

VOLASPODEL

Suäm yelsik boneda :

Doab bal.



Pubom in del zoid

mula alik.

CALABLED VOLAPÜKAKLUBA NOLÜMELOPIK.

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EDITORIAL.

THE cause of the artificial language volapük is gaining new adherents daily, it is slowly but surely acquiring that support which is the mainstay of all new movements, for from all quarters of the globe, the voices of men are calling for more light upon the subject. In view of these facts, we have decided to republish for those who wish to study volapük the able series of lessons written by COL. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE. There will be added a set of exercises in the use of the language, until the student is enabled to read the text of this magazine with facility. This departure will enable subscribers to further the interests of volapük as well as to answer all questions by sending to their friends copies of "VOLASPODEL" beginning with this issue.

THE editor will, upon request, be pleased to furnish all exchanges with information concerning the formation of volapük and its progress in the various countries of the world.

THE first paper in America to recognize volapük and present it to its readers was "THE OFFICE" of New York, one of the ablest and most interesting of technical journals, devoted to accounts, bookkeeping, office methods, advertising methods, in short as its subtitle put it "A practical Journal of Business." It has since transposed its name to "BUSINESS : a Practical Journal of the Office," and continues to be a most readable and valuable periodical under the editorial management of A. O. Kittredge. We have to thank its publisher, the Kittredge Company, for their courtesy in allowing us to republish the Progressive Lessons.

OUR readers are requested to correspond with Mr. F. L. HUTCHINS, secretary of the North American Association for the Propagation of Volapük, (Volapükaklub nolümelopik) at Worcester, Mass., for all information regarding membership in the club and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

BEGOBS redakelis valik gasedas volapükik, kels egetoms nümis balid mulapenäda at, sedön obes bledis omsik töko.

NUNOD DÖ VOLAPÜKAKLUB NOLÜMELOPIK.

VÖGODAM plo kopanan kilid dilekefa mostepom te neviviko, bi cifels lul no nog egepükoms zülagi, dub kel pebekoms vögödön. Jünu vögods kilselul peninsedoms ko sek suköl :

plo söl A. A. Post	vögods 9	plo söl G. W. Thurston	vögods 3
“ “ W. J. Hughes	“ 5	“ “ A. L. Bancroft	“ 3
“ “ M. W. Wood	“ 6	“ “ Ansil Moffat	“ 1
“ “ O. D. Orton	“ 6	“ “ C. W. Shoemaker	“ 1
plo söl E. W. Earle vögod 1			

Söl Earle plepadom pamili pakik pebudöl fa lasamef latikün e oségivobs ati suno publüge.

Mon sätik no pegetom, al bükön in nelijapük plotogi lefulnik lasama latikün ; kosts lasama at ebinoms doabs luls e sentabs tels. Kitob daniko :

de söl C. E. Sprague.....	\$ 5.00
“ J. C. Pellett.....	5.00
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Kopans desidöl yufön pelami lemäna at sedomsös läpolutis lepenädane, kel okitom getami in nüm süköl bledda at.

Steifams pamekoms, al fomön kladis e klubis diseinü studam e pakam volapüka. Klad vemo zilic pefomom in zif Worcester. Spelobs nömodön mödikumosi omulo.

F. L. HUTCHINS.

PÜK BEVÜNETIK.

“ **A** B, FLEN löfik, sagolös obe: kikodo lilon atimo nosi tefü volapük et, kel ekodom ole nitedi e betikäli so mödik büfü yels kil u fol? Li-efögetol, das ebinol tiemo pesuadöl, das polensumom valemiko; das posü yels te nemödik mopladam neljapüki, deutapüki, flentapüki, e netapükis votik; das literat pükas at potuvom te in bukakonlets nebü literat glikapükik e latinapükik; e das popükoms te in guls sevegik, äso dialegs neveütik atimik?”

Eplotetob. Dido no binos veütik obe, if cedon obi as boso vimik, ab tefü kapäl komunik—no klödob, das soton cedön, das nelabob lefulniko lönügi veütikün at. Elabob zelado, nitedi gletikün tefü volapük, tefü literat e pakam oma, ifi vol läsevom te nevifiko völadı jenik e pöfüdi mögik ota. Ab man lisälik nonik eniludom, das volapük sötom sepladön netapükis nu pageböl, pläsif as med melaka bevünetik, e boso falü pübots nolavik, e l., kels laboms nitedi valemik.

