"Mr. Ridley Prentice has done many services to the English student of the piano, but never a greater one than when he introduced this most excellent history. The book needs little recommendation; it is sure to become generally known."—*Schoolmaster*.

### The Child's Pianoforte Book :

By H. KEATLEY MOORE, B.Mus., B.A.

Second edition. Illustrated by KATE GREENAWAY and others.

Fcap. 4to, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

"Mr. Moore has here done much to render the study easy and pleasant. . . . The child can scarcely fail to grasp every difficulty and to delight in his task."—*School Board Chronicle*.

## Mathematical Books.

### The Science and Art of Arithmetic:

By A. SONNENSCHN and H. A. NESBITT, M.A.  
Sixth edition (1887). Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.  
Part I., 2s. 6d.; Exercises reprinted from same, 1s.  
Parts II., III., 3s. 6d.; Exercises reprinted from same, 1s. 3d.  
Answers to Exercises (complete), 1s. 6d.

### A B C of Arithmetic:

By A. SONNENSCHN and H. A. NESBITT, M.A.  
Teacher's Book, Two parts, 1s. each.  
Pupil's Book (Exercises), Two parts, each 4d.  
"The book is good throughout. . . . Its thoroughness is exceedingly praiseworthy."—*Spectator*.

### Rules for the Mental Calculator:

By F. J. EDWARDS. 12mo, cloth, 1s.  
"122 fitting rules for mental calculation. . . . The specimen examination papers at the end are very useful."—*Schoolmaster*.  
"Full of cleverly instructed rules for quickly resolving a large number of questions mentally."—*School Board Chronicle*.

### A New School Arithmetic:

By G. H. BATESON WRIGHT, M.A.,  
Headmaster of H.B.M. Government Central School, Hong-Kong.  
[In preparation.]

### The Elements of Plane Geometry:

Part I. (corresponding to Euclid, Books I., II.) 2s. 6d.  
Part II. (corresponding to Euclid, Books III. to IV.), 2s. 6d.  
Or in one vol., 4s. 6d.

"This book is the work of thoughtful, earnest men, and deserves much commendation. Every part is methodical, and each springs from the preceding."—*Schoolmaster*.

### Elementary Geometrical Conics:

With three Diagrams. Crown 8vo, limp cloth, 1s. 6d. [Just published.  
The above are prepared by the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching.]

### Elementary Notions of Logic:

By ALFRED MILNES, M.A.  
Second edition. Enlarged, with 41 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

### My First Trigonometry:

By M. H. SENIOR,  
Author of "My First Mensuration," etc. etc.  
With figures. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. [Just published.  
"There need be no mystery about them [logarithms], if properly explained, as in this book."—*Schoolmaster*.

## Books on Elementary Science.

*Other Books are contained in Swan Sonnenschein & Co.'s Natural History Catalogue.*

### Handbook of Agriculture :

By R. EWING. With a Preface by PROF. JOHN SCOTT.  
Fcap. 8vo, limp cloth, 6d.

"Never elsewhere have we met in the same small compass with so compendious a summary of both the principles and practice of agriculture. Small though the bulk is, everything is there. Our readers who are interested in agriculture as a South Kensington subject, or in practical farming, should certainly procure this wonderful sixpennyworth."—*Practical Teacher*.

### The Rudiments of Chemistry :

By TEMPLE ORME, Teacher at University College School.  
With several Woodcuts. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

"It is remarkable for the simplicity and lucidity of the style, and will be an excellent boy's first handbook in chemistry."—*Science Gossip*.

---

## Historical School Books.

### Histories for Children :

Each Volume is illustrated with numerous good Plates, cloth neat, 1s.

1. **History of Greece.** By CAROLINE NORTON.
2. **History of Rome.** By CAROLINE NORTON.
3. **History of France.** By CAROLINE NORTON.
4. **History of the English People.** In Four Parts. By AMY BAKER.

### Student's Examination Manuals :

1. **Manual of 1,750 Examination Questions in English History.** By "OXON." 4s. 6d.
2. **Manual of the Reign of George II.** By "OXON." 3s. 6d.
3. **Manual of the Reign of George III.** By "OXON."  
Based on Bright, Macaulay's Essays, Napier, Hughes,  
and Burke. 4s. 6d.
4. **Manual of Indian History.**  
By DR. HAWTHORNE, Rector of Argyll College, Panchgani. 3s. 6d.  
Other Volumes already in this Series are on
5. **German Literature.** By E. NICHOLSON. (See p. 12.)
6. **Political Economy.** By ALFRED MILNES, M.A. (See p. 11.)
7. **Psychology and Ethics.** By F. RYLAND, M.A. (See p. 11.)

