RALPH MIDGLEY

VOLAPÜK VIFIK

QUICK VOLAPÜK // A 10-LESSON COURSE
Lärnod lulid

Lärnod mälid

Lärnod velid

Lärnod jölid

Lärnod zülid

Lärnod degid
JOHANN MARTIN SCHLEYER (1831–1912)
INVENTOR OF VOLAPÜK
Lesson 1 // A sound guide to Volapük.

// ALPHABET & PRONUNCIATION

The Volapük alphabet has 27 letters, namely:

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

The vowels are pronounced in the following manner:

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

The consonants are pronounced in the following manner:

B, D, F, H, K, L, M, N, P, T, V, Y: as in English
C [tʃ] as CH in “church”
G [g] always as in "go"
J [ʃ] like SH in "shoe"
R [r] should be rolled
S [s] always as in "so"
X [ks] always as in "flex"
Z [ts] like TS in "bits"

In Volapük, every single letter must be clearly sounded!

// NUMBERS: 1 TO 10, STRESS

Practice now with the numbers from one to ten:

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

Practice these words of one syllable:

flor (flower), hit (heat), fluk (fruit), nif (snow)
Words of more than one syllable are always stressed on the last syllable. Practice:

- **floRÜP** ("flower-time" = Spring)
- **fluKÜP** ("fruit-time" = Autumn)
- **hiTÜP** ("heat-time" = Summer)
- **niFÜP** ("snow-time" = Winter)

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

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

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

// VOCABULARY

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

- **at** ‘this’
- **bi** ‘because’
- **binön** ‘to be’
- **blod** ‘brother’
- **böd** ‘a bird’
- **bür** ‘an office’
- **büsidan** ‘a businessman’
- **cil** ‘a child’
- **dom** ‘a house’
- **e** ‘and’
- **ekö** ‘here is/are’
- **famül** ‘a family’
- **flor** ‘a flower’
- **gretik** ‘big, large’
- **gudik** ‘good’
- **gudiko** ‘well’
- **in** ‘in (place)’
- **jönik** ‘beautiful, lovely’
- **jul** ‘a school’
- **julän** ‘a pupil (at school)’
- **kel** ‘which, who’
- **lärnön** ‘to learn’
- **lädön** ‘to live, reside’
- **nem** ‘a name’
- **niver** ‘a university’
- **nuf** ‘a roof’
- **nulädik** ‘modern’
- **ofik** ‘her’
- **omik** ‘his’
- **reidön** ‘to read’
- **saidiko** ‘sufficiently, enough’
- **sekretan** ‘a secretary’
- **smalik** ‘small’
- **sol** ‘the sun’
- **sör** ‘a sister’
- **Spanyän** ‘Spain’
- **stral** ‘a ray’
- **studön** ‘to study’
- **tefik** ‘corresponding (to), relating (to)’
- **tidön** ‘to teach’
- **timül** ‘a moment’
- **topän** ‘to be situated’
- **ün** ‘at, in (time)’
- **vakenön** ‘to be on holiday/vacation’
- **vemo** ‘very / very much’
- **vifik** ‘fast, quick’
- **vilön** ‘to want to’
- **vobön** ‘to work’
- **vöd** ‘a word’
- **yan** ‘a door’
- **yunik** ‘young’
- **zif** ‘a town’
// SUFFIXES: -S, -IL, -IK, -AN

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

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

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

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

1a. How would we say in English:

büril, domil, cilil, söril, blodil, famüilil
- Now make up a couple of your own!

