

International Language of the Delegation

COMPLETE MANUAL
OF THE AUXILIARY LANGUAGE

IDO

GRAMMAR, GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES, KEY
IDO-ENGLISH & ENGLISH-IDO VOCABULARIES

Revised by
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(President of the French Idistic Society).

In conformity with the decisions of the Ido Academy



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VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE AND IDO

LETTER FROM VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE
TO M. DE BEAUFONT,
THE CHIEF ORIGINATOR OF
IDO.

(Printed by special permission.)

Dear Marquis de Beaufront,

I thank you for your letter.

I am pleased to assist your work in propagating Ido by giving the new international language publicity in my newspapers.

Believing Ido to be a practical auxiliary tongue and a valuable time-saver to nations adopting it, I trust you will realize your ideal that it may further a still closer entente between the British Empire and France, and indeed between the Allies generally.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) NORTHCLIFFE.

27th May, 1917.

FOREWORD.

The present volume has been issued to meet the widespread demand for an up-to-date text-book of Ido. In all countries interest in the international language, which had abated in the early part of the world-war, is awakening anew, and from all quarters enquiries about Ido are being received. To the individual we can recommend Ido: (1) as a language which one can easily, quickly and pleasantly acquire; (2) as a language which constitutes an attractive and unique personal possession; and (3) as a language which will probably bestow important advantages on its experts.

Apart from its obvious advantages as a medium for international communication, Ido will play a great part in language study. It is a well-known fact that the first foreign language learnt, whichever it may be, is always the most difficult, for the student has to learn to discard the limits of his mother tongue when thinking. Once this is done, the learning of subsequent languages is easier. Ido is regular and logical in its construction and the simplest language ever devised. Make Ido the first foreign language to be learnt and many of the initial troubles of language students can be avoided. It is quite possible to learn Ido and follow on with French or another European language and make better progress than could be obtained by applying oneself directly to the national language with all its idioms and irregularities.

In a sense the *Complete Manual* is not a new work, though it has never appeared before in the present form. The grammatical section is substantially the *Practical Grammar* as revised by our lamented colleague, Dr. J. L. Moore, of Bristol University, shortly before his death. No apology is needed for including M. de Beaufront's *Exercaro*, the standard international set of exercises in Ido. The English key to the *Exercaro* has been supplied by Mr. L. H. Dyer

of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., and should be of considerable assistance to the student. The vocabularies, while not claiming to be exhaustive, are in advance of any which have appeared for English-speaking students. For the lists of geographical names we are once more indebted to M. de Beaufront,

To the great number of friends who have extended their counsel and assistance to us in the preparation of this book we tender our cordial thanks. The kindness of M. de Beaufront in revising and augmenting the vocabularies during a time of great stress, if not actual danger, must not be left without mention. Our colleague's residence was destroyed during the German advance of March, 1918, and that unfortunate circumstance will have the effect of still further delaying the production of the greater English-Ido and Ido-English dictionaries. Under the circumstances we must consider ourselves extremely fortunate to have secured M. de Beaufront's co-operation in this more modest work.

INTRODUCTION.

AN international auxiliary language is not meant to replace the natural languages, but to help everyone, including people possessing only an average elementary education, to speak and write to citizens of foreign countries.

The need of an international language, to be learnt in all countries, by all people interested in communicating their thoughts and needs to one another, is to-day universally recognised.

Opinions are, however, divided as to whether this role should devolve upon one of the existing natural languages, such as English or French, or whether a specially formed artificial language should be preferred. There are many obstacles that prevent any natural language being used for the international medium of expression. There are difficulties of grammar, idioms, exceptions and irregularities, and English—whose grammar is the simplest of all, possesses an additional difficulty in its pronunciation which follows rather custom than spelling. Another obstacle is the national pride and national interest of the other nations who would fear to see the prestige and the influence of the favoured nation grow to proportions menacing to them.

The use of a neutral language, on the other hand, spares all susceptibilities and not only does each people discover in it something of the essence of its own speech, but it is a hundred times easier to learn than even the simplest natural language.

The idea of an international language is by no means recent. Already in 1629 Descartes had defined the two principal systems of international language. Firstly, the *a priori* system of the so-called philosophical languages, consisting of arbitrarily selected letters, syllables or words indicating an idea or a group of ideas in accordance with a determined

classification and based in no way upon any natural language. Secondly, the *a posteriori* system based on roots already existing in the natural languages with a grammar reduced to its most simple expression and comprising neither irregularity nor exception.*

Reason and experience have proved that *a priori* auxiliary languages are interesting only as curiosities evolved by the human intellect.

To return to the *a posteriori* system, Descartes even foresaw the possibility of modifying the meaning of primitive roots by means of affixes and thus of unburdening the memory to a very great extent; for instance, 5,000 roots, modified in their meanings by five different affixes, represent 30,000 ideas, *viz.*, 5,000 simple conceptions and 25,000 derived ideas.

From the time of Cromwell to our days dozens of projects for an international language of both the *a priori* and the *a posteriori*, as well as of mixed systems, have been produced. Worthy of mention are the *a priori* systems of Sir Thomas Urquhart (1653), George Dalgarno (1661), John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester (1668), Leibnitz (1679), Delormel (1795), Sudre (1817), Gosselier (1836), Letellier (1852), Dr. Nicolas (1900); the mixed systems of Monseigneur Schleyer (Volapük, 1879) and of Bollac (La langue bleue, 1899); also various *a posteriori* systems based upon Latin, German, Anglo-French, Italian and other languages.

None of the *a priori* languages had any vogue. Volapük was a *mixed* system, invented in 1879 by the Abbe Schleyer, who is supposed to have possessed a knowledge of more than fifty natural languages. It was welcomed and learnt in a number of countries. Within nine years it was spoken by one million people. Instruction books were printed in twenty-five languages, and there were nearly 300 Volapük Societies distributed throughout Europe, America and the British Colonies. This progress was achieved entirely without

* An example of an *a priori* language is the system of Letellier of Caen, in which, for instance, the letter *a*=animal; *ab*=mammal; *abo*=carnivorous; *aboj*=feline; *aboje*=cat. In the same manner *abode*=dog, because the dog is an animal (*a*), a mammal (*b*), carnivorous (*c*), of the canine genus (*d*), and of the dog species (*e*). Such a system is veritably a linguistic algebra.

any governmental aid, and so sensational a success shows how widely felt is the need of an international language.

The printed appearance of Volapük is outlandish, and although the vocabulary is supposed to be based mainly upon the English language, the words are built in so arbitrary a fashion that they bear no resemblance whatever to the English ones which are supposed to have suggested them. The word Volapük, for instance, is stated to be based on the English words "world" and "speak"! The language and grammar are quite ingenious.

Volapük fell rapidly from favour because its disadvantages were so obvious that groups arose in different localities, each desirous of reforming the language. Bishop Schleyer would not consent to a reform, and sections of his "followers" proceeded to introduce changes. It was this schism, together with the difficulty of the language, which caused it to fall from favour. No one knew which to learn of the several different kinds of Volapük in existence.

After Volapük had quickened the interest in a universal language, numbers of other systems made their appearance, several of them almost practical, Esperanto, invented by Dr. Zamenhof, and published in 1887, presenting the maximum of internationality until 1907, when Ido appeared and offered to the world a simple and efficient means of international communication.

These are the circumstances in which Ido originated. At the time of the Paris Exhibition in 1900, when so many International Congresses met in the French capital, the necessity of adopting a language for international use seems more than ever to have been felt, because, as is customary, although authorities from all countries found themselves in the presence one of the other, they were practically tongue-tied!

A number of these Congresses and learned Societies, therefore, appointed Delegates for the consideration of the international language question. These Delegates met in January, 1901, and founded "a Delegation for the Adoption of an Auxiliary International Language." They, furthermore, drew up the following Declaration, which was also approved by the Delegates they elected subsequently.

DECLARATION OF PROGRAMME OF DELEGATION.

1. To select and promote the use of an auxiliary international language destined not to replace the national languages in their everyday use, but to serve as a means of communication between people speaking different languages.

2. In order to fulfil usefully its intended purpose, an international auxiliary language ought to satisfy the following conditions :—

- (a) It must meet the requirements of ordinary social life, and also those of commerce, science, and philosophy.
- (b) It must be easily acquired by people having an ordinary elementary education, and especially by the peoples of European civilization.
- (c) It must not be one of the national languages.

From its foundation up to the year 1907 it had received the adherence of 310 Societies from all countries, and the approval of 1,250 members of Academies and Universities. It then elected an international committee composed of scientists and linguists having special competence in the matter.

Prominent Esperantists recognised the impartiality of the Delegation, as well as the scientific spirit in which it prepared to select the auxiliary language to be adopted and agreed to accept the decision of the Committee.

There seemed to be little doubt that Esperanto would be the artificial language selected by the Delegation from among the seventy odd projects that were to be considered. The Secretaries of the Committee of the Delegation were Messrs Couturat and Leau, two eminent French philologists and mathematicians, who are the authors of "L'Histoire de la Langue Universelle" and "Les Nouvelles Langues Internationales," the two standard works on the subject.

The Committee was composed of :—

Prof. Louis Couturat (Dès lettres Paris), Philologist and
Mathematician,

- Prof. Dr. Leop. Leau (Univ. of Paris), Philologist.
 Prof. Dr. Otto Jespersen (Univ. of Copenhagen), Philologist.
 Prof. Dr. Baudouin de Courtenay (Univ. of Petrograd),
 Philologist.
 Mr. P. D. Hugon (London), Linguist. (Representing Mr.
 W. T. Stead).
 Dr. Boirac (Dijon), Linguist.
 M. Gaston Moch (Dijon), Linguist.
 Prof. Dr. Foerster (Univ. of Berlin), Philologist and
 Astronomer.
 Prof. Dr. W. Ostwald (Emeritus Prof. of Leipzig Univ.),
 Philologist and Nobel Prize-Winner for Chemistry.
 Prof. Dr. Peano (Univ. of Turin), Philologist and Mathe-
 matician.

These details are mentioned to indicate that this was no hole and corner Committee, but a Committee composed of men as eminent and competent as any that could be appointed by an interested Government.

It is evident, therefore, that the matter was properly investigated and that the decision of the Delegation may be accepted. If any Government committee were officially to consider the matter they would only have to go over the same ground again, and probably take as long to do so as the Delegation did.

After six years of preparatory studies the Committee deliberated in 1907, and finally decided that none of the languages submitted to its examination could be adopted as it stood. They decided to adopt Esperanto in principle, modified in accordance with the suggestion of the Marquis de Beaufront, whose revised Esperanto is termed Ido. The word Ido is an Esperanto suffix meaning "derived from," *i.e.*, derived from Esperanto.

Ido has not the uncouth appearance of the original Esperanto, and is more euphonious in sound. It has about it something suggestive of Italian. It has suppressed all accented letters and may, therefore, be printed with the ordinary founts of type or written on any typewriter. Ido has, furthermore, suppressed all but a few grammatical rules which have neither exception nor irregularity. The

correlative words of Esperanto, which are constantly recurring, though difficult to learn and ugly in sound and look, are abolished and replaced by simple words of Latin derivation.

All former language projects have tended constantly and surely towards the evolution of Ido. Although the Marquis de Beaufront established the natural principles upon which Ido should be artificially constructed, the language is far from being the invention of any one man. It has been formed by the united efforts of many distinguished philologists in many countries, and has involved over seven years' work. Couturat, Leau, de Beaufront, Casares, Jespersen, Mackensen (San Antonio, U.S.A.), Ostwald, Pfaundler, Lorenz, Chalon, Peus, Waltisbühl, Schneeberger (Switzerland), Ahlberg (Stockholm), Donnan (London University), Hugon, Dow, Koopman (Brown University, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.), and the late Dr. J. L. Moore, of Bristol University, are among the men who have collaborated in this great task and made it a labour of love. The vocabulary is scientific, being constructed upon the principle of the *maximum of internationality*. This means that the authors, when choosing a certain root, examined all the equivalents in European languages and selected a root which *most resembles that understood by most people*, in look, if possible, as well as sound.

This basis is simple and fundamentally sound, whereafter all that is left to arbitrary choice are the grammatical endings. These are very few and are established in a manner completely analogous to that of natural languages. For example, the ending *o* is natural for the singular, and *i* for the plural; *anta* is natural for the active participle and *ata* for the passive participle. There then remains the question of *affixes* (*prefixes* and *suffixes*) used to modify the meanings of the primitive roots. Their selection is not difficult, and cannot be arbitrary, being likewise subject to the law of the maximum of internationality; for instance, the suffix *er* must necessarily indicate the agent who performs the action expressed by the verb, because it is used in this sense by the majority of the great European languages; *eur* in French, *er* in English and German, *ero* in Italian and Spanish, etc. These examples show that the evolution of the international language takes place in a well-determined and mathematically defined direction. That is the maximum of internationality of the

root based upon the number of people who understand it, which is briefly the law of the least effort applied to the science of language.

M. Louis Couturat, the eminent French mathematician and linguist, who devoted his personal fortune and the last years of his life to the task of codifying the vocabulary of Ido, counted the 5,379 roots of the first Ido dictionaries, and found that of these the following numbers occur in the international languages :—

French	4,880	<i>i.e.</i>	91	per 100
Italian	4,454	„	83	„
Spanish	4,237	„	79	„
English	4,219	„	79	„
German	3,302	„	61	„
Russian	2,821	„	52	„

For all these languages the above percentages are relatively higher than in the case of any previously suggested auxiliary language.

Ido is thus truly a neutral language, of ideal simplicity and regularity, and because of these qualities it permits the easy and clear expression in a manner free from all ambiguity of the most concrete and the most abstract ideas with a minimum of brain work. Ido is the *final international language*, the result of long evolution and of the experience gained from former systems. Ido has been in practical use for some years past. It is read and spoken by men of the most diverse nationalities, and not one intrinsic difficulty has stood in the way of its spread. One thing alone is necessary to assure its success, and that is a desire on the part of mankind to shake off indifference and scepticism with regard to so pleasing an invention and thus to render possible the same progress in the communication of ideas as has been rendered possible in the material world by the invention of railways, telegraphy and the telephone.

The student should know that more than thirty years ago the Marquis de Beaufront invented an earlier auxiliary language which he, however, discarded when the first books on Esperanto reached France. He became the enthusiastic chief of the Esperanto movement in Western Europe, and

not only has he been called the codifier of Esperanto, but it is generally recognised that had it not been for his personal efforts little more would have been heard of Esperanto. When M. de Beaufront submitted his suggestions for the new auxiliary language, he did so anonymously, in order that the Committee of the Delegation might judge the project on its intrinsic merits, and not on the linguistic prestige of its author.

The Ido project, as mentioned earlier, was unanimously approved, and at the end of its eighteen meetings in the College de France (October, 1907), the Committee of the Delegation appointed a permanent Commission charged to settle the details of the language adopted. It is as a result of the labours of that Commission that the first manuals and dictionaries of the language Ido were compiled, *in conformity with the official decisions of the Committee and the Commission*. This is formally attested in a declaration of the said Commission signed by all its members, and notably by the professors Ostwald, Baudouin de Courtenay, and Jespersen, President and Vice-Presidents of the Committee of the Delegation, who were present and took part at all its meetings. The Delegation having thus achieved its object, was regularly dissolved on the 31st July, 1910, after having founded, in accordance with one of the articles of its programme, *The Union for the International Language*, whose mission was to develop and to propagate the "International Language of the Delegation." That Union, regularly constituted, with headquarters in Zurich, is directed by a Committee and an Academy, regularly elected and periodically re-elected.

F. H. B.

PRELIMINARY LESSON

ON

PRONUNCIATION.

THE ALPHABET.—The ordinary English alphabet of 26 letters is used, without accents or other marks. Spelling is phonetic, but the values of certain letters differ from the English values. Roughly, the consonants are sounded as in English, the vowels as in German, Italian or French.

THE CONSONANTS **b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, w, x, z** are pronounced as in English, except that **x** keeps the *ks* sound even initially.

e = *ts* in *tsetse*.

g = *g* in *get* (never as in *gem*).

h is always sounded.

j is sounded as in French, that is like *s* in *vision*.

r is trilled or clearly pronounced.

s is always sharp, as in *a house* (never like *z*, as in *to house*).

ch as in *church*.

qu as in *queen*.

sh as in *shall*. A hyphen is used in compound words to show that each letter keeps its own sound, as *chas-hundo*, « hunting-dog ».

y is always a consonant, like the *y* in *yes*. Hence *mayo* is *mah-yo*, not *may-o*.

THE VOWELS are **a, e, i, o, u** and are sounded as in the words *father, veil, machine, soul, rule*. The southern English tendency to diphthongize the vowels, especially those in *veil, soul* should be avoided; they should be single sounds as sung on a single note. Listen how a foreigner or a Scotchman pronounces them.

There are two *diphthongs* in Ido, **au** and **eu**. Give each half of the diphthong the sound it would have if standing alone, only making the *u* shorter and weaker. Thus, *au* is pronounced *ah-oo* (something like *ow* in *cow*); *eu* is pronounced *eh-oo*.

THE ACCENT or stress of voice falls (1) on the last syllable of the infinitive (*-ár, -ír, -ór*);

(2) on the last syllable but one of other words.

(3) But in polysyllabic roots, *i* and *u* immediately before a vowel cannot receive the stress.

E.g. : (1) *amár, kredír, finór*; (2) *amâta, kredíta, finôta, esperêble, facínda, jôyo, boáo, muzêo, herôo, dío, dúo*; (3) *fólio, lílio, mêntio, Itália, akadêmio, melôdio, áquo, línguo, pôrtuo, rêvuo*.

MANUSCRIPT.—The written forms of certain letters differ slightly in different countries. In international correspondence it is then advisable to choose these forms that most resemble the italic printed letters, especially in the case of capitals ; e.g. the small *e*, *g*, *x*, the capital *C*, *F*, *J*, *T*, *S*. With regard to figures, the same rule holds. In a nutshell, *write clearly and avoid flourishes.*

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISE

Ka	vu	ja	lernas	la	nova	linguo		
Kah	voo	zhah	lâirnahs	lah	nôhvah	lêengwoh		
internaciona ?	Me	komencis	studiar	ol	ante			
eentairnahtsiôhnah?	meh	kohmêntsees	stoodeâhr	ohl	âhnteh			
kelka	dii,	e	me	trovas,	ke	ol	esas	vere
kêlkah	dêe-ee,	eh	meh	trôhvahs,	keh	ohl	êhsahs	vêhreh
tre	facila.	Omna-die	me	lektas	texto	dum		
treh	fahtsêelah.	ômnah-dêe-eh	meh	lêktahs	têkstoh	doom		
un	horo ;	me	sempre	lektas	laute.	Ka	vu	
oon	hôhro ;	meh	sêmpreh	lêktahs	lôuteh.	Ka	voo	
komprenas	to ?							
komprêhnahs	toh ?							

THE GRAMMAR OF IDO.

LESSON I.

ARTICLE.—The definite article (*the*) is **la**. There is no indefinite article (*a* or *an*):

patr-ulo, *a father*; **la patr-ulo**, *the father*.

NOUN.—The noun ends in **-o** in the singular; in **-i** in the plural:

frat-ulo, *brother*; **frat-uli**, *brothers*.

la frat-ino, *the sister*; **la frat-ini**, *the sisters*.

ADJECTIVE.—The adjective ends in **-a** (singular and plural):

bon-a, *good*; **long-a**, *long*.

bona patrulo, **bona patruli**.

VERB.—The present infinitive of verbs ends in **-ar** (bearing the accent or stress of voice):

kred-ar', *to believe*; **don-ar'**, *to give*.

The present tense ends in **-as**:

me kred'-as, *I believe*. **me don'-as**, *I give*.

The past infinitive ends in **-ir** (accented):

kred-ir', *to have believed*. **don-ir'**, *to have given*.

The past tense ends in **-is**:

me kred'-is, *I believed*, *I have believed*.

me don'-is, *I gave*, *I have given*.

QUESTIONS.—Questions are asked by beginning the sentence with **kad**:

Kad vu kredas? *Do you believe?*

Kad vu komprenis? *Did you understand?*

(= *Question you understood*).

If there is a word like *who*, *where*, etc., **kad** is not used:

Ube vu lojas? *Where do you live?*

NEGATION.—The word **ne**, *not*, is always placed *before* the verb or word it modifies:

Il ne esas, *He is not*.

Do, DID.—The English auxiliaries, *do*, *did*, are not translated:

Do you come? (= *Question you come*), *He does not say* (= *He not says*).

Kad vu venas? **Il ne dicas.**

Did you speak? (= *Question you spoke*), *They did not go* (= *They not went*)

Kad vu parolis? **Li ne iris.**

AFFIXES.—Gender is usually left unmarked in Ido, as is often the case in English:

fillo, *child*. **sekretario**, *secretary*. **kuzo**, *cousin*.

When necessary, the suffix **-ul** marks masculine, **-in** feminine:

filli-ul-o, *son*; **filli-in-o**, *daughter*.

kuz-ul-o, *male cousin*; **kuz-in-o**, *female cousin*.

doktor-ul-o, *man doctor*; **doktor-in-o**, *woman doctor*.

When necessary, the prefix **ge-** marks common gender (both sexes together) :

ge-patri, parents.

ge-avi, grandparents.

ge-filii, children, sons and daughters.

A few words are of one gender only :

viro, man. **matro**, mother. **amazono**, amazon. **damo**, married lady.

The suffix **-id** denotes offspring : **Izrael-id-o**, Israelite.

bo- = *-in-law* : **bo-patrulo**, father-in-law.*

ELISION.—In the following words the final **d** is part of the root ; it may be dropped before a consonant, But the elision is not compulsory ; those who prefer to use either form only may do so :

ka, **kad**, question word. **e**, **ed**, and.

a, **ad**, to.

o, **od**, or.

KARA AMIKO,

Ka vu ja lernas la nova linguo internaciona ? Me komencis studiar ol ante kelka dii, e me trovas, ke ol esas vere tre facila. Omna-die me lektas texto dum un horo ; me sempre lektas laute. Pose me facas kurta traduko e fine me skribas letro en la nova linguo. Ka vu komprenas to ?

Kun kordiala saluto,

Vua amiko,

B.

LESSON II.

COMPARISON.—Adjectives are compared by :

plu . . **kam**, more . . than. **tam** . . . **kam**, as . . . as.

min . . **kam**, less . . than. **ne tam** . . . **kam**, not so . . . as.

maxim . . **de**, most . . . of. **tre**, very.

minim . . **de**, least . . . of.

E.g. : **Me esas tam riĉa kam il**, I am as rich as he (is).

El esas plu granda kam me, She is taller than I (am).

Ol esas la maxim bela de omni, It is the finest of all.

Il esas tre brava, He is very brave.

Kam is used in making comparison, even where English does not use *than* :

Me preferas ico kam ito, I prefer this to that.

Translate *as good as possible* and similar phrases thus :

maxim bona posible.

ADVERBS of manner are formed from adjectives by changing **-a** into **-e** :

bon-a, good ; **bon-e**, well. **fin-a**, final ; **fin-e**, finally.

They are compared like adjectives :

Il lektas plu bone, He reads better.

PRONOUNS.—The personal pronouns are :

Sing. : **me**, I, me.

tu, thou, thee.

vu, you (speaking to one person).

Plur. : **ni**, we, us. **vi**, you (more than one person). **il**, they, them.

il, he, him.

el, she, her.

ol, it.

* For Reference List of affixes see pp. 41-42.

When necessary, the gender of *they, them* may be indicated by using the fuller forms : **il** for the masculine, **ell** for the feminine, and **oll** for the neuter. And similarly in the singular **lu** is the common gender form of **il, el, ol**, corresponding to **ll** in the plural ; it is convenient in such sentences as : *If the reader desires fuller details, let him or her (lu) turn to page so-and-so.*

on, one, they, people :

E.g. : On dicez quon on volas, Let people say what they like.

The reflexive pronoun is **su, himself, herself, itself, themselves** (third person only) :

Il lavas su, He washes himself.

Li lavas su, They wash themselves.

But : Me lavas me, I wash myself.

VERB. The future tense ends in **-os** ; the conditional in **-us** ; the imperative in **-ez** :

Me esos, I shall be.

El vidus, she would see.

Venez hike ! Come here !

AFFIXES. **-er**, one who habitually does something, amateur :

fum-ero, smoker. voyaj-ero, traveller.

This suffix is also used for animals or things characterized by an habitual action :

rept-ero, reptile. remork-ero, tug (-boat).

-ist, one whose profession has to do with :

art-isto, artist.

fotograf-isto, professional photographer.

dent-isto, dentist. (Cp. **fotograf-ero, amateur photographer.**)

The suffix **-ist** also indicates an adherent of a party or school of thought :

social-isto, socialist. ideal-isto, idealist.

-ism, system, doctrine, party :

social-ismo, socialism. Katolik-ismo, Catholicism.

-an, member of a community, country, town or body :

societ-ano, society member. Paris-ano, Parisian.

Kanad-ano, Canadian.

partis-ano, partisan.

-ler, who or what bears or is characterized by :

pom-lero, apple-tree. roz-lero, rose-bush.

million-lero, millionaire.

Also, in a few words, holder :

plum-lero, pen-holder. sigar-lero, cigar-holder.

LA VOYAJO.

Me arivis en la staciono. La veturo-haltis. Portisto advenis. "Ube vu iras ?" il questionis. "Me iras a Paris." me respondis.— "Ka vu havas vua bilieto ?"—"No ! —"Venez komprar ol en la kontoro." Me pagis la veturisto. Me donis ad il drinko-pekunio. "Hastez !" klamis la portisto. "La treno departos sen vu."—"On devas vendar la bilieti plu rapide ! Me volus komprar jurnal. Ube esas la jurnal-vendeyo ? Me perdis mea monetuyo : Ho no !" Esas tri kloki. La treno departas. Mea kofro esas en la pako-vagono. Til la rivido !

LESSON III.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

mea, *my, mine.*

tua, *thy, thine.*

vua, *your, yours,*
(belonging to one person).

lua, *his, her, hers, its.*

nia, *our, ours.*

via, *your, yours*

(belonging to more than one).

lia, *their, theirs.*

sua, *his own, her own, its own, their own.*

When necessary use :

ilua, *his ; illa*, *their* (belonging to men).

elua, *her, hers ; elia*, *their* (belonging to women).

olua, *its ; olia*, *their* (belonging to things).

Me *visitis mea dentisto*, *I went to see my dentist.*

Il *vizitis lua (sua) matro*, *He visited his (his own) mother.*

El *perdis ilua parapluvo*, *She lost his umbrella.*

Li *admiris sua chapelli*, *They admired their (own) hats.*

Ili *admiris elia chapelli*, *They (the men) admired their (the women's) hats.*

A possessive pronoun always implies the definite article ; thus **mea amiko** is *my friend, the friend I spoke of*, while a friend of mine is translated **amiko di me**.

AFFIXES :— **-eri**, *establishment where something is made or done.*

rafin-erio, *refinery.*

chapel-erio, *hat-factory.*

distil-erio, *distillery.*

-il, *instrument :*

plug-ilo, *plough.*

fotograf-ilo, *camera.*

pekt-ilo, *comb.*

Many special names of instruments exist, e.g., **klefo**, *key*, **martelo**, *hammer* ; from these verbs can be formed by compounding them with the root **-ag** to do, act : e.g., **klef-agar**, to lock, **martel-agar**, to hammer.

-ey, *place (room) devoted to some object or action]:*

kaval-eyo (*horse-*)*stable.*

preg-eyo, *oratory.*

tomb-eyo, *cemetery.*

koqu-eyo, *kitchen.*

dorm-eyo, *dormitory.*

vit-eyo, *vineyard.*

lern-eyo, *school-room.*

As the meaning of this suffix is rather wide, special words are to be used where the sense requires them : e.g., **universitato**, **skolo**, etc., for **lerneyo** ; **katedralo**, **kirko**, etc., for **preg-eyo**.

-uy, *receptacle :*

ink-uyo, *inkwell.*

kafe-uyo, *coffee-box.*

sigar-uyo, *cigar-box.*

te-uyo, *tea caddy.*

NOTE. : *coffee-pot, tea-pot* are **kafe-krucho**, **te-krucho**.

-i, *domain or sphere of action :*

duk-io, *duchy.*

komt-io, *county.*

episkop-io, *bishopric.*

-ed, *the full of, amount corresponding to :*

bok-edo, *mouthful.*

pinch-edo, *pinch.*

glut-edo, *gulp.*

CONVERSATION.

Good morning !	Bona matino !
Good day !	Bona jorno !
How are you ?	Quale vu standas ?
Very well.	Tre bone.
Thank you !	Me dankas !
Are you tired ?	Kad vu esas fatigita ?
Not at all !	Tote ne !
Yes, a little.	Yes, kelkete.
No, sir.	No, sioro.
If you please.	Me pregas.
I am hungry.	Me hungras.
Are you thirsty ?	Kad vu durstas ?
Give me a glass.	Donez ad me glaso.
A cup of tea.	Taso de teo.
Do you want ?	Kad vu deziras ?
I don't mind.	Me ne objejonas.
It does not matter.	Ne importas.

LESSON IV.

INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS.—**Qua** (singular), *who, what, which* (person); **quo** (singular), *what, which* (thing); **qui** (plural), *who, what, which*:

Qua esas ibe ? *Who is there ?*

La viro qua parolis, *The man who spoke.*

Quo eventis ? *What happened ?*

Qui parolis ? *Who (plural) spoke ?*

La viri qui parolis, *The men who spoke.*

La accidenti qui eventis, *The accidents that took place.*

Qua is also used as adjective :

Qua viro parolis ? *Which man spoke ?*

ACCUSATIVE.—**Qua, quo, qui,** when they are the object of a verb and placed *before the subject*, take the accusative (-n) :

La viro *quan* vu vidis, *The man, whom you saw.*

Quin vu vidas ? *Whom (plural) do you see ?*

Quon il dicis ? *What did he say ?*

Me ne audis quon il dicis ? *I did not hear what he said.*

PLURAL PRONOUNS.—The adjective is invariable ; but when used without a noun, it becomes a noun itself, and takes the plural, if necessary :

Blanka hundi, nigra kavali, *White dogs, black horses.*

La blanki, e la nigri, *The whites and the blacks.*

Il manjis sua pomi, el manjis sui, *He ate his apples, she ate hers.*

DERIVATION.—The adjective in -a forms a noun in -o *having the same sense* :

bon-a, good ; bon-o, good one, good man.

acesor-a, accessory ; acesor-o, an accessory.

Or, *vice versa* :

or-o, gold ; or-a, golden, made of gold.

AFFIXES.—**-al** forms adjectives meaning “belonging to” or “relating to” :

- univers-ala**, *universal*. **racion-ala**, *rational*.
-oz means “full of,” “containing,” “rich in” :
por-oza, *porous*. **sabl-oza**, *sandy*.
kuraj-oza, *courageous*. **fam-oza**, *famous*.
-em means “inclined to” :
babil-ema, *talkative*. **oci-ema**, *lazy*.
labor-ema, *industrious*.
-ik means “sick of,” “suffering from” :
ftizi-iko, *consumptive*. **artrit-iko**, *arthritic*.
alkohol-iko, *alcoholic patient*.
-atr means “like,” “similar to,” “-ish” :
sponj-atra, *spongy*. **har-atra**, *hair-like*.
verd-atra, *greenish*.
-e means “having the appearance or colour of” :
viol-ea, *violet (-coloured)*. **mus-ea**, *mouse-coloured*.
roz-ea, *rosy, pink*.

CONVERSATION.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Give me a fork, | Donez a me forketo. |
| I have no spoon, | Me ne havas kuliero. |
| This knife is not sharp, | Ta kultelo ne esas akuta. |
| Pass me the salt, | Pasigez a me la salo. |
| May I trouble you for the bread ? | Kad vu voluntus pasigar la pano ? |
| Bring me a bottle of stout, | Ad-portez a me botelo de nigra
biro. |
| Will you have a glass of ale ? | Kad vu deziras glaso de flava
biro ? |
| I only drink water, | Me drinkas nur aquo. |
| Are you a teetotaler ? | Kad vu esas anti-alkoholisto ? |
| Will you have some salad ? | Kad vu deziras salado ? |
| Here is a fine lettuce, | Yen bela latugo. |
| Do you take oil and vinegar ? | Kad vu prenas oleo e vinagro ? |
| Here are the pepper and salt. | Yen la pipro e salo. |

LESSON V.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN (this, these ; that, those) is **ita**, shortened to **ta**, when euphony permits :

Kad ita esas vua libro ? *Is this your book ?*

Ta libri esas mea, *Those books are mine.*

When quite necessary to distinguish between “this,” “that,” use **ica** (or **ca**) for *this*, and **ita** (or **ta**) for *that* :

Ica esas bona, ita esas mala, *This one is good, that one is bad.*

When it means “this thing,” “that thing,” use **to** (or, **ito, co, ico**) :

Quo esas to ? *What is this ?*

Ico esas libro, ito esas plumo, *This (thing) is a book, that (thing) is a pen.*

“That which,” “what” is translated *to quo* when used in the most general sense of “that thing or matter which.” When some definite thing is referred to, use **ta qua**, “the one that,” (plural : **ti qui**).

To quon me dicas esas...

What I say is—

Yen omnaspeca frukti, prenez ti quin vu preferas,

Here are all kinds of fruit, take those you like best.

When distinction of gender is necessary, **il-**, **el-**, **ol-** may be prefixed to these or any other pronouns, except naturally the personal pronouns themselves :

Ilti facis ol ed elti regardis,

Those (men) did it, and these (women) looked on.

La matro di mea amiko, elqua....

My friend's mother, who—.

La matro di mea amiko, ilqua...,

The mother of my friend, who—.

POSSESSIVE.—Instead of *whose*, Ido uses of *whom*, of *which*, **di qua** :

La auro, pri la libro di qua me parolis,

The author whose book I spoke of (literally, the author concerning the book of whom I spoke).

The pronoun **lo**, analogously to *co*, *to*, *quo*, refers to an indeterminate object—to a fact rather than a thing :

Prenez ica pomo, me volas lo,

Take this apple, I desire it (= I desire you to do so ; me volas ol would mean I desire it [the apple].)

Lo is also used with adjectives to mark the indeterminate sense :

Lo bona, lo vera, lo bela,

The Good, the True, the Beautiful.

AFFIXES.—**para-**, warding off :

para-suno, parasol.

para-vento, wind-screen.

para-pluvo, umbrella.

par-, completion of action :

par-lektar, to peruse, read through.

par-drinkar, to drink up.

par-kurar, to make the circuit of.

par-lernar, to learn thoroughly.

-esk, beginning of action :

dorm-eskar, to fall asleep. irac-eskar, to grow angry.

sid-eskar, to sit down.

With noun roots, **-esk** means *to become, to turn* :

vir-eskar, to become a man, reach man's estate.

pal-eskar, to grow pale.

When added to the passive participle of a transitive verb, it has the same sense :

vid-at-eskar, to become visible.

-ad, repetition, frequency :

dansar, to dance ; danso, a dance ;

dans-ado, dancing.

-ig, with a verbal root, means "to cause to" :

dorm-igar, to send to sleep ;

with a non-verbal root, it means "to make, cause to be (such and such)" :

bel-igar, to beautify.

- iz**, to cover, supply, provide with :
arm-izar, to arm (provide with weapons),
limit-izar, to limit (fix a limit to).
adres-izar, to address (write address on).

When necessary, the sense "coat, cover with" may be rendered clearer by prefixing **sur** (=on) :

- sur-or-izar**, to gild, plate with gold.
-if, to produce, generate, secrete :
flor-ifar, to blossom. **sudor-ifar**, to perspire.
sang-ifar, to bleed, lose blood.

CONVERSATION.

I want to pack this up,	Me volas pakigar ico.
Give me some brown paper,	Donez a me pak-papero.
I want some string.	Me bezonas kordeto.
Have you any sealing-wax ?	Kad vu havas siglovaxo ?
I can give you some paste,	Me povas donar a vu gluo.
That will do,	To konvenos.
Where is the pastebottle ?	Ube esas la botelo de gluo ?
Here it is,	Yen olu.
There is no brush in it,	Ne esas pinselo en ol.
Here is the brush,	Yen la pinselo.
Now I want a label,	Nun me deziras etiketo.
A gummed label,	Gumizita etiketo.
I haven't a gummed one,	Me ne havas un gumizita.
Will this one do ?	Kad ica konvenos ?
Yes, thanks,	Yes, danko.

LESSON VI.

NUMERALS.—The *cardinal numbers* are :

un	1	sep	7
du	2	ok	8
tri	3	non	9
quar	4	dek	10
kin	5	cent	100
sis	6	mil	1000
million	1,000,000		
billion	1,000,000,000,000		

From these all others are formed, the adjectival **-a** being used to show multiplication and the conjunction **e** to show addition. Thus :

- dek e un**, 11 (*ten plus one*).
dek e du, 12 (*ten plus two*).
dek e sis, 16 (*ten plus six*).
dek e non, 19 (*ten plus nine*).
dua-dek, 20 (*twice ten*).
dua-dek-e-un, 21 (*twice ten plus one*).
tria-dek-e-quar, 34.
quara-dek-e-kin, 45.
kina-dek-e-sis, 56,
cent-e-sepa-dek-e-ok, 178.
mil-e-sisa-dek-e-sis, 1066,
mil-e-nona-cent-e-dua-dek-e-tri, 1923.

As in English, numbers may be given out, *e.g.*, when dictating, by naming the digits only. The name of the digit 0 is **zero**. The last two numbers given would then be :

un zero sis sis, 1066.

un non du tri, 1923.

Ordinals are formed by the suffix **-esm** :

unesma, 1st **centesma**, 100th.
duesma, 2nd **milesma**, 1000th.
triesma, 3rd **dekeduesma**, 12th.
dekesma, 10th.

omna duesma dio, every second day.

Cardinals and ordinals can be used as nouns or adverbs by adding **-o** or **-e** :

uno, a unit **trio**, a trio
duo, a couple **dekeduo**, a dozen.
un-esmo, the first one **une**, in one manner.
dek-esmo, the tenth **unesme**, firstly.

Fractions are formed by the suffix **-im** :

du-imo, a half.
quar-imo, a quarter.
dek-imo, a tenth part.
cent-imo, a hundredth.
du trilimi, two-thirds.
sep okimi, seven-eighths.

Multiples are formed by the suffix **-opl** :

du-opl-a, double. **cent-opl-a**, hundredfold.
(**mult-op-la**, manifold.)

Distributives are formed by the suffix **-op** :

quar-op-e, in fours, four at a time.
(**pok-op-e**, little by little. **vort-op-e**, word for word.)

The word *times* in counting is translated **foye** :

three times, **tri-foye**. once, **un-foye**.
a hundred times, **cent-foye**. twice, **du-foye**.

When used as prefixes the numbers have special forms (except 3) :

mono-, **bi-**, **tri-**, **quadri-**, **quinqua-**, **sexa-**, **septua-**, **okto-**, **nona-**.

E.g. : **mono-plano**, **bi-plano**, **tri-folio**, **quadri-pedo**, etc.

PARTICIPLES.—The present participle active ends in **-anta** :

vid-anta, seeing.

The past participle passive ends in **-ita** :

vid-ita, seen.