### Century Cards :

A New Method of Teaching Chronology.

By MRS. FAITHFULL.

In Box, with Tickets, Bags, and Apparatus complete, 10s. 6d.

"A game invented for the purpose of fixing dates on the memory. . . . We have seen the game played with great zest, and the principle of appealing to the eye rather than to the ear is a sound one."—*Journal of Education*.

**History Charts :**

By W. HERBERT ANDERSON.

1. Chart of Ancient History.
2. Chart of Modern History.

Wall Size. Mounted on Canvas and Rollers, 5s. each.

**Problems in Political Economy :** [*Student's Manual.*

By ALFRED MILNES, M.A. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

"Not only are the difficulties and problems of economical science admirably stated in this little volume, but the views of the more prominent schools of thought are also indicated. A good deal of labour has been expended upon the work, which is as valuable as it is unpretentious."—*Spectator.*

"Novel and ingenious, and at the same time lucid and simple."—*Saturday Review.*

**Questions on Psychology, Metaphysics, and Ethics :** [*Student's Manual.*

By F. RYLAND, M.A., Late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

**Geographical School Books.**

**Sonnenschein's Linear Blackboard Maps :**

(Outline Wall Maps with specially prepared Blackboard Surface, rolling up.)

\* \* \* *Adopted by London and all the more important other School Boards.*

First Map—ENGLAND and WALES, 4ft. 9in. by 4ft., 16s.

Second Map—EUROPE, 5ft. 6in. by 4ft. 6in., 21s.

Third Map—TWO HEMISPHERES, 21s.

Fourth Map—AFRICA.

[*In preparation.*

"Every good teacher illustrates his lessons with sketch maps, giving special prominence to the feature then forming the subject of instruction. This is just what is ready to hand on the map under review. . . . It is therefore easy to see that it will effect a great saving of time. It meets a practical need in a practical way. No school where the geography of our native land is taught should be without it."—*Teacher (in Review of "England and Wales")*.

**The Royal Relief Atlas of All Parts of the Globe :**

By G. PHILLIPS BEVAN, F.G.S., F.S.S.

Consisting of 31 "Relief" (or Embossed) Maps, with Descriptive Text facing each Map. Each Map is separately framed in cardboard mounts, and the whole handsomely bound in 1 vol. half Persian gilt, royal 4to, 21s.

"This atlas measures twelve inches by ten, and is so bound as to lie perfectly flat, wherever opened. . . . Every one who wishes his children to learn physical geography should buy 'The Royal Relief Atlas. It will be a revelation to them.'—*Teacher.*

"If ever atlas deserved the title 'Royal,' this does. The embossed maps are superb, and have the additional merit of not being over-crowded with names. To form an adequate idea of their rare beauty, they must be seen."—*The Practical Teacher.*

[*Second edition now ready.*

## German and French Languages and Literatures.

### A History of the German Language :

By H. A. STRONG, Professor of Latin in the Liverpool University College ; and KUNO MEYER, Lecturer on Teutonic Languages, Liverpool University College.

8vo, cloth, 6s.

"This book supplies a long-felt want. . . . The authors have spared no pains to include in their volume the results of the most recent researches of German philologists."—*Literary World*.

### Select Poems of Goethe :

Edited, with Introductions, Notes, and a Life of Goethe (in German), by PROF. E. A. SONNENSCHNEN, M.A. (Oxon), and PROF. ALOIS POGATSCHER.

Second edition. 12mo, limp cloth, 1s. 6d.

### Select Poems of Schiller :

By the same EDITORS.

[*In preparation.*]

### A German Copy-Book :

By DR. G. HEIN.

32 pages, each with a separate headline, 4to, in wrapper, 6d.

### Student's Manual of German Literature :

By E. NICHOLSON. 3s. 6d.

### A Primer of German Literature :

Based on the work of PROFESSOR KLUGE.

By MISS ISABEL T. LUBLIN. 3s. 6d.

### The Common-Sense Method of Teaching French :

By H. POOLEY and K. CARNIE.