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

2a. How would you say in Volapük:

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

// PERSONAL PRONOUNS, PRESENT TENSE

3. The personal pronouns in Volapük are:

ob / obs = I / we
ol / ols = you (1 person) / you (more than 1 person)
om / oms = he / they (all males)
of / ofs = she / they (all females)
on / ons = it / they (neuter or mixed gender)

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

- **binob** ‘I am’
- **binol** ‘you are’
- **binom** ‘he is’
- **binof** ‘she is’
- **binon** ‘it is’

- **binobs** ‘we are’
- **binols** ‘you all are’
- **binoms** ‘they are’ (masculine)
- **binofs** ‘they are’ (feminine)
- **binons** ‘they are’ (neuter/mixed gender)

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

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

4a. Say in Volapük:

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

// **TRANSLATION PRACTICE**

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

Glidis! Binob “Sammy”. Binob studan in niver. Ekö famülans obik:
   Fat obik binom büsidan. Vobom in bür nulädik. Nem omik binon "Robert".
   Mot obik binof tidan. Tidof in jul smalik. Nem ofik binon "Lisabet".
   Sör obik binof sekretan. Vobof in bür gretik in zif. Ün timül at vakenof in Spanyän. Nem ofik binon "Janin".
   Blod yunik obik binom cil. Binom julan. Nem omik binon "Peter".
   Lödobs in dom gretik e nulädik in zifil jönik.
Lesson 2 // Are we all nutcases?

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

// CASES

Here they are:

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

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

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

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

**Del** is a noun, and is in what is called the nominative case. It is the basic case, and in Volapük always starts and ends with a consonant. Why then, you may ask, does del sometimes add -i, -a and -e? This is to indicate its relationship to other words in the sentence. For example, -i tells us that the word is the object or victim of some action or influence exercised by another word. Look at the second line of the mini-saga above, where deli is the object or victim of love, whereas in the first line, del is very clearly the subject or the doer. Further down, in the third line, we see that dela means "of a day, of the day"; similarly, dele means "to a day, to the day". If we put the letter **O** all on its own followed by
the nominative case, then we begin to wax lyrical, so to speak. We have now gone into raptures of delight, hopefully, by murmuring "Oh beautiful day!" (This is called the vocative case in Volapük., the case you use when directly addressing someone or something.)

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

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

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

MEM ZIFA JÖNIK
Zif binon jönik.
Löfob zifi jönik;
Sagob zife jönik:
O zif jönik!

// VOCABULARY

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

del ‘a day’
dog ‘a dog’
fa ‘by’
fat ‘a father’
flen ‘a friend’
gok ‘a fowl’
i ‘also’
jevod ‘a horse’
kapar ‘a goat’
kat ‘a cat’
kobo (ko) ‘together (with)’
kun ‘a cow’
labön ‘to have’

mot ‘a mother’
mödik ‘a lot of, many’
nilü ‘near to’
patik ‘special’
pro ‘for’
pük ‘a language’
pükistudan ‘a language student’
sagön ‘to say’
soarajul ‘an evening school’
sör ‘a sister’
suvo ‘often’
tor ‘a bull’
vedön ‘to become’
// PASSIVE VOICE: PA-

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

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

**PALÖFÖN** ‘to be loved’

- palöfob ‘I am loved’
- palöfol ‘you are loved’
- palöfom ‘he is loved’
- palöfof ‘she is loved’
- palöfon ‘he/she/it is loved’

- palöfobs ‘we are loved’
- palöfols ‘you are loved’
- palöfoms ‘they are loved’ (masculine)
- palöfofs ‘they are loved’ (feminine)
- palöfons ‘they are loved’ (neuter, mixed)

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

// GENDER

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

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


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

// SUFFIX: -ÜL

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

katül, jevodül, kunül, jigokül, hikaparül

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

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

fatüül = dad, daddy
motüül = mom, mum, mommy
lefatüül = granddad, grandpa
lemotüül = grandma
lümotüül = mom-in-law, mum-in-law
lüfatüül = dad-in-law

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

// EL

4. The word el mentioned above is used with words which have not been assimilated into Volapük. These include proper names and foreign words, which always appear in the
singular. Any plurals are shown by the fact that el adds an -s to denote this. For example: el "Sputnik" = “Sputnik”, els "Sputnik" = "Sputniks". Talking of Sputniks, have another glance at the mini-sagas above and write: The Sputnik; I love the Sputnik; The memory of the Sputnik; I say to the Sputnik: Oh beautiful Sputnik!