These are the two chiefly needed ; there are six altogether, the vowels **-a-**, **-i-**, **-o-** being used exactly as in the indicative and infinitive to form a present, a past, and a future participle, both in the active and in the passive. This gives us the complete set :

pres.	{ vid-anta , seeing ;	act.
	{ vid-ata , being seen ;	pass.
past	{ vid-inta , having seen ;	act.
	{ vid-ita , seen ;	pass.
fut.	{ vid-onta , about to see ;	act.
	{ vid-ota , about to be seen ;	pass.

CONVERSATION.

How old are you ?	Quante vu evas ?
I am ten (years old),	Me evas dek (yari).
She was thirty (years old).	El evis triadek.
When I was seven.	Kande me evis sep.
He is aged (of age).	Il esas ev-oza (grand-eva),
The aged gentleman.	La evoza sior-ulo,
I am forty years of age.	Mea evo esas quaradek yari,
The baby was five months old.	La infanteto evis kin monati.

LESSON VII.

The *Perfect Tenses* of the verb are formed by means of the suffix **-ab-**, placed after the root and before the grammatical ending :

Me parol-ab-is, *I had spoken.*

Il fin-ab-os, *He will have finished.*

El en-fal-ab-us, *She would have fallen in.*

Fin-ab-ez, **kande me arivos**, *Have finished when I (shall) arrive.*

For the Present Perfect the ordinary *Past* is used :

Quon me skribis me skribis, *What I have written, I have written.*

The *Progressive Forms* (*I am speaking, I was speaking*) may be translated literally : but most languages find the simple forms of the verb sufficient, so that these are to be preferred in Ido :

Me parolas, *I speak, I am speaking.*

Me parolis, *I spoke, I was speaking, I have spoken.*

Me parolos, *I shall speak, I shall be speaking.*

Me parulus, *I should (or would) speak, I should be speaking.*

The future participle in **-onta** translates the English "to be about to," "to be going to" :

Me esas parol-onta, *I am going to speak.*

Il esis parol-onta, *He was about to speak.*

Kelka homl esas sempre o manjanta, o quik manjonta, o jus manjinta, *some people are always either having a meal, or just going to have one, or just having had one.*

The *Emphatic Forms* are translated by the Ido simple forms reinforced by the adverb **ya**, indeed :

Me ya askoltas, *I do listen, I am listening.*

Me skribis ya, *I did write.*

Me atencis ya, *I was attending.*

Venez ya, *Do come !*

AFFIXES.—**dis-**, separation, dissemination :

dis-donar, *to distribute (by hand).* **dis-sekar**, *to dissect.*

dis-sendar, *to distribute (by letter).*

des-, the contrary (of any action, quality, etc.) :

des-honoro, *dishonour.* **des-plezar**, *to displease.*

des-facila, *difficult.* **des-espero**, *despair.*

des-pruvar, *to disprove.*

ne-, really an adverb meaning "not," is much used as a prefix to indicate negation. It differs widely from **des-**, which marks the "direct opposite." There is all the difference in the world between

a piece of evidence that does not prove a charge (**atesto ne-pruvanta**) and one that disproves it (**atesto des-pruvanta**) :

vole o ne-vole, *willy-nilly*.

sen-, a preposition meaning "without," is also used as a prefix having the value of the English suffix *-less* :

sen-viva, *lifeless*.

sen-hara, *hairless*.

mi-, half :

mi-horo, *half-an-hour*.

mi-apertita, *half-open, ajar*.

mis-, wrongly, amiss :

mis-lektar, *to misread*.

mis-pozar, *to misplace*.

(Note the verb **egorar**, *to mislay*).

-ach, pejorative, giving a bad sense :

popul-acho, *populace*.

rid-achar, *to guffaw*.

skrib-achar, *to scrawl*.

CONVERSATION.

You look pale,	Vu aspektas pala.
Are you unwell?	Kad vu esas ne-sana?
I have a cold,	Me havas kataro.
I have caught cold,	Me prenis kataro.
Don't stand in the draught,	Ne restez en la aer-fluo.
Send for the doctor,	Querigez la mediko.
Are you often ill?	Kad vu esas ofte malada?
No, very seldom,	No, tre rare.
I don't remember being ill since I was a child,	Me ne memoras esir malada, depos mea infanteso.
Last year I had cold in the head,	Lasta yaro, me havis nazkataro.
I had to stay at home two days,	Me devis restar en la domo dum du dii.
But I did not go to bed,	Ma me ne restis en la lito.

LESSON VIII.

THE PASSIVE VOICE is formed with the verb "to be" followed by a passive participle :

La puero esas am-ata, *The boy is loved.*

La puero esis am-ata, *The boy was loved.*

La puero esos am-ata, *The boy will be loved.*

The *Perfect Tenses* are formed with the suffix **-ab** :

La puero esabis amata, *The boy had been loved.*

La puero esabos amata, *The boy will have been loved.*

All these forms can be contracted by adding the verb "to be" directly to the root :

La puero am-esas, *The boy is loved.*

It is, however, advisable not to contract the **-ab** forms as they are clumsy and hard to follow in conversation. Thus **La puero esabos amata** is to be preferred to *La puero amesabos*.

The present participle passive is most used, but the others are occasionally required. For example, the past perfect passive can be translated with the help of the past participle :

La puero esis amita,

The boy had been loved (literally, was a was-loved-person).

The future in **-ota** is used in the same way as **-onta** is in the active voice, to translate "about to be," "going to be":

Ol esas fac-ota, *It is about to be done.*

La letro esas skrib-ota, *The letter is going to be written.*

The contracted passive is useful in sentences like the following:

Ica vorto uzesas rare, *This word is seldom used.*

It is frequently neater and clearer to avoid the passive by using the pronoun **on**, *one, they, people*, with the active:

On trovas diamanti en India, *Diamonds are found in India.*

The preposition *by* after a passive verb is always translated by **da**:

Ol esas ricevita da li, *It has been received by them.*

The preposition of (possessive and genitive case) is **di**; *from* is **de**.

This is Peter's book, received by Paul from John.

Ita esas la libro di Petro ricevita da Paulo de Johano.

The reception of the President of the French Republic by the King of England.

La accepto di la Prezidanto di la Franca Republiko da la Rejo di Anglia,

Like other adjectives, the participles can be changed into nouns of the same sense by changing the final **-a** into **-o** or **-i**:

La parol-ant-o esas la urb-estr-o,

The man-now-speaking is the mayor.

La kant-ant-o esas yun-in-o,

The person now singing is a young lady.

La disput-ant-i acceptis arbitro,

The contending parties accepted arbitration.

La bat-at-o kriis, ma la bat-ant-o duris sua bat-ad-o,

The one-who-was-being-beaten cried, but the one-who-was-beating him continued beating.

La regn-at-i expresas granda kontenteso pri la agi di sua regnant-i,

The subjects (=those governed) express great satisfaction with the acts of their rulers.

They can also form adverbs of manner by changing **-a** into **-e**:

Ni progresas aston-ant-e,

We are progressing astonishingly (wonderfully).

AFFIXES.—**-et** forms diminutives, marking smallness and changing the idea of the root:

domo, *house*; **dom-eto**, *cottage.*

rivero, *river*; **river-eto**, *brook.*

kantar, *to sing*; **kant-etar**, *to hum.*

ridar, *to laugh*; **rid-etar**, *to smile.*

It also serves to form pet names:

matro, *mother*; **matr-eto**, *mamma.*

Johano, *John*; **Johan-eto**, *Johnny, Jack.*

-eg forms augmentatives (the opposite of diminutives), denoting largeness with a change in the idea of the root:

dom-ego, *mansion.*

pluvo, *rain*; **pluv-ego**, *downpour.*

arki- denotes pre-eminence:

arki-episkopo, *archbishop.*

arki-duko, *archduke.*

arki-anjelo, *archangel.*

arki-fripono, *arch rogue.*

-estr, head of, chief of :

urb-estro, *mayor*.

police-estro, *chief constable*.

nav-estro, *ship's master*.

The two following affixes should be grouped with the participial
-ot "about to be."

-ind, worthy to be—:

estim-inda, *estimable*.

kred-inda, *credible*.

am-inda, *lovable*.

-end, that must be—, is to be—:

lekt-enda, *that must be read*.

me havas nulo skribenda,

I have nothing to write (that must be written).

Thus, a problem to be solved (**solvenda**) is possibly not about to be solved (**solvota**) nor even worthy of solution (**solvinda**).

-es forms nouns having the sense "state, condition, quality":

san-esar, *to be healthy*; **san-eso**, *health*.

avar-eso, *avarice*.

bel-eso, *beauty*.

qual-eso, *quality*.

konstrukt-eso, *(state of) construction*.

[compare **konstrukto**, *(act of) construction*.]

konvert-eso, *conversion, (act of being converted)*.

okup-eso, *state of being busy, occupation*.

CONVERSATION.

What is your name ?

I am called John,

Where do you come from ?

What is your father's name ?

Where were you born ?

I was born in London.

When were you born ?

I was born in 1897.

Quale vu nomesas ?

Me nomesas Johano.

De ube vu venas ?

Quale nomesas vua patro ?

Ube vu naskis ?

Me naskis en London.

Kande vu naskis ?

Me naskis en mil e oka-cent e
nona-dek e sep.

Where do you live ?

I live at the sea-side.

Ube vu habitas ?

Me habitas an la mar-bordo.

LESSON IX.

PREPOSITIONS.—Each preposition has a well-defined meaning, and (like all words in the International Language) must be used only when the sense clearly requires it; *e.g.* :

I bought it of him, becomes : *I bought it from him*.

Me kompris ol de il.

He cut himself with his knife, becomes : *by means of his knife*,

Il sekis su per sua kultelo.

The preposition **ye**, however, has no definite meaning, and is only to be used when no other preposition will do :

Ye la duesma (di) marto,

On the 2nd of March.

Il kaptis la kavalo ye la kolo per lazo,

He caught the horse by the neck with a lasso.

Me doloras ye la kapo,

I have head-ache (= I ache at the head).

CONJUNCTIONS.—Conjunctions are followed by whatever mood and tense are logically required :

- (a) **Se vu esus malada,**
If you were (should be) ill.
- (b) **Se vu esos malada,**
If you are (will be) ill.
- (c) **Imperez, ke il venez,**
Order him to come (imperative).
- (d) **Restez til ke il venos,**
Stay until he comes (will come).
- (e) **Kande il departos, dicez ad il...**
When he leaves (=will depart), tell him—
- (f) **Segun ke me esos fatigita o ne, me iros kun vu,**
According as I am (shall be) tired or not, I will go with you.
- (g) **Preparez chambro, por la kazo se il venus,**
Prepare a room in case he came (should come).
- (h) **En la kazo ke il venos, en-duktez il,**
In case he comes (will come) show him in.

Conjunctions are often formed from prepositions by adding **ke** :

pro, because of (prep.) ; **pro ke**, because (conj.).
por, for, in order to (prep.) ; **por ke**, in order that (conj.).
dum, during (prep.) ; **dum ke**, while (conj.).
de-pos, since (prep.) ; **de-pos ke**, since (conj.).
til, as far as, till (prep.) ; **til ke**, till, until (conj.).

The prepositions (without **ke**) are used before a noun, pronoun, or infinitive ; the conjunctions before a verb (except the infinitive) :

De-pos mea mariajo, *Since my marriage.*

De-pos ke me mariajis me, *Since I got married.*

AFFIXES.—**pre-**, fore-, pre-, ante- :

pre-dicar, to foretell, predict.

pre-avo, great-grandfather. [Compare **pos-nepoto**, great-grandson.]

pre-datizar, ante-date.

prim-, primitive :

prim-avi, forefathers.

retro-, back :

retro-venar, to return, come back.

retro-irar, to return, go back.

retro-sendar, to return, send back.

ri-, again :

ri-dicar, to repeat, say again.

ri-pollisar, to repolish.

Retro is used as an adverb ; the adverb corresponding to **ri-** is **itere**, again.

-iv forms adjectives signifying "able to," "capable of doing" :

instrukt-iva, instructive. **respons-iva**, responsible.

suggest-iva, suggestive.

-ebl forms adjectives signifying "that can be," "capable of being-", -able :

kred-ebla, credible.

lekt-ebla, legible.

ne-sond-ebla, unfathomable.

-ari denotes the indirect object (with *to* expressed or understood) of verb :

legac-ario, (*person to whom something is bequeathed*).

CONVERSATION.

Do you like travelling ?	Ka vu prizas voyajado ?
I seldom travel.	Me rare voyajas.
It is too expensive.	Ol esas tro kustoza.
Not so much as formerly.	Ne tam multe kam olim.
Do you think so, really ?	Ka vu tale opinonas, vere ?
According to my experience.	Segun mea experienco.
Have you visited France or Germany ?	Ka vu vizitis Francia o Germania ?
No, I don't know French or German.	No, me ne savas la Franca nek la Germana.
They are so hard to master.	Li esas tante desfacile aquirebla.
It is to be hoped that everyone will soon learn Ido.	Espereble, omnu balde lernos Ido.

LESSON X.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.—The following, though belonging to the vocabulary, are mentioned here on account of their very frequent use :

ula,
ulu,
ulo, } *some* (indeterminate quality).

Ula is an adjective :

ula libro, *some book*.

Ulu is a pronoun :

ulu dicis, *someone (a certain person) said*.

Ulo is a noun (*thing*) :

ulo mankas, *something is wanting*.

Irga, irgu, irgo, (used in the same way as **ula, ulu, ulo**) = *any whatever* :

irgo konvenos, *anything whatever will do*.

Kelka, kelko, = *some* (an indeterminate number or quantity) :

kelka homi, *some men*.

donez ad me kelko, *give me some (quantity of it)*.

Note the difference between **kelka** and **poka** ; **kelka** means *some, a certain amount, a few* (opposed to **nula, none**) ; **poka** means *some, but little, few* (opposed to **multa, much**).

omna, omnu, omno, *all, every* :

omna homi, *all men*.

Plural, **omni**, *all* :

omni dicis, *they all said*.

omnu kantis, *every-one sang*.

omno esas hike, *everything is here*.

Altra, altru, altro, *other* :

altra foyo, *another time*.

altru parolos, *someone else will speak*.

altro montros, ke —, *another thing will show that—*

Nula, nulu, nulo, *none, nobody, nothing* (the opposite of **ulu**, etc.).

Singla, *single, each.*

singla karti, *single cards.*

li venis single, *they came singly.*

dek centimi po singla, *a penny apiece.*

The difference between **omna** and **singla** is slight, but clear ; **omna** means *every* (collectively), while **singla** means *each* (distributively) :

Omnu parolis, singlu en sua linguo.

Everyone spoke, each in his own language.

Observe that *each other* can be translated **una la altra** (in the plural **uni la altri**) when the prefix **inter-** is unsuitable :

Amez uni la altri,

Love one another.

Li interparolis longe,

They talked together (with each other) long.

Li donis donaci uni a l'altri,

They gave each other gifts (gave gifts each to the others).

AFFIXES.— **-aj** with a verbal root, marks the object of the action expressed by the verb (transitive or mixed) :

manj-ajo, *food* (what is eaten).

drink-ajo, *drink* (what is drunk).

chanj-ajo, *thing changed.*

With an intransitive verb it marks the subject of the action :

rezult-ajo, *result* (what results).

rest-ajo, *rest* (what remains).

With a non-verbal root, it signifies a thing made of a certain matter, or possessing a certain quality :

lan-ajo, *woollen article.* **bel-ajo**, *beauty, beautiful thing.*

mol-ajo, *soft part.*

By extension it expresses "act of—" :

amik-ajo *friendly act.*

infant-ajo, *childish prank.*

-ur marks the concrete result of the action expressed by the verb :

pikt-uro, *a painting.*

imit-uro, *an imitation* (made). (Compare **imit-ajo**, *the thing imitated*).

imprim-uro, *printed work, letterpress.*

fotograf-uro, *a photograph* (picture).

-ar, collection of :

hom-aro, *mankind.*

vort-aro, *vocabulary.*

"One of a mass" is expressed by **-un** :

grel-uno, *a hailstone.*

Where the elements are pieces, rather than individuals, use **peco** :

sukro-peco, *lump of sugar.*

ex-, *ex*, former :

ex-konsulo, *ex-consul.*

ex-officero, *ex-officer.*

-um is an indefinite suffix with no fixed meaning. Consult the dictionary for words in which it occurs :

mond-umo, *The World, smart society.*

foli-umar, *to thumb, turn over the leaves of.*

kol-umo, *(shirt-) collar.*

nuk-umo, *neck-flap.*

CONVERSATION.

Are you a chess-player ?	Ka vu esas shak-ludero ?
I used to know the moves.	Olim me savis la stroki.
I have forgotten the names of the men.	Me obliviiis la nomi di la peci.
I couldn't even castle right.	Me ne povus mem roquar korekte.
Should you prefer to go out and enjoy the fresh air ?	Ka vu preferus ekirar e juar la fresha aero ?
Yes, indeed ; the rain is over.	Yes, certe ; la pluvo cesis.
Very well ; we'll take our umbrel- las, in case it begins again.	Bone ; ni prenos nia parapluvi, kaze ke ol rikomencus.
If you are cold, we won't stay long.	Se vu sentos vu kolda, ni ne restos longatempe.

REZUMO DI LA REGULI PRI LA PUNTIZADO. — La *punto* (.) uzesas por separar la frazi ; *komo* (,) por separar la propozicioni ; la *punto-komo* (;) por separar frazi gramatikale nedependanta, ma ligita per la senco ; la *bipunto* (:) por anunciar expliko o citaĵo ; la *klampunto* (!) pozasas pos frazo klamanta ; la *question-punto* (?) pozasas pos propoziciono *direte* questionanta (ne pos propoziciono subordinita). La cito-hoketi (" ") uzesas por inkluzar omna citaĵo. La *parentezi* () inkluzas frazo o vorto separenda de la cetera texto ; la *kramponi* [] ed *embracili* { } havas analoga roli ; un *embracilo* { } juntas plura linei (dextre) ad una (sinistre). La *streketi* (-) unionas la parti di vorto kompozita ; ol indikas anke la seko di vorto inter du linei. La streko (—) indikas chanĝo di parolanto : ol devas sempre uzesar en dialogi. On ne darfus uzar ol vice la parentezi, o vice la puntaro. La *puntaro* (. . .) indikas interrupto di la penso. L'*alineo* (new paragraph) indikas chanĝo di temo o nova ordino di pensi. La noti (infre di la pagini) devas referesar per *numeri* (ne per steli, kruci, etc.)

ENGLISH IDIOMS AND IDO.

LESSON XI.

POSSESSIVE CASE.—(1) The English possessive case has to be turned round, and translated by the preposition **di** :

The father's dog (= the dog of the father).

La hundo di la patrulo.

The mothers' meeting (= the meeting of the mothers),

La asemblo di la patrini.

A mothers' meeting (= a meeting of mothers),

Asemblo di patrini.

A beggar's revenge (= the revenge of a beggar).

Venjo di mendikisto.

(2) With prepositions *to* and *at*, the possessive case is translated by preposition **che** :

She lives at her uncle's (house),

El lojas che sua onklulo.

He went to his tailor's (shop).

Il iris che sua talloro.

(3) The possessive case was formerly used with all nouns. We still find traces of it in expressions like, *an hour's walk*, where there is no real possession, and preposition **de** is to be used :

Un horo de marcho, or : marcho de (or, dum) un horo.

(4) A few expressions where the possessive case is found can be rendered by simpler forms :

at arm's length, ye brakio-disto.

for mercy's sake, pro kompato.

a hair's breadth, har-dikeso.

to-day's news, la ca-diala novaji.

for form's sake, por la formo.

(5) Another form of possessive is the adjectival noun :

a railway carriage = fer-voyala vagono.

or better, **vagono di fervoyo.**

the park gate = la parkala pordego.

or better, **la pordego di la parko.**

POSSESSIVE = THAT.—The possessive case at the end of a sentence often has to be translated by the pronoun *that* :

He said his writing was better than his brother's (= than that of his brother),

Il dielis ke lua skribajo esas plu bona, kam ta di lua fratulo.

She liked her sister's best (= that of her sister),

El maxim prizis ta di sua fratino.

It is as good as my grandfather's (= as that of my grandfather),

Oi esas tam bona, kam ta di mea avulo.

It is the old man's (= that of the old man),

Oi esos ta di la oldulo ;

or : It belongs to the old man,

Oi apartenas a la oldulo.

PARTITIVE ARTICLE.—When the indefinite adjectives *some*, *any*, are used with words of quantity in place of *a*, *an*, they are not to be translated :

The children have some bread, La infanti havas pano.

Did he get any money ? Kad il recevis pekunio ?

He wrote without any ink. **Il skribis sen inko.**

In such cases the word *some* or *any* could easily be left out.

Did he get money? etc.

If the word *some* or *any* cannot be left out, then it is an adjective or a pronoun, and must be translated:

Whether he got any or not, I don't know,

Kad il recevis kelka o ne, me ne savas.

APPARENT PLURAL.—Note the following and all similar:

bellows, **suflilo.**

contents, **kontenajo.**

breeches, **pantalono.**

dregs, **lizo.**

scissors, **eizo.**

alms, **almono or almoni.**

tongs, **tenalio.**

means, **moyeno or moyeni.**

billiards, **billardo.**

news, **novajo or novaji.**

Some nouns of quantity remain singular in English when preceded by a number; they should, of course, be plural in Ido:

They had three brace of partridges and six dozen oysters,

Li havis tri pari [de] perdriki e sis dekedui [de] ostri.

LESSON XII.

HOW TO TRANSLATE THAT.

(1) If it joins two sentences, use **ke**.

(2) If it means *who*, *whom*, *which*, use **qua** as subject, **quan** as object (if before the verb).

(3) If it means *that* (*person*), use **ita**, **ta**.

(4) If it means *that thing*, use **ito**, **to**.

(5) If it means *that kind of*, use **tala**.

(6) If it means *in order that*, use **por ke** (with imperative).

E.g.—

(1) *I see that you are here,* **me vidas, ke vu esas hike.**

(Joins sentences "I see," "you are here.")

(2) *The cat that was here,* **La kato qua esis hike.**

The dog that you saw, **La hundo, quan vu vidis.**

(3) *That man is too old,* **Ita** (or, **ta**) **viro esas tro olda.**

(4) *That is no use,* **Ito** (or, **to**) **ne utilesas.**

(5) *That person! Well, I never!*

Tala persono! ne-kredebla!

(6) *I tell you now, that you may be prepared,*

Me dicas ol a vu nun, por ke vu esez preparita (or **pronta**).

THAT SHOULD NEVER BE OMITTED.

The word *that* is very often omitted in English, but should NEVER be omitted in Ido:

(1) *The book I gave you* (= *the book that* (or *which*) *I gave you*),

La libro quan me donis a vu.

(In this case *that* is the pronoun.)

(2) *I think he will come* (= *I think that he will come*),

Me opinionas, ke il venos.

(In this case *that* is the conjunction.)

It is generally omitted in English after verbs like *to think*, *to hope*, *to wish*, *to believe*.

It is impossible to pay too much attention to this rule, as the correct use of the word **ke** is the key to a good international style for English-speaking students.

OTHER WORDS OMITTED.—All other words omitted in English have to be inserted in Ido :

It was he mentioned the fact (= he who mentioned),

Il esas ta qua mencionis la fakto.

He knew the man we were speaking of (= of whom we. . . .),

Il konocis la viro pri qua ni parolis.

Do what he will (= let him do. . . .), he cannot. . . .

Il facez quon il volas, il ne povas. . . .

If a man was great while living (= while he was living),

Se homo esis famoza, dum ke il vivis.

He gave the boy a penny (= a penny to the boy),

Il donis dek centimi a la puero.

Show it me (= show it to me),

Montrez ol a me.

WHOSE, OF WHICH.—*Whose* and *of which* are translated **di qua** (or **di qui**) :

The boy whose book I saw (= the boy of whom I saw the book),

La puero di qua me vidis la libro.

The sword which Hector gave Ajax was that on whose point

Ajax fell,

La glavo quan Hektor donis ad Ajax, esis ta sur la pinto di qua Ajax falis.

The books, the binding of which you liked,

La libri di qui vu prizis la binduro.

INFINITIVE CLAUSE.—Another case in which *that* as a conjunction (= **ke**) should be used is the infinitive clause :

I want you to come, Me volas, ke vu venez.

He ordered them to go away, Il imperis, ke li de-irez.

It will be noticed that such phrases occur most frequently with verbs of *command* and *desire*.

LESSON XIII.

HOW TO TRANSLATE WHAT.

(a) If it means *that which*, use **to quo** or **to quon**, according to sense :

(1) *What is here is good (= That which is here is good),*

To quo esas hike, esas bona.

(In this sentence *which* is the subject of *is*.)

(2) *What you say is right (= that, which you say, is right),*

To quon vu dicas, esas justa.

(Here *which* is the object of *you say*.)

NOTE.—In the correlation **to quo**, or **to quon**, the **to** can be omitted after a verb :

I heard what he said, Me audis quon il dicis.

I know what they are, Me savas quo li esas.

(b) If it is a question and means *what thing*, use **quo** or **quon** :

What is it? Quo esas?

What is the matter? Quo eventas?

What do you want? (= you want what thing? you subject, what object, placed before the verb),

Quon vu volas?

- (c) As an adjective, use **qua, quan** :
What carriage? **Qua veturo?**
What day? **Qua dio?**
- (d) As an exclamation, use **quo!**
What! is it true! **Quo, ka vera?**
- (e) Followed by *a*, translate *what* by **quala** :
What a wind! **Quala vento!**

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

Some, any. See Lessons X. and XI.

No, before a noun of quantity = not before the verb :

I have no bread (= I not have bread),

Me ne havas pano.

No before a noun of individuality = not one : nula :

No man will say, Nula homo dicos.

Either (=the one or the other) :

Either of them will do (=one or other will suit),

Una od altra konvenos.

Either book will do (=one book or the other will suit),

Un libro o la altra konvenos.

[*Either . . . or is a conjunction, sive . . . sive.*]

Neither (=nor one nor the other) :

Neither door was open,

Nek una nek la altra pordo esis apertita.

Few = poka.

A few = kelka.

Several = plura.

Many, much = multa (too many, much = tro multa).

Such, meaning "quality" = tala,

" meaning those = ti.

" Such as we are, Tala, quala ni esas.

Such as like it, Ti qui prizas ol.

All, meaning everything = omno.

" meaning everybody = omni.

" as an adjective = omna.

All I have said, Omno, quon me dicis.

All were there, Omni asistis.

All trouble, all efforts, Omna peno, omna esforcil.

All the, meaning the whole = la tota.

All the town was ablaze, La tota urbo flagris.

Each other = una altra.

One another = una altra (or verb commencing by inter-)

They loved each other,

Li amis una altra.

They loved one another,

Li amis una altra (or : inter-amis).

They took each other's hats,

Li prenis la una la chapelo di la altra.

Not anything, } ne . . . ulo

Nothing, } or, nulo.

Not anyone, } ne . . . ulu

No one, } or, nulu.

None,

One is translated by **un** as a number, **una** as an adjective showing unity, **unu** as a pronoun of person :

One and one make two,

Un ed un facas du.

The One Holy Church,

La Una Santa Eklezio.

The one said this, the other said that,

Unu diceis ico, la altru diceis ito.

One after demonstratives (*this one, that one, the other one*), and after adjectives (*a young one, a good one*) is omitted :

This one said this, that one said that, and the other one said the other thing,

Ica diceis ico, ita diceis ito, e la altra diceis la altro.

The little one was tired,

La puereto esis fatigita.

One, after an adjective, is often translated by a repetition of the noun :

She had a doll, a beautiful one too,

El havis pupeo, vere bela pupeo.

The ones as a pronoun = uni :

The ones were long, the others were short,

Uni esis longa, l'altri esis kurta.

Ones, after an adjective, is not translated :

Give me two small ones, Donez ad me du mikra.

Self.—The pronoun *self* is translated by **ipsa** :

Who was there ? Only myself,

Qua esis ibe ? Nur me ipsa.

When *myself, himself, etc.*, are used after the simple pronoun (*I myself, she herself, etc.*), or after a noun (*the king himself*), translate the simple pronoun or noun, and add **ipsa** as separate word :

They themselves told me, Li ipsa diceis to a me.

She saw it herself, El ipsa vidis ol.

She saw the thing itself, El vidis la kozo ipsa.

It will be noticed that the word **ipsa** should be placed next to the word it refers to.

Self as a noun is translated by **persono** :

My whole self, mea tota persono.

LESSON XIV.

THE CONJUGATION.

HOW TO TRANSLATE SHALL.

(1) If it is a simple future, use **-os** :

I shall be here to-morrow, me esos hike morgo.

(2) If it means "duty," use **devar** or the imperative :

He shall do it, Il devas facar lo.

Thou shalt not bear false witness, Tu ne false atestez.

HOW TO TRANSLATE WILL.

(1) If it is a simple future, use **-os** :

He will write to you, Il skribos a vu.

- (2) If it means "emphasis," use **ya** with future :
I will do it, me ya facos lo.
- (3) If it means *to be willing, to be so good*, use **voluntar** :
Will you do me a favour? Ka vu voluntas facar favoro a me?
- (4) As a frequentative, it is not translated (except by a periphrase or by **-ad-**) :
Sometimes he will look in of an evening,
Kelka-foye il venas vizitar ni en la vespero (or, **Eventas kelka-foye ke il venas vizitar ni . . . or, Il vizitadas ni vespere**).

HOW TO TRANSLATE SHOULD.

- (1) If it is a simple conditional, use **-us** :
I should be glad to have it,
Me esus felica havar ol (or, **se me havus ol**).
- (2) If it means *ought*, use **devas** :
You should write to them, Vu devas skribar a li.
 When really conditional, **devus** not **devas** is used. Compare "You ought (**devas**) to do it if you can" and "you ought (**devus**) to do it if you could."
- (3) At beginning of the sentence, use **se** with future :
Should you require my services, Se vu bezonos mea servi.

HOW TO TRANSLATE WOULD.

- (1) If it is a simple conditional, use **-us** :
He would not forget it, Il ne oblivius ol.
- (2) If it means "insistence," use **volis** (= *did want*) :
I tried to stop him, but he would do it,
Me probis haltigar il, ma il volis facar ol.
- (3) If it means "habit," use **-ad-** :
She would sit on that little chair,
El sidadis sur ta stuleto.
- (4) In the phrase *would that*, use either **Se nur** with conditional or **Deo volez ke** with imperative :
Would that we were young again!
Se nur ni esus itere yuna :
Would that peace reigned everywhere!
Deo volez ke paco omna-loke regnez !

HOW TO TRANSLATE MAY.

- (1) If it means *perhaps*, use **forsan** :
It may rain, Forsan pluvos.
It may be so, Forsan esas tale.
- (2) If it means "permission," use **darfar** or a periphrase :
May I come in?
Ka me darfas en-venar?
You may not do it (= you are not allowed to do it),
Vu ne darfas facar ol.
 [The same sentence: "you may not do it," meaning "perhaps you won't do it," would be **forsan vu ne facos ol.**]

HOW TO TRANSLATE MUST

- (1) With a personal subject, use the personal verb **mustar** :
I must go, Me mustas departar.

(2) When the subject cannot, or need not, be expressed use the impersonal verb **oportar** :

We must go now, Oportas departar nun.

(3) Sometimes an adjective in **-end** suffices :

A book that must be read, Libro lektenda.

FREQUENTATIVE FORM—The word *used to*, when it really means “a habit,” is translated by affix **-ad-** :

We used to walk up and down for hours,

Ni iradis e venadis dum hori.

CHANGE OF TENSE

(1) In Ido tenses do not govern each other :

I thought it was raining (= I thought that it is raining = “It is raining,” I thought),

Me pensis, ke pluvas.

He found she was tired (= He found that she is tired—at the time he found it),

Il trovis, ke el esas fatigita.

(2) The English present perfect with date is translated by present tense and the word *since*.

I have known it these four days (= I know it from four days),

Me savas lo de quar dii.

I have been here two months,

Me esas hike de du monati.

I had been in Rome a week when I received your letter (= I was in Rome from a week . . .),

Me esis en Roma de un semano, kande me recevis vua letro.

(3) The English preterite with *for* equals a past tense with **dum**.

I was there for two months (= during two months),

Me esis ibe dum du monati.

She used it for one year,

El uzis ol dum un yaro.

TAGGED QUESTIONS AND THE LIKE.—The following examples will explain better than any rule how to translate sentences of the sort :

Are you tired? Ka vu esas fatigita?

I am not tired, Me ne esas fatigita.

You are tired, aren't you? Vu esas fatigita, ka ne?

You aren't tired, are you? Vu ne esas fatigita, ka yes?

I am not tired; are you? Me ne esas fatigita; ka vu (esas)?

I am tired; aren't you? Me esas fatigita; ka vu ne (esas)?

He is tired, isn't he? Il esas fatigita, ka ne?

He isn't tired, is he? Il ne esas fatigita, ka yes?

I have finished; have you? Me (ja) finis; ka vu (anke)?

I have! Me anke!

Has he? Kad il (anke)?

He hasn't. Il ne.

You'll come, won't you? Vu venos, ka ne?

She won't come; will you? El ne volas venar; ka vu volas?

I don't know, I am sure. Me tote ne savas.

Oh! do! please! Ho, yes! (venez) me pregas!

LESSON XV.

HOW TO TRANSLATE THE ENGLISH -ING.—The English termination *-ing* seldom is a real present participle that can be translated by **-anta**. The following rules cover most cases :

(1) Use **-anta** only if the word in *-ing* is a true verbal adjective, qualifying a noun :

A crying child, **Krianta infanto.**

A gratifying result, **Kontentiganta rezulto.**

In the above, the adjective in *-ing* can be replaced by a verb, with *who* or *which* :

a child who cries,

a result which gratifies,

(2) In most cases, *-ing* is merely a noun of action, *i.e.*, a word expressing an action :

to beat, *a beating*.

to brush, *a brushing*.

to institute, *instituting*.

Such nouns are rendered by the simple termination **-o**, which, when the root is a verb, precisely means action :

bat-ar, **bat-o**.

bros-ar, **bros-o**.

institue-ar, **institue-o**.

If it is intended to convey an idea of particular duration, use the affix **-ado** :

To dance, **dans-ar** ;

A dance, **dans-o** ;

Dancing, **dans-ado**.

Young people are fond of dancing, **La juni prizas dansado.**

Angling is a pleasant pastime,

(Angel-) peskado esas agrebla tempo-pasigivo.

Constant travelling is bad for the nerves,

La sempra vojajado nocas la nervi.

In the last two examples, the simple form **pesko**, **voyajo**, would mean *catching a fish* (not *catching fish*), and *a journey* (not *travelling*).

(3) At the beginning of a sentence or clause, the word in *-ing* should be translated by **-ante**, if it could be or is preceded by a preposition or conjunction like *while*, *in*, *on* :

Replying to your letter (= *in reply to your letter*),

Respondante a vua letro.

On coming in, *I saw her*,

En-irante, me vidis el

I spoke to him standing (= *while standing*),

Stacante, me parolis ad il.

Taking his hat, *he went out*,

Prenante lua chapelo, il ek-iris.

If the word in *-ing* is the auxiliary *to have*, then the past participle of the second verb must be used :

Having spoken thus, *he sat down*,

Tale parolinte, il sideskis.

Having been in the place, I know it,
Esinte en la loko, me konocas ol, or : Pro ke me esis . . .

(4) After a preposition, the word in *-ing* is the equivalent of an infinitive, as English prepositions, except *to*, govern the participle :

Before going away (=before to-go-away),

Ante departar.

After speaking (=after to-have-spoken),

Pos parolir.

Instead of writing (=instead-of to-write),

Vice skribar.

After answering her letter,

Pos respondi ad elua letro.

NOTE.—*While* is a conjunction (*during* being the corresponding preposition) :

While running, they fell down,

Dum ke li kuris (or, dum lia kuro), li falls.

(5) A large number of cases cannot be classified under any of the above heads, but a few examples will suffice :

(a) *Angry for being disturbed (=angry because one disturbed him),*

Iracanta pro ke on trublis li.

(b) *Particular ways of doing things (=to do things),*

Specala manieri facar kozi.

(c) *He was far from appreciating her good qualities (=he certainly did not value highly her good qualities),*

Il certe ne alte prizis elua bona qualesi.

or : *He was far from an appreciation of her good qualities,*

Il esis for prizar elua bona qualesi.

(d) *He agreed with her in liking sweets (=he agreed with her in that thing, that they two liked sweets),*

Il akordis kun el en to, ke li du prizis sukraji,

or : **Il akordis kun el en prizar sukraji.**

(e) *I can't help loving the child (= I cannot not love the child),*

Me ne povas ne amar la infanto.

(f) *They hindered him from running,*

Li impedis, ke li kurez.

(g) *She intended coming yesterday (=she intended to come),*

El intencis venar hiero.

(h) *Out of hearing (=not able-to-be-reached by a call),*

Ne-atungebla per voko,

or : **Exter voko (out of call),**

or : **Ja ne-vokebla (=already not call-able),**

(i) *A boarding-house, gasteyo.*

An eating-house, restorerio.

A dining-room, manjo-chambro.

A walking-stick, promen-bastono.

A sitting-room, saloneto.

A swimming-bath, nateyo.

A writing-table, skribo-tablo.

A drawing-pencil, desegno-krayono.

A camping outfit, acesori di kamp(ad)o.

(6) If the word in *-ing* is the subject of a verb, use either the infinitive or the noun form :

Smoking is bad for the health,

Fumar esas mala por la saneso.

(7) If the word in *-ing* is preceded by *to be*, see Lesson VII., “ Progressive Form ” :

I am calling you, Me vokas vu.

LESSON XVI.

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

De, *from, since, of* (in quantities) :

unu de li, *one of them.*

de-pos, *since, after.*

di, *of* (possession and genitive).

da, *by* (authorship or after passive verb).

a, ad, *to* (direction, object, intention) :

pensar a, *to turn one's thoughts to, think of.*

amo a Deo, *love of God.*

irar a..., *to go to—*

aden, *into.*

adsur, *on to.*

en, *in.*

ek, *out of* (with motion, choice, material).

vazo ek oro, *a vase of gold.*

irar ek la chambro, *to go out of the room.*

exter, *outside* (without motion).

sur, *on.*

super, *above.*

sub, *under* (with or without motion).

infre di, *at the bottom or foot of, below.*

inter, *between, among.*

tra, *through* (in crossing only).

cis, *this side of.*

trans, *the other side of, across* (with or without motion).

preter, *beyond, leaving behind.*

lor, *at the time of.*

ante, *before* (in time).

pos, *after* (in time).

avan, *in front of, before* (in space).

dop, *behind, after* (in space).

koram, *in the presence of.*

che, *at, to* (the house of).

apud, *next to, by, beside.*

an, *on, at* (contiguity) :

an la tablo, *at table.*

an Seine, *on the Seine.*

cirkum, *around, about* (place, time, quantity, etc.).

kontre, *against.*

pro, *because, on account of.*

por, *for, in view of, in order to.*

per, by means of, through.
pri, concerning, of, about, relating to, on.
kun, with (in company with).
sen, without (privation).
ultre, beyond, in addition to.
proxim, near, close to (not touching).
po, for, at the price of, in exchange for.
dum, during.
til, till (prep.), as far as :
 til la pordo, as far as the door.
malgre, in spite of, notwithstanding.
vice, instead of, in place of.
segun, according to.
alonge, along.
vers, towards.
ye, at (indefinite preposition).

FINAL PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions must always be placed *before* a noun or pronoun :

This is the book he spoke of (= of which he spoke),

Yen la libro, pri qua il parolis.