Emobobs te atosi: das pük bal, balik, nefikulik e tikavik sötom, in dins bevünetik, duinön vobi netapükas mäl u vel, laböl kompligamis fenlik lotogafa, deklinama, gena, sepükama, nomas e sesumas nenumlik.

Flen oba, kel isäkom obe büfoikosi, binom sanel. Al liladön valikosi nulik e veütik tefü cal oka, mutom gebön noli flentapüka, deutapüka e tälänapüka, pevöhöl dubü vitimam düpas völadik mödik, du yels studatima oka. Ab volapük—benö! Elilob pükati fa söl Sprague, e ekapälob fovo plisipis valemik volapüka; eliladob te balna “le cours complet du Volapük” fa söl Kerckhoffs, e ekanob liladön e spodön volapüko me yuf nemödik vödabuka. Zelado no balsedil bal voba et peflagom, kel binom zesüdik, al lenadön netapüki balikün. Binos velatik, äs falü püks votik, das muton studön vödabuki; ab ek, kel no estudom volapüki, no kanom suemön lio nefikulo stämavöds balik pedatiköl fa söl Schleyer ninpladoms okis in mem. Volapük eblöfom oki milagiko fägik, al sepetön tikis e fomis studelas e dvestigelas medinavik, e cal nonik lensumomöv pöfüdi gletikum, ka cal medinavik, if volapük ovedom velato pük bevünetik e valemik.

No kapälob balami at lautelas cogik, kel gebom ai vödi “volapük” as leigavöd pla “nebenotonam lüdik e nosamalik.” Ähitatimo, pükatel sembal elenvödom lilefi in Chautauqua, beginöl me liäns anik püka jिनिको nepesevik mödanumefe lasama et. Lilels esmiloms demü tons selednik, niludöl, das ebinom sam volapüka et, dö kel ispeloms lilön. Ab pükatel enunom omes, das zität et ebinom de pük mielaflumik Glikäna bäledatik, e pikonsidom du yelatums tels as milag svidöfa e sepetöfa. Pük alik, if no pakapälom, binom nebenotonik; ab volapük labom zelado pladi oka bevü püks benotonikum, äso valiks

noeloms, kels estudoms omi. Lotogaf nevtlik oma e mobin tonabas netonik kodoms ba, das pubom selednik loge. "Yunik" binom nekösömikum, ka "unique" (lebalik) do sepükam binom otik.

Ven velat veütikün et, blodät valemik menada, pulensumom ; ven melak bevü läns fagikün umödom du del alik ; no-li kanobs spelön, das volapük obsik oyufom, al baladön menagenis jünü neflenik, al kodön, das nets okapäloms gudikumo balim votimi, al fovön pakami nolavas e lekanas, e al rivön fino seki pelevipöl du yelatums : püdi valemik ?

E. D. FRENCH.

LÖPOLOGAM VOLAPÜKA SE LOEGÖP NEPALETANA.

KANOB rogön luvelatiko, nen pacedön lufekik, kapälami tefü stad nuik volapüka daü Pebaltats, bi elabob, du yels tel u kil duki steifas, al pakön püki at, e sagob, sludiko e nedodo, das volapük binom adelo popikum e divikum in Pebaltats ka du tim büfoik anik. Evitob zanis e jaludis utas, kels in läns votik ebinoms slopels stülas e paletas, e esteifob nenolön bosi sesümü tidam e plägam volapüka lebalik e nedilöfik. Stüls sötoms binön in volapük äs in püks netik, segun fäg pösodik. Palet nonik sötom fögetön, das volapük sibirnom e volapüks *no kanoms binön*. Nelijapük, äs ut de Carlyle, kel binom pekofudik e fikulik, binom deno nelijapük, e uts, kels juitoms plu särätön setis de Carlyle ka liladön nefikulo utis de Macaulay, laboms plivilegi bizugön otis, ab stül de Macaulay binom nelijapük e stül de Carlyle binom i nelijapük. Leigo stül kilid e stül telid binoms volapük e pösod alik labom giti bizugön väli okik.

Din kel tefom volapükans binom *valam* volapüka, e volapükans melopik sötoms steifön pakön püki at, tidön e plägön oti. Desän laltüga at binom, lüjonön modi keli cedob gudikün e dunlikün, al befülön desäni at, lenlogü stad sibirnik. Stad et binom lanimöl. Kodü tidam änfatimik me gasesds lemöds pösodas elenadoms volapüki. Ab mens at binoms disipik, no sevoms balvotimis e no ebekodoms kosa-di balvotik. Binoms volapükans, ab samäds depatik e nedilsumälik. Binoms deno kers legudik zi kels koblinön studelis plulik, al nogotön klubis e zilakis.