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

// MORE TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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


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


Paul: Glidis! Binob i flen patik ela Janin. Nem obik binon Paul e pro of binob flen vemo veütik! Id el Sammy labom jifleni patik: nem ofik binon Rajel.
Or so it's said! One thing which is certain, however: whether it's a question of two, three or more, it's a question of the plural, because then it's more than one.

// PLURAL

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

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

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

MEM ZIFAS JÖNIK
Zifs binons jöniks.
Löfob zifs jönik.
Sagob zifes jönik:
O zifs jönik!

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

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

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

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

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

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

// **VOCABULARY**

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

- **ab** ‘but’
- **anu** ‘right now’
- **binädön** (me) ‘to consist (of)’
- **blinön** ‘to bring’
- **bü** ‘ago, before (of time)’
- **cedön** ‘to think (= have an opinion)’
- **das** ‘that (conjunction)’
- **de** ‘of’
- **deadön** ‘to die’
- **enu** ‘recently’
- **gem** (hi/ji) ‘a sibling’
- **kanön** ‘to be able to, can’
- **köst** (hi/ji) ‘a cousin’
- **lädül** ‘a young lady (Miss)’
- **län** ‘a country, a land’
- **lefatül** ‘a grandpa’
- **legivot** ‘gift, a present’
- **legudik** ‘excellent’
- **motafat** ‘a (maternal) grandpa’
- **mödadilo** ‘mainly, mostly’
- **nilo** ‘near, nearby’
- **nitedik** ‘interesting’
- **nulik** ‘new’
- **numön** ‘to count’
- **obsik** ‘our’
- **od** ‘each other’
- **pal** (hi/ji) ‘a parent’
- **pened** ‘a letter’
- **röletan** (hi/ji) ‘a relation, a relative’
- **sedön** ‘to send’
- **sevabo** ‘namely, that is’
- **ter** (hi/ji) ‘an uncle/an aunt’
- **veratik** ‘real, true’
- **vero** ‘really, truly’
- **vol** ‘(the) world’
- **votik** ‘another, other’
We have already met the present tense in Volapük and practiced it quite a lot; we are now going to make the acquaintance of the PRESENT PERFECT, which links the PAST up to the PRESENT.

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

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

- elöfob - I've loved
- elöfol - you've loved
- ... now carry on!

**// PASSIVE PRESENT PERFECT**

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

- pelöfön = to have been loved
- pelöfob (fa mot oba) = I've been loved (by my mother)
- ...Now over to you!

lemotül ‘a grandma’
matan (hi/ji) ‘a married person’
yel ‘year’
zuo ‘moreover’
// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Read aloud, then translate the following story into English:


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

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

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

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

// SUFFIX: -AN

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

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

// PREFIX: LE-

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

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

// NUMBERS: 11 - 20

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

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


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

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

Cedü ob, röletans kanons suvo binön i flens gudik!
Lesson 4 // Bits and Bobs.

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

// INTERJECTIONS

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

- Ag! ‘Ooh!
- Ha! ‘Aha!’
- Ö! ‘Wow!’
- Si! ‘Oh yes!’
- Yö! ‘Hurrah!’
- Adyö! ‘Bye!’
- Fi! ‘Nonsense!’
- He! ‘Hey!’
- Nö! ‘Oh no!’
- Söl! ‘I say!’
- Ekö! ‘Look!’

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

- Danö! ‘Thanks!’
- Liedö! ‘Dear me!’
- Seilö! ‘Shut up!’
- Stopö! ‘Halt!’
- Fumö! ‘Of course!’
- Prüdö! ‘Look out!’
- Spidö! ‘Get a move on!’
- Zedö! ‘Make way!’