Part I.—Analysis of Words and Pronunciation. 1s. cloth.

Part II.—Completion of Analysis of Words and Pronunciation, Reading Lessons, Poetry, Exercises on the Metric System, etc. 2s. cloth.

Memory Exercises to Part II. 1s.

This Method is the outcome of many years' experience, aided by the careful practical study of the Systems in use in the Elementary Schools of Paris.

French is a *living* language, and, to be of practical use, must be taught conversationally from the first.

The C.-S. Method exercises the pupil in articulation and pronunciation, whilst at the same time he is acquiring, without conscious effort, a large vocabulary of French words, which are brought into daily use. The study of French Grammar is postponed until the pupil can read and understand fluently and intelligently.

"We have no hesitation in saying that this new departure in French Teaching gives excellent promise of being a rapid, easy, and interesting method, and that the knowledge of the language will be more extensive, permanent, and useful than can be hoped for from the requirements of the present educational code."—*Journal of Education*.

## English Grammar, Literature, Etc.

### Seeing and Thinking :

Elementary Lessons and Exercises introductory to Grammar, Composition, and Logical Analysis.

By C. H. SCHAIBLE, M.D., F.C.P., and T. H. ALTHAUS, M.A.,  
Oxon.

Second edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

"As a companion hand-book to the more systematic treatises on grammar, composition, and analysis, its use may be strongly recommended."—*Educational Times*.

### The Logical English Grammar :

By F. G. FLEAY, M.A.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s.

"Mr. Fleay combines grammar and analysis with remarkable skill, insight, and precision. It is a masterpiece of this method of dealing with English."—*School Board Chronicle*.

### Shakespeare's Works :

Analysis and Study of the Leading Characters of each Play.

HAMLET—MACBETH, and AS YOU LIKE IT.

Each 1s. cloth.

### Shakespeare's Othello :

Edited for School Use, with Notes, etc.

By ROSCOE MONGAN, B.A.

Royal 16mo, cloth, 2s.

### Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding :

Book III. (On Words).

Edited by F. RYLAND, M.A.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

### The Reform of English Spelling :

By J. COUTTS CRAWFORD, F.G.S.

Crown 8vo, 6d.

### An Unconventional English Grammar :

By F. A. WHITE, B.A.

Second edition. 12mo, cloth, 4s.

## Classical Books.

### NEW EDITIONS OF REV. E. FOWLE'S GREEK AND LATIN SERIES.

"It is no exaggeration of Mr. Fowle's merits as an educational author to say that, since the days of Dr. Kerchever Arnold, no such advance has been made in the quality and usefulness of Classical School Books as that achieved by Mr. Fowle in the easy series of Latin and Greek Manuals which he has published."—*School Board Chronicle*.

All Mr. Fowle's Books are Bound in Cloth, except the Four 1s. Parts of New Latin Primer. Uniform post 8vo.

#### **A New Latin Primer:**

Just published. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Also Parts I., II., III., and IV., 1s. each.

"We have looked through this book with considerable care, knowing the high reputation of the author as a writer of really excellent school books, and are glad to be able to commend it warmly. Its chief merits are its accuracy and its simplicity."—*School Guardian*.

"Mr. Fowle has succeeded in a very remarkable degree in supplying a want universally felt by those engaged in teaching Latin—the want of a Latin primer sufficiently full to impart the essential elements of the language, and yet sufficiently easy for the comprehension of mere beginners, and especially young beginners."—*School Board Chronicle*.

"The book is well designed, and pupils who have worked through it ought to have laid a solid foundation for more advanced training in Latin."—*Scotsman*.

**A Short and Easy Latin Book:** 1s. 6d.

**A First Easy Latin Reading Book:** 3s. 6d.

**A Second Easy Latin Reading Book:** 3s. 6d.

**Selections from Latin Authors:** Prose and Verse.  
2s. 6d.; or in Two Parts, 1s. 6d. each.

**Short and Easy Greek Book:** 2s. 6d.

**First Easy Greek Reading Book:**

Containing Fables, Anecdotes of Great Men, Heathen Mythology, etc.  
New Edition. Post 8vo, 5s.

**Second Easy Greek Reading Book:**

Containing Extracts from Xenophon, and the whole of the First Book of the Iliad. 5s.

**First Greek Reader for Use at Eton:** 1s. 6d.

**The First Book of Homer's Iliad:**

In Graduated Lessons, with Full Notes and Vocabularies. 2s.