What are you talking about (= about what. . .) ?

Pri quo vu parolas ?

It is frequently possible to combine a final preposition with its verb, or to form a phrase :

This is the stick he came with (= which he brought),

Yen la bastono, quan il ad-portis.

The doctor was sent for (= one caused-to-be-fetched. . .),

On quer-ig-is la mediko.

The bag he came for (= which he fetched),

La sako, quan il queris.

This will do to go on with (= at the beginning),

Ieo konvenos en la komenco.

The boat had not been intended to be lived in,

La batelo ne esis destinita por habitado.

The church had not been preached in for many years,

On ne predikabis en la kirko dum multa yari.

PREPOSITIONS AS ADVERBS.

A word which is a preposition, if before a noun or pronoun, may be an adverb, if alone :

Near the brook, **Proxim la rivereto.**

The brook ran near, La rivereto fluis proxime.

All Ido prepositions can be changed into adverbs by the addition of an **-e** :

dum, during ; **dume**, meanwhile.

lor, at the time of ; **lore**, then.

pos, after ; **pose**, afterwards.

ante, before ; **antee**, previously.

kontre, against ; **kontree**, on the other hand, contrariwise.

As adjectives, **antea** means *previous*, **posa**, *subsequent*, **kontrea**, *opposing*.

(**Extere**, **interne**, are used in place of **ene**, **eke**.)

SENSE ACCORDING TO PLACE.

Some prepositions are used as adverbs in English with a different sense :

- { About an *hour*, **Cirkum un horo.**
- { *They ran about*, **Li kuris hike ed ibe.**
- { On the *bell*, **Sur la klosho.**
- { *They rang on*, **Li sonigadis.**
- { Over the *way*, **Trans la voyo.**
- { *The storm was over*, **La sturmo esis finita (o : cesabis).**
- { Up a *tree*, **Supre di arboro.**
- { *The door is shut up*, **La pordo esas tote klozita.**
- { Turn round the *horse*, **Turnez cirkum la kavalo.**
- { *Turn the horse round*, **Turnez la kavalo.**

PREPOSITIONS AS VERBS.

Prepositions, in English, are often used with the full meaning of a verb, the verb accompanying them having only the value of an adverb :

To walk in, ride in, creep in, run in, float in (=to enter by walking, riding, creeping, running, floating),

En-irar marchante, vehante, reptante, kurante, flotacante.

I wind about and in and out,

Me sinuifas, en-iras, ek-iras.

He was trudging through woods, up hill and down dale.

Il pene tra-iris boski, acensis kolini, decensis vali.

It was blown off into the dirt,

Ol esis de-portata da la vento aden la fango.

The consequence of this peculiar use is that an intransitive verb can (apparently) take a direct object :

Will you row me to the bridge ?

Ka vu voluntas rem-vehigar me a la ponto ?

The child will cry her eyes out,

La infantino ruinos sua okuli per lakrimi.

Kiss away her tears,

Sikigez elua lakrimi per kiso.

He was argued into allowing the fact,

Il esis obligata per argumenti aceptar la fakto.

Adjectives are also used in same way :

They walked themselves dry,

Li per marcho sikigis su

LESSON XVII.

PASSIVE VOICE TRANSLATED BY **on**.

When the speaker does not want to name, or does not know, the author of an action, he states it in the passive voice in English :

The father is loved.

In Ido, the indefinite pronoun is used :

On amas la patruŭo.

This avoids such passive constructions as :

He was not told the whole truth,

On ne dicis ad il la tota verajo.

Sometimes, instead of the passive voice, a pronoun is used in English ; the pronoun *we* is used when the speaker wants to associate himself with the statement :

We are all mortal,

Ni omna esas mortiva.

But when the statement applies to everybody, **on** should be used :

When we hear but one bell, we hear but one sound,

Kande on audas nur un klosho, on audas nur un sono.

The same is true of the pronouns *they, you*, and the expressions *people, somebody* :

They manage those things better in America,

On administras ta kozi plu bone en Amerika.

You cannot eat your cake and have it,

On ne povas manjar sua kuko e konservar ol.

People say it is their own fault,

On dicas, ke ol esas lia propra kulpo.

A man is not always lucky,

On ne sempre esas fortuneza.

PREPOSITION BEFORE INFINITIVE.

Any preposition can be used before an infinitive, as the infinitive is the equivalent of a noun :

Loko por studiar (= **loko por studio**).

A place for studying (= *a place for study*).

Sen dormar, *without sleeping.*

Sen dormo, *without sleep.*

Ante departar, *before starting.*

Ante departo, *before departure.*

Sen parolir, *without having spoken.*

Preposition *to* is not translated if it is part of the infinitive :

I want to come, me volas venar.

If it means *in order to*, use **por** :

He wrote to come, Il skribis por venar.

If you could use the form in *-ing* with nearly the same sense, the **por** is not necessary :

To be or not to be (= *being or not being*), **Esar o ne esar.**

After an adjective, preposition *to* means neither *in order to* nor an infinitive :

Easy to learn (= *easily learnable*), **Facile lernebla.**

Difficult to understand, **Desfacile komprenebla.**

They have only themselves to blame, Li ipsa esas sola blaminda.

For the infinitive clause, "*I want you to come*," etc., see Lesson XII

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Verbs like *to rain, to snow, to hail* have no real subject ; therefore the English pronoun *it* is not translated :

It rains. Pluvas.

It snowed. Nivis.

It is going to hail, Esas balde grelonta.

(See also Lesson XX.)

The same is true when the pronoun *it* does not refer to anything :

It is you, Esas vu.

“ I AM COLD ”

Translate such phrases by means of **sentar**, *to feel*, used reflexively :

Me sentas me kolda.

Vu sentos vu tro varma.

“ THERE IS, THERE ARE ”

These are simply translated by the verb *to be*, the real subject being the word that follows :

There is a hill outside the town,

Esas kolino exter la urbo.

There are twelve hens in the cage,

Esas dek-e-du hanini en la kajo.

But when *there is* points to a person or thing, use **yen** :

There he is (= There he comes !) **Yen il venas !**

TIME OF DAY.

An hour is **horo**, but time by the clock is expressed by **kloko**, **kloki** :

What time is it ? **Qua kloko esas ?**

It is two o'clock, **Esas du kloki.**

At half-past two, **Ye du kloki e duimo.**

Always reckon quarters and minutes *from* the last hour, not *to* the next one :

A quarter to eight,

Sep kloki e tri quarimi, or Sep kloki quaradek-e-kin minuti.

Twenty to ten (= 9.40). **Non kloki quaradek.**

Continental timetables, etc., reckon up to 24 o'clock (midnight) :

Twelve noon, **Dek-e-du kloki.**

One p.m., **Dek-e-tri kloki.**

ARITHMETIC.

The words *plus*, *minus*, *multiplied by*, *divided by*, are translated **plus** (pronounced *ploos*), **minus** (*min'-oos*), **per** (*pair*), **sur** (*soor*) :

$2+3=5$, **du plus tri plus un.**

$4 \times 2 = 8$, **quar per du facas ok.**

$9 \div 3 = 3$, **non sur tri facas tri.**

DAYS, MONTHS, ETC.

The names of the days of the week are (*no capitals*, except at head of sentence, etc.) :

Sundio, lundio, mardio, merkurdio, jovdio, venerdio, saturdio.

The names of the months are (*capitals as above*) :

Januaro, februaro, marto, aprilo, mayo, junio, julio, agosto, septembro, oktobro, novembro, decembro.

The names of the seasons are :

Printempo, somero, autuno, vintro.

The international hotel custom is followed in naming the chief meals :

Breakfast, **dejuneto.**

Dinner, **dineo.**

Lunch, **dejunio.**

Supper, **supeo.**

The corresponding verbs are : **dinear, supear, etc.**

Dates.

In dating, begin with the day, end with the year.
Sept. 12th, 1914, 12-ma septembro 1914.

LESSON XVIII.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CONJUNCTIONS.

<p>Ed (e), and. od (o), or. od . . . od, either . . . or. nek, nor. nek . . nek, neither . . nor. or, now (in argument). nam, for (=because). do, then, so (=therefore). ma, but. tamen, however, nevertheless, yet. yen, here is, here are. lore . . . lore, now . . . then. ka(d), (question word) whether</p>	<p>ke, that. se, if. sive . . . sive, whether . . . or <i>whether.</i> se ne, if not. se . . . nur, nur se, provided that. cepte se, unless. quale se, as though. quankam, although. pro quo? why? por quo? what for? de kande, as soon as, since when. por ne, lest (with infinitive).</p>
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COMPOUND CONJUNCTIONS.

In addition to the conjunctions formed from prepositions by adding **ke** (see Lesson IX.), many can be formed from adverbs in the same way:

- tale ke, so that, in such a way that.**
- tante ke, so much that.**
- tam longe ke, as long as.**
- kaze ke, in case.**
- kondicione ke, on condition that.**
- unfoye ke, once (that) . . .**
- omnafoye ke, each time (that) . . .**
- tam ofte ke, as often as.**
- time ke, for fear that.**
- tante plu . . . ke, all the more . . . that.**
- quante plu . . . tante plu, the more . . . the more.**
- quante min . . . tante min, the less . . . the less.**
- tante plu bone ke, all the better . . . because.**

A few examples will help to understand the value of the most difficult, and show how many others not given above can be formed. The general rule is that EVERY WORD MEANS ONE DEFINITE IDEA, and can be combined with another word also meaning ONE DEFINITE IDEA, to form the exact equivalent of any English phrase consisting of two or more words that have often lost their original meaning:

<p>se, means if,</p>	}	<p>se nur (=if only) is translated</p>
<p>nur means only,</p>	}	<p><i>provided that.</i></p>
<p>de means from,</p>	}	<p>de kande is translated</p>
<p>kande, means when,</p>	}	<p><i>when? or how long?</i></p>
<p>pro means on account of,</p>	}	<p>pro quo is translated</p>
<p>quo means what thing,</p>	}	<p><i>why?</i></p>

quik means <i>immediately</i> ,	}	quik kande is translated as
kande means <i>when</i> ,		<i>soon as.</i>
pro means <i>on account of</i> ,	}	pro to is translated <i>that's</i>
to means <i>that (thing)</i> ,		<i>why.</i>
quante means <i>so much</i> ,	}	quante min . . . tante min
min means <i>less</i> ,		is translated <i>the less . . .</i>
tante means <i>thus much</i> ,		<i>the less.</i>

E.g.—

Quante min me manjas, tante min me drinkas,
 (How-much less I eat, thus-much less I drink.)
The less I eat, the less I drink.

De kande vu lojas hike ? me lojas hike de un monato.
 (From when you are-living here ? I am-living here from
 one month.)

How long have you lived here ? I have lived here one month.

De kande il arivis . . .

(From when he arrived)

As soon as he arrived, . . .

Apene il arivis, kande el klozis la pordo,

(Hardly he arrived when she shut the door.)

He no sooner arrived than she closed the door.

AND.

Very often, between an imperative and an infinitive, *and* cannot be translated by **ed** :

Take care and behave yourself, Take care that you behave yourself,

Sorgez ke vu kondutas bone.

Be careful and see that he does it, Carefully see that he does it,

Sorge atencez ke il facas ol.

Be sure and come, Fail not to come,

Ne falliez venar.

As.

The word *as* conveys so many different ideas, that several examples of its use are necessary :

He came in as I spoke (= while I spoke),

Il en-venis dum ke me parolis.

It happened as I told you (= in the way in which I told you),

Lo eventis, quale me pre-dicis a vu.

They were as like as two peas (comparison),

Li esis tam simila kam du pizi,

or : **Li tam similesis una a l'altra kam du pizi.**

Great as he is, he is not infallible (= although he is great),

Quankam il esas granda, il esas eroriva.

Much as I regret it . . . (= however much . . .),

Irge quante me regretas ol . . .

Such as have anything to say . . . (= those who),

Ti, qui havas ulo dicenda . . .

It's pluck as does it (= which causes success),

La audaco esas to, quo sucesigas.

As you are angry, you should not speak (= because you are angry),

Pro ke vu iracas, vu devas silencar.

KOM AND QUALE.

These both translate *as*, or *like*, but while **kom** implies identity, **quale** only marks resemblance :

Il esis aceptata kom rejo,
He was received like a king (and he was a king).

Il esis aceptata quale rejo,
He was received like a king (though he was not a king).

Il aparis quale Hamlet,
He appeared as Hamlet (in the character of H.).

Me ne parolas kom experto.
I do not speak as an expert.
(As one who was an expert would).

NOR.

At the beginning of a sentence or clause, *nor* means : *and not* :

Nor was he tired,
Ed il ne esis fatigita.

Nor . . . either is translated nek . . . anke :
I am not tired, nor he either,

Me ne esas fatigita, nek il anke.

LESSON XIX.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ADVERBS.

maxim(e), <i>most.</i>	pre-hiere, <i>the day before yesterday.</i>
minim(e), <i>least.</i>	pos-morge, <i>the day after to-morrow.</i>
pluse, <i>further, moreover.</i>	jus, <i>just (in the past).</i>
maxim . posible, <i>most . possible :</i>	quik, <i>at once, immediately.</i>
Maxim granda posible	ankore, <i>still.</i>
<i>The greatest possible.</i>	ja, <i>already.</i>
minim(e) . posible, <i>least . possible.</i>	ne . . ja, <i>not yet.</i>
tam . kam posible, <i>as . as possible.</i>	interne, <i>inside.</i>
admaxime, <i>at the most.</i>	extere, <i>outside.</i>
adminime, <i>at least.</i>	supre, <i>up, upstairs.</i>
proxime, <i>approximately, near.</i>	infre, <i>down, below.</i>
kelke, <i>a little.</i>	avane, <i>in front.</i>
poke, <i>little.</i>	dope, <i>behind.</i>
sat(e), <i>enough.</i>	retro, <i>backwards.</i>
tro, <i>too much.</i>	dextre, <i>on the right.</i>
sam-tempe, <i>at the same time.</i>	sinistre, <i>on the left.</i>
nul-tempe, <i>never.</i>	fore, <i>far away.</i>
sempre, <i>always.</i>	cirkume, <i>around.</i>
kune, <i>together.</i>	forsan, <i>perhaps.</i>
nun, now ; ago = before now, ante nun.	komprenende, <i>of course.</i>
olim, <i>once upon a time, formerly.</i>	mem, <i>even ; still (with comparative)</i>
frue, <i>early.</i>	ya, <i>indeed.</i>
tarde, <i>late.</i>	nur, <i>only.</i>
erste, <i>only = no earlier than.</i>	precipue, <i>chiefly.</i>
ca-die, <i>to-day.</i>	aparte, <i>apart, separately.</i>
hiere, <i>yesterday.</i>	itere, <i>anew, afresh, again.</i>
morge, <i>to-morrow.</i>	okazione (di), <i>apropos (of).</i>
ca-vespere, <i>this evening.</i>	oportune, <i>by-the-way, by-the-bye.</i>

BUT.

The word *but* can be (1) a conjunction, joining two statements ; (2) a preposition, before a noun or a pronoun in the objective case in English ; (3) an adverb, explaining a verb, an adjective, or another adverb ; (4) a pronoun, subject of a verb ; (5) a verb, expressing an action ; (6) a noun, expressing a thing done :

- (1) *I like peas, but I do not like beans.*
Me prizas pizi, ma me ne prizas fazeoli.
- (2) *All but him liked it,*
Omni ecepte il prizis ol.
- (3) *I had but one friend,*
Me havis nur un amiko.
- (4) *There is no one but loves her,*
Nulu esas qua ne amas el.
- (5, 6) *But me no buts,*
No opozez a me kontre-dici.

EVER.

The word *ever* may mean (1) *all time, always* ; (2) *at any time* :

- (1) *The Maple-leaf for ever,*
La acer-folio por sempre.
I shall love you for ever,
Me amos vu sempre, sempre.
- (2) *If he ever comes, . . .*
Se il ul-tempe venos, . . .

Ever, in compound words like *whenever, wherever, whoever*, is translated **irge, irga**, etc. :

- Do whatever you like,*
Facez irgo quon vu volas.
Whatever might be his anger, . . .
Irge quala (or, quanta) esas ilua iraco. . . .
Whoever they may be, . . .
Irge qui li esas, . . .
Whenever I hear the birds singing, . . .
Irge kande me audas la uceli kantar. . . .
Whoever is here, . . .
Irge qua esas hike, . . .
Give me anything whatever,
Donez a me irgo.
Let it be ever so small, . . .
Irge quante mikra ol esos. . . .
We have bought ever such a tiny cottage,
Ni kompris tote mikra rurdometo.

JUST.

The word *just* can be (1) an adjective meaning *correct*, translated **justa** ; (2) an adjective meaning *righteous*, translated **yusta** ; (3) an adverb meaning *the moment before now* translated **jus** ; (4) an adverb meaning *the moment now coming*, translated **quik** ; (5) an adverb meaning *exactly*, translated **exakte, juste** :

- (1) *He made a very just remark,*
Il facis tre justa remarko.

- (2) *Be just and fear not,*
Esas yusta e ne timez.
- (3) *She has just come,*
El jus arivis.
- (4) *She is just coming,*
El esas nun venanta (quik venonta).
I will just do it, and then I am ready,
Me quik facos lo, e lore me esos pronta.
- (5) *It's just the thing I want,*
Ol esas juste to quon me deziras.

BOTH.

Both, as a pronoun, is translated *we two, they two, the two* : as an adverb, at the same time together ; or, in many cases, by the use of *also* :

They both went to the station,

Li du iris a la staciono.

We were both agreed,

Ni du konkordis.

Both the men were drunk,

Omna du viri esis ebria.

Both I and my brother think so,

Me ed anke mea frato opinionas tale.

All the tourists were both hungry and thirsty.

Omna turisti sam-tempe hungris e durstis.

The address was both on the paper and on the envelope,

La adreso esis sur la papero ed anke sur la kuverto.

LESSON XX.

ORDER OF WORDS.

Generally speaking, the English order of words is the clearest, since English, having few inflexions, has to arrange its words logically, subject, verb, object.

Me amas il, *I love him.*

The adjective (if there is only one, and not too long) is better placed before the noun :

Longa voyo, *A long way.*

(**Voyo longa** would, of course, also be correct).

Adverbs are also normally placed before the word they modify :

Il vere dicis, ke il tote komprenas.

The adverbs **ne** and **tre** must always be placed before their word :

Me tre amas il, *I like him very much.*

Ne tote, *not entirely (= not quite).*

Tote ne, *entirely not (= not at all).*

ACCUSATIVE.

Any noun, adjective, or pronoun can be made an accusative, but only when it is the direct object of a verb and placed before the subject. This is done by adding an **-n** :

A fine story, he told me ! **Bela rakonton il facis a me !**

It was they that I called **Lin me vokis.**

The pronouns **il, el, ol**, are abbreviations for **ilu, elu, olu**, and their accusatives would be **ilun, elun, olun** :

Elun me tante amis! *She it was whom I loved so!*

But the accusative is not necessary, if the object is preceded by the subject :

Me li vidis,

I saw them (= I them saw).

COMPOUND WORDS.

Nouns can be united as in English to do away with a proposition :

A tea-cup (= a cup for tea), **te-taso (= taso por teo).**

A steam-ship, **vapor-navo.**

The **-o-** between the words depends on the euphony :

skribo-tablo or **skrib-tablo**,

but **tablo-tuko** (not **tabl-tuko**).

The hyphen is often better inserted :

fervoyo-vagono (rather than **fervoyovagono**).

When the compound is formed with adjectives or adverbs, it may be useful to write the termination :

English-speaking people, **Angle-parolanti.**

Sky-blue, **Ciel-blua.**

Sunburnt, **Sun-brulita.**

A dark-eyed, curly-headed little boy,

Nigr-okula loklo-hara pueruleto.

Compound words formed with prepositions take the preposition first and remain in the same order as in English :

sub-tera, *subterranean.*

Such compound words do not require the usual affixes, as the relation is expressed by the preposition :

nacion-al-a, *national.*

inter-nacion-a, *international.*

Again

natur-al-a *natural.*

super-natur-a, *supernatural.*

In compound words formed by a preposition and a verb, care should be taken not to let the compound form alter the object of the verb. For instance :

Me vidas la stoni di la fundo tra la aquo,

I see the stones at the bottom through the water.

becomes as a compound :

Me tra-vidas la stoni di la fundo, en la aquo (not : **me travidas la aquo**).

The adjective **travidebla**, therefore, cannot mean *transparent* ; it only applies to the stones, and means *visible through* (the water). (The word *transparent* is **diafana** : **Stoni travidebla tra diafana aquo**).

MIXED VERBS.—Many verbs, in the L.I., as in English, can be transitive or intransitive :

Mea laboro komencas, duras, cesas (intransitive) :

Me komencas, duras, cesas mea laboro or **laborar** (transitive).

IMPERSONAL VERBS.—The following are used without a subject, and are followed by an infinitive :

oportas=*it is necessary.*

importas=*it is important.*

konvenas = *it is convenient.*

decas = *it is proper.*

sufikas = *it is sufficient.*

Oportas levar ni frue morge,

It is necessary to raise ourselves early to-morrow (= We must get up early to-morrow).

Other impersonal verbs can be formed by the use of **esar** with an adjective :

Esas utila vakuigar la barelo,

It is useful to empty the barrel.

DERIVATION.

The logical relation of words must be strictly adhered to in derivation. We cannot, for example derive the verb *to address*, from the noun *address*, except by means of the affix **-iz**, *to cover with* :

adres-o, adres-iz-ar.

We cannot derive the verb *to brush*, from *brush* ; the root is the verb of action, **brosar**, and the noun **broso** can only mean the act of brushing ; a *brush* requires the affix of instrument **-il** : **bros-il-o**.

But in addition to the affixes that can only be affixes, many roots are used as affixes, forming then a kind of compound word. Thus the root **ag-** of the verb meaning *to act, do, wield*, is used with many names of instruments, when it was necessary to take the instrument as the first root ; e.g., we say a *hammer, to hammer*, the second being evidently derived from the first. We therefore have to use the root **-agar** to play the part of an affix :

Martel-o, martel-agar, or martel-uzar.

This verb, meaning *to hammer*, is a transitive verb, that can be followed by an object.

Il martel-agis la pikturo *He hammered (at) the picture.*

In the same way we have :

klef-agar, to lock ;

buton-agar, to button ;

fren-agar, to apply the brake ;

pedal-agar, to pedal.

TITLES OF COURTESY.

In addressing noble persons, etc., the word **Sinior(ul)o** (or **Siniorino**) is used, and if necessary followed by the name of the dignity :

Sinioro Rejo, me humile pregas . . .

Sinioro Episkopo di London.

Siniorino Komto (*The Countess . . .*)

Yes, Sinioro, Yes, your Honor, your Worship.

ELISION.

The final **a** of **la** and of adjectives, particularly derived adjectives in **-al-**, may be dropped when no confusion in sense can arise :

il parolis a l'infanto.

la nacional sentimento.

The accent remains on the same syllable as if the **a** was inserted.

The definite article may be contracted with certain prepositions :

dal = da la

dil = di la

del = de la

al = a la

GRAMMATICAL TERMINATIONS AND AFFIXES.

The numerals in parentheses indicate the lessons of the grammar treating of each termination and affix.

The grammatical terminations are 12 in number, viz.:

- o for singular nouns;
- i for plural nouns or pronouns;
- a for adjectives;
- e for adverbs;
- ar, -ir, -or for infinitive (present, past, future);
- as, -is, -os for indicative " " "
- us for conditional present;
- ez for imperative.

To these must be added the *suffixes* of the participle:

- ant-, -int-, -ont- for the active voice (present, past, future);
- at-, -it-, -ot- for the passive voice (present, past, future) (vi);
- besides -ab- for the perfect tenses (viii).

Prefixes :

- arki-, pre-eminence: arki-anjelo = *archangel* (viii).
- bo-, relationship by marriage: bo-patro = *father-in-law* (i).
- des-, contrary: des-honoro = *dishonour*; des-esperar = *to despair* (vii).
- dis-, separation: dis-sekar = *to dissect* (vii).
- ex-, ex-, former, late: ex-ofidro = *ex-officer* (x).
- ge-, unites both sexes: ge-patri = *parents* (i).
- mi-, half: mi-horo = *half-an-hour* (vii).
- mis-, mis-, wrongly: mis-komprenar = *to misunderstand* (vii).
- ne-, negation, ne-utila = *useless* (vii).
- par-, completely: par-lektar = *to read through* (v).
- para-, warding off: para-suno = *parasol* (v).
- pre-,: pre-, ante-, fore-: pre-ludo, *prelude*; pre-dicar, *to foretell, to predict* (ix).
- prim-, primitive: prim-avi, *forefathers* (ix).
- retro-, back: retro-sendar = *to send back, return* (ix).
- ri-, again: ri-dicar = *to say again*. (ix).
- sen-, devoid of: sen-viva = *lifeless* (vii).

Suffixes :

- ach-, pejorative, giving an unfavourable meaning: popul-ach-o = *populace* (vii).
- ad-, frequency, repetition: dans-ad-o = *dancing* (v).

- aj-, thing made of or to which something is done: lan-aj-o = *woollen stuff*; insert-aj-o = *insertion* (x).
- al-, relating to: naclon-al-a = *national* (IV).
- an-, member of: senat-an-o = *senator* (II).
- ar-, collection: hom-ar-o = *mankind* (collection of men) (x).
- ari-, receiver of: legac-ari-o = *legatee* (IX).
- atr-, like: sponj-atr-a = *spongy* (IV).
- e-, coloured: roz-e-a = *rose coloured* (IV).
- ebl-, that can be (done): fac-ebl-a = *feasible* (IX).
- ed-, contents of: manu-ed-o = *handful*; pinch-ed-o = *a pinch of* (III).
- eg-, augmentative: pluv-eg-o = *downpour* (VIII).
- em-, inclined to: venj-em-a = *vengeful* (IV).
- end-, which must be: solv-end-a = *to be solved* (VIII).
- er-, amateur: fotograf-er-o (II).
- eri-, establishment: distil-eri-o = *distillery* (III).
- es-, to be: san-es-ar = *to be in health*; thence are derived nouns showing state or quality: san-es-o = *good health* (VIII).
- esk-, to begin to: dorm-esk-ar = *to fall asleep*; pal-esk-ar = *to turn pale* (v).
- estr-, head of, chief of: urb-estr-o = *mayor* (VIII).
- et-, diminutive: river-et-o = *brook* (VIII).
- ey-, place for: kaval-ey-o = *stable* (III).
- i-, domain, sphere: komt-i-o = *county*; parok-i-o = *parish* (III).
- id-, offspring: Sem-id-o = *Semite* (I).
- ier-, holder of: kuras-ier-o = *cuirassier*; sigar-ier-o = *cigar-holder*; pom-ier-o = *apple-tree* (II).
- if-, to produce: frukt-if-ar = *to fructify*; flor-if-ar = *to bloom* (v).
- ig-, to make, cause to be: bel-ig-ar = *to beautify*; dorm-ig-ar = *to send to sleep* (v).
- ik-, sick: artrit-ik-a = *arthritic*; alkohol-ik-o = *alcoholic* (IV).
- il-, instrument: bros-il-o = *brush* (III).
- in-, feminine: frat-in-o = *sister* (I).
- ind-, deserving to be: respekt-ind-a = *respectable* (VIII).
- ism-, system, doctrine: social-ism-o, imperial-ism-o (II).
- ist-, professional, adherent: art-ist-o = *artist*; social-ist-o (II).
- iv-, that can (do): instrukt-iv-a = *instructive* (IX).
- iz-, to supply or cover with: or-iz-ar = *to gild*; alkohol-iz-ar (v).
- oz-, full of: por-oz-a = *porous* (IV).
- ul-, male: kat-ul-o = *tom cat*; kaval-ul-o = *stallion* (I).
- um-, suffix without any definite meaning. Words in which it is found are to be looked up in the dictionary (x).
- ur-, result of action: pikt-ur-o = *picture* (x).
- yun-, young one: bov-yun-o = *calf*.
- uy-, receptacle: ink-uy-o = *ink-pot* (III).

Numeral Suffixes :

- esm-, ordinal numbers: un-esm-a = *first*; du-esm-a = *second* (VI).
- lm-, fraction: tri-lm-a = *third part*; quar-lm-o = *a quarter* (VI).
- op-, distributive: quar-op-o = *in fours, four at a time* (VI).
- opl-, multiplying affix: du-opl-a = *double* (VI).

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EXERCARO

Konsili a la Studenti.

On povas, mem sen pre-studio di la gramatiko, uzar ica *Exercaro*, nam en l'unesma pagini ni separis l'elementi kompozanta di la vorti. Tale, per simpla sercho en la lexiki Ido-nacional, on havos la valoro di la parti formacanta, e fine la signifiko di la tota vorto. Tamen on agos plu saje, se, ante komencar l'exerci, on aqiros kelka konoco gramatikala, aparte pri la finali -o, -a, -e, -i, -as, -is, -os, -us, -ez, -ar, -ir, -or, -ant, -int, -ont, -at, -it, -ot. Per ta procedo on plufaciligos a su la kompreno e la traduko di l'exerci (1).

Ante omno ni dicos: *Evitez la hasto*: konsiderez tre atencoze mem la maxim mikra detali. La linguo internaciona devas esar extreme facila, e fakte Ido esas tala; ma ica faciloso divenas danjero por la ne-atencanti. Pro ke li komprenas sen esforco nek peno, li erore imaginas, ke la formi e vorti rivenos en lia kapo kun egala, faciloso, kande li volos parolar o skribar la linguo internaciona. Ma, pro ke li ne atencis sate, li montras lore, e sentas ipsa, ke li ne posedas bone la linguo. Ido substitucas expresuri justa e logikala a multa idiotismi e stranjaji di nia lingui, pro ke nur l'expresuri justa e logikala povas esar komprenata da omni. Ma, se on ne donos ad oli atenco suficanta, on ne aqiros li, ed on transportos en Ido l'expresuri nelogikala e nekomprenebla di la lingui nacional.

L'experienco konsilas la sequanta procedo:

1^e Pronuncar laute (se on povas) la vorti di la texti, *tre atencante pozar sur la konvenanta silabo l'acento tonika*, qua esas plu-fort-igo, di la voco sur ta silabo. Tale la orelo kustumeskos la soni di la linguo, e la vorti penetros e restos plu facile, plu bone, en la memorado.

2^e Skribar la traduko di l'exerci, quin on facos sen ula omiso, e komparar lu kun la tradukuro imprimita sur altra pagino.

3^e Atinginte la 12^a exercio (ma *ne plu frue*), on rikonstruktos kun grand avantajo (per la tradukuri en Angla qui trovesas en ca libro) la texto di l'*Exercaro*. Por ica laboro on sequos tre fidele l'ordino di la numeri, ed on ne rikonstruktos, me supozas, la 3^a exercio ante la 1^a o la 2^a.

(1) A l'Angli ni tre konsilas komencar per «*The Elementary Grammar*», qua esas kompozita precize por preparar a l'*Exercaro*.

4e Samtempe on finos tradukar en la linguo nacional la restanta duimo di l'*Exercaro*; e kande ta traduko esos finita, on rikonstruktos anke en Ido ica duesma parto.

Komparante ta rikonstrukto kun la texto, on facile povos vidar la kulpi facita ed emendar oli.

I.

Substantivi.—Genro e nombro.

La hom-o nask-as infanto, diven-as puer-o (1), adolecanto, adulto.—La speco «homo» es-as, per la sexu-o, sive hom-ul-o, sive hom-in-o.—Homulo divenas vir-o cirkum su-a 20 yar-i.—Famili-o konten-as du spozi (spoz-ul-o e spoz-in-o) kun li-a fili-i (fili-ul-i e fili-in-i), qui esas reciprok-e frat-i (frat-ul-i e frat-in-i).—La filii dev-as respekt-ar ed am-ar su-a ge-patr-i (la patr-ul-o e la patr-in-o).—Vu-a onkl-o (onkl-ul-o od onkl-in-o) esas la frato di vu-a patr-o (patr-ul-o o patr-in-o).—La filii di vu-a onklo esas vua kuz-i (kuz-ul-i o kuz-in-i).—La ge-patri di vua gepatri esas vua av-i. Singl-u hav-as du av-ul-i e du av-in-i, di qui lu esas la nepot-o (nepot-ul-o o nepot-in-o).—Inter la rej-i di Anglia existis eminent-a rej-in-i; ma Francia hav-is nur rej-ul-i.—Letr-o komenc-as per: Sior-ul-o, o per: Sior-in-o.—Sior-i, dic-as oratoro a la sioruli ed a la siorini, qui askolt-as lu.—Me vid-as ge-siori M....—Me-a fratulo esas profesoro, e mea fratino esas sekretario di advokat-in-o.—Inter la besti-i on disting-as maskul-i e femin-i, exempl-e bov-ul-i e bov-in-i; ma ordinar-e on union-as li per la nom-o komun-a «bovi».—La nomo «femino» ne konven-as por homino: on uz-as lu nur por besti-o femin-a.

On uz-as *-ul* e *-in* nur se to esas absolut-e neces-a por indikar la sexuo di bestio o persono. Nam esas ordinar-e tre komod-a parol-ar, mem pri homi, sen distingar la sexui, exempl-e pri su-a frati, pri sua profesori, pri sua amiki, qui povas esar homuli o homini.

II.

Adjektivi ed adverbi.—La kontreaji.

La filio di vua kuzino esas tre fort-a; kontre-e, la filii di vua fratino, vua ge-nevi, esas febla; mem li semblas malada.—No,

(1) De 7 til 15 yari.

li ne esas malada, ma kelk-e delikata ; li-a ge-patri anke esas plu o min delikata.—Vua patrino (o matro) kantas ver-e tre bon-e.—Yes, el kantas bone, ma el ne povas kant-ar longe.—Lav-*ez* vua manui, nam li esas sordida.—Yes, me konfesas, ke li esas mem tre sordida ; ma por lavar li, me bezonas la sapono. Ube ol esas ?—Ol esas sur la mikra tablo, apud la fenestro.—La libri esas tre interesanta, ma li esas tro serioza por vua filii ankore infanta.—Kad vu amas vua yuna kuzini ?—No, nam li esas superba e des-afabla.—Rakont-*ez* (naracez) a me la kozo, ma rapide e kurte, nam me havas nur kelka minuti.—Bone, bone, la kozo esas des-agreabla, ma on povas facile aranjar omno.

III.

Pronomi personala e posedala.

Me amas mea frati.—Tu ne sat respektas tua olda patrulo.—Vu esas tro severa por vu-a filii.—Il(u) deziras trovar en la domo sua patrino e sua fratini.—El(u) esas tre bona por omna sua servist-i.—La kavalo esas tro fatigita : ol(u) ne plus povas tir-ar la veturo.—La afero semblas bona, ma forsan ol ne esas tala, e ni saje ag-os, se ni ne aceptos lu blind-e.—La komenco di la vojajo es-is agreabla, ma lua fino esos forsan des-agreabla.—El(u) ed il(u) venos kun nia kuzini.—Vu akompanos mea onklulo e lua filii, se li arivos sat frue.—Pro quo vu prenas elua libri ? Lekt-*ez* la vui e lasez la elui.—Il ne amas mea filiulo, e me ne amas la ilua.—Vua servisti ne frequentas la mei, e la mei ne frequentas la vui.—Pardonez a tua filiini, quale me pardonas a la mei.—Il ri-trovis elua libri, ma il ne povis ritrovar la sui.—Ili departis plu fru-e kam eli, e tamen ili arivis plu tarde.—Pueruli e puerini su propoz-is por guidar me : ili postulis de me tri franki, ed eli konsentis po du franki ; me do elektis eli e refuzis ili.—Me venos morgo kun mea frati e lia amiki.—Prenez elia manteli kun la vii, nam vi retro-venos erste nokte kun eli.—Me renkontris viri, qui duktis kavali ; la viri e la bestii ne konkordis inter su, e mem forte luktis, nam ili tiris ad-dextre, dum ke oli tiris ad-sinistre ; ma fine li pac-esk-is, e me vidis ili ed oli irar en la sama direciono.

IV.

Konjugado aktiva—Chefa tempi.

Me ne pov-as amar ilu, nam il odias me.—Tu sempre devas obediar tua gepatri e respektar li.—El dicas, ke el preferas restar hike.—Se l'infanto volas, ol darfas akompanar vu por manjar.—Hiere ni labor-is dum la tota jorno.—Vu dicis a me, ke il esas malada, e me renkontris lu en la publika gardeno.—Kad vu trovis vua amiki ?

Yes, me trovis li che la imprim-ist-o.—La homuli e la homini konsentis, ma ili plu rapide kam eli.—Il sempre admiris su ipsa, ma nun il divenas tote netolerebla pro sua fier-es-o e superbeso.—La lekt-er-i di nia jurnaló certe kompren-os, ke ol bezonas pekunio por vivar ; li do pagos fidele sua abono e mem esforcos (por) atraktar ad ol(u) altra lekt-er-i.—Se vu depart-os ca-matin-e, vu ne povos vidar mea patrulo, nam il arivos erste ca-vesper-e.—Vi parol-us altre, kara amiki, se vi savus la ver-aj-o.—Forsan la servisti obediús plu bone sua mastri, se ici esus plu polita, plu afabla en sua maniero imperar.—Me ne povus kredar (i)to, se me ne vidus olu.—Ka tu venus kun me che mea ge-onkli, se tua fratulo akompanus ni ? Yes, me quik venus.—Askolt-ez me.—Il venez, e me aceptos lu bonkordie.—Ni laborez kuraj-oz-e por la triumfo di nia ideo.—Havez fido a li ; li meritas lo.—Esez sempre bona por omna homi, quale vi deziras ke li esez (tala) por vi.—Nature omna homo amas su ipsa, e tre facile pardonas su.—Ka vu vidas vu en ta spegulo ? Yes, me vidas me ed anke vu ipsa.—Me lavos me en la dormo-chambro, e tu lavos tu en la tualet-al-a kabineto.—Vu vest-iz-os vu hike, e me vestizos me che mea kuzulo.—Il laudas su pri omno.—Nun el gratulas su pro la kurajo quan el havis en ta cirkonstanco.—Li jenus su ipsa, se li tale agus.—Lu deziras lektar ta libro.—Nun esas la tempo ludar e reponzar, ne la tempo laborar.—Luktar por nobla idealo esas bela e laud-ind-a.—Mentiar a pueri e trompar li esas plu grava kam trompar homi matura.—Plu bona esas exist-ir kam exist-ar od exist-or, dicis pesimisto.

V.

Aktiva konjugado.—Sekundara tempi.

Participi.