// CONJUNCTIONS

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

- Ab ‘but’
- Do ‘though’
- E ‘and’
- Ka ‘than’
- Bi ‘because’
- Du ‘while’
- If ‘if’
- Klu ‘so’
Ni ... Ni ‘neither ... nor’       U ‘or’
Üf ‘even if’                      Zu ‘moreover’

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

Bisä ‘provided that’            Büä ‘before’
Güä ‘on the other hand’         Kodä ‘by reason of which’
Pasä ‘only when’

// PREPOSITIONS

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

Da ‘through’         De ‘of/from’
Dis ‘under’          Fa ‘by’
Fo ‘in front of’     Ini ‘into’
Ma ‘according to’    Me ‘by means of’
Nen ‘without’

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

Demü ‘with regard to’     Domü ‘at the house of’
Gönü ‘in favour of’       Nemü ‘in the name of’
Nilü ‘near to’            Binü ‘made of’
Labü ‘comprising’

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

// ADVERBS

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

Ai ‘always’            Ba ‘perhaps’
I ‘also’               Is ‘here’
Mu ‘extremely’         Plu ‘more’
Te ‘only’              Ti ‘almost’
Us ‘there’             Ya ‘already’
Ye ‘however’
All of them playing their own part in the whole - in other words all bits and bobs!

// VOCABULARY

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

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

Read aloud, then translate the following story into English:

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

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

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

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

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

Disnufaspadäd retik jonidon as kipedöp pro dins votik valasotik.

VERB ENDING: -OY

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

ASKING QUESTIONS: -LI

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

Tö horit-li? Esagof-li?
More Translation Practice

Answer the following questions on the above in Volapük:

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

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

1. Kiöpo topon-li dom olik?
2. Cems liomödotik dabinons-li domü ol?
3. Labol-li nufalucemi?
4. Kisi kipl-li (= keep) in spädäd dis nuf?
5. Kisi logoy-li fo dom olik?
6. Labol-li garadi e voböpi u studacemi?
7. Dese fenät gretik olik, kisi logoy-li po dom?
Lesson 5 // It’s all (or mainly) in the past…

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{logob} &= \text{I see (now)} \\
\text{elogob} &= \text{I've seen, or I saw (a moment ago/yesterday/last week/last month/last year)}
\end{align*}
\]

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

// DEFINITE PAST, COMPLETE PAST

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

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Adelo logob oli} &= \text{To-day I see you (now)}; \\
\text{Klu, elogob oli} &= \text{so, I've seen you! (just finished)} \\
\text{Ädelo älogob oli} &= \text{Yesterday I saw you (at that time)}; \\
\text{Klu, ilogob oli} &= \text{I'd seen you! (over and done with)}
\end{align*}
\]
Do you see now the first couple refer to the 'here and now' and the 'immediate past', whereas the second couple concern the more distant past?

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

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Palogol (fa ob) } &= \text{ you are seen (by me);} \\
\text{Pelogol (fa ob) } &= \text{ you've been seen (by me);} \\
\text{Pälogol (fa ob) } &= \text{ you were seen (by me);} \\
\text{Pilogol (fa ob) } &= \text{ you had been seen (by me)}
\end{align*}
\]

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

// VOCABULARY

bäldik 'old'

bäldot 'age (= number of years)'

bel 'a mountain'

benö! 'fine!'

bevü 'between'

bosö 'somewhat'

bukiseldöp 'a bookshop'

dalabön 'to own, to possess'

das (conjunction) 'that'

demü 'on account of'

dilekanef 'management'

domio 'to (to) home'

dönumolö! 'au revoir!' 

löföb 'a loved one'

lomio 'homewards'

lut 'air'

mated 'a marriage'

matikön 'to get married'

matirajanan (hi/ji) 'a fiancé(e)'

memön 'to remember'

mon 'cash, money'

mödikna 'many times'

mödo 'a great deal, a lot'

mu 'extremely'

neai 'never'

no latikolöd 'don't be late!'
Translate the following dialogue into English.