Klub nolümelopik ekonsälom cifelis okik nogotön klubis somik, ab no zesüdos, das volapükans ovalädoms dunami cifelas. Uts, kels desidoms yufön vobädiko pakami volapüka, laboms modi nefikulik. Kanoms vüdön flenis anik nogotön zilaki. Ut, kel onogotom zilaki sembal, kanom it tidön kopanans okik. Sosus kopanans okanoms gebön säto püki sötoms beginön spodi ko kopanans zilakas sümik. If at

poduinom, nited tefü volapük postitom stäbo. Nited at okanom pavidön pianiko, e in tim blefik ologobs volapükanis a tum kö logobs nu te dabalikanis. Slopels nulik at volapüka sötoms pastigön bonedön gasedis volapükik e lemön literati volapükik, vedön kopanans kluba nolümelopik e i klubas tatik e topik, if klubs somik osibinoms. Zi-laks somik tum opopikoms gudikumo volapüki du nifatim at ka valikos, kelos pedunos du yels valik sabinama volapüka.

Din nilüno veütikün binom steif getön nitedi tidelas e dadukelas plo volapük. Panunosöd ates, das volapük binom bizugik as stud plagik e gebik, e its sötoms pasuadön studön püki at, e blufön me plak okik völad i ota.

O volapükans ! li-klödols volapüki ? Li klödols, das pük at binom din, keli vol nedom ? Li-cedols, das bevobädöm plidi e pöfüdi plo ols it ? Li-vilols lofön votikanes plidi e pöfüdi sümik ? Teor dö volapük binom, das binom zesüd e benodöf ; li-dilodols tiki at ? If si, li-oduinols dili olsik me meds so nefikulik äs uts, kelis enömodob ? Balim nedom yufi votima, e pakam volapüka obinom vifik e vobädik, e menad ovedom gudikum.

ALFRED A. POST.

VALNIKOS.

MOSTEP gletik jenom in Cinän tefü volapük äso zität suköl sinifom se pened de Amoy : " Volapükan cinänik elovepolom plägabuki söla Bernhaupt. Cinänans mödik isik, kels ekoipoms plägabuki at sa lovepolam cinänik, elenadams boso volapüki. Al spodön nu nedoms vödabuki löliko volapükik, bi no kapäloms pükis Yulopa. Vödabuk cinänik-volapükik obinom tu fikulik, tu lonedik e tu nekleilik. Cinänans no kapäloms, kios binos velib ; plunums, kimafals, kimefals, gens e foms votik glamata yulopik no sabinoms in cinänapük ; vöds tel u mödikum pageboms, al getön fomis zesüdik. Cinänans no laboms e no geboms glamati sümöl yulopiki. Vöd ti alik in cinänapük kanom binön nem, u velib, u ladyek, u pläpod, u lintelek, e l. Cinänans löfoms loegön, das datuv Schleyerik püka kanik sümom in tefs gledinik püki cinänik, e lesagoms, das mandarinapük binom fat döla püka bevünetik, sikodo cinänans edatikoms volapüki. Gledin binom pakön volapük jünüik to defs omik."

F. L. HUTCHINS.

* * *

MOT sembal ebekof yufi pula ofik, laböl lifayelis balsetel, du klinüp flukatimik ; ebeginoms klinön, bevü dins votik, litöpis, e son ko datüväl natik smapula edagetom boadi e pladöl seo dili bal emobom, das mot lenkipof dili linedik boada du estanom su dil sedomik, al vatükön seneflan i glätaplata—mot esisagof, e ven pul te

ibeginom, cilil votik mota, laböl lifayelis kil, ekömofo tunilü fil filöpa, sodas klots ofa ebeginoms filedön. Mot neläbik kisi sötöf dunön?— If lüvof boadi, son pelöfik ofik ofalom al glun stöks fol diso, e if no nosof lefoviko fili klotema, jipul ofa, no luo pelöfik, mutof binön vitim flamas! Mot petomöl kisi dunoföd?—*

*Gepüks baik liladanas al säk at opuboms in nüm suköl bleða at.
F. L. HUTCHINS.