Kande me en-ir-is, il skribis (esis skrib-ant-a) letro tre longa, quan il donis a me por lektar.—La puerino tre deziris venor, ma lu ne povis, nam lua patrino ne permisís.—Pro quo vu tante forte kriis ? Pro ke mea fratulo batis me.—Ma pro quo il batis vu ? Il batis me, pro ke me sen-intence rupt-ab-is (esis rupt-int-a) lua pulchinelo, ed il esis tante furioza, ke il ne mem audis enirar mea patrino, qua fortun-oze por me salvís me ek lua manui.—Kande ni bone labor-ab-is, on permisís, ke ni ludez kun nia mikra kuzini.—Me esas tote certa, ke me havis ankore du franki ; me do perdis li, nam li ne plus esas en mea monet-uy-o.—Quik kande il lern-ab-is (esis lerninta) sua leciono, il ad-kuris a me por recitar olu ; e me rekompensís lu, se il recitis ol bone.—Yes, vu darfos ek-irar, kande vu fin-ab-os (esos fininta) la tasko quan me donis a vu.—Se vu rakontabus (esus rakontinta) la kozo a vua gepatri kun omna (o)lua

detali, probable li ne punisabus (esus punisinta) vu.—Me amabus lu, se il esabus plu yusta por me.—Kande li pagabos sua debaji, ni aceptos li volunte; ma til ta tempo ni ne volas, ke li venez che ni o ke li parolez a ni.—Se ni savabus lo, ni nultempe frequentabus li.—Ne jenez vu; me paciente vartos, til ke vu finabos (esos fininta).—En tala cirkonstanci, ni agabus (esus aginta) tote altre.—Me deziras, ke vu reparabez (esez reparinta) ito ante lia retro-veno.—Il volabus, se on lasabus (esus lasinta) lu facar, ke on demandez de lu permiso pri omno.—Se me bezonabus (esus bezoninta), ke il finez plu frue, me dicabus lo.—Kad vu vidas ta oldino sidanta en l'angulo di la korto ed atence lektanta jurnalo?—Me renkontris li promenanta kun sua pueri; li semblis a me trista.—La tempo pasinta ne plus apartenas a ni; la tempo futura ne ja apartenas a ni, e mem forsan ol ne venos por ni; konseque ni devas okupar ni nur pri la tempo prezenta.—Jac-ant-e sur la lito e kloz-int-e la okuli, il semblis mortinta, tante pala e tante magra il esis.—Manjinte peco de pano, il departis a sua magazino.—Me pensas montr-ir (ke me montris) a vu omna vid-inda edifici di nia urbo.—La abon-int-i di ca jurnalo probable komprenos, ke quante plu ni havos multa lekt-er-i, tante plu ni povos ol plu-bon-ig-ar.—La traduk-int-i di ta verki ne esas konoc-at-a.—Pro quo laborir tante, se ni esas perd-ont-a la tota frukto di nia laboro?—Me esperas ven-or (ke me venos) matin-morge (morge matine).—Ven-ont-e pos du dii, me ad-portos ol a vu sam-tempe-e.

VI.

Konjugado pasiva—Formi analizala e sintezala.

Me nun esas punisata (punis-es-as) pro kulpo quan me ne facis.—Esez quieta, nam hike tu esas amata (am-es-as) da omna habitanti.—Il esas omna-foy-e honor-iz-ata per longa akلامي.—Ni esis laudata (laudesis) da la multa asistanti.—Ta libro esas editita en Amsterdam.—Vu esos rekompensata o punisata mem en vua vivo.—Esez maledikata da omna vivanti, hipokrito!—Me tre dezirus, ke la kozo esez des-kovrata (des-kovresez) en omna detali, por ke vu esez judikata (judikesez) segun vua meriti.—Yes, ni pensas esar plu amata (plu amesar) kam eli.—El opinionas esir sat rekompensata (sat rekompensesir).—Me esis felica, nam me esis amata da mea gepatri e da mea instrukt-er-i.—Il laboris tante male, ke il esis sempre punisata.—Quik kande me facis maxim mikra kulpo, me esis batata.—Kad vu ja esis reprochata da nia mastrulo?—Se vu olim ne mentiabus (esus mentiinta), vu ne esus kondamnita.—Esas necesa, ke ta debaji esez balde pagata.—Kande ni esis punisata, il konsolacis ni tam dolce kam matro.—Batata (batate) da sua fratulo, la puerin-o kriis e ploris bitre.—Klozita (klozite) en la matino, la pordo restas klozita til la mezo di la jorno.—Amata (amate) de la benigni e timata (timate) da la maligni vu havas la influo necesa por ito.—Kad la konstrukt-ot-a palaco kustos multa pekunio? No, ol kustos nur poka pekunio, nam on uzos materialo di la incendiita.—Ta

ri-nov-ig-it-a atesto augmentos lia forteso kontre lia enemiki.—Vere, kad la posedo di ruinita kastelo igas lu tante richa?—La arest-it-o esas nun questionata (nun questionesas), ed il esos balde punisata (balde punisesos).

VII.

Pasiva substantivi.

Il su okupas pri la konstrukto di la nova teatro.—Me regardas la palaco ed admiras lua konstrukt-es-o.—Kad vu asumas la instrukto di ta infanto?—El posedis instruktoso tote astonanta.—Lia abandono lasis ni en granda danjero.—Quon me povis facar en tala abandoneso?—Ni sempre laudis lua talento di konvinko e konverto.—La konvinkeso quan produktis en me lua argumenti, efekt-ig-is mea konverteso.—Kad la civilizo praktikata dal Europani sur la sovaji esas vere kapabla produktar en li la deziro di la civilizeso?—La eduko di la pueri e lia morala formaco ne esas kozo facila.—En ta cirkonstanco il donis pruvo di perfekta edukeso.—La organizo di la kongreso obligis ni abandonar omna altra laboro.—Vere nula societo prizentas tam bona organizeso.—La orno di ta chambro kustos de vu multa pekunio.—Ha! quante bela orn-es-o-n posedas nun tua salono!—La preso di la fingri sur mola vaxo sempre lasas traci.—La konstanta preseso, en qua ni vidas la organo, explikas lua funcionado ne-regul-oz-a.—Segun mea opinio, vua interpreto esas ne-justa; la texto parolas pri la krueleso quan ta rejulo uzis en la submisio di la rebeli.—La submiseso di ta populi esas nur semblanta.

VIII.

Reciproka verbi e substantivi.

Amez l'uni l'altri (*o* reciproke) quale me amis vi, imperis la Kristo a sua dicipuli.—Ta homi ne volas tolerar l'una l'altra (*o* reciproke); li sempre inter-disputas ed inter-kombatas.—Se ni esus vere homi, ni devus montrar lo, ne inter-nocante, ma helpante l'uni l'altri (*o* reciproke).—Nu, kad vi ne venos inter-aranjar la afero?—Yes, ni venos, ma ni timas ke on ne povos inter-konsentar.—Pueri, pro quo vi sempre batas l'una l'altra (*o* reciproke)? Kad vi ne savas, ke la homi ne esas pozita da Deo sur la tero por internoco, ma por inter-helpo e mem interamo? Or, komencante la vivo per interkombato, vi preparas vi facor til la morto precize la kontre-aj-o

di via devo.—L'interpardono esas plu bela kam l'intervenjo.—Ne flatez, ma helppez l'uni l'altri (o reciproke) nam la flato esas mala, kondamn-ind-a, e la interhelpo esas imperita ad omna homi.—La membri di vua familio esas vere tre serv-em-a; li sempre esas pronta servar l'uni l'altri (o reciproke).—Me pre-vidas, ke mea du fratuli balde interdisputos, nam li ja iracoze regardas l'una l'altra; to finos male.—Se me savabus (esus savinta), ke en ta domo sempre regnas deskonkordo ed interkombato, tre certe me ne venabus (esus veninta) aden ol(u). On vere kredus, ke hike la regulo esas interdisputar sempre.—Ta homi per envidio e jaluzeso nocis l'uni l'altri (o reciproke).—Li su jetis l'una sur l'altra ed interbatis furioze.

IX

Komparativi e superlativi.

Il esas plu obedi-em-a e laboras plu diligente kam vu.—Tu esis min richa, en (i)ta tempo, e posedis min multa kapitalo kam nun.—Kad il voyajis tam o plu multe kam vu? Il ne tam multe voyajis kam me, ma vizitis plu multa landi.—El esas min bela ma plu afabla kam vu.—Se vi laboros tam fervor-oze kam li, ni donos a vi la sama rekompenco kam a li.—Petro esas la maxim bona puero sur la tero; il laboras maxim diligente ek omni.—Mea pueruli esis la maxim respektema ek (de, inter) la sam-eva pueri, ma anke li esis la minim laborema.—Me rekompensas lu maxime, nam il maxim kurajoze kombatis.—Ilus instrukt-er-i amas lu minime, nam il laboras maxim male.—Ni trovis du exempleri pluse en la kesto de libri, ma tri glasi minuse en la kesto de vazii.—Venez tam rapide kam posible.—Vokez lu maxim forte posible.—Parolez minim rapide posible.—Pluse me dicos, ke se vu venabus (esus veninta) plu frue, ni povabus (esus povinta) finar ante la nokto.—Admaxime il refuzos, ma tre certe nia invito ne ofensos il(u).—Adminime vu devus konfesar, ke vu plene eroris.

X

Pronomi demonstrativa e questionala-relativa.

Ta vilajo esas tote simila a la nia.—Ka tu preferas ica od ita kavalo? Ita esas plu forta, ma ica plu bela.—Nek ica nek ita flori plezas a me: li tro forte odoras.—Ta soldato e lua kamarado tre konkordas pri omno; kande ta volas ulo, ca quik ol facas.—La yuni e la oldi tre deziras lo: iti, pro ke li pensas, ke ol amuzos li, ed ici, pro ke li pensas, ke ol esos utila por li.—Camatine ta pueri ludis dum tri hori per ica ludo: la puer-ulo celis naz-tuko, e la puer-ino

serchis lu. Ilta (il) devis dicar ad elca (el), kad el esas proxim o for la objekto. Kande olca (ol) esis trovita da la puerino, el remplasis la puerulo por la celo, ed il remplasis el por la sercho.—Ta qua volas vivar felica, devas esar vertuozza.—Ilti qui konocas me bone savas ke mea karaktero ne esas tala.—Elta quan me amas ne amas me.—Omna ti quin me amis esas mortinta.—Qua venas a ni? La viro quan vu prizentis a me en la lasta semano, che siorulo B.; me ne plus memoras lua nomo.—To quo plezas a vu maxim ofte plezas a me.—Prenez to quon vu volos: omno esas vua hike.—Di qua esas ta gardeno? Ol esas di mea onklino; el kompris lu de nia komuna konoc-at-i, gesiori P.—Kad vu savas, ye qua kloko il arivos?—No; il ne dicis ye qua kloko; ma me supozas, ke il arivos erste en la vespero.—Ek omna flori, ta quan me judikas la maxim bela esas tre certe la rozo.—Pri quo il parolis a vu?—Pri la afero quan on proponis a lu; il dicas, ke ol esas kozo tre grava.—Quon facar en ta des-facila kondicioni?—Me tre dezirus povar donar a vu konsilo; ma me ipsa ne vidas to quo esas fac-eb-l-a.—Ta qua amas la danjero perisos en lu, dicis sajo.—La pani quin adportis la panisto esas harda.—To quon vu rakontas ne esas kredebla.—Ti qui vidis vu afirmas, ke vu mentias.—Elti quin me vidis esas plu olda.—Kande la persono quan ni vartas arivos, vu duktos lu aden la salono e pregos lu repozar, til ke ni retro-venos.—Me judikis tre interesanta la libri quin vu donis a me hiere matine.—Omna ti qui deziras havar facila komuniki skrib-al-a o parolala kun homi di altra linguo ne darfes restar indiferenta avan la questiono di linguo inter-naciona.

XI

Pronomi generala.

Me vartis ilu dum kelka tempo; ma vidante ke nulu venas, me departis.—Advere ni ne esis multa, ma tamen plura, nam ni esis du en la komenco e tri en la fino.—Omnu qua volos venar esos bone acceptata (bone aceptesos).—Il invitis omni quin il renkontris.—Kad vu komprenis omno quon el dicis? Me komprenis nulo.—Se irgu prizentos su pos la di-mezo, vu dicos, ke me ne esas hike.—Ne multi ma kelki tale opinionas.—Ube vu pozis omna mea libri? Me pozis li en ula angulo, ma me ne plus memoras en que.—Uli prizas la danjero, ma nuli (prizas) la morto.—To esas certa: uli preferas esar judikata (judikesar) maligna kam stupida.—Se vu ne volas pro irga motivo aceptar mea invito, vu adminime devas dicar a me pro qua.—Il esas tam bona kam brava, e tam brava kam prudenta.—Il montris tanta maligneso, ke nulu volas frequentar il pluse.—La varmeso esas tala, ke ni omna ne plus povas ek-irar dum la jorno; ni restas inkluzita til la nokto.—Omni qui venos kun me ne regretos lo.—En irga qua dio vu me advokos, me quik adkuros a vu.

Kardinala nombri.

La homo havas un boko, du oreli, quar membri.—La hom-al-a manuo havas kin fingri, ed omna fingro tri falangi, ecepte la polexo, qua havas nur du.—La tri filiini di vua kuzulo esas plu bela, kam on povas imaginar.—Quanta uceli-n vu kompris de la ucel-ist-o ? Me kompris de lu sis kolombi.—Sep plus non facas dek-e-sis, e dek-e-sis minus quar facas dek-e-du.—Dua-dek plus dek-e-tri facas tria-dek-e-tri, e kina-dek minus dek-e-kin facas tria-dek-e-kin.—La nombro di la habitanti diminutas omna-yare en nia urb-et-o ; nun ol esas nur mil e oka-cent e quara-dek-e-du.—En un horo esas sisa-dek minuti, ed en omna minuto sisa-dek sekundi.—Il ganis dua-mil franki.—Un homo ne povas facar tanta laboro ; du adminime esas necesa por (i)to.—La ordinara yari havas tria-cent e sisa-dek-e-kin dii.—El retrovenos pos dek-e-quar dii de la longa voyajo, quan el entraprezis non monati ante nun.—Cent personi asistis la festo, e li esis tre presata, nam la salono povas apene kontenar sepa-dek o sepa-dek-e-kin sen-jene.—Kad me povas komprar naz-tuki en ta butiko ? Me bezonas un dek-e-duo de li.—Duo esas la du-opl-o di l'uno.—Cent yari facas yar-cento, e mil yari facas yarmilo.

Nombri ordinala e cetera.

La un-esm-a republiko Franca, same kam la du-esm-a e la triesma, esis una e ne-divid-eb-l-a.—La dek-e-duesma dio di (*od* en) aprilo e la kinesma di (*od* en) mayo esas dati memor-ind-a por me.—Il skribis a ni ye l'sepesma (dio) (en) oktobro.—Quon vu lektas en la komenco di la letro ? «London, ye (*od* en) la dek-e-unesma (dio) (di) januaro».—Nia filiulo naskis ye la nonesma (dio) (di) februaro, dum la yaro mil-e-oka-cent-e-nona-dek-e-duesma, e lua fratino naskis ye la nonesma (dio) (di) novembro, en la yaro mil-e-nona-cent-e-unesma.—Ye l'unesma foyo, me kompris de ta homulo un mi-dek-e-duo de glasi ; e, ye la duesma, me kompris de lu un mi-cento de li.—Il ne esas kontenta pri la salario quan il recevis ; il volas la duoplo, e me ne konsentas, pro ke il laboras tante male, ke il apene meritas la du-im-o.—Se vu savos perfekte vua leciono, vu havos duopla rekompenco.—Camatine la profesoro parolis a ni pri la fracioni, ed unesme explikis to quo esas duimo, triimo, quarimo, e c.—En mea skolo, esis absolute ne permisata interparolar du-e dum la amuz-tempo ; on devis sempre dar kun la ceteri.—Quale me povus vinkir ? Li atakis me trie.—L'unika rekompenco quan on

donis a me, esis lektar o desegnar.—Quarople sis o triople ok esas (facas) dua-dek-e-quar.—Me abonis ita revuo po dek franki por un yaro.—Il abonis nia jurnalpo po dua-dek-e-quar franki dum un yaro, ma pose il cesis, asertante ke po ta preco l'abono devus valorar por du yari.—Abonigez da omna via amiki revuo kombatanta por nia idealo.—Quante kustas ito? To kustas non franki e duimo.—To esas multe tro chera; po la sama sumo on havas la duoplo che omna komercisto di nia urbo.—Ho! quanta labori-n, (quanta) penin, (quanta) dolorin kustabos (esos kustinta) de sua pioniri la linguo internaciona, kande ol esos en-plantac-ita en nia rutin-em-a, skeptika mondo!—Me kompris ta dek sigari po un franko, konseque li kustas dek centimi single.—Ni marchis ne quar-op-e, quale soldati, ma duope; mem kelki marchis unope (o single).

XIV

Adverbi.

Kad ja vu asistis kunsido akademi-al-a? No, me ne ja asistis tala kunsido.—Ka vua filio esas ankore malada? No, me dankas vu (o danko), lu ne plus esas malada; lu ja rikomencis levar su de tri dii.—Vu vizas ankore tro alt-e; pro to vu ne povas atingar la skopo.—Irez til la kirko, e de ibe vua vido embracos un de la maxim bela e maxim vasta panorami.—Pos-e ni arivis hike, ube ni restis, quale vu konstatas.—Nun, se vu volos, ni iros a la komon-domo por querer diversa paperi quin me bezonas.—Il apene parolis, e nur mi-voce.—Kad vu havas sat multa pano? Me havas ne nur sate ma tro multe.—Forsan el ne komprenas bone, ke olim el esis for ni, dum ke nun el esas proxim ni.—Nultempe, nek nun nek olim, me volis to.—Anke il opinionas, ke vu povos retro-venar erste matin-morge e ne ca-vespere.—Quanta lakto-n vu deziras? Ho! tre poka, me pregas, nam la mediko imperis (preskriptis) ke me drinkez ne-multe.—Kad il ja retrovenis? No, il ne ja retrovenis; probable il retrovenos erste vesper-morge (morge vespere).—Quante joyoza esas vua fratulo cadie! Il kantis dum la tota matino; il cesis nur ye la dimezo por manjar.—Quanta homi-n me vidas sur la placo! On pensus, ke esas dio votala por ula elekto.—Frue o tarde la mali esos punisata.—La puerino ploras, quale se on batus lu, o quale se el sentus tre granda chagreno.

XV

Prepozicioni.

Ni iras al urbo che la mediko, nam nia patruo esas grave malada. Che qua vu lojis, kande vu habitis Madrid?—La soldati ne lojos che la habitanti dil urbo, ma en kampeyo, ye du kilometri de ibe.—Me kombatos por la linguo internaciona e kontre lua enemiki til mea lasta sopsiro.—Pos nia leciono, ni iros ad-sur l'agro, qua esas

dop la domo, por kolar violo.—Ante la nuna yaro, me ankore povis venar avan la fenestro, an la gardeno, e sidar ibe.—Ube il esis ? Il esis en sua laboratorio, ube il iris (marchis) per granda pazi, de un extrem-aj-o a l'altra.—Ad-ube vu iras ? Me iras a mea chambro por querer mea mantelo, quan me obliiviis en lu.—La muso kuris tranquile sub la lito ; ma la hundo en-venis e su jetis ad ol ; lore la besti-et-o pavorante saltis desub la lito adsur la tablo.—Portez to (ad)en la salono ; vu pozos lu sur la kanapeo.—Omn-ube vu habitos, me habitos anke, ed (ad)omnube vu iros, (ad)ibe me iros kun vu.—De la domo il klamis, ke ni venez ; ma regret-ind-e ni ne audis.—Ek la barelo en qua la hundo celabis su, lu jetis krio a ni, e tale atraktis nia atenco.—De la matino til la nokto on vidas lu sidanta an sua tablo e skribanta sen-cese.—Cirkum la gardeno e trans la muro esis vidata (videsis) soldati kun fusili en la manui.—De Paris a Lyon il dormis dum la tota voyajo.—De nun me ne plus pagos vua deb-aj-i.—Quik pos la morto di sua patrulo il iris ad Amerika.—El ne povis venar, pro ke el esas malada de du dii.—Kad vu vidas ta amaso de pueri avan nia pordo ?—Me kompris du metri de drapo e mi-dek-e-duo de tasi.—Ek quo esas la tasi ? Li esas ek porcelano.—Il drinkis granda glaso de vino ed il departis a la staciono.—Da qua esas ta libro ? Ol esas da me e da Petro.—Di qua esas ta naztuko ? Ol esas mea (di me).—A (o pri) quo vu pensas nun ? Me pensas a mea gepatri.—Cadie me recevis de nia fratino la vesti di Henriko.—Da qua vu esas sendita ? Da mea ge-mastri, qui deziras respondo pri la letro quan li skribis a vu de Paris.—Me venos che vu inter la dimezo e la vespero.—Cis la muro esas nul danjero, ma trans olu vu riskus la vivo.—Pri ta temo ni parolos pos l'asemblo.—Departinte ante ni, la amiki arivis pos ni ; nam ni rajuntis li e preteriris li ; konseque li arivis pose e dope.—Pro mea povreso, il pagis vice me por la voyajo quan ni facis kune.—Segun vua rekomendo e malgre lua nepoliteso, me restis polita.—Vice laborar, vu dormis o repozis dum la tota jorno.—Vartez mea retroveno, e ni iros kune (por) abonar ta jurnalno.—Apud la muro e kontre vua domo il haltis dum adminime du hori.—Dextre e sinistre dil kameno, an la muro, pendis du tre bela portreti.—Me facis omno per mea propra manui.

XVI

Konjuncioni.

Ni do opinionas ke nek vu nek ilu povos solvar ta desfacila questiono.—El esas vere tre stranja o malada, nam lore el ridas, lore el ploras sen-kauze.—Nu ! vu ne venas kun me malgre vua promiso !—Kad vu judikas lu kom bona ? Yes, me judikas lu kom bona e kom tre fid-ind-a.—Sive el mortos, sive el vivos, vua destino esos tre kompat-ind-a.—Vu facos to quon me imperos a vu ; se ne, vu quik cesos akompanar me.—Se nur el obedios bone, me ne reprochos elu.—Quankam la pueri ne esas sempre jentila, tamen

omna bon-kordia homo esas atraktat a li.—Il recevis ta frapo sen ke lua vizajo montris la maxim mikra signo di doloro.—Me avertis vi, bon amiki, por ke vi ne falez en ta danjero.—Pro ke la fero esas plu solida kam la ligno, on preferas lu en multa uzi. Ilua chagreno venas de ke il recevis icamatine longa letro plena de tre des-agreabl informi.—De kande vu savas to? De kin dii.—Ube e kande il mortis, me tote ne povas dicar, nam, depos ke il abandonis me, nul informo pri lu arivis a me.—Segun ke vu esos richo o mizerozo, la homi judikos vu kom bona o kom mala.—Se vu laboros bone, kara puero, me volunte rekompensos vu; kontre ke me devos punisar vu, se vu esos oci-em-a.—Quik kande il en-iris, ni omna levis ni polite.—Quante plu me lu vidas, tante plu me odias lu.—Tam ofte kam il venas, vu donas ad il pekunio.—Kondicione ke vu sempre obedios, me sempre konkordos kun vu.—Omna-foye kande me probas manjar, me sufras balde pose; mea stomako nun toleras nur drink-aj-i.—Il respondis tale, ke me quik ek-pulsis lu ek la domo.—Quante min vu laboras, tante min vu volas laborar.—Pro ke vu ne permisas to, me ne facos olu.—Pro to me ne povis venar plu frue.—Ha! por to il bezonos multa pekunio, ed il havas tre poka.—Pos ke vu ek-iris, lu queris la mediko.—Dum ke vu repozis, me skribis a nia klienti por avertar li pri nia balda paso tra lia urbo.

XVII

Akuzativo ed eliziono.

Nulo-n altra il volis dicar a me.—To-n me naracos a vu detale, kar' amiko, pos kelka dii, kande ni esos plu quieta kam nun.—Quante bel' vetero! mem l'Italiani ne havas plu klar e plu blua cielo kam esas cadie la nia.—Del fenestro al pordo me kontis dek e sis pazi.—Nova seminon ankore plu o min perdata ni semadas tra la mondo; ma tam certe kam la suno lumas super nia kapi, ta semino ne sempre perdesos; pos kelk o mult yari ol jerm-if-os, kreskos, e kovros la tero. Advere, la final vinkon ni ne havos tam rapide kam opinonas uli; ma la kombaton ni ne livos, e, se ni la triumfon ne vidos, per quo to importas? Olun vidos altri.—Quon vu kompris en la merkato? Terpomin, napin, kaulin, rapin, pizin e fungin me kompris de vua vendistino; sika prunin, figin, oranjin, nucin de vua olda protektati, quin vu konoc-ig-is da me en la lasta semano.—Blamin, mokin, persekutin, tormentin, omno ton il sufris por restar fidel' a sua kredo.—Omnon kredas l'infanti, ni devas do tre atencar por ne trompar li.—Bona, simpla e modesta, el esas amata da omni.—Simpla, flexebla e belsona, vere internaciona en sua elementi, ta linguo prizentas al mondo civilizita la sole vera solvo di la linguo internaciona, nam, tre facil por homi poke instruktita, ol esas komprenata sen peno da omnu bone edukita.—«To esus ne nova linguo, ma nur kelke chanjrit Esperanto! Konseque la tota questiono pri la futuro di la linguo internaciona reduktesas nur a co, kad Esperanto aceptesos senchanje en lua nuna formo, o kad en ol facesos ul-tempe kelka chanji.

Ma ca questiono por l'Esperantisti ne plus havas ul graveso ; li protestas nur kontre to, se aparta personi volas chanjar Esperanto segun sua arbitrio ; ma se ultempe yur-iz-ita kongreso od akademio decidos facar en la linguo tal od altra chanji, l'Esperantisti ton acceptos kun plezuro e nulon perdos pro to.» (*Krestomatío di D^{ro} Zamenhof*, p. 312).

XVIII

Afixi GE-, BO-, -ID, -YUN, EX-, -ESTR, -AN, -ISM, -IST.

Ta nobelulo esas vera parazito ; il vivas nur per la repasti quin il mendikas hike od ibe.—Santa Virgino, el klamis, sokursez ni en ta danjero teror-ig-anta ; helpez ni trovar ul moyeno por eskapar la morto.—Vere vua lavistino esas tre ne-akurata ; el venas omnasemane en diferanta dii e hori.—Me ne dicis a vu ke mea fratino esas doktorino, ma nur ke el esas la spozino di doktoro.—Regardez ta bovini, qui pasturas kun la kavalino di mea patrulo ; li nun esas sat grasa por vendasar.—Nia ge-patri e nia cetera parenti donis a mi ne-negebla pruvi di amo en ta cirkonstanci doloriganta.—Gesiori H. camatine venis vizitar nia kara malado.—La Israelidi naskis ek Izrael, e la Karolidi, rejaldinastio en Francia, naskis ek Karolo la Granda, imperiestro di Ocidento.—Tam longe kam la genit-ur-o dil gebovi esas yuna, on nomizas ol bovyuno, same kam on nomizas la tre yuna kavali, kavalyuno.—Ne konfundez bopatro, bofilio, kun stifa patro, stifa filio.—Omna parenti di mea spozo (N.B. : spozulo o spozino) esas mea boparenti.—Mea stifa patro esas nur la spozo di mea patro ; mea mi-frato esas la filio di un de mea gepatri ; ma mea stifa frato esas nur la filio di mea stifa patro ; lu havas nula patro komuna kun me.—Il esas ex-prezidero di republiko, nam il esis dum sep yari la statestro di Francia, ed antee il esis vice-prezidero dil senato.—La urbestro tote ne prizas la nobeli ; volunte il qualifikus li, quale dum la unesma republiko Franca, l'ex-nobeli.—La skolestro e la navestro esas la chefi di skolo o di navo.—La skolani o la navani esas la instruktati o komandati di skolestro o di navestro.—Hike l'urbani obedias tre male l'imperi di sua chefaro.—La gemastri di ta domo esas ex-Kristani, nam nun li esas Mohamedisti. Li abandonis la Kristanismo, e mem la katolikismo, nam li esis baptita katolike.—El volas esar membro di nia societo, ma olua chefaro ne volas membr-ig-ar elu ; el havas tante mala karaktero ke el disputus kun omna societani pos un o du monati.—Nia dentisto e nia mediko esas socialisti.—La floristo esas specale la homo qua profesione kultivas la flori, e la florvendisto esas specale la homo, de qua on kompras li endetale.

Afixi -IER, -IK, -AJ, -IL, -UR, -AR, -EY,
-UY, -AL.

La soldati qui portas kuraso esas kurasieri.—Ta yuna rentiero kuracesas de du yari kom ftiziiko.—Manjez nur la molajo di ta frukto e lasez la hardajo.—La kozo quan il rakontis a vu esas pur neverajo.—Me preferas la porkokarno kam la bovkarne.—Lia amikaji esas perfidaji.—Qua naivajon el facis itere?—Ilua tablo sempre esas plena de paperi e skriburi.—Me recevis vua sendajo.—Ni vizitis omna vidinda konstrukturi dil urbo.—An la muri videsis diversa tre bel pikturi.—Erste cadie me remarkis la fenduro di ta vazoj.—La skulturo quan vu vidas sur la kameno esas imituro.—On devus klozar l'aperturo, nam la vento pasas tra olu e tre jenas me, kande me esas an la fenestro.—La tota pueraro di ta urbo semblas malad-em-a.—Promenante en ta tre granda foresto, me remarkis divers arborari, plantacita segun la speci: en un parto popli, en altra querki, hike alni ed ibe abieti.—Hastez, hastez, la gastaro arivas.—Quante bel navaro! ol esas la maxim bel ek (de) omni, quin me ultempe vidis.—Ha! pro quo la homaro plu similesas vasta enemikaro kam vasta frataro?—Me serchas la brosilajo por brosar mea pantalono.—Ni renkontris lu en posto-kontoro, ube tra la gicheto il regardis la telegrafilo, vartante sua foyo.—Me demandis de vu ne irga tranchilo, ma precize kultelo.—Omna armo pafanta esas pafilo, ma omna pafilo ne esas fusilo.—Querez tua libri en la skribeyo; li esas apud la skribmashino.—La lavistino ne ja esas en la laveyo; el ne ja arivis; el esas ankore neakurata quale sempre; el venos kande to plezos ad el(u).—Sigaruyo kontenas kelka sigari; ol esas por li specala etuyo, kontre ke sigariero kontenas un sigaro, e mem ne complete, nam nur extremajo dil sigaro esas en la sigariero. Per l'unesma objekto on portas sigari an su, kontre ke per la duesma on fumas li.—Ube do la servistino pozis la kandeliero? Yen ol(u), siorulo; me trovis ol apud sukruyo, stranja vicineso por ta objekti.—Nia pomieri havas quaze nul pomo; ni ne havos cidro cayare.—Ha! quante bel roziero! ol esas tote kovrita da rozi.—Il sufras de facial(a) doloro tante forta, ke il ne plus povas laborar de quar dii.—To ne esas normala, e vu devus querer la mediko.—La linguo universala esas la specal instrumento dil internaciona relati.—La rezultajo di nia demarsho ne esas tre agrebla por ta olda alkoholiko; ma, se on ne inkluzos lu, certe il ocidos ulu en krizo di furio.—Ha, la bel katyuni! Kad vu konservos li omna?—No, me konservos nur la katulo e donacos la katini.—La kavalini duktesas plu facile kam la kavaluli.

Afixi -OZ, -IV, -EM, -IND, -END, -ATR, -ES, -ESK.

Ta aquo esas tre kalkoza, pro ke la kalko abunde trovesas hike.—Kontree, en mea lando, la tereno esas sabloza ; pro to ni havas tre klar e tre pur aquo.—Nula danjero pavorigas ilu ; on ne povas renkontrar homo plu kurajoza kam ita.—El donis a me tante konvinkiv argumenti, por responder a vua objecioni, ke me esas tre certa konvertor vu.—To ne esas nutriva, ma facile digestebla.—Quankam ta verko ne esas instruktala, ol tamen esas tre instruktiva.—Il esas tre sentema, e havas nul rezistiva povo (rezistiveso).—Me adportas a vu konsolaciv informi.—Vua responsiveso en ta afero esos extreme grava ; vice vu, me ne acceptus.—La persono qua havas la inklineso kredar omno esas kredema ; e, se lu havas anke la inklineso iracar, lu esas anke iracema.—Il esas un ek (de) la maxim laborema homi en la mondo.—Mea filii ne similesas la ceteri ; li esas tre studiema.—Forsan to esis neposibla.—Posibla o neposibla, la kozo eventis ; yen nediskutebla fakto, ne nur kredebla o kredinda, ma kredenda.—Ta skriburo esas tote nelektebla.—Me povas afirmar, ke lua konduto esis sempre digna e respektinda.—Quale vu volas, ke me skribez ? Me havas nulo por skribar, nek inko, nek plumo, ne mem krayono ; e tamen me mustas skribar, nam me havas ja de tri dii grava letro skribenda.—Kad vu havas ulo facenda cadie ? Yes, me mustas vizitar mea gepatri.—To ne esas verda, ma nur verdatra, siorulo.—Ta nutrivo havas dolcatra saporo tre desagreabla a mea palato.—Ta ligno tante longatempe restis en l'aquo, ke ol divenis sponjatra.—Elua sentemeso esas extrema, ed elua rezistiveso tote nula. Pluse, febral agemeso prenis el de du monati, ed igas me timar plu kam la cetero.—Ilu avareso ne povas nomizar.—Vu ne povas imaginar, quanta esis ilua emoco.—Izoleso, maladeso, mizero, omno to atakis il(u) dum longa yari.—Pri ta konstrukturo me precipue admiras lua vasteso ; la cetero dil konstrukturo ne tushas me tante.—Venez, venez, il morteskas !—En la lasta nokto me ne povis dormeskar.—Lore il iraceskis e krieskis furioze.—Unesme el vidis nulo, ma pose el videskis formo, qua pokope precizeskis.—Mult exerci esas necesa a puero, por ke ol adulteskez.—Komence on ne amis me en ta familio ; ma pos quar monati me amateskis (o ameskesis) da lu, e nun me esas tre amata da omni.—El redeskas pro iraco ; el furieskas, me tre bone vidas lo.—Se vu volas forteskar, vu devas movar, promenar, kurar, edc.

Afixi -IG, -IZ, -IF, DIS-, RI-, RETRO-, DES-, MI-, -EG, -ET, -UM, -ACH, MIS-, -AD.

Por netigar la chambro, vu demandos la helpo di Johano.—Ta vino esis bona ; quon do on pozis en lu por maligar lu tante ? —Kar amiko, vu febligas vu e riskas perdar la saneso, laborante tale del matino til la vespero, e mem ofte dum la nokto.—Kad vu venigis la mediko ? Yes, me ipsa queris il(u).—Dormigez la infant-et-o ; ol ja dormeskas.—Me sendigis a vu du kunikli e tri kolombi da Petro hiere matine.—Da qua vu instruktigas vua filii ? Me instruktigas li da nia skolestro, qua docas a li lektado, skribado, kalkulado, edc.—Ni ja vidigis da Henriko nia domo ; nun ni vidigos ol da vu.—Kande mea kavalo esos olda, me manjigos lu ; ma tamen me ne igas lu manjar tro mult aveno, nam me ne volas ke lu maladeskez.—Il su celis tante bone, ke il ne videsis dal enemiki.—Kande infanto esas lavata da altra persono, on darfas dicar, ke lu lavesas ; ma kande lu lavesas da su ipsa, on devas dicar : «lu lavas su», por montrar bone, ke lu facas la ago a su ipsa. Konseque, omnafoye kande persono o bestio facas ago a su ipsa, ne uzez la sufijo «es».—El su levas e su kushas sen helpo, nam nun el ne plus esas infanto ma puero.—Staceskez pueri ; via profesoro eniras.—Fine la kaldrono neteskas ; de du hori me lavas e frotas lu. Vu netigis mea chambro, ma obliivis ordinar lu.—El su amuzas kolorizante imaji.—Vestizez vu rapide, nam ni mustas ekirar ante la dimezo.—Kad vu piprizis la salado ? No, me nur salizis lu.—Por konservar la karno, uli sulfizas lu.—Ne tushez ta mashino, nam pro sua elektrizeso ol povus mortigar vu.—La florifo di omna arbori pre-iras lia fruktifo.—Quo eventis a vu ? Ha ! preske nulo ; me nur sangifas del nazo.—Il versifas tre bone ; il esas tre remarkinda versifisto.—Kad vu volas vizitar kun me la armiferio ? Yes, tre volunte.—La shuifisti (o shuisti) facas shui, e la chapelisti facas chapeli o vendas li.—Me dissendis o disdonis omna broshureti quin me recevis por to.—Ye qua kloko facesas hike la disdono di la letri ? Ye dek e tri kloki.—Enirante me trovis desordinita sur la tablo mea paperi, quin me ordinabis (esis ordininta) tante bone.—Me to dicis e ridicis a vu multafoye, ma vu sempre obliivis ol.—Il cedis a me omna sua yuri, e me retrocedis li pose.—Rikomencez, on ne komprenis tu.—Il esas neyuna, e tamen il ne ja esas olda.—Kad esas permisata fumar hike ? No, siorulo, to esas interdiktita.—Pro ke el esas tre superba, el tre sufros de ta ofenso.—Il esas maligna por omni ; pro to il esas odiata (o odiesas) da omni.—La verajo esas juste la kontreaajo di vua dico.—Me studiis la kantado e la dansado.—Quankam il ne facis mem un diskurseto, tamen, pro ke il paroladis kun ni dum la tota jorno, il sufraz ye la guturo cavespere.—Kad vu audas la pafado ? Yes, ma ne tre bone ; me darfus dicar, ke me lu miaudas.—Pro quo il sempre parolas mivoce ?—Pro quo il klamas omno quon il dicas ?—Semblas a me, ke me audis kriego.—Cesez vua bruisego ; vu surdigas me.—To esas tre varma, e mem varmega.—Ni renkontris kelka rivereti ; pose un rivero ; e fine arivis a fluvio.—Mikra monto esas plu granda kam kolino e min granda

kam montego, qua esas plu granda kam tre granda monto.—Il esas tre joyoza cadie ; il ridetas ad omni e kantetas sencese.—Patru-
 leto, kad vu permisas, ke me ekirez pos la dimezo ?—To esas ne domo
 ma domacho.—Ha ! me ne pavoras pro la populacho, qua tote
 ne reprezentas la popolo.—Me facis mea devo ; sive on laudos, sive
 on blamos me, to esos por me granda konsolaco.—Il sempre mis-
 komprenas to quon ni dicas ad ilu.—To esas multe tro chera ; certe
 on misevaluis lu, o vu miskalkulis.—Desvestizez vu, altre vu desnetigos
 laborante vua nova vesto.—La soldati esis desarmizata ed en-
 karcerigata.

XXII

Afixi PRE-, -ED, PAR-, -ER, -I, ARKI-, -ERI, PARA-, -E, -ARI.