**SPIKOT BEVÜ PULS TEL**

**David:** Glidis, o Katlin!

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

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

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

**David:** Lio panemom-li?

**Katlin:** Panemom Karl e binom liegikan.
Katlin: Fümo no binom pöfikan; ye vobom ai: labom domi nilü zif, e tävom suvo länädio ad juitön belaluti us.
David: Lifayelis liomödotik labom-li?
Katlin: Tikob, das labom báldoti yelas foldeg.
David: Binom-li matan?
Katlin: No nog, bi neai binom libü tedabüsid; ab fino labom jifleni go patiki - binons anu matirajanans!
David: O löfäbs läbik! Benö! Düp kinid binos-li?
Katlin: Binos düpalaf pos lul. Kikodo?
David: Sülö! Mutob spidön, bi vilob kolkömön eli Sammy tü foldil bü düp mälid.
Katlin: Dönulogö! No latikolöd! Prüdö!

Answer the following questions in Volapük:

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

3. Describe KARL in twenty words in Volapük.

// NUMBERS: 20 TO 999

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teldeg</th>
<th>Teldegmål</th>
<th>Teldegbal</th>
<th>Teldegvel</th>
<th>Teldegjöl</th>
<th>Teldegzül</th>
<th>Teldegfol</th>
<th>Kildeg</th>
<th>Teldeglul</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And still further and further from forty to ninety:
And even further from 100 to 999:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baltum</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teltum</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiltum</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foltum</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baltum foldeg</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teltum foldeg vel</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zültum züldeg zül</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

... and on

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

// MORE TRANSLATION PRACTICE

VOLAPÜK VIFIK

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

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

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


Maxin: Glidis! Panemob Maxin. Binob jiflen patik hiela Karl - jenöfo binob matirajanan oma! Labob lifayelis kildegjöl e vobob ün timül at as yufan in bukiselidöp, bi enitedälob ai demü buks valasotik! Karl ed ob, spelobs ad matikön ünü yels tel. El Karl neai binom libü tedabüsid, ab suvo tävobs länädio ad juitön luti gudik us, e ad takä dön boso in top jönik at. Dalabom domi in zif, e pos mated obas, desinobs ad lö dön us.
Lesson 6 // Into forward gear - Full speed ahead!

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

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

// FUTURE TENSE, FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

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

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

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

- **Odelo (= tomorrow)**: \( olob \ oli \) = I shall see you (no doubt at all!)
- **Klu (= therefore)**: \( ulob \ oli \) = I shall (already) have seen you!!

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

// PASSIVE FUTURE, PASSIVE FUTURE PERFECT

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

- **Pologol fa ob** = you will be seen by me
- **Pulogol fa ob** = you will have been seen by me
// IMPERATIVE MOOD, OPTATIVE MOOD

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

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

- **Logomöd!** = Let him see! (= He shall see!)
- **Logobsöd!** = Let us see! (= We shall see!)
- **Logonsöd!** = Let them see! (= They shall see!)

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

- **Logomös!** = May he see!
- **Logolös!** = Do (please) see!
- **Logobsös!** = Oh, that we may see!

// VOCABULARY

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

- anik ‘several’
- as sam ‘for example’
- asoaro ‘this evening’
- balido ‘firstly’
- bälidikün ‘eldest’
- begöl! ‘(if you) please’
- benolabik ‘wealthy’
- bevü ‘amongst’
- cal ‘a profession’
- cifik ‘chief, main’
- literat ‘literature’
- livüpajäf ‘a hobby’
- lölik ‘whole’
- lunedikum (ka) ‘slimmer (than)’
- medinav ‘medicine (=science)’
- musig ‘music’
- nitedälön (dö) ‘to be interested (in)’
- notedil ‘a small advertisement’
- nutimik ‘contemporary’
- penedamäk ‘a postage stamp’
TRANSLATION PRACTICE

PENED LÜ HISPODAN

~TÜ del degtelid yulula, yela 20...~

O flen Viktor!

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

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

Ed ol, kisi dunol-li calo?

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

Penolös obe sunädo, begö, dat okanobs gudikumo seivöen odi!

Glidis gudikün ole ed olikanes
(sedof) Janin (jispodan balid ola, spelabo)

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

1. After reading through this letter, why not make your own translation of it?
2. Note: Labom bالأldoti yelas mödikum ka kildegas = He's in his thirties.
WRITE: He's in his forties; she's in her fifties; I'm in my sixties.
If you remember, we could only count up to 999 in Volapük at the last count, so we are going to complete our counting skills.