* * *

TIMAPENÄD nelijik "WOMAN" lofom jililadanes oma prämi plo liv gudikün säka nitedik suköl: "Li-bizugolöv matön mani, keli löfol, ye tefü gelöf kela no binol pesuadöl, udu mani, kel löfom oli, ye kele no kanol givön löliko gelöfi ola?"

* * *

ADELINA PATTI, jikanitel mäkabik, labof lutömi, kele ti sölels valik de Yulop esupenoms togafis omas. Wilhelm, limep de Deutän, epenom: "Galite timas valik;" limep e jilimep de Löstän esupenoms nemis omas; zar de Rusän: "Nos stilos so vemo ka kanit ola;" Victoria, jireg de Gletabritän: "If sepukat suköl rega Lear binom gitik: 'vög sofik binom giv kostik plo vof,' Adelina löfik oba, binol bal vofas liegikün;" Christine, jireg de Spän: "Jispänane Patti, jireg binöl pleidik demü numön ofi bevü lönedans oka;" jireg de Beljän epenof flepis balid kidavalsüma fa Arditi e söl Thiers: "Jireg kanita, lofob ole nami oba!"

* * *

IF gasesds binoms mafamod kuliva e mostepäla läna, Ägüpän lovom länis valik slamik, ibo gasesds no nemödikum ka zülsetel puboms in nebel neilik; lulseväl in Kairo, telsejöl in Alexandria e jöl in Port Said; fols puboms in räbänapük, telsefol in flentapük e te tel in nelijapük. Nonik gasesdas at ägüpänik labom bonedanis mödikum ka kilmil.

KRITAZÄLAPENÄDIL.

KONIL at binom zeladiko velatik; no kinoböv datikön bosin nunod dö jamep penäda at, ibo if dunob-la atosi, panemoböv nefikulo neveladan, bi mens lemödik sevoms omi; kludo denuob betoniko: konil at binom patiko e löliko velatik.

Jamep penädila at, do no nog laböl lifayelis balsekil, labom fegolugi vemo zidik; fat oma, man ledinitik e nolalik, elabom desänis gletik

tefü om ; edadukom omi no te plo gul nabik, kö pemotom, sod plo vol veitik e lölik, e levip oma ebinom, das pul posevom, pokapälom e polöfom vätopo.

Dadukam pula pebeginom e pefovom segun ledisein at ; peblimom me givs valik, kels vobädomsöv, das getom löfi menas valik ; mans plobikün e gudikün pedaväloms in läns difik, al yufön, das pul rivom desäni gletik, e mans at elöfoms puli levemo e esteifoms me näms valik omas, al födön e fimön füdi ata ; ebitopoms omi flenas valik omas, epliedoms bizugis oma e eplöpos omes, to tasteifs neflenas mödik, dagetön nitedi gönik plo pul selednik ; e somo pul, do, u gudikumo *bi* dinit oma ebinom balikugik e mükik pelensumom fleniko vätopo, e num flenas e slopeles oma eglofom vifiko.

Fat ebinom pleidik demü pul oma—e atos binos fögivik, ibo fat kimik no-li labom giti binön pleidik, if labom cilis leplidik?—Ab nu eflagom de pul tu mödikosi ; balikug jünüik no esätom fati ; evipom, das pul dafulom flagotis gletikün ; das lenlönom noli plumafik, al kanön sukön e gebön selednöfis feinikün länas valik.

Mans plobik, löpno penömodöl, ekaütoms fati pestimöl ; esagoms, das te balikug kanom vöbön e konsefön kapälami e läsevami länas difik plo pul, ab epükoms vanliko—fat, no evilöl lenlilön kaütis gitik at, edanemom lemödi senätanas, spodanas, poedanas, musiganas, e l. al mödön nidi zümöl puli, ab nid sedenik epölugom te völadı velatik linedik pula, kel nu ibölüdom flenis gudikün, vitimikün e flunikün.

Glofam pula natiko pesmadämom me zids at, e stad oma evedom ti fätik ; ibo fat oma e palet balimik, eflagoms de om nemögikosi, palet votimik evipom, das blibom mükik e balikugik, mödiks eneloigoms omi e mödiks enestümoms, ehetoms e efekofoms omi.

Iko-li kanom darivön lenlogü stad neläbik at lediseini gletik, plo kel pemotom e pedadukom? Iko-li kanom vedön lenlogü kipam neflenik paletas, lenlogü het, nestüm e lekofam neflenas, löfäb menas e netas valik?