Nia prim-avi esas anke la primavi di nia preavi.—La fratulo
 di mea avulo esas mea preonklo.—Li esas ne mea kuzi, ma
 mea prekuzi.—Me iras a la chambro di mea preavino ed
 eniros ol(u), se me audos nula bruiso.—Il manjis nur un
 bokedo de pano e drinkis un glasedo de vino.—Ni asemblos
 ni vesper-morge (morge vespere) por parlektar la grava letri
 quin me recevis.—Vu dicas, ke vu parlernis vua lecioni, ma
 to esas tre dubinda, nam vu ne povas recitar oli.—On vidas
 facile, ke ta dansanti ne esas danseri, nam li dansas tre male.—
 —La paroko di ta parokio esas tre habila peskero e chasero.
 —La granda-dukio Luxemburgia esas lando tre pikt-inda.—La
 prehistorio esas tre necerta.—Saja homo ne havas prejudiki,
 e lu ne predicas suceso o falio segun idei plu o min senbaza.—
 Ca poto esas neplena, ma ita esas vakua.—Sendube (certe) il
 venos ; ma pri la veno di mea onklino existas nur probableso.—
 On povas restar senmova e tamen esar tre movebla.—Pronuncez
 tre distingible ta vorti ; vu tre bezonas lecioni di pronuncado
 e di deklamado ; la soni ne ekiras vua boko, por tale dicar :
 vu parolas ne feble o mivoce, ma konfuze.—Me nedubeble devis
 agar quale me agis, e facar to quon me facis.—En Rusia la frati
 di l'imperiestro esis granda-duki, ed en Austria li esas arki-duki.
 —L'arki-diakoni esas sacerdoti, kontre ke la diakoni ne ja esas
 sacerdoti.—Trovinte damzelo N...., me questionis lu pri la stando
 di lua patrujo.—El dicis a me, ke il standas tre bone e posedas
 saneso perfekta malgre sua evo.—Nu, quante il evas ? Ha ! il
 esas evoza ; il esas nona-dek-e-sep-yara.—Mea filiulo esas direktisto
 di tre granda rafinerio ; ma antee il direktis importanta distilerio.
 —Me instaligos parafulmino sur la tekto di nia domo.—Mea fratino
 serchas sua parasuno, e me serchas mea parapluvo.—Buton-ag-
 ez vua kolumo di surtuto ; ni quik sentos la koldeso sur ta ponto.—
 La rozi esas rozea e la violi violea.—Di qua koloro esas mea robo ?
 Lu esas brunatra ; no, kastanea.—Ordinare la kati esas plu o min
 tigrea, ma ica havas la pili perlo-griza.—Me ne fidus a vua konfi-
 dencario ; lu esas tro babilema por konservar la sekretaji.—La
 legacario ne aceptis la heredajo, pro ke lu savis ke la debaji di la
 legacinto superesas lua havaajo.—Ne trovinte la destinario, la posto
 retrosendis a me la letro.

Kompozado.

Il restas en sua dormo-chambro, ma del fenestro il regardas la placo dil komon-domo.—La invento dil vapornavi esas plu ancien kam ta dil fervoyi.—Venez vidar la bela ciel-arko (o pluv-arko); ol esas la maxim grandioza quan me vidis en mea vivo.—L'agrokultivo ne esas la gardenkultivo, quankam la du esas terkultivo.—El promenas omnadie an la marbordo, vestizita per ciel-blua robo, ed el esas avino kina-dek-e-tri-yara!—Me tre prizas la terpomi, irge quale li esas koquita, ma me tote ne povas tolerar la florkauli; li efektigas en me mala digestado e konseque kapdolori.—Quanta, sturmo! Sencese tondras, e la vento-stroki intersucedas konstante.—Dum l'inter-akto ni asemblis ni en la foyero dil teatro por konversar kun altra spektanti pri la dramato reprezentata.—L'Esperantisti, adminime pluri de lia maxim eminenta chefi e multi de la tro docil dicipuli, asertas ke li konstitucas internaciono, mem supernaciono, e ke Esperanto esas la vivanta linguo di popolo vivanta!—Il esas tante superba, ke il kredas esar super-homo.—Portez ica letro al posto-kontoro, e jetez lu ipse (vu ipsa) en la letro-buxo; pose vu kompros por me posto-marki (o marki postala) e posto-karti (o karti postala).—On ne kredus, ke ica du pueruli esas frata, nam la senioro esas mikra e nigr-okula, kontre ke la junioro esas granda e blu-okula.—En aquo diafana on facile travidas la fishi e mem la stoni dil fundo di la rivero.—Donez a me sub-taso, altre me povus faligar kafeo sur ica bel tablo-tuko.—La submara navi esas inventuro recenta.—Il kredas nul fenomeno supernaturala; mem il tote negas l'existo di supernaturo.—Vu ne sat enterigis ica planto; lua radiki esas apene kovrita dal tero.—Me ne povas komprenar, ke uli trovas plezuro en asistar la senkapigo di kondamniti.—La balnokuvo di mea balneyo esas tro kurta por vua amiko: il esas tante longa.—Tatempe ni esis richa, e nun ni esas mizerozza.—Kad vu povus indikar a me bon enkadrigisto di pikturi? Me volus igar lu enkadrigar ta bel portreto.—En nia epoko on preske ne plus vidas vento-muelili, quale olim; ma on vidas ankore aquo-muelili.—Ube vu kompras vua ter-karbono?—On dicas bonsapora la pork-yuni; me ne savas ka to esas vera: nultempe me manjis de oli.—Ni ne darfes nomizar undia bestii la efemeri, nam li ne vivas precize un dio.—On ekterigos la kadavro, nam on dicas ke la kompatinda fervoyisto ne mortis de acidento, ma esis venenagata.—Omno to esas preopinioni, prejudiki, kontredici senbaza.—Il recevis de lu ne nur insulti, ma mem vango-frapo.—Me drinkos nur un glasedo de aquo kolda kun un sukropeco.—Ni bezonas lit-kovrilo (o lital kovrilo) e kap-kuseno (o kapal kuseno) por la chambro di vua amiki.—Pueri, on trompis vu; ne existas reale papiliono or-al oza; to esas nur poezial expresuro.—On povas dicar ke la printempo esas florsezono e l'autuno frukto-sezono, ma nur en la zono temperata di

la norda mi-sfero.—La rokaji ne esas enti mortinta, ma kozi sen-
viva.—Ne esas justa dicar, ke kalvo esas senhara.—Same ne esus
justa dicar, ke tuerto esas un-okula, nam la ciklopi esis un-okula
e ne tuerta.—La homo esas un-lingva e du-orela, por indikar ke lu
devas min parolar kam askoltar, nam la parolo esas arjenta, on
dicas, e la silenco ora.

XXIV

Kelka ekspresi distingenda.

Pro quo vu dormas, kande vu *devus* laborar?—Yes, me konfesas,
ke me *devus* nun laborar; ma me *mustas* dormar, pro ke me vigilis
dum la tota lasta nokto.—La pordo ne esas klefo-klozita; ni do *po*
enirar.—Yes, ni *po*, ma ni ne *darfas* enirar; videz ya l'afisho, qua
dicas: «Interdikto enirar, kun puniso per amendo.»—Li *pasis* la riv ero
canokte, dum ke ni *pasis* la tempo ludante per karti.—Ni *expektas* lua
vizito ye dek-e-quar kloko (du kloki pos la dimezo); ma, se il ne venos
akurate ye ta kloki, ni ne *vartos* ilu.—Me venis *vartar* la treno ye la horo
regulala, quankam me ne *expektas* lu ante mi-horo, pro lua tardeso
kustumal.—Me *judikas*, ke ta homo esis tre yuste *judiciata*.—*Durez*
laborar ta moblo, por ke ol esez pronta maxim balde (posible).—Yes, me
duros la laboro asidue e diligente, ma me ne povos *durar* lu *kontinue*;
nam me *mustos* ya interrompar lu por manjar e dormar.—Ta societo
facis *mult* asembli en ica yaro; e singla de oli esis *grandanombra*,
nam la societo havas tre *multa* membri. La kaserio facis sua raporto
pri la financi, raporto *nombroza* e tedanta, quale omna tal doku-
menti. Ma la diskurso dil prezidero rivekigis l'atenco dil asistanti
e rekoltis *mult* aplaudi.—Quon vu *agas* dum la tota jorno, se on
interdiktis a vu *facar* irga laboro manuala? Ha! me ne restas
nul-aganta; me *facas* argila statueti; to ne esas penigiv okupado.
—Me *persequis* la furtisto dum preske un horo, ante atingar e kaptar
lu.—Se il ne tante *persequabus* la plezuro, il ne esus nun *persequata*
avan la tribunalo.—La mali *persekutas* la boni, pro ke li odias
la bonajo (o: lo bona).—Longe e kruele la Kristani *persekutesis* dum
l'unesma yari di l'Eklezio.—Ne ca *festi* igas me timar, ma la *festini*,
quin me *mustos* partoprenar dum oli.—Me vidis elua dorso, ne lua
facio; konseque me ne konocas elua *vizajo*, e ne savas, kad el esas
bela.—La ombro desegnigis sur la *kontrea* muro figuro homala mi-
profile.—Me konfidis a lu mil franki ye la *procento* di quar *po cent*.
—Grand interesi *debatesis* dum ta *diskutado*, ed on tre longe *deliberis*
por savar kad esas oportuna konocigar quik dal publiko la rezultajo
dil *debati*.—Se du homi marchas sur lineo perfekte rekta, li sequas
tote sama *direciono*; ma se ica marchas vers la dextra extremajo,
dum ke ita marchas vers la sinistra, certe li ne sequas la sama *sinso*.
—Il dicis al tribunalo: «Me ne volis *advokar* testi, e me nule
invokas via klementeso; me nur *apelas* a via yusteso pri mea mis-
kondamneso.»—Ta veturo esas male *charjita*, nam on *kargis* omna
pakegi sur la sama latero.

Sintaxo.

Singlu serchas ante *omno* sua profito, ed *omnu* deziras esar sua mastro.—La sentenco: «A *singlu* lua debajo» imperas, ke ni traktez *singlu* segun lua laboro e merito.—La domi *di qui* la mastri esas absenta restas ordinare klozita.—Omna grupi a la chefi *di qui* la prezidanto sendis ta cirkulero respondis per varma aprobo.—Ni esperas, ke la homi *di qui* ni favoras l'interesti montros su gratitudoz a ni e protektos ni omna-maniere.—Ta patrono, por la profito *di qua* ni tante longe laboris, nule rekompensis ni.—Evitez segun posibleso pezoza frazi tal quala ici: «Yen la libri *quin* me deziras *ke* vu lektez»; «Ube esas la vesti *quin* vu volas *ke* me rapecez?» Diczex exemple: «Yen la libri *di qui* me konsilas a vu la lekto»; «Ube esas la vesti, *quin* vu volas rapecegar da me?»—Preferinda esas tarde kam nultempe, dicas konocata proverbo.—*Tam* fore *kam* ni povas retroirar en la historio, nia ancestri habitis ica lando.—*Tam* longe *kam* tu esos felica, tu kontos mult amiki; *tam* balde *kam* la fortuno livos tu, tu restos sola.—*Tante* ofte la krucho iras aden la puteo, *ke* fine ol ruptesas.—Il esas *tante* avara, *ke* il donas nul almono al mizerozzi.—Se on reprochas lu pro lua avareso, il audacas responder: «Me esas *tro* povra, o: me ne esas *sat* richa, por donar grand almoni». Ed omni savas, ke lu esas milioniero.—Vu esos *tante* plu richa, *quante* vu havos min multa bezoni.—On esas richa nur *segun quante* on havas plu granda revenui kam bezoni.—Ni kompris *tante multa* provizuri, ke certe ni havos sat multo por manjar e vivar per oli dum un monato, *irge quanti* ni esos.—Ta desfortunoza rejino dicis a sua persekuteri: Se vi ne respektas me *kom* rejino, adminime egardez me *kom* matro.—Tro benigna, la rejo dicis a sua revoltinta filiulo: «*Kom* suvereno me kondamnas vu: ma *kom* patro me pardonas vu». Il ya devabus mem *kom* patro imponar puniso e pardonar *erste* pose.—Konsiderante, *quale* il agis ad vu, me judikas lu *kom* deshonesto.—Il esis proklamata *kom* rejo.—Se me sucesus, me esus felica *quale* rejo.—Il ne darfis agar *kom* prezidero, e tamen il agis *quale* prezidero.—Ni omna facas projeti, *quale* se ni esus vivonta cent yari, e ni esas necerta mem pri la morgo.—Il kondutis che me *quale se* il esus en sua hemo.—Il semblas *quaze* fola. No, ma il agas preske *quale* folo.—El aspektis *quale* mortintino, e fakte el esis *quaze* mortinta pro pavoro. Me sequos vu irgaloke.—Irgube vu iros, me sequos vu.—Ni helpos vi irgatempe.—Irgekande vi vokos ni, ni quik adkuros.—De qua vu kompris ica pikturo?—Me kompris lu de mea kuzulo, qua aqui-rabis lu de olda piktisto tre mizerozza.—Il ne plus savas, de qua *pruntar* la sumo quan il bezonas, nam nulu volas *prestar* ad ilu.—Ne mokez la oldi, nam vu oldeskos, e forsan vu anke mokesos.—Ni pardonez nia ofensinti, por esar pardonata pri nia propra kulpi.—Esez atencoza, pueri, se vi volas profiter la bona lecioni di via instrukteri.—Vu ne eskapos la danjero, se vu restos *tante* neprudenta.

Vortordino.

Me ya facis to (ne altru). — Pro quo vu ne respondas? Vu savas ya Ido! — Pro quo vu eniris? Vu vidas ya, ke me esas okupata! — Advere ta martelo ne esas forta; ma por stekar ica klovo, ol povas ya suficar. — Ta infanto ne esas advere tre forta, ma il esas nultempe malada. — Ne vu facis ta laboro (ma altru); me vidas lo tre bone. — Vu ne facis ta laboro (quan vu devis facar). — Vu facis ne ta laboro, ma altra tote neutila. — Ca libro esas tote ne interesanta (nule interesanta); ol esas mem ne tote korekta (ol ne esas tote korekta). — Il tre deziras divenor balde richa. — Il deziras divenor tre balde richa. — Il deziras divenor balde tre richa. — Nur el povas kantar tale (ne altru). — El nur povas kantar tale (to esas nur povo, ne volo). — El povas nur kantar tale (el ne povas facar altro). — El povas kantar nur tale (e ne altre). — Dum la vakanco, il nur promenas (il ne facas altro). — En la mezo dil maxim varma jorni, nur il promenas (la ceteri restas en sua hemo). — Dicz: « Me recevis letro skribit en linguo ne konocata da me » e ne: « me recevis en da me ne konocata linguo skribita letro. » — Dicz: « El esas amata e laudata da omna ti qui prizas la beleso ed afableso, » e ne « El esas da omna ti qui prizas la beleso ed afableso amata e laudata. » — Dicz: « Ta urbo esas abunde provizita ye kozi utila por la vivo, » e ne: « Ta urbo esas ye por la vivo utila kozi provizita. » — Dicz: « Tablo kovrita per ancien reda tapisio lacerita, » e ne: « tablo per anciena reda lacerita tapisio kovrita. » — Dicz: « Ni refutis omna objecioni prizentita da nekompetenta personi ed ofte genitita da nesuficanta konoco di nia linguo, » e ne: « Ni refutis omna da nekompetanta personi prizentita ed ofte da nesuficanta konoco di nia linguo genitita objecioni. » — Dicz: « Me propagas la linguo helpanta Ido, konstruktita sur logikal principi e sencese developata per ciencial diskutado, » e ne: « Me propagas la helpanta, sur logikal principi konstruktita e per ciencial diskutado sencese developata linguo Ido. » — Dicz: « La linguo helpanta esas l'inventuro maxim utila por la developo di l'internaciona relati e maxim fekunda de grava konsequi por la profito di la homaro futura, » e ne: « La helpanta linguo esas la por la developo di l'internaciona relati maxim utila e por la profito di la futura homaro de grava konsequi maxim fekunda inventuro. » — Dicz: « La mastro ebria de furio bastonagis l'asno ne volanta avancar, » e ne: « La de furio ebria mastro bastonagis la avancar ne volanta asno. » — Dicz per la formo aktiva: « On (o ni) sequis la voyo, acensis la kolino, vizitis la kastelo, ed admiris la bela panoramo, quan on vidas del somito, » prefere kam per la formo pasiva: « La voyo sequis, la kolino acensesis, la kastelo vizitesis, e la panoramo admiresis, qua videsas del somito. »

Noto pri l'elizio e l'adjektivo.

« On *darfas* elizionar l'a di l'artiklo la e dil adjektivi, tam egale avan konsonanto kam avan vokalo, observante ica nura kondiciono, ke to ne produktos akumulajo de konsonanti. Esas konsilata uzar ta eliziono precipue kun la derivit adjektivi (1), e partikulare pos la sufiko **al**: *infantal ammo*, *amikal ago*, edc. Ta eliziono ne diplasas l'acento (2). On devas ne uzar lu tro freque, e precipue kande ol produktus ambigueso: *la afero—la fero*.» (Grammaire complète de la langue internationale, da L. DE BEAUFRONT, pagino 12).

Ek ita texto konvenas prenar ica principo: l'elizio esas kozo tote *permisata*, ma nule *obliganta*. On do konservas la plena yuro uzar l'artiklo e l'adjektivo kompleta, sen ula eliziono. Se ni aplikis lu en l'**Exercaro**, ni lo facis 1^e por donar exempli, 2^e pro ke, se l'elizio ne esas obligant en Ido, ni mustas konfesar, ke dicerne praktikata, ol donas a la linguo plu granda lejereso, e harmonio plu agreable fluanta. Irgu qua havas delikat orelo ne kontestos la kozo, se lu komparos la frazi dil **Exercaro**, en qui ni praktikis l'elizio, kun la sama frazi sen olu. Esas vera alejo ne audar kun tedanta monotoneso *la, la, -a, -a* konstante.

Nia gramatiko *konsilas* «ta eliziono precipue kun la derivit adjektivi.» La vorto «precipue» implikas necese, ke l'elizio *darfas* anke praktikesar mem kun la prima adjektivi ipsa, to esas kun la adjektivi nederivita. Pro to la studianti renkontris la prima adjektivi «bon, bel, klar, pur, ancien e c.» elizionita en kelka exerci, ube ta eliziono produktas nek l'*akumulajo de konsonanti*, nek l'*ambigueso* evitenda segun la gramatiko.

Omno co naturale duktas ni parolar pri la plaso dil adjektivi en la frazo. Kad ni devas, quale en l'Angla e la Germana lingui, pozar l'adjektivo sempre e mashinatre *avan* la substantivo? Certe no; ico ne esas dubebla. Se la du lingui jus nomita procedas tale, altri agas segun maniero tote kontrea; li pozas l'adjektivi sempre *pos* la substantivi; e funde li esas plu justa, nam esas plu logikala nomar la enti o la kozi ante dicar quala qualesin li havas. Poke importas tre ofte lia qualesi, ed on ne vidas pro quo ta qualesi havus sempre e mashinatre la prefero e la precedo. Pozar nia adjektivo sempre avan la substantivo esus konseque donar ad Ido entravilo qua, nejustifikata segun la logiko, produktas pro e per la *...a, ...a*, audata kun tediva monotoneso, impreso preske netolerebla. Ico explikas la diverseso plasala, quan ni donis al adjektivo en la frazi di l'**Exercaro**.

Cetere to ne devas desquietigar irgu, nam ni donis exempli por la stilo sorgata; ma en Ido, quale en omna linguo, apud ta stilo existas la parolmaniero di la vivo singladia. Nu, por ica, en qua on sorgas nur komprenigar su, sen multe suciar pri eloquenteso e mem eufonio, pozez vua adjektivo ube jetos lu spontane vua pensado. Ido esas tale konstruktita ke «*bona homo*» e «*homo bona*», exemple, expresas nur un sama ideo, e ne du diferanta, quale en la Franca linguo.

(1) La derivit adjektivi esas ti qui posedas sufiko (*-al, -iv, -ox* edc.) o mem, quale l'adjektivi-participa, gramatikal sufiko: *-ant, -int, -ont; -at, -it, -ot*.

(2) Konseque l'acento restas sur la silabo qua portis lu en l'adjektivo neelizionita. Ma, pro ke ta silabo antee prelasta divenas lasta, pos l'elizio, omna adjektivo elizionita havas fakte l'acento sur la lasta silabo. Esas notinda, ke la substantivi, en Esperanto, same portas l'acento sur la silabo *lasta*, kande ol elizionesas.

EXERCISES.

Some Words of Advice to Students.

This set of exercises can be used even without a previous study of the grammar, because in the earlier pages we have separated the component parts of the words. Thus, by simply referring to the Ido National Dictionaries or the Guide manuals, the force of the component parts will be arrived at and finally the meaning of the word. It would be more prudent, however, before making a start on the exercises to pick up some grammatical knowledge, particularly as regards the terminations *-o, a, e, i*; *-as, -is, -os, -us, -ez*; *-ar, -ir, -or*; *-ant-, -int-, -ont-*; *-at-, -it-, -ot-*. Proceeding in this way the comprehension and translation of the exercises will be rendered easier to the student.

At the outset we would say: *avoid hurry*. Consider very attentively even the smallest details. The international language should be extremely easy, and as a matter of fact Ido is such; but this fact that it is easy becomes a source of danger in the case of the inattentive. For the very reason that they understand it without effort or trouble, they erroneously imagine that the forms and words will recur to them with like facility when they want to speak or write the international language. Now in consequence of having paid insufficient attention such people then show and themselves perceive that they have not got a firm grip of the language. Ido substitutes reasonable and logical expressions for many idioms and oddities which occur in our modern languages, and does so for this reason, that only those expressions which are of this nature can be universally understood. If, however, sufficient attention be not paid to these substitutes, they will not be learnt, with the result that the illogical and incomprehensible expressions of modern national languages will be introduced into Ido.

The following procedure is recommended as being the result of experience:

(1) To pronounce aloud if possible the words of the text, taking great care to put the tonic accent on the proper syllable, *i.e.*, to emphasize or stress such syllable in the utterance. In such a way the ear will gradually get accustomed to the sounds of the language and the words will sink deep into, and be better retained by the memory.

(2) To write out the translation of the exercises studied without making any omissions, and compare it with the translation printed on another page.

(3) After reaching the twelfth exercise, but not earlier, the text of *Exercaro* may (with the help of the translations in English which the student will find in this book), be with great advantage retranslated into Ido. For this task the order of the exercises should be rigidly followed. Thus, for instance, exercise No. 3 should not be taken before Nos. 1 and 2.

(4) When the student has finished translating the remaining exercises of *Exercaro* into his own vernacular, and when the written translation has been completed, the student should also

retranslate this second part into Ido. On comparing the translation with the text the student will readily see the mistakes he has made and correct them.

I.

Substantives—Gender and Number.

Man is born an infant, becomes a child, an adolescent, an adult. The species "homo" is, by sex, either male (*homo*, man) or female (*homo*, woman). A man becomes fully developed (*vivo*, a male, adult human being) at about his 20th year. A family consists of (contains) two married persons (husband and wife) with their children (sons and daughters), who are reciprocally (*fratelli*) brothers and/or sisters. Children should respect and love their (own) parents (*gepatri*, both sexes conjointly). Your uncle (relationship without sex, uncle or aunt) is the brother (or sister) of your parent (father or mother.) The children of your uncle are your cousins (cousins, male or female.) The parents of your parents are your grandparents. Each (each one) has two grandfathers and two grandmothers, of whom he (or she) is the grandchild (grandson or granddaughter.) Among the sovereigns of England existed (there were) eminent queens; but France has had only kings. A letter commences with (by means of): Sir, or with (by means of): Madam. "Siori," says an orator to the gentleman and ladies who listen to him (or to her). I see Mr. and Mrs. M. My brother is a professor and my sister is secretary to (of) an advocate (barrister; *advokatino*, lady advocate). Among beasts one distinguishes males and females, for example, bulls and cows; but, ordinarily, one combines them under (by means of) the common name "cattle." The name *emino* is not suitable for a woman; one uses (employs) it only for (in the case of) female beasts. One uses (we use) *-ul-* and *-in-* only if it (that) is absolutely necessary to indicate the sex of beast or person. Because it is, ordinarily, very convenient to speak, even of people, without distinguishing the sexes, for example, of one's brothers and/or sisters (without reference to sex), of one's professors, of one's friends, who may be men or women.

II.

Adjectives and Adverbs—The Opposites.

Your (female) cousin's child is very strong; on the other hand, your sister's children, your nephews (both sexes) are feeble; indeed they seem to be ill. No, they are not ill, but somewhat delicate; their parents are also more or less delicate. Your mother (two translations) really sings very well. Yes, she does sing well, but she cannot sing for any length of time. Wash your hands, because they are dirty. Yes, I confess (admit) they are really very dirty; but (in order) to wash them I need (I want) the soap. Where is it? It is on the little table, by the window. The books are very interesting, but they are too serious for your children, who are still very young (infants). Are you fond of your young cousins (female)? No, because they are haughty and discourteous. Recount (narrate) to me the thing (occurrence) but quickly and briefly, as I have but a few minutes. Well, well the matter is a disagreeable one, but it can all be easily put right (one can easily arrange everything).

III.

Personal and Possessive Pronouns.

I love my brothers (and/or sisters). You (familiar form) do not sufficiently respect your old father. You are too severe (strict) with your children. He wishes to find his mother and his sisters in the house. She is very good to (towards) all her servants. The horse is too tired ; it can no longer draw the vehicle. The affair seems all right, but perhaps it is not so, and we shall act wisely if we do not accept it blindly. The commencement of the voyage (journey) was agreeable but it's end will, perhaps, be disagreeable. She and he will come with our cousin (female). You will accompany my uncle and his children if they arrive early enough. Why do you take her books ? Read your own and let hers alone. He does not love (care for) my son and I do not love (care for) his. Your servants do not associate with mine and mine do not associate with yours. Forgive your (familiar form) daughters as I forgive mine. He (re-)found her books but he could not (re-)find his own. They (*mas.*) left earlier than they (*fem.*) and yet they (*mas.*) arrived later. Boys and girls offered themselves as guides to me ; the former demanded of me three francs and the latter consented for (at the rate of) two francs ; I therefore chose the latter and refused the former. I will come to-morrow with my brothers (and/or sisters) and their friends. Take their (*fem.*) cloaks with your own (*plural*) as you will not return before night with them (*fem.*) I met men who led (were leading) horses ; the men and the beasts did not agree (amongst themselves) and even stoutly contended, as the former pulled to the right while the latter pulled to the left ; but, in the end they became tranquil and I saw them (the men) and them (the horses) going in the same direction.

IV.

Active Conjugation—Principal Tenses.

I cannot love him, for he hates me. You (*familiar*) ought always to obey your parents and respect them. She says she prefers to remain here. If the child (infant) wishes, it may accompany you to your meal. Yesterday we worked all day (all the day time). You told me he was ill (said to me " he is ill "), and I met him in the public garden. Did you find your friends ? Yes, I found them at the printers. The men and the women consented, but the former (they, *masc.*) more quickly (readily) than the latter (they, *fem.*) He always admired himself, but now he is becoming quite intolerable with (on account of) his pride and conceit. The readers of our paper will certainly (surely, of course,) understand that it needs money to (in order to) live ; they will, therefore, faithfully (duly) pay their subscription and even endeavour (make efforts) to attract to it (the paper) other readers. If you leave this morning you will not be able to see my father as he will not arrive before this evening. You (*plural*) would speak otherwise, dear friends, if you knew the truth. Perhaps (the) servants would obey their masters better if they (these) were more polite, more affable in their manner of giving orders (" manner to order "). I could not have believed that had I not

seen it. Would you come with me to my uncle and aunt's if your brother would (or should) accompany us? (*tu, tua*, familiar forms). Yes, I would come at once. Listen to me. Let him come and I will give him a hearty reception. Let us work courageously for the triumph of our idea. Have faith in them, they deserve it. Be always good to all men (every man) as you desire that they should be to you. Naturally every man loves himself and very easily pardons himself. Do you see yourself in that mirror? Yes, I see myself and so do you (so do you see yourself). I shall wash myself in the bed-room and you (familiar form) will wash yourself in the dressing-room. You will dress yourself here and I shall dress myself at my cousin's (cousin, *masc.*) He praises himself about everything (takes praise for everything). Now she congratulates herself for (on account of) the courage she had (displayed) on that occasion. They would inconvenience themselves if they acted (should act) thus (in such a manner). He (or she) desires (wishes, wants) to read that book. Now is the time to play and to rest, not the time to work. To strive for a noble ideal is beautiful and praiseworthy. To lie to young persons (the young) and to deceive them is more serious than to deceive mature persons (the mature). It is better to have lived than to be living or to be about to live, said a pessimist.

V.

Active Conjugation.—Secondary Tenses.—Participles.

When I entered he was writing a very long letter which he gave to me to read. The girl very much wanted to come, but she could not, for her mother did not (Eng. *would not*) let her. Why did you cry so violently? Because my brother beat me. But why did he beat you? He beat me because I had unintentionally broken his Punch (puppet) and he was so furious that he did not even hear my mother come in, who, fortunately for me, saved me from his hands. When we had worked well we were permitted to play with our little cousins (*fem.*) I am quite sure (certain) that I had still two francs; I, therefore (must have) lost them (or I lost them then) as they are no longer in my purse. As soon as he had learned (or, on having learned) his lesson he ran to me to recite it and I rewarded him if he recited it well. Yes, you may go out when you have finished (shall have finished) the task I gave you (gave to you). If you had told (should have told) of the matter to your father and mother with all its details (in full detail) they probably would not have punished you. I would have loved him if he had been (or, had he been) more just towards me. When they have paid their debts we will willingly receive them; but until then (until that time) we do not wish them to come to our place or to speak to us. If we had known (had we known) the facts we would never have associated with them. Do not put yourself out; I will wait patiently until you have finished (until that you shall have finished). Under such circumstances we should have acted quite differently. I should like you to have repaired that before their return. He would have wished, had they (people) allowed it, that his permission should have been asked about everything. If I had wanted (needed) that he should have finished earlier (sooner) I would (should) have said so. Do you see that old woman sitting in the corner of the court and attentively reading a

paper? I met them walking with their boys (or girls, or boys and girls); they seemed to me (to be) sad. Past time is ours no more, the future is not yet ours, and, perhaps, will never come for us; therefore, we should occupy ourselves only with the present. Lying on the bed and having closed the (his) eyes, he seemed dead, so pale and thin was he. Having eaten a piece of bread, he left for his warehouse (store). I think I showed (I think to have shown) you all the buildings in our town worth seeing. The subscribers of this journal (paper) will probably understand that the more readers we have (the more we have many readers) the more we shall be able to improve it. The translators of (those who have translated) those works are not known. To what purpose to have worked so hard if we are to lose (going to lose) the whole fruit of our labour. I hope to come (that I shall come) to-morrow morning. Being about to come two days hence I will bring you that at the same time.

VI.

Passive Voice—Analytical and Synthetic Forms.

I am now being punished for an offence which I did not commit. Be calm, for you (*familiar*) are beloved by all the inhabitants here. He is always (every time) honoured with (by) prolonged cheers. We were praised by the numerous persons present. That book was edited in Amsterdam. You will be rewarded or punished even in your life (time). May you be cursed by all living, you hypocrite! I much desire that the thing may be exposed in all its details, so that you may be judged according to your merits. Yes, we think ourselves more beloved than they (*fem.*) She thinks herself to have been sufficiently recompensed. I was happy, for I was beloved by my parents and by my teachers. He worked so badly that he was always being punished. When I had committed the slightest offence I was immediately beaten. Have you yet been reproved by our master (*masc.*)? Had you not (should you not have) previously lied you would not have been condemned. It is necessary that those debts should soon be paid (should be paid soon—*esez*, (1) subjunctive mood). When we had been punished he consoled us as gently as a mother. Beaten by her brother, the girl cried (out) and wept bitterly. Having been closed in the morning the door remains closed until the middle of the day. Loved by the kindly (well-disposed) and feared by the ill-disposed, you have the influence necessary for that. Will the palace about to be built cost much money? No, it will cost but a small sum, as the material from the one burnt down will be made use of. That renewed attestation will increase their strength against their enemies. Does the possession of a ruined castle really make him (or her) so rich? The person arrested is now being questioned (interrogated) and he will soon be punished.

VII.

Substantives Expressing State of Quality.

He occupies himself with (concerning) the construction of the new theatre. I look at the palace and admire its construction (—*eso*,

(1) In Ido the so-called imperative mood does duty for the subjunctive and conjunctive moods.

state or quality). Do you assume (take upon yourself) the instruction (*instrukto*, act of instructing) of that young child? She possessed quite an astonishing amount of learning. Their desertion left us in great danger. What could I do (was I able to do) in such a state of abandonment? We always praised his (or her) talent for (of) convincing and converting. The (state of) conviction which his (or her) arguments produced in me caused my conversion (-eso, state of). Is the civilizing process (as) practised by Europeans on savages capable of producing in them the desire for (of) civilization? The education of boys (and girls) and the moulding of their moral character is not an easy matter. In that case (in that circumstance) he gave proof of a perfect education. The organizing of the congress compelled us to abandon all other work. Indeed, no society presents so good an organization. The decoration of that room will cost you (from you) a great deal of (much) money. Oh! what (how) beautiful decoration (*obj. case*) your drawing-room has (possesses), or How beautifully your drawing-room is ornamented! The pressure of the fingers on soft wax always leaves traces. The constant (state of) pressure in which we see the organ explains its irregular action. In (according to) my opinion your interpretation is incorrect; the text speaks of (concerning) the cruelty which the king used in (the) subduing (of) the rebels. The (state of) submission of those peoples is only apparent.

VIII.

Reciprocal Verbs and Substantives.

Love one another (or, reciprocally) as I have loved you (*plural*), enjoined Christ upon (to) his disciples. Those men do not wish to bear with one another; they are always disputing and fighting (against one another). If we were truly men we should show it by not injuring, but helping one another. Well, won't you (*plur.*) come and (to) settle up the business? Yes, we will come, but we are afraid that an agreement (mutual arrangement) will not be possible. Boys (and/or girls), why are you always striking one another? Do you not know that man was not placed on the earth by God for reciprocal injury, but for mutual aid and even for love? Now (*argumentative*) starting life by quarrelling, you prepare yourselves to do, till death, exactly the opposite of your duty. Mutual forgiveness is more beautiful than mutual revenge. Do not flatter, but help one another, for flattery is bad, to be condemned, while mutual help is inculcated on all men. The members of your family are, indeed, very helpful (inclined to serve); they are always ready to serve (render service to) each other. I foresee that my two brothers will soon quarrel (be involved in a dispute with each other), as they already regard one another angrily; that will end badly. Had I known (if I had known) that in that house there always reign discord and mutual contention most certainly I would not have come in (to) it. One would, indeed, think that here the rule is always to quarrel. Those men have injured (harmed) one another through (by means of) (their) envy and jealousy. They threw themselves on one another and fought furiously.

IX.

Comparatives and Superlatives.

He is more obedient and works more diligently than you. You (familiar) were not so rich at (in) that time and had not so much capital as now. Has he travelled as much or more than you? He has not travelled as much as I have, but has visited more countries. She is less handsome (beautiful), but more affable than you. If you work (shall work) as earnestly as they do we shall give you the same reward (remuneration) as we do to them. Peter is the best boy on (the) earth; he works the most diligently of all. My boys were the most respectful among (out of) the children of the same age, but, also (it must be added that), they were the least inclined to work. I rewarded him the most, for he contended the most courageously. His teachers liked him least, because he worked the worst. We found two copies (in excess) in the chest of books, but three tumblers (drinking glasses) less (short) in the chest of table-ware (china and glass, etc.) Come as quickly as possible. Call him (or her) as loudly as possible (most strongly possibly). Speak as slowly as possible (least rapidly possibly). Furthermore, I will say that if you had come earlier we should have been able to finish before night. At most, he will refuse, but, it is very certain (very certainly), our invitation will not offend him. At least you should confess (own) that you were entirely mistaken.

X.

Demonstrative and Interrogative Relative Pronouns.

That village is just like (totally similar to) ours (the ours). Do you prefer this or that horse? That (one) is (the) stronger, but this (one) is (the) more handsome. Neither these nor those flowers please me (give pleasure to me); they smell too strongly. That soldier and his comrade (much) agree about everything; when the former wants anything the latter immediately does it. The young and the old greatly desire it; those (the former) because they think that it will amuse them, and these (the latter) because they think that it will be useful to them. Those children played this game for three hours this morning; the boy hid the handkerchief and the girl hunted for it. He had to tell her whether she was near to or far from the object. When it was found by the girl she took the place of the boy for the hiding (of it), and he took her place for the search. Who would live (he, she, who will live) happy (happily) should be virtuous. Those (*masc.*) who know me, know well that my character is not such. She whom I love does not love me. All those whom I loved are dead. Who comes to us? The man (whom) you introduced to me (in, during the) last week at Mr. B's; I forget (do not now remember) his name. What (that which) pleases you generally (most often) pleases me. Take what you will; everything here is yours. Whose is that garden? It is my aunt's. She bought it of (from) Mr. and Mrs. P., acquaintances of ours and of hers. Do you know at what hour he will arrive? No, he did not say at what time; but I suppose he will arrive not before the evening (that he will not arrive before

the evening). Of all flowers that (the one) which I consider the most beautiful is very certainly the rose. Of (concerning) what did he speak to you? On the matter which was proposed to him; he says it is a very serious thing. What is to be done (what to do) in (under) these difficult conditions? I (should) very much desire to be able to give you advice; but I, myself, do not see what is feasible (what can be done). One who loves danger will perish in it, said a sage (wise man, wise person). The loaves (breads) which the baker brought are hard. What you relate (recount) is incredible. Those who saw you affirm that you lie. Those (*fem.*) whom I saw are older. When the person whom we await (expect) arrives (shall arrive) you will conduct him (her) into the drawing-room and beg him to rest (take rest, rest himself, herself) until we return (shall return). I consider the books which you gave (to) me yesterday morning very interesting. All those who desire to have (wish for) easy written or spoken communication with persons of another language may not (cannot) remain indifferent when confronted with the question of international language.

XI.

Pronouns in General.

I waited some time for him (awaited him during some time), but, seeing that no one was coming, I left. True, we were not many, but still, (we were) more than one, for we were two at the commencement and three at the end. Everyone who is willing (shall be willing) to come will be well received. He invited all whom he met. Did you understand all that she said? I understood nothing. If anyone should present himself after the middle of the day (after mid-day) you will say that I am not here. Not many, but some, are of the opinion (hold such an opinion). Where did you put all my books? I put them in some corner, but forget (no longer remember, do not now remember) in which. Some like danger, but none like death. That is certain; some prefer to be considered evil-disposed rather than stupid. If, from any motive whatever, you do not wish to accept my invitation, you should at least tell me why. He is as good as (he is) brave and as brave as (he is) prudent. He displayed such malignity that no one wished to associate with him any longer. The heat is such that none of us can go out any more during the day time; we remain shut in until (the) night (fall.) All who come (shall, will, come) with me will not regret it. Whatever day you summon (shall summon) me I will hasten to you at once.

XII.

Cardinal Numbers.

(The) man has one mouth, two ears, four limbs. The human hand has five fingers, and every finger three finger bones, except the thumb which has but two. Your cousin's (*masc.*) three daughters are more beautiful than can be imagined. How many birds did you buy (have you bought) of (from) the bird-dealer? I bought of (from) him six doves. Seven plus nine make sixteen, and sixteen minus four make twelve. Twenty plus thirteen make thirty-three, and fifty minus fifteen make thirty-five. The number of inhabitants in our little town diminishes yearly; now it is only eighteen hundred and

forty-two. In one hour there are sixty minutes, and in every minute sixty seconds. He gained (won) two thousand francs. One man cannot do so great a (thus much) labour (work, task); two at least are necessary for that. The ordinary years have three hundred and sixty-five days. She will return in (after) fourteen days (fourteen days' time) from the long voyage (journey) which she undertook nine months ago (nine months before now). A hundred persons were present at (attended) the feast (fête, entertainment) and they were very much crowded, as the drawing-room is hardly capable of accommodating seventy or seventy-five without inconvenience. Can I buy handkerchiefs in (at) that shop? I want (need) one dozen of them. A couple is the double of the unit. A hundred years make a century, and a thousand years make a millennium (period, length of time, not necessarily in the sublime or any particular sense). I bought those ten cigars for one franc, consequently they cost (therefore they cost) ten centimes each (apiece). We walked (marched), not in fours as (like) soldiers, but in (by) twos; some even walked (marched) singly (by ones).