// NUMBERS: 1000 AND UP

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

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

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

HOW WOULD YOU WRITE IN VOLAPÜK:
1995, 1874, 1483, 12, 928, 561, 7, 564, 138?

// TELLING TIME

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

BINOS MINUTS DEG POS DÜP BALID = It's 1:10
BINOS FOLDIL POS DÜP BALID = It's 1:15
BINOS DÜPALAF POS BAL = It's 1:30
BINOS MINUTS TELDEG BÜ DÜP TELID = It's 1:40
BINOS FOLDIL BÜ TEL = It's 1:45
BINOS SEKUNS KILDEG BÜ DÜP TEL = It's thirty seconds to two o' clock
As you will see, the system is very flexible. There's a long way round (pos/bü düp balid) or a short way round (pos/bü bal) depending on your preference. To express a.m. simply say göda = of the morning; to express p.m. say poszedelo = after the middle of the day. The continental system works just as well, and saves a word or two. Thus 15:35 is Binos minuts teldeglul bü düp degmäl. Again, use whatever suits you best!

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

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

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

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

Lavom oki = He washes himself
Lavom omi = He washes him (someone else)

Stunidof oki = She admires herself
Stunidof ofi = She admires her (someone else)

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

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

// VOCABULARY

VOLAPÜK VIFIK

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

- balan ‘one (person)’
- mekavik ‘artificial, man-made’
- beigolön ‘to go past’
- mödikna ‘many times’
- cödöp ‘a court (of law)’
- nedet ‘left-hand’
- demü ‘on account of’
- neflifed ‘antiquarian’


// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

~Tü del 2id gustula, yela 20...~
O jispodan löfik Janin!

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

Balido plimob oli ladöfiko demü reig ola Volapüka; spelob, das okanobs spodön as flens bevünetik medü valemapük mekavik balad it.

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

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

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

Valikosi gudikün ole ed olikanes,

sedom flen ola

VIKTOR

1. Now that you have enjoyed reading Victor's letter, why not make a good translation of it into English?
2. Using some, or all, of the directions given in Victor's letter, tell me how I could get to your house from the station.
3. Last of all, write in your own name a letter in reply to either Janine's or Victor's letter.
Lesson 8 // Forward in reverse gear? No, just simply stargazing!

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

// VERB TENSE: FUTURE IN THE PAST

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

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

Äkredom, das öreinos = He believed that it would rain
Äcedob, das üfinükol bü mudel = I thought that you would have finished (completely) before Monday

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

// CONDITIONAL

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

If stom binonöv koldikum, ba nifosöv = If only the weather were (= would be) colder, perhaps it would snow
If ikömomöv, ägivoböv ome givoti = If he had come, I would have given him a present

Certainly not hard facts, but very much depending on whether one thing had happened!
We are already very familiar with the appendage -LI? which asks a question; however, in Volapük there is also a -LA which indicates a somewhat remote possibility or serious doubt. Just take a look at the following examples:

No sevof, va okömom-la = She doesn't know whether he will come (but it's very doubtful indeed!)
Sagoy, das elogoms-la sneki = One says that they have seen a snake (tell me another!)

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

When to use the FUTURE IN THE PAST:

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

When to use the CONDITIONAL:

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

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

// VOCABULARY

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

ad ‘to, into’
atos ‘this (idea, notion)’
baicedön ‘to agree’
betikön ‘to consider’
bofik ‘both’
laf ‘a half’
lienetik ‘mad’
logedön ‘to glance at’
lülogön ‘to look at’
ma ‘according to’
HERE’S THE FIRST PART OF A STORY THAT LISABET LIKES TO TELL

SAPAN FOTA

Man seimik igeridom sones kil oka jevodis degvel, ed in tästum okik ibüdom, das ösötoms dilön nimis ma mod sököl: son bäldikün ögetom lafi jevodas; son telid ögetom kildili bal
jevodas; son kilid ögetom züldili bal jevodas. Ädugoms jevodis ini yad, ed äprimoms ad kalkulön; pos timil älogedoms odis stunükölo.