Tiks at lügik efuloms lani pula pöfik e edevom ti tefü füd oma ; nek etlodom omi e dlens faloms se logs oma ; neit binom kalodik e klülik, nif fimik veadom tali äso me tegamäned vietik, e stals nidoms se sül siyulibik ; glökatoen e kanitüm tonoms de fag, ab suno niloms umo e umo, litils mils e mils pakoms nidi milagik e vögs mils e mils tonoms zi om in balvög svidik, e nu lüg yilom de om, setenom lamis oma äsif vipom-la blinön voli lölik al lad oma, e pelanimöl sevokom :

“Gloli Gode in süls e püdi menade su tal!”

E nets valik lüliloms, e kapäloms omi e sevokoms ko om äso famül gletik blodas pebalöl in pük ot :

“Gloli Gode in süls e püdi menade su tal!”

SAMUEL HUEBSCH.

PROGRESSIV LESSONS IN VOLAPÜK.

*With especial reference to commercial correspondence.**

BY CHARLES E. SPRAGUE.

LESSON I.

1. I propose to make these lessons easy and familiar in manner, and to lead you, my reader, as directly as possible towards the point you wish to reach—namely, the ability to understand a letter written in volapük and to reply in kind. I assume that you are not a linguist, nor a philologist, but a business man or woman, who can grasp an idea, even if a novel one, when squarely presented. Grammar and its technicalities will be sparingly used, as a means, not as an end; but without much formal teaching of grammar, I hope and believe that your ability to handle your own language will be increased by some practice in putting thoughts into another framework.

2. The practical study of a language may begin anywhere; the belief that it must begin with the article and end with the interjection has been abolished along with other superstition. Therefore as letter-writing is our principal object, we will start right at that point.

3. We write with a *pen*. The same letters, p—e—n represent in volapük the same instrument. But you must not pronounce it as you do in English; *pane* or *pain* will do better. The letter **e** always has the same deliberate sound, like the *name* we give to A when we say the alphabet.

4. But why are the English and volapük words for *pen* so nearly alike? Is it by accident? No, it is by choice. The inventor of volapük, knowing that the English language is spoken by one hundred thousand people (more than French and German together), has wisely sought “the greatest for the greatest number” by adopting English words whenever they are suitable and can be easily pronounced by other nationalities. So much the better for us.

5. Sometimes the spelling of the word is changed while its sound is the same, **nem** sounds like *name* and means name; **sel** sounds like *sale* and means sale. All these illustrate the sound of **e** as I mentioned it. But don't let it vanish off into an *ee*—some of us are apt to pronounce *say* almost like say-ee.

6. I said **pen** means *pen*; it does, but that is not all it means. It is also *the pen*; and it is also *a pen*. That is to say, in volapük we omit

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three words which are the commonest, but the most useless, *a*, *an* and *the*, which stenographers often omit also. I hear you say, "How can we tell which is meant—a pen, the pen, or pen by itself?" I answer, You don't need to know, for there isn't any difference. We use them differently, but there is no real distinction in meaning. Suppose you employed an artist to make four pictures, to be entitled, respectively, "A woman milking a cow;" "The woman milking the cow;" "A woman milking the cow;" and "The woman milking a cow;" do you think you could tell "which is which?"

7. Now, I will introduce a word which some think the most important in the world; it means, I, myself; it is written **ob**; don't let it rhyme with Bob or job, but with Job, globe, robe. **O** always has the sound which we give it in the alphabet.

8. This word **ob** does not always stand by itself that way. Often it is fastened to the end of another word, and then it means that *I do something*. Our first word, **pen** may be treated in that way, and as we always speak of writing in volapük as "penning," **penob** means *I write*, in one word. Pronounce it with the accent on the **ob**; not because that is the most important part, but because all words are accented on the last syllable. So **penob** will rhyme with disrobe.

9. Now, if **penob** means *I write*, what is the meaning of **selob** and **nemob**?

10. You are right; **selob** means *I sell*, and **nemob** means *I name*. Thus our stock of words has increased to seven.

LESSON II.

11. We can just double the material at our disposition by another letter. As **pen** means *pen*, so **pens** means *pens*. (Take *pains* to pronounce it right!) What, then, is the meaning of **sels**? and what of **nems**? I will not tell you; but pronounce them correctly and you have it.