XIII.

Ordinal and other Numbers.

The first French Republic, as well as the second and the third, was one and indivisible. The twelfth day of (*or in*) April and the fifth day of (*or in*) May are memorable dates for me. He wrote to us on the seventh day of (*in*) October. What did you read at the beginning of the letter? "London, (*on*) the eleventh (*day*) of January." Our son was born on the ninth (*day*) of (*in*) February, in (*during*) the year 1892 and his sister was born on the ninth (*day*) of November in the year 1901. On the first occasion I bought of (*from*) that man half a dozen glasses (one half-dozen of (*from*) glasses); and, on the second, I bought of (*from*) him a half-hundred of them. He is not content (*satisfied*) with (*about, concerning*) the salary he received (*has received*); he wants (*the*) double, and I do not agree (*to it*), because he works so badly that he scarcely deserves (*the*) half. If you know (*shall know*) your lesson perfectly, you shall have a double reward. This morning the professor spoke to us of (*about, concerning*) fractions (*the fractions*) and, firstly, explained what a half, a third, a quarter, etc., meant. In my school it was (*we were*) absolutely forbidden (*not permitted*) to converse together in twos (*carry on private conversation*) during the play-time; one had always to play with the rest. How could I have won? They attacked me three at a time (*literally* threely). The sole reward given to me (*which 'one' gave to me*) was to read or to draw. Four times six or three times (*triple*) eight are (*make*) twenty-four. I subscribed to that review ten francs a year (*at the rate of ten francs for one year*). He subscribed (*to*) our journal (*paper*) twenty-four francs a year (*at the rate of twenty-four francs during one year*), but, afterwards, he ceased (*stopped*), asserting that, at that price (*at that rate*) the subscription ought to hold good for two years. Get all your (*plural*) friends to subscribe to a review contending for our ideal. How much does that cost? That costs nine francs and a half. That is much too dear; for the same sum one can get (*one has*) double the amount (*twice as much, 'the double'*) of (*at*) every firm (*businessman, commercial house*) in our

town. Oh ! how much labour (*plural objective*), how much pains, how many griefs will the international language have cost (from) its pioneers when it has been (shall have been) implanted in our routine-bound, sceptical world !

XIV. Adverbs.

Have you as yet attended an academic meeting ? No, I have not yet been present at such a gathering. Is your child still ill ? No, thank you (or thanks), he (she) is no longer ill ; indeed he (she) began to get up again three days ago. You still aim too high ; that is why you cannot hit the mark. Go as far as the church, and from there your view will embrace one of the most beautiful and extensive of panoramas. Afterwards we arrived here, where we remained, as you see for yourself. Now, if you wish, we will go to the Town Hall to fetch various papers which I need. He scarcely spoke, and only in a low voice. Have you enough bread ? I have not only enough, but too much. Perhaps she does not quite realize that once she was far distant from us, while now she is near. Never, neither now nor formerly, have I wanted that. He also is of opinion that you will only be able to return to-morrow morning and not this evening. How much milk do you want ? Oh ! very little, please, because the doctor ordered (prescribed) that I should not drink much. Has he already returned ? No, he has not returned yet ; probably he will not return before to-morrow evening. How joyous your brother is to-day ! He was singing the whole morning : he only stopped at noon to take his meal. What a lot of people I see in the square ! One would think that it was an election day. Sooner or later the wicked will be punished. The girl cries as though she were being beaten, or as if she were experiencing very severe grief.

XV. Prepositions.

We are going to the town to the doctor's house, because our father is seriously ill. At whose house did you lodge when you lived in Madrid ? The soldiers will not lodge with the inhabitants of the town, but in a camp two kilometres distant from here. I shall contend for the international language, and against its opponents (enemies) until my last breath. After our lesson, we will go into the field, which is behind the house, to gather violets. Before the present year I was still able to come in front of the window looking on to the garden, and sit there. Where was he ? He was in his laboratory, where he was walking with long strides from one end to the other. Where are you going to ? I am going to my room to fetch my cloak, which I forgot in it. The mouse ran quietly under the bed ; but the dog came in and sprang at it : then the little animal in its terror jumped from under the bed on to the table. Carry that into the drawing-room ; you will put it on the couch. Wherever you may live, I will live also ; and whithersoever you may go, thither will I go with you. He shouted from the house for us to come ; but unfortunately we did not hear him. From the barrel in which the dog had concealed itself it cried to us, and thus attracted our attention. From morning till nightfall one sees him sitting at his table and

writing incessantly. Around the garden and beyond the wall were seen some soldiers with muskets in their hands. From Paris to Lyons he slept during the whole journey. Henceforth (from now) I shall no longer pay your debts. Immediately after the death of his father he went to America. She could not come because she has been ill for two days. Do you see that crowd of children in front of our door? I bought two metres of cloth and half a dozen cups. What are the cups made of? They are made of china. He drank a large glass of wine and went to the station. Whom is that book by? It is by Peter and myself. Whose is that handkerchief? It is mine. What are you thinking about now? I am thinking of my parents. To-day I received Henry's clothes from our sister. By whom have you been sent? By my master and mistress, who want an answer to the letter which they wrote to you from Paris. I will come to your house between midday and evening. On this side of the wall there is no danger, but on the other side you would risk your life. About that subject we will talk after the assembly. Having departed before us, our friends arrived after us; because we overtook them and passed them by; consequently they arrived later and behind us. On account of my poverty, he paid for me (instead of me) for the journey which we made together. According to your advice and in spite of his rudeness, I remained polite. Instead of working, you slept and rested during the whole day. Wait for my return, and we will go together to subscribe to that journal. Close by the wall and opposite your house he stopped for at least two hours. On the right and left of the chimney-piece, on the wall, there hung two very beautiful portraits. I made everything with my own hands.

XVI.

Conjunctions.

We are of opinion therefore that neither you nor he will be able to solve that difficult question. She is really very odd or ill, for sometimes she laughs, sometimes she cries without cause. Well! you are not coming with me notwithstanding your promise! Do you consider him good? Yes, I consider him good and very trustworthy. Whether she will die or live, your fate will be a very pitiable one. You will do what I tell you; if not, you will at once cease to accompany me. Provided she obeys well, I will not rebuke her. Although children are not always polite, yet every kind-hearted man is attracted to them. He received that blow without letting his face betray the least sign of pain. I warned you, good friends, in order that you should not fall into that danger. Because (the) iron is more substantial (solid) than (the) wood, it is preferred for many uses. His grief is due to his having received (comes from receiving) this morning a long letter full of very disagreeable news. How long have you known that? For five days. Where and when he died, I am quite unable to say, for since he abandoned me, no information about him has reached me. According as you are rich or needy, (the) men will judge you as good or bad. If you work well, dear child, I will gladly reward you; on the contrary, I shall be obliged to punish you if you are idle. As soon as he entered we all rose politely from our seats. The more I see him the more I hate him. As often as he comes you give money to him. On condition that you will always

obey me I shall always get on with you. Every time I try to eat I suffer soon afterwards ; my stomach will only take liquids now. He replied in such a way that I immediately drove him out of the house. The less you work, the less inclination you have to work. Since you do not allow it, I will not do it. It was on that account that I could not come earlier. Ah ! for that (undertaking) he will need much money, and he has got very little. After you went out, he fetched the doctor. While you were taking a rest I wrote to our clients to give them notice of our early passage through their town.

XVII.

Objective Case and Elision.

(There was) nothing else he wanted to say to me. That I will narrate to you in detail, dear friend, in a few days, when we shall be quieter than now. What beautiful weather ! even the Italians have not a more clear and blue sky than is ours to-day. From the window to the door I counted sixteen steps (paces). New seed, yet more or less lost, we go on sowing through the world ; but as certainly as the sun shines above our heads, that seed will not always be lost ; after a few or many years it will germinate, grow and cover the earth. Truly the final victory will not be ours so quickly as some think ; but we will not relinquish the combat, and, if we do not see the triumph, what does that matter ? It will be seen by others. What did you buy in the market ? Potatoes, turnips, cabbages, white radishes, peas and mushrooms I bought from your dealer (*sem.*) ; dried plums, figs, oranges and walnuts from your old protégés, with whom you made me acquainted last week. Reproaches, mockeries, persecutions, torments, all these he suffered in order to remain faithful to his belief. Children believe everything, therefore we ought to be very careful not to deceive them. Good, simple and honest, she is loved by all. Simple, flexible and euphonious, truly international in its elements, this language presents to the civilized world the only true solution of the international language ; for, while very easy for men of little education, it is understood without trouble by every well educated person. " This would not be a new language, but only a somewhat changed Esperanto ! Consequently the whole question about the future of the international language is reduced simply to this, as to whether Esperanto will be accepted without change in its present form, or whether some changes will be made in it at some (future) time. But with Esperantists this question has no longer any weight ; they only protest against this, in the case of individuals wanting to change Esperanto according to their own will ; but if at any time an authorized congress or academy shall decide to make one or other changes in the language, the Esperantists will accept such change with pleasure and will lose nothing thereby." (*Krestomatia*, by Dr. Zamenhof, p. 312).

XVIII.

Affixes GE-, BO-, -ID, -YUN, EX-, -ESTR, -AN,
-ISM, -IST.

That nobleman is a veritable parasite ; he lives on the repasts which he begs here and there. Holy Virgin ! she exclaimed, assist

us in this terrible danger, help us to find some means of escaping (the) death. Really your laundress is very unpunctual ; she comes every week on different days and (at different) hours. I did not tell you that my sister is a lady-doctor, but only that she is the wife of a doctor. Look at those cows which are grazing along with my father's mare ; they are now fat enough to be sold. Our parents and others of our relations give us undeniable proofs of their love under those painful circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. H. came this morning to visit our dear invalid. The Israelites (were born of) sprang from Israel, and the Carolingians, a royal dynasty in France (were born of) sprang from Charlemagne, Emperor of the West. So long as the offspring of cattle is young, we call it a calf, just as we call very young horses, colts or fillies. Do not confound the terms father or mother-in-law, son or daughter-in-law, with a step-parent, a step-son or daughter. All the relations of my spouse (husband or wife) are my relations-in-law. My step-father (or mother) is only the spouse of my mother (or father) ; my half-brother is the son of one of my parents ; but my step-brother is only the son of my step-parent ; he has no parent in common with me. He is an ex-president of the republic, because for seven years he was the head of the state of France, and previously vice-president of the senate. The Mayor thoroughly dislikes (the) nobles ; he would gladly style them, as during the first republic in France, ex-nobles. The schoolmaster and the skipper are the chiefs of the school or of the ship. The scholars and the sailors are the instructed or commanded of the schoolmaster or the skipper. The citizens here attend very badly to the orders of their leaders. The master and mistress of that house are ex-Christians, for now they are Mohamedans. They abandoned Christianity and even (Roman) Catholicism, for they were baptized according to Roman Catholic rites. She wants to be a member of our society, but its leaders will not enrol her as a member ; she has such a bad disposition, that she would fall out with all the members of the society (after) in the course of a month or two. Our dentist and our medical man are socialists. The florist is specially the man who professionally cultivates flowers, and the flower-seller is specially the man from whom one buys them retail.

XIX.

Affixes -IER, -IK, -AJ, -IL, -UR, -AR, -EY,
-UY, -AL.

(The) soldiers who carry a cuirass are cuirassiers. That young gentleman has been treated for the past two years as a consumptive. Eat only the soft part of that fruit and leave the hard part. The thing which he related to you is a pure falsehood. I prefer pork to beef. Their friendly acts are treacheries. What act of simplicity has she been guilty of again ? His table is always full of papers and writings. I received what you sent. We visited all the buildings worth seeing in the town. On the walls were seen several very beautiful paintings. To-day for the first time I noticed the crack in that vase. The sculpture which you see on the chimney-piece is an imitation. The aperture should be closed, for the wind

passes through it, and very much inconveniences me when I am by the window. All the children of that town seem to be sickly. Walking about in that very large forest, I noticed several clumps of trees, planted out according to their species ; in one part poplars, in another oaks, here elms and there firs. Do make haste, the guests are arriving. What a fine fleet ! it is the finest I have ever seen. Ah ! why does mankind more resemble a vast horde of enemies than a vast brotherhood ? I am looking for the brush in order to brush my trousers. We met him in the post-office, where he was watching the telegraph instrument through the grating while awaiting his turn. I asked you not for just any cutting instrument, but precisely for a knife. Every shooting weapon is a fire-arm, but every fire-arm is not a musket. Fetch thy books into the writing-room ; they are beside the typewriter. The laundress is not yet in the laundry ; she has not yet arrived. She is still as unpunctual as ever ; she will come when it pleases her. A cigar-case contains some cigars ; it is a special case for them ; on the contrary, a cigar-holder contains one cigar, and even that not completely, for only one end of the cigar is in the holder. By means of the first object one carries cigars on one's person, while by means of the second one smokes them. Where then did the maidservant put the candlestick ? Here it is, Sir ; I found it by the sugar-bowl, a strange vicinity for objects such as that. Our apple-trees have so to speak not an apple ; we shall have no cider this year. Ah ! what a beautiful rose-tree ! it is entirely covered with roses. He suffers so badly from face-ache, that he has not been able to work for four days. That is out of the normal (a normal condition) and you should fetch the physician. The universal language is the special instrument of international relations. The result of the step we have taken is not very agreeable to that old drunkard ; but, if he is not shut up, he will certainly kill someone in a fit of fury. Ah ! the pretty kittens ! Will you keep them all ? No, I shall only keep the tom-cat and give away the females. (The mares are more easily led than stallions.

XX.

**Affixes -OZ, -IV, -EM, -IND, -END, -ATR,
-ES, -ESK.**

This water is very chalky, because chalk abounds (is abundantly found) here. On the contrary, in our country, the ground surface is sandy ; on that account we have very clear and pure water. No danger daunts him ; one cannot meet with a more courageous man than he is. She gave me such convincing arguments, in answer to your objections, that I am very sure of converting you. This is not nourishing, but easily digestible. Although that work is not instructional, it is nevertheless very instructive. He is very sensitive, and has no resisting power (resistivity). I bring you consolatory (consoling) news. Your responsibility in this affair is extremely heavy ; in your place, I should not accept. The person who has the inclination to believe everything is credulous ; and, if he has also the inclination to be angry, he is irascible as well. He is one of the

most industrious men in the world. My children are not like the rest ; they are very studious. Perhaps that was impossible. Possible or impossible, the thing happened ; it is an indisputable fact, not only credible or worthy of being believed, but which must be believed. That writing is quite illegible. I can affirm that his conduct was always dignified and worthy of respect. How do you wish that I should write ? I have nothing with which to write, neither ink, pen nor even a pencil ; and yet, I must write, for I have indeed an important letter of three days standing which must be written. Have you anything which must be done to-day ? Yes, I must visit my parents. That is not green, but only greenish, Sir. That food has a sweetish taste very disagreeable to my palate. That wood has remained in the water such a long time that it has become spongy. Her sensitiveness is extreme and her power of resistance nil. Moreover a feverish activity has overtaken her for the past two months and makes me fear it more than the other (complaint). His avarice cannot be given a name to. You cannot imagine how great his emotion was. Isolation, illness, misery, all these attacked him for a long series of years. With regard to that structure I principally admire its vastness ; the remainder of the construction does not appeal to me so much. Do come, he is dying ! Last night I could not get to sleep. Then he began to be angry and began to cry out furiously. At first she saw nothing, but afterwards she began to see a form, which little by little took a definite shape. Many exercises are necessary for a child, to enable it to become an adult. At first they did not love me in that family ; but after four months I began to be loved by them, and now I am loved very much by all. She flushes red with anger ; she begins to rage, I see that very well. If you want to become strong, you should move, walk, run, etc.

XXI.

Affixes -IG, -IZ, -IF, DIS-, RI-, RETRO-, DES-, MI-, -EG, -ET, -UM, -ACH, MIS-, -AD.

In order to clean the room, you will ask for John's help. That wine was good ; what then has someone put into it in order to make it so bad ? Dear friend, you enfeeble yourself and risk losing your health, working thus from morning till evening, and often even during the night. Did you cause the doctor to come ? Yes, I fetched him myself. Put the baby to sleep ; it is already going to sleep. I caused two rabbits and three wood-pigeons to be sent to you by Peter yesterday morning. By whom are you having your children instructed ? I am having them instructed by our school-master, who teaches them reading, writing and arithmetic, etc. We have already shown Henry our house ; now we will show it to you. When my horse is old. I will feed him up ; however, I will not make him eat too much corn, because I do not want him to become ill. He concealed himself so well, that he was not seen by the enemies. When a child is washed by another person, one may say that he is washed ; but when he is washed by himself, one ought to say : " he washes himself," in order to show clearly (well) that he does the act for himself. Consequently, whenever a person or a beast

does an act for himself or itself do not use the suffix *-es-*. She gets up and puts herself to bed without help, for she is now no longer a baby, but a girl. Stand up, children ; your professor is coming in. At last the cauldron is clean, for two hours I have been washing and polishing it. You cleaned up my room, but forgot to put it straight again. She amuses herself by colouring printed pictures. Dress yourself quickly, for we must go out before noon. Did you add pepper to the salad ? No, I only added salt to it. In order to preserve meat, some put sulphur on it. Do not touch that machine, for owing to its electrification it might kill you. The blossoming of all trees precedes their fruit-bearing. What has happened to you ? Oh : nothing much ; only my nose is bleeding. He versifies very well ; he is a very remarkable verse-maker. Would you like to visit the arms factory with me ? Yes, with pleasure. (The) shoemakers make shoes, and (the) hatters make hats or sell them. I sent away or distributed all small brochures which I received for that (purpose). At what time do they distribute (deliver) the letters here ? At ten and three o'clock. On entering I found littered upon the table my papers which I had tidied (had put in order) so well. I told and reminded you of that many times, but you always forgot it. He ceded to me all his legal rights, and I afterwards restored them to him. Begin again, people cannot understand you (*familiar*). He is not young, and still he is not yet old. Is smoking allowed here ? No, Sir, it is prohibited. Since she is very conceited, she will suffer very much, by giving offence. He is ill-natured towards all, hence he is hated by all. The truth is just the opposite of your statement. I studied (the) singing and (the) dancing. Although he did not make even one short speech, nevertheless since he had talked with us during the whole day, he is suffering in his throat this evening. Do you hear the shooting ? Yes, but not very well ; I might say that I hear it faintly. Why does he always speak in a low voice ? Why does he shout everything that he says ? It seems to me that I heard a loud cry. Cease your uproar ; you deafen me. That is very warm, and even hot. We came across some brooks ; afterwards a river ; and finally arrived at a river running into the sea (an estuary). A small mount is greater than a hill and not so big as a big mountain, which is bigger than a very big mount. He is very joyful to-day ; he smiles on all and hums incessantly. Papa, have I your permission to go out in the afternoon ? That is not a house, but a hovel. Oh ! I am not afraid on account of the rabble, who do not represent the people at all. I did my duty ; whether I am praised or blamed, that will be a great consolation to me. He always misunderstands what we say to him. That is much too dear ; certainly it has been wrongly valued or you have miscalculated. Take off your things, otherwise while working you will soil your new garment. The soldiers were disarmed and imprisoned.

XXII.

Affixes PRE-, -ED, PAR-, -ER, -I, ARKI-, ERI-, PARA-, -E, -ARI.

Our forefathers are also the forefathers of our great-grandparents. My grandfather's brother is my great-uncle. They are not my

cousins, but my great-cousins. I am going to my great-grand-mother's room, and shall enter it if I hear no noise. He ate only one mouthful of bread and drank one glass of wine. We shall assemble to-morrow evening to read through the serious letters which I have received. You say that you have thoroughly learned your lessons, but that is very doubtful, for you cannot recite them. One can easily see that those dancers are not trained dancers, for they dance very badly. The vicar of that parish is a very skilful fisherman and huntsman. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is a very picturesque country. The pre-historic is very uncertain. A wise man has no prejudices, and does not foretell success or failure depending on more or less baseless ideas. This pot is not full, but that one is empty. Without doubt (certainly) he will come; but with regard to the coming of my aunt there exists only a probability. One can remain motionless and yet be very ready to move (or be moved). Pronounce those words very distinctly; you need lessons in pronunciation and declamation very much; the sounds do not get out of your mouth, that is to say, you do not speak feebly or in a low voice, but confusedly. I undoubtedly ought to have acted as I did act, and to have done what I did. In Russia the brothers of the Emperor were Grand Dukes, and in Austria they are Archdukes. Arch-deacons are priests, on the other hand, deacons are not yet priests. Finding Miss N., I questioned her about her father's condition. She told me that he was very well and was in perfect health in spite of his age. Well! what is his age? Oh! he is very old; he is ninety-seven years of age. My son is general manager of a very large refinery, but previously he managed an important distillery. I shall install a lightning-conductor on the roof of our house. My sister is looking for her sunshade, and I am looking for my umbrella. Button up the collar of your overcoat; we shall feel the cold on the bridge directly. Roses are rose-coloured and violets violet-coloured. What colour is my gown? It is brownish; no, chestnut-coloured. Usually cats are more or less striped (tiger-coloured), but this one has a pearl-gray coat. I should not trust to your confidant; he is too talkative to keep secrets. The legatee did not accept the inheritance, because he was aware that the debts of the legator exceeded the value of his property. Not having found the addressee, the post (authorities) sent back the letter to me.

XXIII.

Composition.

He remains in his bed-room, but from the window he looks on to the square of the communal-house (the town-hall square). The invention of steamboats is more ancient than that of railways. Come and see the beautiful rainbow; it is the finest I have seen in my life. Agriculture is not garden-culture, although both are included in the term ground-culture. She walks everyday by the seaside, dressed in a sky-blue gown, and she is a grandmother of fifty-three (years of age). I am very fond of potatoes, however they are cooked, but

I am quite unable to take cauliflowers ; they cause me bad indigestion and consequent headaches. What a storm ! It thunders incessantly, and the gusts of wind succeed one another unceasingly. Between the acts we assembled in the green-room of the theatre to converse with other spectators about the drama performed. The Esperantists, at least several of their most eminent leaders and many of their too docile disciples, assert that they constitute an inter-nation, even a super-nation, and that Esperanto is the living language of a living people ! He is so conceited that he believes himself to be a super-man. Take this letter to the post-office, and drop it yourself into the letter-box ; afterwards you may buy stamps and post-cards for me. One would not believe that those two boys were brothers (*frata* akin in brotherhood), for the elder one is small and black-eyed, while the younger one is tall and blue-eyed. In clear water one can easily see the fishes and even the stones at the bottom of the river. Give me a saucer, otherwise I might spill some coffee on this pretty table cloth. Submarine boats are a recent invention. He believes no supernatural phenomenon ; he even totally denies the existence of the supernatural. You did not sufficiently bury this plant ; its roots are scarcely covered with earth. I cannot understand how anyone can find pleasure in attending the beheading of the condemned (*plur.*) The bath in my bath-room is too short for your friend ; he is so tall (long when in the bath). At that time we were rich, and now we are badly off. Could you tell me of a good picture-framer ? I should like him to frame this beautiful portrait. In our days one scarcely ever sees windmills as formerly ; but one still sees water-mills. Where do you buy your coal ? Some say that sucking-pigs are nice to eat ; I do not know whether that is true ; I have never eaten them. We have no right to call creatures of one day the Ephemera, for they do not live precisely for one day. The corpse will be disinterred, because it is said that the unfortunate railway servant did not die as the result of an accident, but was poisoned. All those are baseless preconceptions, prejudices and contradictions. He received from him (her) not only insults, but even a box on the ears. I shall drink only one glass of cold water with one piece of sugar. We need a quilt and a pillow for your friend's room. Child, you have been deceived ; golden winged butterflies do not really exist ; that is only a poetical expression. One can say that Springtime is a flower-season and Autumn a fruit-season, but only in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere. Rocks are not dead entities, but things without life. It is not correct to say that a bald-headed person is without hair. In the same way it is (would) not be correct to say that a person blind of one eye is one-eyed, for the Cyclops were one-eyed, but not blind of one eye. Man is one-tongued and two-eared, in order to indicate that he ought to talk less than listen, for speech is silver, they say, but silence golden.

XXIV.

Some Expressions which must be Distinguished.

Why do you sleep when you ought to work ? Yes, I confess that I ought to work now ; but I must sleep, because I was awake during

the whole of last night. The door is not locked, we should therefore be able to enter. Yes, we might be able to but we have no right to enter ; just look at the poster which says : " Entry forbidden, under penalty of fine." They have crossed the river to-night while we have spent the time playing cards. We expect his visit at fourteen o'clock (two hours after noon) ; but if he does not come punctually at that time we shall not wait for him. I came to wait for the train at the regular time, although I do not expect it for half an hour, on account of its being usually behind time. I consider that that man was very justly judged. Continue to work at that piece of furniture in order that it may be ready as soon as possible. Yes, I will go on with the work assiduously and diligently, but I shall not be able to continue it without stopping ; for I must, of course, interrupt it in order to take my meals and sleep. That society has held many meetings this year ; and each of them was very fully attended, for the society has very many members. The treasurer made his report concerning the finances, a statistical and tedious report, like all such documents. But the president's speech roused the attention of those present and elicited much applause. What do you do all day, if you are forbidden to do any manual labour ? Oh ! I do not remain inactive ; I make clay statuettes ; that is not an arduous occupation. I pursued the thief for nearly an hour before overtaking and capturing him. If he had not pursued pleasure so much, he would not now be brought up before the tribunal. The wicked persecute the good, because they hate what is good. Long and cruelly were the Christians persecuted during the first years of the Church. It is not these festivals which cause me to fear, but the banquets in which I must take part during them. I saw her back, not her front ; consequently I am not acquainted with her face, and do not know whether she is pretty (or otherwise). The shadow outlined the form on the opposite wall of a human figure half in profile. I entrusted to him a thousand francs at the rate of four per cent. Matters of great interest were debated during that discussion, and there was a long deliberation to ascertain whether it was opportune to make known at once to the public the result of the debates. If two men march on a perfectly straight line, they follow the same direction, but if this one marches towards the right whilst the other marches towards the left, certainly they do not follow the same direction. He said to the tribunal, " I did not want to call witnesses, and I by no means invoke your clemency ; I only appeal to your justice in reference to my unfair condemnation." That waggon is badly loaded, for they have stowed all the large packages on the same side.

XXV.

Syntax.

Each one seeks before everything else his own profit, and everyone desires to be his own master. The phrase : " To each his due " inculcates that we should deal with every one according to his work and merit. The houses from which the masters are absent usually remain closed. All groups, to the heads of which the president

issued that circular, responded with a warm approval. We hope that the men, whose interests we favour, will show themselves grateful to us and will protect us in every way. That employer, for whose profit we laboured so long, in no wise rewarded us. Avoid whenever possible cumbersome sentences such as these: "Here are the books which I wish that you should read," "Where are the garments which you wish that I should patch?" Say, for example: "Here are the books I advise you to read"; "Where are the garments which you want me to mend?" Better late than never, says a well-known proverb. So far as we can go back in history, our ancestors inhabited this country. So long as thou art well to do thou wilt count many friends; as soon as fortune deserts thee, thou wilt remain alone. So often does the pitcher go to the well that at last it is broken. He is so avaricious, that he gives no alms to the poor. If anyone reproaches him on account of his avarice, he has the audacity to reply, "I am too poor," or "I am not rich enough to give great alms," while all know that he is a millionaire. You will be so much the richer as you have fewer needs. One is only rich according as one has a greater revenue than needs. We bought so many provisions, that we shall certainly have sufficient to eat and live upon for a month, however many we may be. That unfortunate queen said to her persecutors: "If you do not respect me as a queen, at least regard me as a mother." Too benign, the king said to his son, who had revolted: "As a sovereign I condemn you, but as a father I pardon you." He ought surely in his capacity as a father to have imposed a punishment and to have pardoned only afterwards. Considering how he acted towards you, I judge him as being dishonest. He was proclaimed as king. If I should succeed, I should be as happy as a king. He had no right to act as president, and yet he acted as though he were a president. We all make projects, as though we should live a hundred years; and we are uncertain even about the morrow. He behaved himself at my house as if he were in his own. He seems as though he were mad. No, but he acts almost like a madman. She looked like a dead person, and in fact she was as though dead from fright. I will follow you anywhere. Wherever you go, I will follow you. We will help you at any time. Whenever you (*phu*) call us, we will immediately run to you. From whom did you buy this painting? I bought it from my cousin (*m*), who had acquired it from a very poor old painter. He no longer knows from whom to borrow the sum which he needs, for no-one wishes to lend to him. Do not mock the old, for you will become old, and perhaps you also will be mocked. We should pardon those who have committed offence against us, in order to be pardoned for our own faults. Be attentive, children, if you want to profit by the good lessons of your instructors. You will not escape danger if you continue to be so imprudent.

XXVI.

The Order of Words.

I most certainly did that (not another). Why do you not reply? You surely know I do! Why did you come in? You surely see that I am busy! It is true that hammer is not strong; but to drive

in this nail it will do. That child is not, it is true, very strong, but he is never ill. It was not you who did that work (but someone else). I see that very well. You did not do that work (which you ought to have done). You did not do that work, but something else quite useless. This book is quite uninteresting (not at all interesting); it is even not quite correct (it is not quite accurate). He very much wishes to become rich soon. He wishes to become rich very soon. He desires to become very rich soon. Only she (not another) can sing so. She only can sing so (that is, power only not will). She can only sing so (she cannot do anything else). She can sing only so (and not otherwise). During the holidays, he only walks (he does nothing else). In the middle of the hottest days it is only he who walks (the others remain in their home). Say: "I received a letter written in a language not known by me," and not "I received in a by me not known language written a letter." Say: "She is loved and praised by all those who appreciate beauty and affability," and not "She is by all those who appreciate beauty and affability loved and praised." Say: "That town is abundantly provided with things useful for (the maintenance of) life," and not "That town is for the (maintenance of) life with useful things provided." Say: "A table covered with an old red torn cloth," and not "A table with an old red torn cloth covered." Say: "We refuted all objections presented by incompetent persons and often based on insufficient knowledge of our language," and not "We refuted all by incompetent persons presented and often on insufficient knowledge of our language based objections." Say: "I propagate the auxiliary language Ido, constructed on logical principles and unceasingly developed by means of scientific discussion," and not "I propagate the auxiliary, on logical principles constructed and by means of scientific discussion unceasingly developed, language Ido." Say: "The auxiliary language is the most useful invention for the development of international relations and most fruitful of weighty consequences for the profit of (the) future humanity," and not "The auxiliary language is the for the development of the international relations most useful and for the profit of (the) future humanity of weighty consequences most fruitful invention." Say: "The master drunk with fury beat the ass unwilling to advance," and not "The with fury drunken master beat the to advance unwilling ass." Say by means of the active form: "One (or we) followed the road, ascended the hill, visited the castle, and admired the beautiful panorama which one sees from the summit," rather than by means of the passive form: "The road was followed, the hill was ascended, the castle was visited, and the panorama was admired, which is seen from the summit."

Note Relating to the Elision and the Adjective.

"One *may* elide the *a* of the article *la* and of adjectives as well before a consonant as before a vowel, observing this sole condition, that it does not produce an accumulation of consonants. It is advisable to make use of elision principally with derivative adjectives.

tives (1), and particularly after the suffix *-al*: *infantal anmo, amikal ago*, etc. Elision does not displace the accent (2). It should not be used too frequently; especially when it would produce ambiguity: *l'afero—la fero.*" (*Complete Grammar of the international language*, by L. de Beaufront, page 12).

From this text it is convenient to take this principle: the elision is a thing quite *permissible*, but by no means *obligatory*. It is quite legitimate to use the article and the adjective complete, without any elision. If we have applied it in the *Exercaro*, we have done so 1st, by giving examples; 2nd, because, if the elision is not obligatory in Ido, we must confess that, practised with discernment, it gives the language a greater lightness, and a more agreeably fluent harmony. Anyone who has a sensitive ear will not contest this if he will compare the sentences in the *Exercaro* in which we have practised the elision with the same sentences without it. It is a real relief not to hear constantly with tedious monotony *la, la, -a, -a*.

Our grammar *counsels* "that elision be used principally with the derivative adjectives." The word "principally" necessarily implies that the elision *may* also be practised even with the primary adjectives themselves, that is, with the underived adjectives. On this account the student has met with the primary adjectives—*bon, bel, klar, pur, ancien*, etc., elided in some exercises where that elision produced neither an *accumulation of consonants* nor *ambiguity*, which must be avoided according to the grammar.

All this naturally leads us to speak about the position of the adjective in a sentence. Should we, as in the English and German languages, place the adjective always and mechanically *before* the substantive? No, certainly, there is no doubt about that. If the two languages just named proceed in this way, others work in quite a contrary manner; they put the adjective always *after* the substantive; and fundamentally they are more correct, for it is more logical to name the entities or the things before saying what qualities they have. Their qualities are very often of little importance, and one does not see why those qualities should always and mechanically have the preference and the precedence. To place our adjective always before the substantive would consequently give to Ido a fetter, which unjustified according to logic, would produce an almost intolerable impression on account of and by the *-a, -a*, heard with wearying monotony. This explains the diversity with regard to place which we have given to the adjective in the sentences of the *Exercaro*.

Besides that ought not to cause trouble to anyone, because we gave examples of the style concerned; but in Ido, as in every language, there exists besides that style, the manner of speaking in everyday life. Now for this,—in which one only takes the trouble to make oneself understood, without being much concerned about eloquence or even euphony—put your adjective where it will spontaneously throw your thought. Ido is so constructed that *bona homo* and *homo bona*, for example, express only one and the same idea, and not two different ones as in the French language.

(1) The derivative adjectives are those which possess a suffix (*-al, -iv, -oz*, etc.), or even as the participle adjectives, a grammatical suffix: *-ant, -int, -ont; -at, -it, -ot*.

(2) Consequently the accent remains on the syllable which bore it in the unelided adjective. But because that syllable, previously the last but one, became the last after the elision, every adjective elided has in fact the accent on the last syllable. It is noticeable that the substantives in Esperanto in the same way bear the accent on the *last* syllable when it is elided.

IDO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

This vocabulary is not exhaustive, but contains most of the roots usually met with, though many useful derivatives have had to be omitted. To recognise the root-part of a word, it is necessary to know the rules of word-building, *i.e.*, the grammatical terminations, prefixes and suffixes given elsewhere.

The roots preceded by an asterisk (*) do not require a termination, though they may also be used with such terminations or affixes as may be useful. *E.g.* **apud**, which is a preposition, gives the adverb **apud-e** (= *besides*), the adjective **apud-a** (= *next*), the verb **apud-esar** (= *to be next to*), etc.