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

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

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

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

Ab blods votik no äkanoms baicedön.

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

1) Translate the above episode into ENGLISH.

2) Answer the following questions in Volapük:

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

3) Finally, write a résumé of approximately one third of the length of the original episode.
When we hear that goods are in transit, we know that they are "on the way" and passing over to our part of the country. With this knowledge, we become more and more excited. In this transitory (= passing) world, by the time they have passed over to us in our region, our interest may well have passed over to something else!

// TRANSITIVE & INTRANSITIVE VERBS

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

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

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

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

Just a special mention now about the verbs which have the ending -IKÖN: These are always INTRANSITIVE with the general sense of "to become", whereas verbs with the ending -
ÜKÖN make them TRANSITIVE, meaning: "to cause", "to compel", "to make" (someone do something), thus:

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

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

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

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

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

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

// VOCABULARY

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

alan ‘each (person)’
ästanöl ‘(which was) standing’
balib ‘a beard’
alik ‘only, sole’
bleibön (+ inf.) ‘to remain (+ -ing)’
blinön ‘to bring’
boso ‘somewhat’
büad ‘an instruction’
Büologal ‘Providence’
cödön ‘to judge’
dalabön ‘to possess’
leigik ‘equal’
lestunölo ‘in amazement’
lomio ‘homewards’
lönik ‘own, personal’
lüsumön ‘to accept’
me ‘by means of, through’
medit ‘deep thought’
milag ‘a miracle’
nätükam ‘restoration’
nilädan ‘a neighbour’
ninälön ‘to contemplate’
Kludo ävegoms lü sapan ed äkonoms ome fikuli.

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

Primo yunans äprotestoms, ab sapan bäldik fota äbleibom flagön, das ösumoms jevodi omik.
"Völadi kinik jevod labon-li?" äsagom. "Klülos, das jevod et binon vemo frutik pro ob, ab jevod obik no kanonöv jonülön obe dünoti gretikum, ka me nätükam püda bevü nilädans obik; klu sumolsöd jevodi obik, e no jäfikolsöd fovo me ob! Büologal binon gidik, e pötatimo ogegivon obe jevodi obik, if atos obinon vil ona."

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

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

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

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

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

1) Translate the above episode into ENGLISH.

2) Answer the following questions in Volapük:

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

3) Finally, write a résumé of approximately one quarter of the length of the story in Volapük.
Lesson 10 // Beginnings and endings: the last pieces of the jigsaw.

// PREFIXES & SUFFIXES

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

Here are a few more PREFIXES with their meanings:

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

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

- **ÄB** = recipient of
- **EL** = maker of;
- **EP** = plant;
-ER = content(s);
-IÄL = tendency;
-IÄR = container;
-OV = possibility;
-ÜD = compass point

// TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

Rufats obsik un rutim äbinoms yagans. (YAGÖN = to hunt)
Man edocöpom bimi in gad. (CÖPÖN = to chop, to cut)
Son omik fablibom de lom oka. (BLIBÖN = to remain, to stay)
Cils ifefidons flukis. (FIDÖN = to eat; FLUK = a fruit)
Lasumobsös podis dis bim! (POD = an apple; DIS = beneath; SUMON = to take)
Niklots ofa binons jeriks. (KLOT = clothing; JERIK = expensive)
Odeilöfob oli, o mat oba! (ŁÖFÖN = to love)
Vab at duveigon vati. (VEIGÖN = to travel; VAB = a cart)
Mutoy fäkleibön kövis us. (KLEIBÖN = to stick; KÖV = an envelope)
Bodel fibakom bodi. (BOD = bread; BAKÖN = to bake)
Nülogof ini biskutiär ai. (BISKUT = a biscuit)
Säkusadons suvo lugjäli oma. (SÄKUSADÖN = to excuse; LUG = a lie)
Ad nulüdön bödis, däbreikobs bodi. (NULÜDÖN = to feed; BÖD = a bird)
Plöklots et binons removiks valöpo. (REMÖN = to buy)
Bir binon lalkoholerik. (BIR = beer)
Fluks figepas binons vero smekiks. (FIG - a fig; SMEKIK = tasty)
Oyelo depütäbs okömoms lü zif sulüdik. (DEPÜTÜN = to delegate)
Vom at atimobs lü zif sulüdik.