12. This way of changing one into many is not surprising, for we are accustomed to it in English. But the surprising thing is that when we have such a plain and easy rule we should ever deviate from it. Foreigners who learn English are given the same direction for forming the plural: add *s*. But when they come to apply the rule they are afflicted with that pestilence of language, the exception. The intelligent foreigner unhesitatingly speaks of *gooses*; hearing of *boxes* and *foxes*, he sees nothing wrong in *oxes*; knowing that one house and another house are called *houses*, he sees no reason why one mouse and another mouse do not constitute *mouses*.

13. In volapük, when there is a general rule of formation there is no exception. There is no reason why there should be any ex-

ception. The exceptional forms *geese, mice, oxen, children*, are all survivals; but in a scientific language there can be no survival, for nothing has died out.

14. **Ob** can always receive the addition of *s*, and the enlarged meaning *we*. This applies when it is a termination, as well as when alone; consequently **penobs, selobs, and nemobs** express the fact that *we* perform those various acts.

15. Now I will give you one or two more root-words, and you can take each of them and express an action with it, saying that *I* do so-and-so, and that *we* do-so-and so. **Pel** (pronounced pale) means payment, the act of paying. It, too, is formed from the English word *pay*, but with a little change. **Pe** would be a word of only two sounds, and there are good reasons why a root-word, to be distinctive and to allow terminations to be added to it, should have three sounds, the first and third being consonants. Therefore an *l* or an *n* is added at the beginning or end to fill out the word for volapük use. **Gol** (pronounced goal) is another instance, being our familiar *go*. Alone, **gol** means the act of going; **golob** means the assertion "I go." **Lof** (pronounced loaf) is an offer.

16. You will now be able to understand the following list of volapük words. Please read them aloud, and mind these cautions: Think of the volapük sound of *e* and *o*, and do not shorten them to the English sound; put the accent always and strongly on the last syllable; as you read each word, think of its *meaning*, not of the English expression for it.

Selobs, golob, pens, lofob, nems, pelob, penobs, nemob.

17. Instead of **selob**, and **golob**, you will sometimes meet with **selol, golol**; and you will wish to know what difference this makes. **Selol** means *you* sell; **golol** means *you* go. This gives us a new variation, which may be applied to all the roots you have learned. How would you express: you offer, you name?

18. But there is an imperfection in our language in the use of this word "you." "I" always means one; "we" always means more than one; but "you" may mean "you yourself" or "you yourselves." The Quakers are more definite in using "thee" and "thou" when they speak to one person; but ordinary English is ambiguous in this respect. Now in volapük the distinction is clearly made: **OL** always means one person spoken to, while **OLS** means several.

19. Now our original word **pen** has taken to itself the following variations: **Pen, pens, penob, penobs, penol, penols**. See that you understand them all and can make the same variation on each of the six root-words which have been introduced. In the

next lesson you will be taught to *ask* and to *deny* as well as to assert.

LESSON III.

20. **Penob** means *I am writing*, as well as *I write*. There is a slight difference in meaning between *I write* and *I am writing*, or rather a slightly different application, but no contrast. This difference is disregarded in volapük and we can insert, when we think proper, the word *am* and put *ing* after the verb; I am offering for I offer, I am going for I go.

21. Now for denials. **No** is a volapük word as well as an English one. But in English we only say no in reply to a question, while in volapük we put it before a verb, to signify that *no* action takes place. Thus **no penob** means *I don't write*; or less familiarly, *I do not write*; or again, *I am not writing*. Now taking your list of words, which I hope you have written out, you can put **no** before all the assertions and so make them denials: **no selob, no selobs, no selol, no selols**, etc.

22. Now you must learn how to ask questions, as well as to affirm or deny. Did you ever reflect how we ask questions in our own language? We do it by shifting the order of the words, as I have: have I? I am going: am I going? But we seem sometimes to have a curious dislike to doing this. We never say nowadays "go you?" "write you?" intrude I?" but "do you go?" "do you write?" "do I intrude?" inserting the little word *do* without any definite meaning.

23. In volapük there is a word for indicating direct questions, and it is never used for any other purpose. It is **li**, pronounced lee. **I** is always pronounced like the name of the letter E in our alphabet. **Li** is always found attached to another word by a hyphen, thus: **li-penol?** do you write? **li-golobs?** are we going? Occasionally, it is put after the word queried: as **penob-li?** or **li-penob?** But you must not say **penol-li?** for **li-penol?** because this would bring two **l's** together; and you must not say **penobs-li?** for **li-penobs?** because this would also be difficult to pronounce. Now you can take your list once more and turn all the assertions into questions by the aid of this little word **li**.

(*To be continued.*)

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