A

-a, adjective

***a(d)**, to

abad(ul)-o, abbot

abas-ar, let down, or cause to let down (in level)

abat-ar, to strike down

abel-o, bee (honey-)

abiet-o, fir

abism-o, abyss (also fig.)

ablakt-ar, to wean (not fig.)

abneg-ar, to abnegate, deny oneself something

abolis-ar, to abolish

abon-ar, to subscribe (to a paper)

abord-ar, to get alongside (of ship, wharf)

abort-ar, to miscarry (*intr.*)

aboy-ar, to bark (dog or fox)

abrevi-ar, to abridge (of book, etc.)

absolv-ar, to absolve

abstrakt-ar, to abstract, separate mentally

aceler-ar, to accelerate

acend-ar, to set alight

acens-ar, to ascend, also in thought, quality (not time)

accept-ar, to accept

acer-o, maple

aces-ar, to have access to; (of disease) to attack

acesor-a, accessory (not essential)

-ach-, depreciative

acian-o, cornflower

acion-o, share (*finance*)

***a(d)**, to, towards

-ad-, *continuance* (only moderate duration)

ad-avan-e, forward

adi-ar, to say good-bye

adjudik-ar, to adjudge, award

adjutant-o, aide-de-camp

admaksim-e, at the most

adminim-o, at the least

administr-ar, to manage, be at head of affairs (*act*)

administr-ant-ar-o, administration (*whole*)

admiral-o, admiral

admis-ar, to admit

adolec-ar, to be adolescent

ador-ar, to worship, pay divine honours to (not fig.)

ados-ar, to set the back of . . . against

adult-o, an adult; one of mature age

adres-o, address

adulter-ar, to commit adultery

advent-o, advent

advere, to say the truth

advokat-(ul)-o, advocate

adyunt-o, assistant (in some duty)

aer-o, air (*gaseous substance*)

afecion-ar, to have an affection for

afekt-ar, to affect (disease), also mentally

afektac-o, affectation

afēr-o, affair, any business of life

afin-a, having affinity with (*chem. and fig.*)

afish-o, bill, poster

aflikt-ar, to afflict

afrank-ar, to set free, prepay (*letter, etc.*)

afust-o, (*gun*) carriage
agac-ar, to irritate, to annoy (*lit. and fig.*)
ag-ar, to act, effect
agit-ar, to shake, agitate
agl-o, eagle
agnel-o, lamb
agnosk-ar, to recognise, admit as true
agoni-ar, to be dying
agost-o, August
agreabl-a, pleasant, agreeable
agr-o, field, pasture, tillage
agul-o, needle, for sewing
-aj-, *thing made of, has quality of, or to which something is done*
ajil-a, nimble, light and quick in motion
ajlot-o, stock-jobbing
ajorn-ar, to adjourn
ajur-o, light, appearance (*art, archit.*) opening for admitting light
akapar-ar, to forestall by buying up
akar-o, mite, tick
aklam-ar, to acclaim (not shout)
akne-o, acne (*med.*)
akolut-o, acolyte
akompan-ar, to accompany (also musically)
akont-o, instalment (*sum*)
akord-ar, to be in tune, agree (*gram.*)
akr-a, acrid (*lit. and fig.*)
akrid-o, grasshopper
akroch-ar, to hook on
akul-ar, to bring to bay
akurata (*of persons*), punctual
akush-ar, to deliver (*obst.*) (*child-birth*)
akut-a, sharp, pointed, acute (*also of ang'les, diseases*)
akuz-ar, to accuse, indict
-al-, *relating to*
ale-o, alley, walk in garden, park, etc.
al-o, wing
alabastr-o, alabaster
alakt-ar, to suckle
alaud-o, lark
alb-o, alb (vestment)
alberg-o, inn
alej-ar, to alleviate, lighten, lessen
ali-o, garlic

allianc-ar, to ally (by marriage)
alienac-ar, to be lunatic or insane (*not fig.*)
alkemi-o, alchemy
alk-o, elk
almon-ar, to give alms
aln-o, alder tree
alo-o, aloes
***alonge**, along
aloy-ar, to alloy (*not fig.*)
alpak-o, alpaca
alt-a, high, lofty, of exalted quality
altar-o, altar
altr-a, other
alud-ar, to allude to (*tr.*)
alumet-o, match (*lucifer*)
alur-o, gait, pace, rate
am-ar, to love
amans-ar, to tame, render gentle (*beasts, etc.*)
amas-o, heap, pile
ambici-ar, to be ambitious
ambos-o, anvil
amik-o, friend
amil-o, starch (*lit.*)
amnesti-ar, to include in an amnesty
amor-ar, to be in love with
amortis-ar, to deaden, to pay off
amuz-ar, amuse, entertain
***an**, at, on (*of place*)
-an-, *member of*
anad-(in)-o, duck
ancestr-o, ancestor
anchov-o, anchovy
anex-ar, to annex, append to book, etc.
angel-o, fish-hook
angor-ar, to be in anguish
anguil-o, eel, snake-like fish
angul-o, angle
anhel-ar, to pant, gasp for breath
anjel-o, angel
***anke**, also
***ankore**, yet, still
ankr-o, anchor
anm-o, soul
anomal-a, anomalous, irregular, abnormal
ans-o, handle (*of cup etc.*)
-ant-, *pres. particip., active*
***ante**, before (*of time*)
antifon-o, anthem
antropoid-a, anthropoid

anunc-ar, to announce, give first notice of, be published
apar-ar, to appear
aparat-o, apparatus
apart-a, apart, separate
aparten-ar, belong to (*not depend*)
***apene**, scarcely
apert-ar, to open (*also of heart*)
api-o, wild celery, smallage
aplast-ar, to crush
aplik-ar, to apply, lay on
aplomb-o, assurance, self-possession
apog-ar, to cause to lean for support
apostol-o, apostle
apotek-o, chemist's shop
april-o, April
aprob-ar, to approve (ratify, confirm)
aprob-o, approval
apr-(ul)-o, wild boar
apsid-o, apsis
***apud**, by, beside, next to, near
apunt-ar, to point, *i.e.*, take aim
aquafort-o, nitric acid
aquafort-aj-o, etching
acquir-ar, to get for one's own
aqu-o, water
-ar, *infinitive present*
-ar-, *collection of*
arach-ar, to pull, snatch, or tear out
arane-o, spider
aranj-ar, to arrange
aranj-o, arranging (*act*)
aranj-ur-o, arrangement (*result*)
arbitr-ar, to judge, decide (*arbitrator*)
arbitr-o, arbitration
arbitri-o, free will
arbor-o, tree
arbust-o, shrub
arch-o, Noah's ark
ardez-o, slate
ardor-ar, to be ardent (*also fig.*)
are-o, area
arest-ar, to arrest (a prisoner)
argil-o, clay
ari-o, tune, air (*music*)
arist-o, lawn, ridge of nose, mountains ; fish-bone
ariv-ar, to arrive
arjent-o, silver
arkabuz-o, arquebus

arki-, *superior degree*
arkipelag-o, archipelago
ark-o, arch, arc
armator-o, shipowner
arme-o, army
arm-o, weapon, arm(s)
armor-o, cupboard
arm-iz-o, armament (*act*)
armistic-o, armistice
arorut-o, arrowroot
arsen-o, arsenic
artez-a, artesian (well)
artichok-o, artichoke
artific-o, trick, artifice, contrivance
artik-o, joint (*anat.*)
aruf-ar, to ruffle (*feathers, hairs*)
-as, *indicative present*
as-o, ace (*cards*)
asalt-ar, to storm, make assault on
asekur-ar, to insure against loss
asel-o, wood-louse
asembl-ar, to assemble
asent-ar, to assent to
asert-ar, to state, put forward as true
asist-ar, to be present at
asket-o, ascetic
askolt-ar, to listen to (not yield to)
asn-o, donkey
asoci-ar, to associate into function or dignity
asoci-it-aro, association (*persons*)
asom-ar, to knock down (*not fig.*)
asort-ar, to match (with) (*colour, quality*)
asparag-o, asparagus
aspekt-ar, to look (*as if*)
asper-a, rough
aspers-ar, to sprinkle (*holy water*)
aston-ar, to astonish, cause to be astonished
astrikt-ar, to be astringent
asuncion-o, assumption (*relig.*)
-at-, *pres. particip. passive*
atenc-ar, to pay attention to
atent-ar, to make criminal attempt upon
ating-ar, to attain
-atr-, *resembling*
atrakt-ar, to attract (*lit. and fig.*)
atun-o, tunny
aturd-ar, to stun
aucion-ar, to bid for

aud-ar, to perceive by the ear
audac-ar, to dare, have the face to
aurikul-o, auricle (*anat. med.*)
autun-o, autumn
av-o, grandparent
***avan**, in front of (*space*)
avantaj-o, advantage (not superiority)
avantal-o, apron (also of carriages)
avar-a, avaricious
avari-o, average (*insur.*)
avelan-o, hazelnut
aven-o, oats
avers-o, right-side (*e.g., of coin*)
avert-ar, warn, call attention of
avid-a, greedy, craving, eager
aviz-ar, advise, give notice to
ax-o, axle, axis
axel-o, arm-pit

B

babel-ar, to chatter (*talk excessively*)
bagaj-o, baggage
bagatel-o, trifle (of small importance)
bak-ar, to bake (dry heat)
balanc-o, scales, balance
bal-o, ball, dance
balay-ar, to sweep
balbut-ar, to stammer, stutter
baldaken-o, canopy
***balde**, soon
baldri-o, shoulder-belt, baldrick
balen-o, whale
balif-o, bailiff
baln-ar, to bathe (bath)
balot-ar, to elect by ballot
balzam-o, balm
bandolier-o, bandolier, shoulder-belt
baner-o, banner
bankrot-ar, to become bankrupt
bapt-ar, to baptize
bar-ar, to bar or stop up
barak-o, wooden shanty.
barakt-ar, to struggle
barb-o, beard
barbel-o, barbel
barbot-ar, to dabble (*intr., lit. and fig.*)
barbuli-ar, to splutter
barel-o, cask, barrel
barok-a, odd, queer

bart-o, whalebone
bas-a, low (of things only)
basament-o, basement
basen-o, basin
bask-o, coat tails, skirt
baskul-ar, to see-saw
basot-o, basset hound
baston-o, stick, staff
bat-ar, to beat, strike repeatedly
batel-o, boat
batist-o, cambric
bav-ar, to slobber
bay-o, bay (*geog.*)
baz-o, base, basis
bazil-o, basil
be-ar, to gape, be open-mouthed
beat-a, blissful
bed-o, flower-bed
bedel-o, beadle, usher
bek-o, beak of bird
bel-a, beautiful
bend-o, band (*cloth*)
benedik-ar, to bless
benign-a, kind, morally good
benk-o, bench, form, seat
benzo-o, benzoin
ber-o, berry
berenjen-o, egg-plant
berlok-o, trinket (*on watch chain*)
bers-ar, to rock (*tr.*)
besti-o, beast
bet-o, beet
beton-o, concrete (*masonry*)
betrav-o, beetroot
bezon-ar, to need (*tr.*)
bicikl-o, bicycle
bidon-o, can
biel-o, connecting rod
bilanc-o, balance sheet
bilboket-o, cup and ball (*game*)
bilg-o, bilge (*ship*)
bil-o, gall, bile
billet-o, ticket; bill (*fin.*)
bind-ar, to bind (*books*)
binokl-o, spectacles, eye-glasses
biret-o, biretta (of priests)
birk-o, birch
bir-o, beer
***bis !** encore !
biskot-o, rusk
bisquit-o, biscuit (*bread, cake*)
bitr-a, bitter, opp. to sweet (*also fig.*)

bizel-o, bevel
blank-a, white
blat-o, cockroach
blaz-ar, to pall, be tired of (*tr.*)
blind-a, blind
blokus-ar, to blockade
blotis-ar, to crouch (*in a corner*)
blu-a, blue
bo- (*father, etc.*),-in-law
bobin-o, spool, bobbin
bokal-o, glass-jar
bok-o, mouth (*also fig.*)
boli-ar, to boil (*intr.*)
bolt-o, bolt of iron with head
bon-a, good (simply good)
bor-ar, to bore (*with revolving tool*)
borach-o, borage
borde-ar, to tack, change ship's course
borgez-(ul)-o, burgess, one of middle class
bors-o, exchange, bourse
bosk-o, a wood (*of trees*)
botel-o, bottle
bot-o, boot
bov-o, ox (*any bovine animal*)
boy-o, buoy
brach-o, breeches
brac-o, fathom (*nav. measure*)
braki-o, arm
bram-ar, to bellow (*of any animal—its characteristic call*); *not dog, fox, cat, cock, crow, frog, hen*
branch-o, bough, branch, genealogy (*not of knowledge*)
brandi-o, brandy
brand-o, fire-brand
bran-o, bran
brandis-ar, to brandish (*not fig.*)
brankard-o, shaft of vehicle
branki-o, gill, branchia
bras-ar, to stir (*to mix ingredients*)
brech-o, breach, gap
brek-o, wagonette
bretel-o, braces, suspenders
brev-o, brief, Pope's
brez-o, ember (*of wood*)
brid-o, a bridle
brig-o, brig (*naut.*)
bril-ar, to be bright, glare (*and fig.*)
brisk-a, brisk
brod-ar, to embroider (*not fig.*)

brokant-ar, to deal in secondhand goods
brokat-o, brocade
brongi-o, bronchial tube (*anat.*), bronchia
bronkit-o, bronchitis
bros-ar, to brush, furbish
brosh-ar, to stitch (*books*)
brov-o, eye-brow
brueto, wheelbarrow
bruis-ar, to make a noise
brul-ar, to burn (*tr., intr.*)
brusk-a, abrupt (*in address or manners*)
brut-o, brute (*animal or person*)
bub-o, urchin (*pet or roguish child*)
buch-ar, to slaughter (*animals*), butcher
bud-ar, to pout
bufal-o, buffalo
bufr-o, buffer
buket-o, bunch (*nosegay*), bouquet
bulion-o, broth
bul-o, ball (*of any kind, not bullet*)
bunt-a, of ill-assorted colours
burask-o, squall of wind
burdon-o, humble-bee
burel-o, coarse woollen cloth
burg-o, borough
burjon-o, bud (*bot.*)
bur-o, hair, flock, wad (*material for padding*)
bus-o, box-tree
bush-o, bush (*not cut down*)
bushel-o, bushel (*measure*)
busol-o, compass (*mariners'*)
busprit-o, bowsprit
butik-o, shop (*store*)
butr-o, butter
buvrel-o, bullfinch
bux-o, box

C

*ca, this
car-o, Tsar
cel-ar, to hide, conceal; keep secret
celib-a, celibate
celul-o, cell (*all senses*)
cement-o, cement (*Portland*)
cen-o, scene (*theatre*)
cent-o, hundred
centr-o, centre

centr-al-a, central
ceptr-o, sceptre
cer-o, wax-taper
cerebel-o, cerebellum
cerebr-o, brain
ceriz-o, cherry
cert-a, certain, sure (*lit.*)
ceruz-o, white lead
cerv-(ul)o, stag, hart
ces-ar, to cease
ceter-a, (*plural*: **ceteri**) the rest,
the remainder ; **ceter-e**, besides,
moreover
chagren-ar, to grieve (*intr.*)
chambr-o, room, chamber
cham-o, chamois
champani-o, champagne wine
chanj-ar, to change (*not exchange*)
chapel-o, hat
chapitr-o, chapter of book
char-o, chariot, car (two-wheeled)
charj-ar, to load, burden someone
or something with
charnir-o, hinge, joint
chas-ar, to chase, hunt
chast-a, pure, chaste
***che**, at or to the (*house of*), among,
with
chef-o, chief, head
cher-a, dear (*in price*)
cherp-ar, to draw (*water*) (*also fig.*)
chifr-o, secret writing, cipher
chik-a, chic
chinion-o, chignon
chip-a, cheap
chopin-o, pint
chose-o, road-way (*travelling part*)
chuv-o, jackdaw
***ci**, these
cibol-o, kind of onion, shallot
cibori-o, pyx (*eccl.*)
ciel-o, sky (*also fig.*)
cienc-al-a, scientific
cienc-o, (a) science
cifr-o, figure, cipher
cigan-o, gipsy
cign-o, swan
cikad-o, cicada
cikatr-o, scar, cicatrix
ikoni-o, stork
ikori-o, chicory
ikut-o, hemlock
cim-o, bug

cimas-o, ogee (*arch.*)
cimitar-o, scimitar
cinam-o, cinnamon
cindr-o, cinders
cintil-o, spark (*also fig.*)
ciraj-o, blacking (*subst.*)
cirkl-o, circle
***cirkum**, round, around
cirkum-ar, to surround
***cis**, on this side of
cistern-o, cistern, tank
citron-o, citron
civil-a, civil (*not milit., relig. or*
crim.)
civit-an-o, citizen
civit-o, city
ciz-o, scissors
***co**, this (*thing*)

D

***da**, by, agent *after passive verb*
daim-o, fallow deer
damask-o, damask (*silk woven*)
damzel-o, young lady, unmarried,
miss
dank-ar, to thank
dans-ar, to dance
darf-ar, to have a right to, be
permitted
darn-ar, to darn
datel-o, date (*fruit*)
dax-o, badger (*animal*)
***de**, from ; of (*quantity*)
De-o, God
deb-ar, to owe, be under obligation
debet-o, balance due (*of debt*)
deb-o, **-aj-o**, debt
deboch-ar, to live dissolutely
debut-ar, to make one's first
appearance, one's outset
dec-ar, to be correct, decent
decembr-o, December
decents-ar, to descend
decept-ar, to disappoint, to defeat
of expectation or hope
dechifr-ar, to decipher (*not depict*)
decid-ar, to decide, settle, determine
dedik-ar, to dedicate (temple, etc.)
dedukt-ar, to deduce (*by reasoning*)
defekt-o, defect, imperfection
defens-ar, to defend
defi-ar, to defy
defil-ar, march in file

degn-ar, to deign (*intr.*)
dejun-ar, to breakfast (*at about noon*)
dejur-ar, to be on duty
***dek**, ten
dekan-o, dean (*of cathedral, etc.*)
dekolt-ar, to cut low (*dress*), bare the neck
deleg-ar, to delegate as agent
delekt-ar, to delight (*tr.*)
delfin-o, dolphin, dauphin
deliber-ar, to deliberate, take counsel
delic-o, delight (*or its cause*)
delikt-ar, to commit an offence against law (*not crime*)
dellir-ar, to be delirious
demand-ar, to ask for a thing
demarsh-ar, to take steps
dementi-ar, to give the lie to, to deny
demis-ar, to resign (*a post, office*)
demokrati-ala, democratic
demollis-ar, to demolish (*also fig.*)
denar-o, coin (ancient, denarius)
denigr-ar, to disparage some one
dent-o, tooth
dentel-o, lace
depart-ar, to depart, go forth
depesh-o, dispatch (*urgent message*)
deplor-ar, to bewail, deplore
depres-ar, to depress (*also fig.*)
des-, *contrary*
desegn-ar, to draw (*represent object*)
deser-o, dessert
deskript-ar, to describe by words
despens-o, pantry, larder
despit-ar, to be irritated by preference shown to another
destrukt-ar, to destroy, break up
detal-o, detail, minute item
dev-ar, be obliged by duty
devast-ar, to devastate, ravage
develop-ar, to develop, make fuller
devoc-o, piety, devoutness
devor-ar, to devour, eat up greedily
devot-a, devoted
dextr-e, to the right
dezir-ar, to desire, wish
***di**, of, belonging to
di-o, day (*of 24 hours*)
diabl-o, devil
diafan-a, transparent

diagnoz-ar, to diagnose
diakon-o, deacon
diant-o, pink
dic-ar, to say, express in words
dicern-ar, to discern
 dicipul-o, disciple, follower
difam-ar, to defame
difer-ant-a, different
difer-ar, to differ
difer-o, difference
difuz-ar, to diffuse, shed abroad
dig-o, dam, dike
digest-ar, to digest (*food*) (*tr.*)
dign-a, worthy, deserving
digres-ar, to make a digression from the subject
dik-a, thick (*in dimension*)
dilet-ar, to be a lover of
dilut-ar, to dilute by thinning (*by mixture*)
diluvi-o, flood, deluge
diminut-ar, diminish
din-a, thin (*not thick*)
dind-o, turkey
dine-ar, to dine
dine-o, dinner
diplas-ar, to displace
direkt-ar, to direct (*way, course*)
diret-a, direct, leading by the shortest way
dis-, distributive, prefix (*separation and dissemination*)
dish-o, dish (*food*)
disip-ar, to waste, squander
diskont-ar, to discount, lend money
diskurs-ar, to make a speech
diskut-ar, to discuss (*not consume*)
dism-o, tithe
dispon-ar, to have at one's disposal
disput-ar, to dispute (*intr.*)
disput-(ad)o, a dispute
dist-ar, to be remote
disting-ar, distinguish (*to set apart*), characterize
distrakt-ar, to divert attention
diten-ar, to detain in possession
ditres-o, distress (*severe*)
diven-ar, to become (*change state*)
divers-a, diverse
divid-ar, to divide (*tr.*)
divin-ar, to guess (*by any means*)
dizastr-o, disaster (*not ill luck*)
***do**, then, so (=therefore)

doari-o, jointure, dower
doc-ar, to teach (*a subject*)
dogan-o, customs, duty
dole-a, sweet, mild
dolor-ar, to be in pain (*body or mind*)
dom-o, house (*building*)
domaj-ar, to damage
dominac-ar, to dominate (*tr.*), to have commanding influence over
domt-ar, to tame (*beasts*)
don-ar, to give, bestow
donac-ar, to make a present of
***dop**, behind
dorlot-ar, to cuddle, pet
dorm-ar, to sleep (be asleep)
dorn-o, thorn, prickle
dors-o, back (*of anyone or thing*)
dosel-o, canopy
dragoman-o, dragoman
draje-o, sugar-plum
drak-o, dragon (*myth.*)
dramat-o, drama
drap-o, cloth (*woollen*)
drapir-ar, to drape (*arrange in folds*)
drash-ar, to thresh (*grain*)
dres-ar, to train, break in (*animals*)
drift-ar, to drift (*naut.*)
dril-o, drill (*mechan.*)
drink-ar, to drink (*not fig.*)
drol-a, droll, funny
dromedar-o, dromedary
dron-ar, to drown (*tr.*)
***du**, two
dub-ar, to doubt, hesitate to believe
duen-o, duenna, chaperon
duet-o, duet
duk-(ul)o, duke
dukt-ar, to lead, conduct
***dum**, during
dung-o, manure
dur-ar, to last, continue
dur-iv-a, durable
durst-ar, thirst, be thirsty
dush-ar, to douche (give a shower bath)

E

***e(d)**, and
-e, *adverb*
-e-, coloured, or looking like

eben-o, ebony (*wood*)
-ebl-, ...*d*, that can be
ebri-a, intoxicated
ebuli-ar, to form bubbles
ecel-ar, to excel, be pre-eminent
ecelenc-o, Excellency
except-ar, to except (*tr.*)
eces-ar, to exceed limits
ecit-ar, to excite
-ed-, quantity, -full
edifik-ar, to edify
edit-ar, to issue copies of *book*, *engraving*, etc.
edr-o, side (*geom.*)
eduk-ar, to educate (*also of beasts*)
efekt-o, effect, result
efik-ar, to be efficacious, produce marked effect
-eg-, *augmentative*
egal-a, equal (*not impartial*, etc.)
egal-es-o, equality
egar-ar, to mislay
egard-ar, to pay regard to, take into account
***ego**, (*the*) self
egorj-ar, to cut the throat of
ek-o, echo
***ek**, out of
ekin-o, sea-urchin
ekonomi-o, economy, management (*not saving*)
ekonomik-o, economics, **nacional-a** —political economy
ekonomik-al-a, economic (*pert. to economics*)
eklezi-o, church (*soc.*)
eklog-o, eclogue
***el(u)**, she
elekt-, to elect
elektr-o, electricity
elev-ar, to elevate (*eyes, face*, etc.)
***eli**, they (*fem.*)
elizion-ar, to elide
-em-, *inclined to*
emali-o, enamel
embrac-ar, to embrace, clasp in arms
embrag-ar, to put into gear
embusk-ar, to place in ambush
emend-ar, to free from fault or error, change for the better
emers-ar, to emerge (*from a liquid*)
emis-ar, to emit (*also physics*)

emoc-ar, to feel emotion, be moved
empirikism-o, empiricism
empost-o, impost (*arch.*)
emuls-ar, to emulsify
emund-ar, to prune, trim, pick
(salad, etc.), also fig.
***en**, in
-end-, *that must be ...d*
endetal-a, -e, retail (*com.*)
enemik-o, enemy
engros-a, -e, wholesale (*com.*)
enigmat-o, enigma, riddle
enoy-ar, to be bored
ent-o, being, entity
entraprez-ar, to undertake, engage
to perform
entraten-ar, to support (*with the
needs of life*)
entrav-ar, to shackle, put fetters on
envidi-ar, to envy (*not covet*)
epistol-o, epistle
episkop-o, bishop
equitat-o, equity (*not law*)
er-o, era
-er-, *doing habitually*
erc-o, ore
-eri-, *establishment for*
erik-o, heather
ermin-o, ermine
eror-ar, to be mistaken, err (*intr.*)
***erste**, not before (*time*)
erud-ar, to make erudite
-es-, *quality, state*
es-ar, to be
esam-o, swarm (*bees*)
esbos-ar, to rough-cast, sketch out
esforc-ar, to make efforts
eshafod-o, scaffolding, spectators'
stand
-esk-, *to begin to, to become*
eskadr-o, squadron (*naut.*)
eskal-ar, to touch at (*naut.*)
eskald-ar, to scald (*not cause to boil*)
eskaler-o, staircase
eskamot-ar, to perform conjuring
tricks
eskap-ar, to escape, find a way out
eskarp-a, steep (*of slopes*)
eskart-ar, to put aside; to step
aside
eskombr-o, rubbish, useless frag-
ments
eskrok-ar, to swindle

eskudel-o, porringer
-esm-, -th (*ordinal number*)
espad-o, broadsword
espaler-o, espalier
espart-o, esparto
espel-ar, to spell out letters
esper-ar, to hope
espinet-o, spinet
espres-o, express (*train*)
esprit-o, wit; **-aj-o**, a witticism
espruv-a, proof against
est-o, the east
establis-ar, to establish, set up
estal-ar, to display (*com.*)
estanch-ar, to stanch (*tr.*)
estomp-ar, to stump (*drawing*)
-estr-, *chief of*
estrib-o, stirrup (*riders's*)
esvan-ar, to swoon away
-et-, *diminutive*
etaj-o, storey of building
etajer-o, set of shelves, what-not
etap-ar, to halt at a stage (*in travel*)
etat-o, statement, account (*receipts
and expenditure*), roll
etern-a, eternal
etiket-o, label
etik-o, ethics
etuy-o, sheath, case for scissors, etc.
evalu-ar, to estimate the value of
evangeli-o, gospel
ev-ar, to be (*so many years*) old
evident-a, evident
evier-o, kitchen sink
event-ar, to happen, come about
evit-ar, to avoid, shun
ex-, *former, ex-*
exajer-ar, to exaggerate
exauc-ar, to hear and grant a
prayer or request
exempl-o, example
exhaust-ar, to exhaust (*not con-
sume (also fig.)*)
exist-ar, to exist
exkav-ar, to excavate by digging
exkluz-ar, to exclude
exkurs-ar, to make an excursion
expans-ar, to expand (*intr., tr.,
also fig.*)
expekt-ar, to expect
expert-a, expert
expertiz-ar, to appraise, set a value
on (*offic.*)

expiac-ar, to expiate
explik-ar, to explain
explor-ar, to explore
exploit-ar, to get the value out of,
to exploit (*also persons*)
expo-z-ar, to expose, exhibit
expres-ar, to express by symbols,
gesture, words, etc.
extens-ar, to extend (*tr.*)
***exter**, outside, outside of
exting-ar, to extinguish, quench
extors-ar, to extort
extrakt-ar, to extract (*ore, text, etc.*)
not deduce
extrem-a, extreme
extrem-aj-o, extremity, end
-ey-, *place for*
-ez, *imperative*

F

fab-o, bean
fac-ar, to make, perform (*also fig.*)
facil-a, easy (*not difficult*)
facil-ig-ar, to facilitate, make easy
facin-ar, to fascinate
faci-o, front of a person
facion-ar, to be on sentry duty,
mount guard
fag-o, beech
fair-o, fire
fak-o, compartment, branch (*of
knowledge*)
fakt-o, fact
fakultat-o, faculty (*also of Univer-
sity*)
fal-ar, to fall (*not as in battle*)
falang-o, phalanx (*not bot.*)
falch-ar, to mow (*tr.*)
fald-ar, to fold (*tr.*)
fall-ar, to fail, be missing (*intr.*)
fals-a, false, imitating (*hair, teeth,
etc.*)
falset-o, falsetto
falv-a, fawn, reddish yellow
fam-o, fame
fan-ar, to winnow grain
fanfar-o, flourish (*of trumpets*),
fanfare
fanfaron-ar, to play the braggart;
to boast of
fang-o, mud
fantazi-ar, to have a fancy for

far-o, lighthouse
farb-o, paint, colouring matter
farin-o, flour
faring-o, pharynx
farm-o, farm (*due payable by way
of rent, etc.*)
fars-o, farce (*also cookery*)
fashin-o, fascine, bundle of sticks,
etc.
fask-o, bundle of things bound
together (*flowers, carrots, etc.*)
fason-ar, to fashion
fast-ar, to fast
fatig-ar, to tire, fatigue
fat-o, fate
fatu-a, foppish, self-satisfied
fauc-o, throat, gorge
favor-ar, to favour, treat kindly
fazenc-o, crockery
fazan-o, pheasant
fazeol-o, kidney-bean
fe-in-o, fairy (*fabulous*)
febl-a, feeble
febr-o, fever
februar-o, February
feder-ar, to confederate
fek-o, excrement
fekund-a, fruitful, prolific
fel-o, skin, fell, hide (*dressed*)
feld-o, sphere of activity (*also
elect., etc.*)
felg-o, felly, rim of wheel
felic-a, happy (*of persons*)
felp-o, a kind of plush
felt-o, felt (*stuff*)
femin-o, female (*of animals only*)
fend-ar, to split, cleave (*lengthwise*)
fen-o, hay
fenestr-o, window
fenikul-o, fennel
fer-o, iron (*metal*)
ferdek-o, deck (*of a ship*)
feri-o, fair (*market*)
ferma, solid, steady (*compact*)
fervor-ar, to be fervent
fest-ar, to make festive (*en fête*)
festin-ar, to banquet
festuk-o, a little bit of straw, stalk
fet-o, foetus
feud-o, fief, feud
***fi**, oh fie!
flakr-o, hackney coach
flal-o, phial

fibr-o, fibre
fid-ar, to trust, rely upon
fidel-a, true, faithful (*not accurate*)
fler-a, proud (= proper sense of self-respect)
fil-o, thread, yarn
flas-o, tow
fil-i-o, son or daughter
flik-o, fern
film-o, film (*photog.*)
fin-ar, to finish, end (*not die*)
flng-ar, to pretend, feign
flng-r-o, finger, toe, digit
flnk-o, finch
firm-o, business firm
fish-o, fish
fit-ar, to fit (suit as to shape, size)
flad-o, custard
flag-o, flag
flagr-ar, to be flagrant, deflagrate (*chem.*)
flaming-o, flamingo
flank-ar, to lounge, saunter
flank-o, flank (*anat.*; also *mil. and nav.*)
flat-ar, to flatter
flar-ar, to smell (*tr.*) by scent, suspect
flatu-ar, to be affected with flatulency
flav-a, yellow
flech-o, arrow, spire
fleg-ar, to nurse, wait upon the sick
fleret-o, foil (fencing)
flex-ar, to bend out of the straight
flitr-o, spangle, tinsel
flog-ar, to whip
flor-o, flower (*lit.*)
floron-o, flower (*ornament*)
flos-o, fin (*of a fish*)
flot-o, fleet (*nav.*)
flotac-ar, to float on the surface of liquid
flu-ar, to flow, run, glide (*also of blood*)
flug-ar, to fly in air; be driven by wind
flur-o, landing (*on a staircase*)
fluvi-o, large river
flux-o, flood (*opp. to ebb*)
fok-o, focus
fol-a, mad, insane
foli-o, leaf or thin sheet

folieton-o, serial story
fond-ar, to found, establish
font-o, spring (*of water*), source
***for**, far from
forej-o, forage
forj-ar, to forge by heating
forest-o, forest
fort-a, strong, (*not firm*)
fork-o, fork (*agric.*)
formac-ar, to form
formik-o, ant
form-o, oven (*for baking bread, etc.*)
***forsan**, perhaps
fosat-o, ditch, moat
fost-o, post, pillar (*stake, stout pole*)
fox-o, fox
foyer-o, lobby (*theatre*), green-room
foy-o, time, **multa-foye**, many times
frag-o, strawberry
frakas-ar, to shatter to pieces
frak-o, dress-coat
fram-o, frame, framework, of motor-car, etc. (*not of picture*)
framason-o, freemason
framb-o, raspberry
franj-o, fringe (*not border or margin*)
frank-o, franc (coin)
frap-ar, to strike, hit
frat-o, brother or sister
fraxin-o, ash-tree
fray-o, spawn (*of aquatic animals*)
fraz-o, phrase, sentence
fremis-ar, to shudder with horror
frenezi-o, frenzy (*delirious*)
fren-o, brake (*for stopping motion*)
frequ-a, frequent, often occurring
fresh-a, fresh, newly gathered
frez-ar, to countersink
friand-a, dainty, toothsome
fricion-ar, to rub
frigor-o, cold (*subst. tech.*)
frip-o, old clothes
fripon-o, petty thief, knave
frisk-ar, to frisk about
fris-o, frieze (*archit.*)
frit-ar, to fry (*tr. and intr.*)
friz-ar, to curl
fromaj-o, cheese
frond-o, sling (*for throwing stones*)
frost-ar, to freeze (*intr.*)
frot-ar, to polish by rubbing
fru-a, early; *adv.*, frue
frukt-o, fruit

frument-o, wheat
fruns-ar, to gather (*needlework*)
fug-ar, to flee, run away
fuk-o, sea-weed
fuligin-o, soot
fulmin-o, flash of lightning, fulmination
fumur-o, smoke
fund-o, bottom part on which anything rests
funel-o, funnel
funer-o, funeral
funest-a, baleful
fung-o, mushroom
fuort-o, fort
furgon-o, baggage cart, ammunition waggon
furi-ar, to be in a rage
furnel-o, stove, kitchen range
furnis-ar, to furnish, supply
fur-o, fur
furt-ar, to steal
fush-ar, to bungle
fusil-o, musket
fust-o, shaft (*archit.*)
fusten-o, fustian
futer-o, lining
futur-a, future
fuz-ar, to fuze
fuze-o, rocket (*firework*)

G

gaban-o, pilot coat
gagat-o, jet
gain-o, sheath
galimatias-o, gibberish
gal-o, gall-nut
gamb-o, leg
gambit-ar, to trip up and to gambit (*chess*)
gambol-ar, to gambol
gamel-o, metal vessel for soldiers' rations
gan-ar, to win, gain
gans-o, goose
ganso-pel-o, creeping of the flesh
gant-o, glove
gap-ar, to open the mouth in wonder or surprise
garanti-ar, to guarantee, warrant
garanti-o, guarantee

garb-o, sheaf
garbanz-o, chick-pea
gard-ar, to guard
garden-o, garden
gargar-ar, to gargle (*tr.*)
garit-o, sentry-box
garnis-ar, to complete by ornamenting, arming; complete with what the object must bear or contain
garson-o, waiter
garter-o, garter
gas-o, gas
gast-ig-(em-es)-o, hospitality
gast-o, guest
gay-a, gay
gaz-o, gauze
gazon-o, turf (*of grass*)
ge-, to include both sexes
gebl-o, gable
gem-o, gem
gener-al-a, general
gener-o, genus
genit-ar, engender, to breed (*trans.*)
genr-o, gender (*grammat.*)
gent-o, clan, gens (Roman)
genu-o, knee
gerundi-o, gerund
gest-ar, to gesticulate
getr-o, gaiter
gib-o, hump
gichet-o, wicket gate
gigant-o, giant
gimnazi-o, secondary school
ginest-o, broom (*plant*)
gips-o, plaster
gis-ar, to cast, found molten metal
glac-ar, to gloss (*tech.*), glaze, make glossy
glaci-o, ice
glan-o, gland
glas-o, glass (*for drinking*)
glat-a, smooth
glav-o, sword
gleb-o, clod (*lump of earth*)
glez-ar, to glaze (*pottery, etc.*)
glikos-o, glucose
glin-ar, to glean
glir-o, dormouse
glit-ar, to slide, to slip
glori-o, glory
glu-o, glue
glut-ar, to swallow

glute-o, buttock
glutin-ar, to paste, glue
gobi-o, gudgeon
gond-o (*door*), hinge
gorgol-ar, gurgle
got-o, gout
grab-ar, to engrave
grac-o, grace (*theolog.*)
graci-o, grace, charm
gracil-a, slender, slim
grad-o, degree, step
gramatik-o, grammar
gramin-o, gramineous plant
grand-a, great (*lit. and fig.*)
gran-o, grain (*of seed, stone or stuff*)
granari-o, granary
granat-o, garnet
grant-ar, to grant
gras-a, fat; **gras-o**, fat, grease
grat-ar, to scratch (*so as to allay itching*)
gratitud-ar, to be grateful
gratul-ar, to congratulate
grav-a, heavy, serious, grave
gravi-o, gravel
gravid-a, pregnant
greft-ar, to graft
grel-ar, to hail
gremi-o, lap (*of sitting person*)
grenad-o, pomegranate, grenade
gres-o, sandstone
gret-o, grate
grilli-o, cricket (*insect*)
grinc-ar, to grate, rub with grating noise
grip-o, influenza
griz-a, grey
grond-ar, to roar; growl
grop-o, croup, rump
gros-a, thick
grozel-o, gooseberry
gruch-o, crutch
gruel-o, gruel, oatmeal
grum-o, groom
grumel-o, clot, clod (*of blood, salt, etc.*)
grun-ar, to grunt (*pers.*), growl
gru-o, crane (*bird*)
guard-o, guard (*milit.*)
guat-ar, to lie in wait for, waylay, watch for, spy
guberni-o, government (*area*)
gudr-o, tar

guf-o, horned owl
guid-ar, to guide
gum-o, gum
gurt-o, girth
gust-ar, to taste
gut-o, drop
gutur-o, throat

H

habil-a, skilful
habit-ar, to inhabit (*tr. and intr.*)
habit-ant-ar-o, total population, inhabitants
hach-ar, to chop, cut up; cross-hatch
hak-ar, to cut with an axe
hal-o, hall
halt-ar, to stop (*intr.*)
halter-o, dumb-bell
hamak-o, hammock
hanch-o, hip, haunch
hangar-o, shed
han-o, fowl, cock (*of a gun*)
han-ul-o, cock (*fowl*)
har-o, hair
hard-a, hard
haring-o, herring
harnes-o, harness
harpun-o, harpoon
hast-ar, to make haste
haul-ar, to haul
hav-ar, to have
heder-o, ivy
hef-o, yeast
heg-o, hedge
helic-o, propeller; helix (*geom.*)
helik-o, snail
help-ar, to help
hem-o, home
hepat-o, liver
herald-o, herald
herbari-o, herbarium (*collection of dried plants*)
herbor-o, herb (*used for medicinal purposes*)
herd-o, hearth
hered-ar, to inherit (*tr.*)
heris-ar, to bristle up
herpet-o, herpes
hers-o, a harrow; herse, portcullis
hidrops-o, dropsy
hier-e, yesterday
hike, here

hip-ar, to hiccup
hipnot-ar, be in a hypnotized state
hirund-o, swallow
histori-o, history
hoboy-o, oboe
hok-o, hook
hold-o, hold (*of a ship*)
hom-o, man (human being)
homard-o, lobster
hom-ar-o, mankind, human race, humanity (*whole*)
hom-es-o, human nature
hom-in-o, woman
hom-ul-o, man (*male*)
honest-a, honest
honor-o, honour
horde-o, barley
hor-o, hour
horloj-o, clock
hornis-o, hornet
horor-ar, to abhor, hold in abhorrence
host-(ul)o, host (*who receives*)
hotel-o, hotel
huf-o, hoof
human-a, humane
human-es-o, humanity (*feeling*)
humid-a, wet, humid
humil-a, humble
humor-o, morbid fluid; humour (*disposition of mind*), temper
humur-o, jocose imagination (*less intellectual and more sympathetic than wit*)
hund-(ul)o, dog
hungr-ar, to be hungry
hurd-o, hurdle

I

-i, plural
-i-, domain of
***ibe**, there
***ica**, this
***ici**, these
***ico**, this (*thing*)
-id-, descendant of
ide-o, idea
ident-a, identical
idill-o, idyll
-ler-, holder
-lf-, to produce
-ig-, to make, cause, render

ignor-ar, to ignore (disregard wilfully)
-ik-, ill with
-il-, instrument for
ilex-o, holly
***ili**, they (*masc.*)
illiterat-a, illiterate
***il(u)**, he, him
-im-, fractional
iman-ar, to be immanent
imbast-ar, to baste, tack (*sewing*)
imers-ar, immerse
imobl-o, real estate
imped-ar, to hinder, impede
imper-ar, to order
imperfekt-a, imperfect (*gram.*)
imperi-o, empire
impetu-o, impetus, impetuosity
import-ar, to matter
impost-o, tax
impotent-a, impotent (*physiolog.*)
imprek-ar, utter imprecation
impres-ar, to impress
imprim-ar, to print
imun-a, immune
-in-, feminine
inat-a, innate
incendi-ar, to set fire to
incens-o, incense
-ind-, worthy of being —d
indemn-o, indemnification, indemnity
indie-o, token, that guides in intricate matters
indign-ar, to be indignant
indij-ar, to lack, need
indijen-a, indigenous
indolent-a, indolent, sluggish, slothful
indos-ar, to endorse (*fin.*)
indukt-ar, to induce, opposite of deduce (*phys. log.*)
indulg-ar, to be indulgent, spare
indut-ar, to coat, do over with
infalibl-a, infallible, not liable to fail
infant-o, little child
infern-o, hell
infl-ar, to inflate, swell (*tr.*)
inflam-ar, to inflame (*tr.*)
influ-ar, to influence
inform-ar, to inform
infr-e, down (*opp. to supr-e*)

inglob-ar, to join, unite (*tech.*)
ingran-ar, to throw into gear
inguin-o, groin (*anat.*)
inici-ar, to initiate
injeni-ar, to contrive (tax one's ingenuity)
inkas-ar, receive (money) (*fin.*)
inkastr-ar, to let in or fit in
inklin-ar, to incline
inkluz-ar, to include
ink-o, ink
inkombr-ar, to encumber (*hinder passing*)
inkurs-ar, to make incursion
inquest-ar, to inquire into
insidi-ar, to lay snares for
insign-o, badge
instant-o, instant, moment
instig-ar, to instigate
instituc-ar, to institute
instrukt-ar, to instruct
insul-o, island
-int-, *past particip., active*
integr-a, whole, entire, integral
intenc-ar, to intend (purpose)
***inter**, between, among
interces-ar, intercede
interdikt-ar, to forbid
interes-ar, to be interesting, interest
interest-o, interest (*advantageous thing; also finance*)
intermit-ar, to be intermittent
intern-a, inside, internal
inton-ar, to strike up (*hymn, song, etc.*)
intrik-ar, to tangle
intuic-o, intuition
invad-ar, to invade
ips-a, self
-ir, *past infinitive*
ir-ar, to go
irac-ar, to be angry
irg-u, anyone
irid-o, iris (*bot.*)
irigac-ar, to irrigate
irit-ar, to irritate
-is, *past indicative*
-ism-, *system, doctrine*
-ist-, *professing, adherent*
-it-, *past particip., passive*
***ita**, that
itere, again
***iti**, those