**The Captivi of Plautus :**

Edited, with Introduction, Critical Apparatus and Notes,  
By PROF. E. A. SONNENSCHN, M.A. (Oxon).

Demy 8vo, cloth, 6s. School edition of the same, with Notes. Third  
edition. 3s. 6d.

"The Commentary is, as might be expected, excellent, and rarely leaves  
anything unexplained."—PROFESSOR ROBINSON ELLIS, in *The Academy*.

**The Hiero of Xenophon :**

Edited with Introduction and Notes. By R. SHINDLER, M.A.

Imp. 16mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

"Is well fitted for a school book . . . of convenient length, and the  
Greek is of that Attic clearness and purity which we find in Xenophon."—  
*Athenæum*.

**The Evagoras of Isocrates :**

With an Introduction and Notes by HENRY CLARKE, M.A.

Imp. 16mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

"Mr. Clarke's notes seem to us judicious."—*Academy*.

"A very praiseworthy commentary."—*Athenæum*.

**The N. G. A. Latin Primer :**

By G. STEWART LEVACK.

[*In preparation.*]

---

**Philological Books.**

**The Principles of Philology :**

Edited from the German of PROFESSOR PAUL by H. A. STRONG,  
M.A., Professor of Latin in the Liverpool University College.

[*In the press.*]



## Scientific Romances.

By C. HOWARD HINTON, M.A.

Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 6s. ; or separately, 1s. each.

### 1. What is the Fourth Dimension ?

Ghosts Explained.

"A short treatise of admirable clearness. . . . Mr. Hinton brings us, panting but delighted, to at least a momentary faith in the Fourth Dimension, and upon the eye of this faith there opens a vista of interesting problems. . . . His pamphlet exhibits a boldness of speculation, and a power of conceiving and expressing even the inconceivable which rouses one's faculties like a tonic."—*Pall Mall*.

### 2. The Persian King; or, The Law of the Valley.

The Mystery of Pleasure and Pain.

"A very suggestive and well-written speculation, by the inheritor of an honoured name."—*Mind*.

"Will arrest the attention of the reader at once."—*Knowledge*.

### 3. A Picture of our Universe.

### 4. Casting out the Self.

### 5. A Plane World.

---

## The Game of Cricket:

By FREDERICK GALE,

Author of "The Life of Rev. R. Grimston," "Modern English Sports," etc.

Crown 8vo, paper boards, 2s.

<i>Vöbön</i> , to acquire.	<i>Yulopel</i> , European.
<i>Vökön</i> , to cry.	<i>Yun</i> , youth (Lat. <i>juventa</i> ).
<i>Vol</i> , world.	<i>Yunel</i> , (a) youth, young man.
<i>Volapük</i> , world-speech, uni- versal language.	<i>Yunik</i> , young.
<i>Vom</i> , Mrs.	<i>Yunlik</i> , youthful.
<i>Vomik</i> , womanly.	
<i>Vomül</i> , Miss.	Z.
<i>Votik</i> , other.	<i>Zab</i> , oats.
<i>Vöbön</i> , to acquire.	<i>Zeil</i> , goal.
<i>Vöd</i> , word.	<i>Zel</i> , festivity.
<i>Völ</i> , wall.	<i>Zeläl</i> , festive mood.
<i>Vöno</i> , once upon a time, for- merly.	<i>Zelik</i> , festive, solemn.
<i>Vun</i> , (a) wound.	<i>Zendel</i> , midday.
	<i>Zeneit</i> , midnight.
	<i>Zenodü</i> , in the middle.

## Educational Works

PUBLISHED BY

SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & CO.

Kirchhoff's Volapük Grammar, 2/6.

---

A **KEY** to this book is now ready.

PRICE 2/6.

---

LONDON :  
SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN, LOWREY & CO.

### Croesus Minor :

His Education and its Results. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

By AUSTIN PEMBER, M.A.

CONTENTS.—Once upon a Time—The Preparatory School—Those who Teach—Public Schools—Results—Profit and Loss at Oxford—The Result of £3000—Reflections—Appendix.

### Over-Pressure and Elementary Education :

By SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P.

Crown 8vo, 2s. ; Paper, 1s.

"The volume is, we venture to say, the best work which is to be had on the subject."—*School Board Chronicle.*