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

The true strength of any international, auxiliary language consists in its flexibility, precision and ability to change with the times, without, however, losing its own real identity.
For this very reason we salute: VOLAPÜK, ITS INVENTOR, ITS REJUVENATOR, BUT MOST OF ALL ITS ADHERENTS!

// VOCABULARY

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

alna dönu ‘all over again’
atan ‘the latter (person)’
ba ‘maybe, perhaps’
benö! ‘fine!’
bluvik ‘astounded’
bos ‘anything, something’
dabinön ‘to exist’
dalön ‘to allow (= may, ought)’
desumön ‘to take away’
diled ‘a piece, a scrap’
dodön ‘to make excuses’
dotimik ‘sceptical’
dotön ‘to doubt’
duinön ‘to do, to work out’
eköl ‘behold! see!’
fagikumio ‘further (afield)’
fam ‘fame, renown’
fäg ‘capability’
ga ‘certainly, indeed’
gegolön ‘to return to go back’
gesagön ‘to reply’
gid ‘justice’
gitöfik ‘legal, rightful’
go ‘very much’
in tef at ‘in this respect’
it ‘itself, oneself’

klälabik ‘evident’
kod ‘a reason’
kotenükam ‘satisfaction’
küpdik ‘remarkable’
laidulön ‘to persist’
latik ‘late (= not on time)’
lejonod ‘(the) teaching’
lelilön ‘to hear (everywhere)’
lukofiko ‘in derision; mockingly’
lätik ‘last (of all)’
ma ‘according to’
milag jönik! ‘some miracle!’
moikön ‘to disappear, to destroy’
neföro ‘never’
nemödikam ‘decrease, diminution’
nendas ‘without (that…)’
neodü ‘for need of’
numön ‘to count, to enumerate’
nunön ‘to announce, to inform’
piano ‘gradually’
plak ‘experience’
pô tum oka ‘in his/her turn’
sakrifot ‘a sacrifice’
sevädan ‘an acquaintance’
soäsä ‘just as’
stib ‘a pencil’
// MORE TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

SAPAN FOTA (FIN)

Blods äprimoms ad numön. änumoms, ed änumoms dönu, äreidoms alna dönu tästumi fata oksik. Jevods ämutons padîn ad laf, ad kîldîl bal, e ad züdîl bal.

Laf degjöla äbinon zül; kîldîl bal degjöla äbinon mäl; züdîl bal degjöla zuo äbinon tel. Dot no ädabinon: alan omas igetom dilodi gitöfik oka, e ga jevod sapana äreton. Äbinos klülabik: milag ijôn!

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

"Si!" blods äsägoms, "e völ milag ejonon! Alan obas egetom dilodi nu gitöfiki oka, ab jevod olik, o sapan! reton ai!"

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

Blods bluvik ägegoloms lomio, ed änumoms plaki küpädik oksik valikes flenes e sevädanes okas. Ed atans, pö turn okas, äkonons oni dönu fagikumio; e piano, vol lölik älelilon dö sapan gretik e dö milag, keli idunom me jevods degvel.
E fam sapana álaidulon nen nemödikam dū tumyels, jūs kalkulavan dotimik āsumom stibi e papūri, ed āduinom kalkuli klānfik. Tāno āsagom lukofiko: "Ekō! Milag jōnik!"

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

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

2. Answer the above questions in VOLAPÜK:

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

3. Translate the following passage into ENGLISH:

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

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

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

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

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

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

~Chris McDowell

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