***ito**, that (*thing*)
-iv-, *that can...*
ivor-o, ivory
-iz-, *to furnish with, cover with*

J

***ja**, already
jabot-o, (shirt-) frill
jac-ar, to lie (*position*)
jaluz-a, jealous
januar-o, January
je-o, jay
jelat-o, jelly
jelozi-o, venetian blind
jem-ar, to moan, groan (*intr.*)
jemel-o, twin
jeneroz-a, generous
jeni-o, corps of engineers
jen-ar, to embarrass, incommode
jenjiv-o, gums of the mouth
jentil-a, daintily pleasant
jer-ar, to manage
jerm-o, germ
jet-ar, to throw
jilet-o, waistcoat
jilflor-o, gillyflower
jin-o, gin
jinjer-o, ginger
jir-ar, to turn about, veer round
jok-ar, to joke
jorn-o, day (*not night*)
jovdi-o, Thursday
joy-o, joy
ju-ar, to enjoy (*tr.*)
jud-(ul)o, Jew
judici-ar, to judge judicially
judik-ar, to judge
juli-o, July
jung-ar, to put horses to yoke, "inspan"
juni-o, June
junior-a, younger
juniper-o, juniper
junk-o, rush (*plant*)
junt-ar, to join
jup-o, skirt
jur-ar, swear (*not blaspheme*)
jurnal-o, journal
***jus**, just now
just-a, right (*exact, well-grounded*)
justifik-ar, to justify
juvel-o, jewel

K

*ka(d), (*shows interrogation*)
 kab-o, cape (*geog.*)
 kabr-ar, to rear (*horse*)
 kadr-o, frame (*also fig.*); staff
 (*milit.*)
 kaduk-a, in decay, near falling
 kafe-o, coffee
 kait-o, kite
 kaj-o, cage
 kakatu-o, cockatoo
 kal-o, corn (*on foot*)
 kaldier-o, boiler; copper
 kaldron-o, caldron
 kalembur-o, pun
 kalendari-o, calendar
 kalendul-o, marigold
 kalfat-ar, to calk (*a boat*)
 kalic-o, cup, chalice
 kalkane-o, calcaneum
 kalk-o, calx, lime
 kalkol-o, calculus (*medic.*)
 kalkul-o, calculus (*math.*)
 kalm-a, calm (*without commotion*)
 kalor-o, heat (*phys. quantity*)
 kalson-o, drawers
 kalumni-ar, to calumniate
 kalv-a, bald
 kalz-o, stocking
 *kam, than, as
 kamb-i-ar, to barter, swap, exchange
 kamb-i-o, exchange; liber-kamb-i-o,
 free trade
 kamel-o, camel
 kamen-o, chimney and chimney
 piece
 kamer-o, camera (*photog.*)
 kamfor-o, camphor
 kamll-o, stretcher, litter, hand-
 barrow
 kamion-o, dray
 kamizol-o, camisole
 kamiz-o, chemise, shirt
 kampani-ar, to campaign
 kanab-o, hemp
 kanape-o, couch
 kan-o, cane, reed
 kanali-o, rascal, scoundrel, scamp
 kanceler-o, chancellor (*not secretary*)
 *kande, when
 kandel-o, candle
 kandi-o, sugar candy

kanel-o, channel
 kankr-o, crayfish; cancer
 kanonik-o, canon (*person*)
 kanson-o, song, ditty, glee
 kant-ar, to sing
 kantor-o, chorister, precentor
 kap-o, head
 kapac-a, able to contain
 kapel-o, chapel
 kaper-o, caper (*botan.*)
 kapitel-o, capital (*archit.*)
 kapon-o, capon
 kapr-o, goat
 kapreol-o, roebuck
 kaprifoli-o, honeysuckle
 kapriol-ar, to cut capers
 kapstan-o, capstan
 kaptac-ar, to obtain by underhand
 means
 kapt-ar, to catch, capture
 kapuc-o, hood, cowl
 kar-a, dear (*belov'd*)
 karaŕ-o, decanter
 karambol-ar, to make a cannon
 (*billiards*)
 karb-o, carbon
 karbon-o, coal
 karbunkl-o, carbuncle (*disease*),
 precious stone
 karcer-o, prison
 kardel-o, goldfinch
 kardon-o, thistle
 kardun-o, Fr. cardon (*plant*)
 kare-ar, to do without
 karel-o, slab, tile, diamonds (*cards*)
 karesm-o, Lent
 karez-ar, to caress
 karg-ar, to place goods, etc., on or
 in a cart (for carriage)
 karikat-ar, to caricature
 kariofil-o, clove
 karitat-o, charity (*not alms*)
 karnacion-o, carnation
 karn-o, flesh, meat
 karos-o, coach
 karpent-ar, to work timber
 karpin-o, hornbeam
 kart-o, a card
 kartav-ar, to pronounce one's r's
 gutterally
 kartoeh-o, cartridge
 karton-o, cardboard
 karusel-o, carousal, tilting match

kask-o, helmet, casque
kasac-ar, to quash, annul (*law*)
kas-o, cash-box, till
kason-o, caisson for sub-aqueous work (*eng.*)
kasrol-o, saucepan
kasquet-o, cap for men or boys
kastan-o, chestnut
kastel-o, castle
kaston-o, bezel (*of ring*)
kastor-o, beaver
kastr-ar, to castrate, geld
kat-o, cat
katedr-o, chair (*professor's*), pulpit
katokism-o, catechism
katokiz-ar, to catechise
katen-o, chain
kaucion-o, caution, surety (*law*)
kaud-o, tail
kaul-o, cabbage
kauz-o, cause
kav-a, hollow
kaval-o, horse
kavalk-ar, to ride on horseback
kavaliar-o, knight
kavern-o, cave, cavern
kay-o, quay
kayer-o, stitched blank book
kazern-o, barracks
kaze-o, cream-cheese
kaz-o, case (*not casing*)
kazual-a, casual
***ke**, that (*conjunc.*)
kegl-o, skittle
kel-o, cotter pin, lynch pin (*mach.*)
keler-o, cellar
kelk-a, some, a little
kemi-o, chemistry
kerl-o, fellow, blade
kern-o, kernel, core
kerub-o, cherub
kest-o, box, chest
kik-ar, to kick, fling (*of horse*)
kili-o, keel (*of ship*)
kimer-o, chimera
***kin**, five
kirk-o, church (*building*)
kirurgi-o, surgery
kis-ar, to kiss
klad-o, rough draft, rough copy
klam-ar, to shout
klap-o, flap-valve, leaf of folding door, table or shutter

klar-a, clear
klarion-o, military bugle
klaudik-ar, to limp
klaun-o, clown
klav-o, key (*of a key board*), clef (*mus.*)
klavikord-o, clavichord
klef-o, key (*of a lock*)
klem-ar, to tighten, squeeze, clench
klematid-o, clematis
klerik-a, ecclesiastical
klif-o, cliff
klik-o, catch, click (*mechan.*)
klikt-ar, to click, clang, clash
klim-ar, to climb
klink-o, latch (*of door*)
kloak-o, sewer; cloaka (*anat.*)
klok-o, o'clock
klosh-o, bell
klostr-o, cloister
klov-o, nail
kloz-ar, to close (*tr.*)
kluk-ar, to cluck
koakt-ar, to force, compel
kobold-o, elf, sprite
kocinel-o, lady-bird
kodex-o, code (*laws*)
kofi-o, woman's bonnet, cap, coif
kofr-o, chest, trunk, coffer
kok-o, coke
kokle-o, cochlea (*anat.*)
koklush-o, whooping cough
kokos-o, cocoa-nut
kol-o, neck
kolaret-o, collarette
kolegi-o, college
kolekt-ar, to make a collection
koler-o, cholera
kold-a, cold
koli-ar, to gather, pluck
koliar-o, collar (*any kind*)
kolimb-o, diver (*bird*)
kolm-o, zenith, culminating point
kolofon-o, colophony
kolok-ar, to invest money
kolomb-o, turtle-dove
kolon-o, column, pillar
koloni-o, colony
kolor-o, colour
kolorit-o, colouring
kolport-ar, to hawk about (*lit. and fig.*)
kolubr-o, ring or grass snake

kolum-o, collar (*of coat, shirt*)
kolz-o, rape, colza
***kom**, as, in the capacity of
komat-o, coma
kombust-ar, to burn
komenc-ar, to commence
komenc-o, commencement
komend-ar, to order (*commerc.*)
komere-ar, to trade, traffic
komis-ar, to entrust
komis-o, commission, command, charge
komis-it-ar-o, commission (*assembly*)
komisari-o, commissary
komitat-o, committee
komiz-o, clerk, shop assistant
komon-o, parish community (*local*)
kompan-o, companion
kompat-ar, to have pity, compassion, be compassionate
kompetent-a, competent
komplez-ar, to please, adapt oneself to another's taste or temper
kompost-ar, to set up (*type*)
kompot-o, stewed fruit
kompr-ar, to buy
kompren-ar, to understand
kompres-ar, to compress
kompromis-ar, to compromise
komt-(ul)o, count, earl
komun-a, common, pertaining equally to more than one
kon-o, cone
koncept-ar, to conceive, become pregnant
konces-ar, to concede, grant
koncl-ar, to be conscious of
konciene-o, conscience
koncilli-ant-o, conciliator
koncilli-ar, to conciliate with, cause to become friendly again
koncilli-o, conciliation
kondamn-ar, condemn
kondicjon-ar, to stipulate, make one's conditions
kondicjon-o, condition
kondol-o, condolence
kondukt-ar, to conduct (*heat, etc.*)
kondukt-ar, to behave
konfekt-o, confectionery, sweetmeat
konfer-ar, to confer (*intr.*)
konfer-o, conference

konfes-ar, to own up, confess
konfid-ar, to confide (a thing to)
konfidenc-ar, to tell in confidence
konfidencal-a, confidential
konfisk-ar, to confiscate
konfit-ar, to preserve by boiling with sugar
konflikt-ar, to be conflicting
konfund-ar, to confuse one thing with another
kongres-o, congress
koni-o, wedge
konjed-ar, to cause or permit to go
konjekt-ar, to conjecture, surmise
konjunt-ur-o, conjuncture
konk-o, shell (*of a mollusc*)
konkluz-ar, to conclude, bring to an end
konkord-ar, to agree, be in harmony, concord, concordance with
konkurs-ar, to compete
konoc-ar, to know, be acquainted with
konoc-o, knowledge
konquest-ar, to conquer
konquest-o, conquest (*act.*)
konquest-aj-o, conquest (*thing*)
konsakr-ar, to consecrate
konsent-ar, to consent, give consent
konsequ-ar, to ensue, to result
konserv-ar, to conserve
konsil-ant-ar-o, council
konsil-ar, to advise, offer counsel
konskript-ar, to conscript, enroll by conscription
konsolac-ar, to console
konsonant-o, consonant
konspat-ar, to treat (publically) most contemptuously
konstituc-ar, to constitute, establish, make up, constitution
konstitucion-o, constitution (*physiol.*)
konstrukt-ar, to construct
konsum-ar, to consume (*tr.*)
kontant-o, cash, ready money
kont-ar, to count
konten-ar, to contain
kontent-a, content, satisfied
kontent-ig-ar, to satisfy
kontor-o, office (*administr.*)
kontraband-o, contraband

kontrafakt-ar, to counterfeit (for deceiving)
kontrafort-o, buttress, counterfort
kontrakt-ar, to shrink, draw together (*trans.*)
kontrat-ar, to make a contract
kontrat-o, treaty, contract
kontre, against
kontribut-ar, to contribute (*not literary work*)
kontrol-ar, to control, check
kontur-o, outline, contour
kontuz-ar, to bruise
konvalec-ar, to be convalescent
konven-ar, to suit, be fitting, be in conformity with the demands of society
konvencion-ar, to make an agreement
konvink-ar, to convince
konyak-o, cognac
koordin-ar, to co-ordinate
kooper-ar, to co-operate (*society*)
kops-o, coppice
kopulac-ar, to couple sexually (*intr.*)
koqu-ar, to cook
kor-o, choir
korali-o, coral
***koram**, in the presence of
korb-o, basket
kordi-o, heart
kordon-o, tape, chain of soldiers (cordon), ribbon of an order
korekt-a, correct
korelat-ar, to be in correlation
kork-o, cork
kornamuz-o, bagpipe
kornel-o, dogberry
kornic-o, cornice
kornik-o, carrion crow
korn-o, horn
corp-o, body of man, animal, troops
korsaj-o, bodice
korsar-o, corsair
kors-o, promenade, public walk
kort-o, court (*justice, sovereign*), yard
kortic-o, bark (of a tree)
korund-o, corundum
korupt-ar, to corrupt
korv-o, crow
kost-o, rib (*anat.*)

kot-o, quotation (*fin., comm.*), quota, proportional part
kov-ar, to brood, hatch (*not fig.*)
kovr-ar, to cover
koz-o, thing
krag-o, band (*clothing*)
krak-ar, to crack, creak (*noise*)
kraknel-o, cracknel
kran-o, crane (*mach.*)
krani-o, skull, cranium
krecent-o, crescent
krapul-ar, to live in debauchery
kras-o, layer of dirt which gathers on skin, linen, etc.
krateg-o, hawthorn
kravach-o, riding-switch
krayon-o, pencil
kre-ar, to create
kred-ar, to believe
krem-o, cream
kremac-ar, to cremate
krene-l-o, battlement
kröp-o, crape
krepuskul-o, twilight
kres-o, water-cress
kresk-ar, to grow
krersp-o, pancake
krest-o, cock's comb, crest, top
kret-o, chalk
krev-ar, to burst (*tr. and intr.*)
krevet-o, shrimp
krevis-ar, to crack, chap
kri-ar, to cry out
kribl-o, riddle, sieve
krimin-ar, to commit a crime
krin-o, (horse-) hair
krip-o, crib
kripl-a, crippled, deprived of use of a limb
krisp-a, (hair) crisp, woolly
Krist-o, Christ
krist-an-eso, Christianity (*quality*)
krist-an-ismo, Christianity (*doctrine*)
kroch-ar, to crochet
krok-ar, to crunch, make a noise of crunching
kron-o, crown
krop-o, crop (*of birds*)
kroz-ar, to cruise
kruc-o, cross
kruch-o, pitcher, jug
krud-a, raw, in unwrought state
krug-o, wooden or tin mug

krul-ar, to fall, give way
krumpl-ar, to rumple
krup-o, croup (*disease*)
krur-o, thigh, leg
krust-o, crust
kruzel-o, crucible
kuaf-ar, to dress (*hair*)
kud-o, elbow
kugl-o, bullet (of musket, rifle)
kuk-o, cake
kukul-o, cuckoo
kukumbr-o, cucumber
kukurbit-o, pumpkin
lakbut-ar, to turn a somersault
kule-o, gnat
kulier-o, spoon
kul-o, bottom (*human*)
kulis-o, side-scenes (*theat.*)
kulp-ar, to commit a fault
kultel-o, knife
kult-ar, to worship, idolize
kultur-o, culture (*intel. and moral*)
kumpres-o, compress (*med.*)
***kun**, with
kun-labor-ar, to co-operate, work together
kun-feder-it-o, ally
kuniki-o, rabbit
kupe-o, coupé, front seats; brougham
kupl-ar, to couple (*mechan.*)
kuplet-o, stave, stanza (*in song*)
kup-o, prize cup (*not teacup*)
kupr-o, copper
kur-ar, to run
kurac-ar, to treat (*medic.*)
kuraj-ar, to have courage
kuras-o, cuirass
kurat-ar, be guardian, trustee, curator
kurs-o, course (*studies, commerc.*)
kurt-a, short
kurtaj-o, brokers' business
kurten-o, curtain
kurtez-ar, to pay court to, woo
kurv-a, curved, bent
kusen-o, cushion, pillow
kush-ar, to lay down
kust-ar, to cost
kustum-ar, to be in the habit of
kuv-o, tub
kuvert-o, envelope
kuz-o, cousin

L

***la**, the
labi-o, lip
labor-ar, to work, labour (*tr., int.*)
lacer-ar, to tear, lacerate
lacert-o, lizard
laciv-a, lascivious
lac-o, lace (stays, boots, etc.)
lad-o, tin (*-plate*)
lag-o, lake
lake-o, footman, lackey
lak-o, lacquer, japan
lakrim-o, tear
lakt-o, milk
lamen-o, knife blade, sheet of metal
lampir-o, glow-worm
lampred-o, lamprey
langust-o, spiny lobster
land-o, country, land
lang-o, tongue (*anat.*)
langor-ar, to pine away, languish
lanj-o, swaddling clothes
lan-o, wool
lans-ar, to hurl, fling
lanug-o, down (*wool*)
lapid-o, precious stone
lard-o, bacon
laric-o, larch
laring-o, larynx
larj-a, wide, broad
las-ar, to leave, let, permit
lash-o, splint (*chir.*), fish-plate (*rails*)
last-a, last
later-o, side
lat-o, lath
latrin-o, w.c., latrine
latug-o, lettuce
latun-o, brass
laub-o, arbour
laud-ar, to praise
laur-o, laurel
laus-o, louse
laut-a, loud (*strongly audible*)
lav-ar, to wash
lava-o, lava
lax-a, lax, loose, slack (*opp. of tense, taut, also med.*)
laz-o, lasso
le, the plur. of *la* before adj. without noun.
leccion-o, lesson
led-a, ugly

ledr-o, leather
leg-o, law
legac-ar, to bequeath
legum-o, vegetable
lejer-a, light (*in weight, also fig.*)
lek-ar, to lick
lekt-ar, to read
leni-o, log (*rough timber*)
lens-o, lentil, lens
lent-a, slow
leon-o, lion
lepor-o, hare
lepr-o, leprosy
lern-ar, to learn
lesiv-ar, to wash in lye
letr-o, letter
lev-ar, to lift (*tr.*)
lever-o, lever
lez-ar, to injure (*law and phys.*)
***li**, they (*mas., fem., neu.*)
liber-a, free
liber-es-o, freedom, liberty
liber-kambi-o, free trade
libr-o, book
lic-o, list (*for combat*)
lietnant-o, lieutenant
lig-ar, to tie, bind
lign-o, wood, timber
liken-o, lichen (*bot.*)
lik-ar, to leak (*tr. and intr.*)
lilac-o, lilac
lili-o, lily
lim-ar, to file, rasp
limak-o, slug (*zool.*)
limit-o, limit, boundary
linch-ar, to lynch
line-o, lynx
line-o, line
lineal-o, ruler (*drawing*)
lingu-o, language
linj-o, linen
lin-o, flax
liquidac-ar, to liquidate
lir-o, lyre
lit-o, bed
liter-o, letter, alphabetical sign
litor-o, shore
liut-o, lute
liv-ar, to leave, quit
liz-o, dregs, lees
***lo**, that, it, that which is . . .
loj-ar, to lodge, live
loji-o, box (*theatre*)

lokac-ar, to rent, hire
lokl-o, curl, lock of hair
lok-o, place
lokust-o, locust
loli-o, darnel, tares
lombard-o, pawnbroker
lombrik-o, earthworm
lonch-o, slice (*of bread, meat, etc.*)
long-a, long
***lor**, at the time of
lorn-o, telescope
lotri-ar, to cast lots for
loyal-a, loyal
***lu**, he, she or it
luci-o, pike (*fish*)
lud-ar, to gamble, play games
lug-ar, to let or hire, lease
lukt-ar, to wrestle, struggle
lul-ar, to lull to sleep
lum-ar, to shine, light
lumb-o, lumbar region (*anat.*)
lun-o, moon
lundi-o, Monday
lupul-o, hop (*plant*)
lut-o, lute (*tech.*)
lur-ar, to allure, entice
lutr-o, otter
lux-o, luxury
luxac-ar, to luxate, dislocate (*limb*)

M

***ma**, but
maestr-o, master (*one who excels in art, etc.*)
magnet-o, magnet
magr-a, lean, meagre
mahagon-o, mahogany
maiflor-o, lily of the valley
maiz-o, maize
makrel-o, mackerel
makul-o, stain, discolouring (*also fig.*)
mal-a, bad
malad-a, ill, sick
maldicens-ar, to disclose (gratuitously) a fault or defect in someone
maledik-ar, to curse (*tr.*)
maleol-o, ankle
***malgre**, in spite of
malic-o, malice
malign-a, evil, wicked
malv-o, mauve

malvavisk-o, marshmallow
malyot-o, bathing costume
mam-o, udder
mana-o, manna
manch-o, handle, shaft, haft
mandel-o, almond
manet-o, hand-lever
mani-o, mania
manier-o, manner, way, mode (*not habit, custom, conduct*)
manik-o, sleeve
manivel-o, crank
manj-ar, to eat
mank-ar, to be lacking, wanting, missing
manot-i, handcuffs
manovr-ar, to manœuvre, handle an army, ship (*tr. and intr.*)
mansard-o, garret
manshet-o, cuff, wrist-band
mante-ar, to toss in a blanket
mantel-o, cloak
manten-ar, to hold (*of things*), keep in the same position (*tr.*)
manu-o, hand
map-o, map
mar-o, sea
marehand-ar, to bargain for (*not fig.*)
mareh-ar, to walk (*by stepping*)
mardi-o, Tuesday
mare-o, tide, ebb and flow
margrit-o, daisy
mariaj-ar, to marry, join in wedlock (*tr.*)
marin-ar, to pickle
marjin-o, margin (*on page*)
mark-o, a mark
markez-o, marquis
markot-ar, to layer (*garden*)
marmit-o, porridge-pot
marmor-o, marble
marn-o, marl
maron-o, chestnut (*edible*)
marquiz-o, marquise
marsh-o, marsh, morass, fen
marshal-o, marshal
mart-o, March
martel-o, hammer
marvel-o, marvel, wonder
masaj-ar, to massage
mash-o, mesh, link (*in knitting, etc.*)
mashinac-ar, machinate
maskul-o, male

mason-ar, to build masonry about, over
mast-o, mast
mastik-ar, to masticate
mastr-o, master
mat-o, mat
matin-o, morning
materi-o, matter (*not pus*)
matid-a, dull (colour, light, sound), unpolished
matr-o, mother
matrac-o, mattress
matur-a, ripe
mayuskul-o, capital letter
maxil-o, upper jaw
***maxim**, most
may-o, May
mayor-o, major (*milit.*)
maz-o, club, mace
***me**, I, me
mech-o, wick, match
medali-o, medal
medi-o, medium, circle, set, one's surroundings (*also nat. sciences*)
mediac-ar, to mediate, be mediator
medik-o, doctor, physician
medul-o, marrow, pith
mefit-o, noxious exhalation, choke-damp
meger-o, shrew, vixen
melas-o, treacle, molasses
melk-ar, to milk
melolont-o, cockchafer
***mem**, even
membr-o, limb, member (*all senses: of body, society, party, place, equation*)
memor-ar, to remember
menaj-o, housekeeping
mendik-ar, to beg one's bread
menti-ar, to tell a lie
menton-o, chin
ment-o, mind, seat of consciousness, thought, volition and feeling
menuz-ar, to do joiner's work
mercet-o, haberdashery, mercery
merin-o, merino (*animal*)
merit-ar, to deserve, merit
meriz-o, wild cherry
merk-ar, to memorize
merkat-o, market
merkurdi-o, Wednesday
merkuri-o, quicksilver, mercury

merlan-o, whiting (*fish*)
merl-o, blackbird
meskin-a, paltry, shabby (*fig.*)
mes-o, mass (R.C.)
mestic-o, half-breed
mestier-o, handicraft
met-ar, put on (clothes)
mez-a, middle
mezur-ar, measure (*with fixed unit of known size*)
mi-, half
miel-o, honey
mien-o, mien, look, appearance of face
migr-ar, to migrate from one place to another within one's country
mikr-a, small, little
***mil**, thousand
mili-o, mile
milit-ar, to make war
***min**, less
min-ar, to mine, undermine
minac-ar, to threaten, menace
***minim**, least
minlon-a, nice, small and dainty
minoritat-o, minority (*numerical*)
mint-o, mint (*plant*)
minus, less (*arith.*)
minuskul-o, small letter
minut-o, a minute
miop-a, short-sighted
miozot-o, forget-me-not
mirmekofag-o, ant-bear
mirtel-o, bilberry
mis-, *wrongly*
mispel-o, medlar
mistel-o, mistletoe
miten-o, mitten
mitrali-o, grape-shot
mix-ar, to mix (*tr.*)
mizer-ar, to be in distress, in want
mizerikordi-o, mercy, mercifulness
mobl-o, piece of furniture, table, etc.
moder-ar, to moderate (*tr.*)
modifik-ar, to modify, make partial changes
modl-ar, to model, fashion, shape in clay or wax
mok-ar, to make fun of
mol-a, soft
modl-ar, to turn mouldy (*intrans.*)
moli-o, mole (*fortif.*)

monak-o, monk
monat-o, month
mond-o, world (*noun*)
mond-al-a, world (*adj.*)
mondum-o, world (*society*)
monet-o, coin
mont-o, mountain
montr-ar, to show
mor-i, manners, morals
morb-o, disease of any nature
morbil-o, measles
mord-ar, to bite
morg-e, to-morrow
moril-o, fire-dog
mort-ar, to die, become dead
morter-o, mortar (*for building*)
mors-o, bit (*horse's*)
moru-o, cod-fish
morus-o, mulberry
mos-o, cabin-boy
mosk-o, musk (*perfume*)
moskit-o, mosquito
most-o, must, unfermented juice of fruit, new wine
mot-o, motto of a book or chapter
motor-o, motor (*mechan.*)
mov-ar, to move (*tr. and intr.*)
moyen-o, instrument, way to do anything
mu-ar, to mew, moult, break (*of voice*)
muel-ar, to grind (*by mill*)
muev-o, sea-gull
muf-o, muff (*woman's*); casing (*mech.*)
muj-ar, to bellow, roar (*winds, waves, thunder, cannon*)
muk-o, mucus
mul-o, mule
mulat-o, mulatto
muld-ar, to mould (*trans.*)
mult-a, many
mumi-o, mummy
mung-ar, to wipe one's nose
municipip-o, municipality, municipium (*antiq.*)
munt-ar, to fit, mount (*techn.*)
mur-o, wall
mus-o, mouse
mush-o, fly (*insect*)
muskad-o, nutmeg
musk-o, moss (*plant*)
muskul-o, muscle (*anat.*)

musl-o, mussel
must-ar, must (*v.*)
mustard-o, mustard (*food*)
mut-a, dumb
muton-o, sheep
muzel-o, muzzle (*also fig. and metaph.*)
myel-o, spinal marrow

N

nab-o, hub, nave
nacion-al-a, national
nacion-al-es-o, nationality (*of individ.*)
nacion-al-ig-ar, nationalize (*tr.*)
nacion-es-o, nationality (*of people*)
nacion-o, nation
naiv-a, artless, naive
naktigal-o, nightingale
***nam**, for, because
nan-o, dwarf
nap-o, turnip
narac-ar, to narrate
narkot-ar, to be in the state produced by narcotics
nas-o, bow net
nask-ar, to be born
nat-ar, to swim at or below surface of water
naufraj-ar, to be (ship-) wrecked (*intr.*)
nauze-ar, to feel sick, accompanied by nausea (*intr.*)
nav-o, ship
naz-o, nose
***ne**, not
nebul-ar, to be foggy
neces-a, necessary
neg-ar, to deny, declare untrue or non-existing
neglij-ar, to neglect, be remiss about
negoci-ar, to negotiate, procure or arrange for by negotiating
***nek . . . nek**, neither . . . nor
nepot-o, grandchild
nervatur-o, nervure (*bot., zool.*), rib, arch
nerv-o, nerve (*anat.*)
nest-o, nest of bird
net-a, neat, clean
neutr-a, neutral
neutr-es-o, neutrality

neutr-ig-ar, to neutralize
neutr-ig-o, neutralization
nev-o, nephew or niece
***ni**, we, us
nigr-a, black
nihil-ig-ar, to annihilate
niv-ar, to snow
nivel-o, level, horizontal plane
***no**, no
nobel-a,-o, noble (*by birth*)
nobl-a, noble (*morally*)
noe-ar, to harm, damage, injure, wrong
noch-o, notch, indentation, nick
nod-o, knot (*of thread, cord, rope*) and *naut.*
nokt-o, night
noktu-o, barn-owl
nom-ar, to name, call by name
nombr-o, number
nom-in-ar, to nominate for office
***non**, nine
notor-a, notorious, well known
notari-o, notary
nov-a, new
novel-o, novelette
novembr-o, November
***nu**, well !
nuanc-o, shade (*of colour*)
nub-o, cloud
nuc-o, walnut
nud-a, naked, bare, nude
nudl-o, German vermicelli
nuk-o, nape of the neck
nul-a, no, not any
numer-o, number (*written No.*)
***nun**, now
nunci-o, nuncio
***nur**, only
nutr-ar, to nourish

O

***o(d)**, or
-o, *noun sing.*
obedi-ar, to obey
objekt-al-a, objective
objekt-o, object (*presented to senses*), material thing observed with optical instrument; personal object; subject of thought
oblat-o, wafer (*for sealing letters*)

oble-o, thin pastry (*fr. plaisir*)
oblivi-ar, to forget
obstrukt-ar, to obstruct (*tr., intr.*)
obsed-ar, to obsess
obus-o, shell (*gun*)
oci-ar, to idle, pass time in idleness
ocid-ar, to murder
ocident-o, west
ocil-ar, to oscillate (*not fig.*)
ocit-ar, to yawn
***o(d)**, or
odi-ar, to hate
odor-ar, to have a smell or scent.
ofens-ar, to offend
ofic-o, office, post, charge, duty
ofici-o, services, office (*relig.*)
oficir-o, officer
ofr-ar, to offer (*tr.*)
off-e, often
ogl-ar, to ogle
***ok**, eight
okazion-o, occasion, opportunity
oktoabr-o, October
okul-o, eye
okup-at-a, busy, occupied
old-a, old
ole-o, oil
***ol-i**, they (*neut. only*)
***olim**, once, formerly
***ol(u)**, it
ombr-o, shadow
omis-ar, to omit
omn-a, every (*pl. omni*, all, every-body)
ond-o, small wave, swell on surface of a liquid, undulation (*physics*)
***on(u)**, one, they, people
-ont-, *future particip. active*
onyon-o, onion plant, also its edible bulb
-op-, . . . at a time, *distributive*
opinion-ar, to have the opinion
opinion-o, opinion
oper-o, opera
operac-ar, to operate (*surg.*)
-opl-, . . . fold, *multiple*
oport-as, it is necessary
opres-ar, to oppress
-or, *future infinitive*
orden-o, order (*relig., chivalry*)
ordin-ar, to put in order, arrange
ordinar-a, ordinary
orel-o, ear

orfan-o, orphan
organ-o, organ, part of animal or vegetable body adapted for special function, *viz.*, heart, medium of communication, language, magazine (*not voice*)
organ-iz-es-o, organization (*state*)
organ-izo, organization (*act.*)
organ-iz-ur-o, organization (*product*)
orgen-o, organ (*mus.*)
oriol-o, golden oriole
orl-ar, to hem, turn down and sew edge
orn-ar, to adorn, deck with ornaments
or-o, gold
ort-a, right (*angle*)
-os, *future indicative*
ostent-ar, to show off
ost-o, bone (*anat.*)
ostr-o, oyster
-ot-, *future particip. passive*
ov-o, egg
oxal-o, sorrel (*plant*)
-oz-, *full of*

P

pac-ar, to be in peace
pac-if-ist-o, pacifist
pac-o, peace
pad-o, pad (*for doors, windows*)
padel-o, pan, frying-pan
padlok-o, padlock
paf-ar, to shoot with fire-arms
pagan-o, heathen
pag-ar, to pay
pagin-o, page (*book*)
paj-o, page (*boy*)
pak-o, package, parcel, bundle
pakotbot-o, packet-boat
pakotill-o, venture (*commerce*)
pakt-ar, to make a compact
palac-o, palace
palat-o, palate (*anat.*)
pali-o, straw
palis-o, stake, pale (*fence*)
palm-o, palm of hand, palm branch
palp-ar, to feel (*by touch*)
palpebr-o, eyelid
paltot-o, overcoat
panch-o, belly of animals, paunch

pane-o, state of being stopped, hove to
panel-o, panel, wainscot
pan-o, bread
panse-ar, to dress (*a sore*)
panse-o, pansy
pantalon-o, trousers
pantofl-o, slipper
papagay-o, parrot
papaver-o, poppy (*the plant*)
paper-o, paper
pap-o, pope
papillon-o, butterfly
papir-o, papyrus
papl-o, formless mass, mash, pap
paprik-o, Cayenne pepper
par-, *completely*
par-a, even (*numbers*)
para-, *warding off*
paraf-o, flourish in writing, paraph
parament-o, cuff of a sleeve
parent-o, relative, kinsman
pari-ar, to bet
pariet-o, partition wall
parlament-o, parliament
par-o, pair
parok-o, parish priest
parol-ar, to speak, talk
parom-o, ferry-boat
parquet-o, inlaid floor, parquet
parter-o, pit (*theatre*)
partis-o, party, faction
part-o, part (*of a thing or number*)
parto-pren-o, participation
partur-ar, to give birth to
paru-o, tomtit
pasero-o, sparrow
pask-o-(festo), Easter
pasment-o, lace, trimming of gold or silk
pastet-o, (meat) pie, pasty
past-o, paste
pastur-ar, to graze, to feed (*off grass*),
patel-o, knee-cap
patri-o, fatherland
patr-o, parent, father or mother
patric-o, patrician
patroli-o, patrol
pav-o, paving stone
pavon-o, peacock
pavor-ar, to be afraid
paz-o, step, pace
pec-o, piece, fragment
pech-o, pitch
pedik-o, louse
ped-o, foot
peg-o, woodpecker
peizaj-o, scenery, landscape
pek-ar, to sin
pekt-ar, to comb
pektor-o, chest, breast
pekuni-o, money
pelerin-o, tippet
pellis-o, fur-cloak, pelisse
pel-o, skin
pelot-o, ball (*of thread*)
pelv-o, pelvis (*anat.*)
pen-ar, to toil hard, labour at, trouble oneself about
penach-o, plume, tuft
pend-ar, to hang (*tr. and intr.*)
pens-ar, to think
pent-o, slope, declivity
pentekost-o, Whitsuntide
peoni-o, peony
***per**, by, by means of
percept-ar, to perceive through the senses
perd-ar, to lose
perdrik-o, partridge
peren-a, perennial (*bot.*)
perfekt-a, perfect
pergamen-o, parchment
peris-ar, to perish
perk-o, perch (*fish*)
perlomatr-o, mother-of-pearl
perman-ar, to be permanent
perme-ar, to permeate (*of fluids and gases*)
permis-ar, to allow
per-o, peer (*of England, etc.*)
peron-o, flight of steps (*outside a house*)
perpendikl-a, perpendicular
persequ-ar, to pursue, prosecute
persien-o, venetian shutter
persik-o, peach
peruk-o, wig
pervink-o, periwinkle
pesk-ar, to fish
petris-ar, to knead
petr-o, stone
petrosel-o, parsley
petul-a, of turbulent vivacity
pez-ar, to weigh (*intrans.*)

pl-a, pious
plce-o, spruce fir
plg-o, magpie
pikl-o, spice (**pikl-l**, pickles)
pikon-o, pick-axe
pikt-ar, to depict (*lit.*), paint (*lit.*)
pilgrim-ar, to go on a pilgrimage
pil-o, hair; bristle (*bot.*)
pillul-o, pill
pinch-ar, to pinch, nip
pingl-o, pin
pini-o, silvered pine
pinion-o, cog-wheel, pinion
pinsel-o, brush, paint-brush
pint-o, point (*tapering sharp end*)
ploch-o, pick, pick-axe
plon-o, pawn (*chess*)
pionir-o, pioneer
pipi-ar, to pipe, chirp (*birds*)
pipr-o, pepper
pips-o, pip (*birds*)
pir-o, pear
pist-ar, to pound, crush
pistol-o, pistol
plz-o, pea
plad-o, plate (*table*)
plafon-o, ceiling
plag-o, sore; plague
plaj-o, beach (*sands, etc.*)
plak-o, plate, sheet (*metal, etc.*)
pland-o, sole (*of foot*)
plank-o, plank
plantac-ar, to plant in ground
plantag-o, plantain
plastr-o, sticking plaster (*medic.*)
plat-a, flat
plaud-ar, (*of water*) to break, beat
 against, splash (*intr.*)
ple-ar, to play (*mus.*), to act
 (*theatre*)
plebicit-o, plebicite, referendum
plekt-ar, to intertwine, plait (*hair*
or straw)
plen-a, full
plend-ar, to complain
plet-o, (tea-) tray, (pin-) tray
pleuronekt-o, brill (*fish*)
plevrit-o, pleurisy
plez-ar, to please, be agreeable
plezur-o, pleasure
plomb-o, lead (*metal*)
plor-ar, to weep, cry
plis-ar, to plait (*fold in plaits*)

***plu**, more
plug-ar, to plough ground
plum-o, pen, feather
plump, puff!
plump-a, dolt, dullard, blockhead
plunj-ar, to plunge (*intrans.*)
plur-a, several
***plus**, **plus-e**, further
plush-o, plush
pluv-ar, to rain
***po**, at, for (*price*), in exchange for
pok-a, few
polar-eso, polarity
polex-o, thumb
polis-ar, to polish (*not fig.*)
politik-o, politics, policy
polit-a, polite, civil, courteous
polip-o, polyp, polypus (*zool.*)
polster-aj-o, material with which
 anything is padded
polut-ar, to pollute
polv-o, dust
pom-o, apple
pomel-o, pommel (*of saddle, etc.*)
pompon-o, top-knot (soldier's), tuft
ponder-ar, to weigh (*tr.*)
poniard-o, dagger, poniard
pons-a, poppy colour
pontifik-o, pontiff
pont-o, bridge
ponyet-o, wrist-band
popl-o, poplar
poplit-o, back of knee-joint
popul-o, people, *pl.* peoples, nations
popul-iz-o, peopling
popul-oz-es-o, population (*density*)
popurit-o, hotch-potch (*dish*); con-
 fused mixture
***por**, for
pard-o, door
porcl-o, leek
pork-o, pig
porkespin-o, porcupine
portal-o, doorway, portal
port-ar, to carry, convey in vehicles,
 ship, hand, on person; also of
 wind, water, etc. (*as agent*)
portu-o, harbour
***pos**, after
posed-ar, to possess, hold as pro-
 perty, own, have faculty or
 quality
posh-o, pocket

posibl-a, possible
posibl-aj-o, something possible
posibl-es-o, possibility (*quality*)
post-o, post (*for letters, etc.*)
posten-o, post, station (*mil.*)
postern-o, postern (*fort*)
postig-o, casement
postul-ar, to require, need, call for,
depend for success on
posturar, to pose (*intr.*), assume
an attitude
potenc-o, power (*math.*)
potent-a, powerful, mighty, potent
potent-es-o, might, potency
pov-ar, to be able, can
povr-a, poor
poz-ar, to lay, set, place
pragmat-o, real fact (*e.g., what's done
and can't be undone*)
prat-o, meadow
pre-, before: **pre-dicar**, to predict
prec-o, price
preced-ar, to precede
precipu-a, principal
predik-ar, to preach
preciz-a, precise
prefer-ar, to prefer (*choose rather*)
prefer-al-a, preferential
preg-ar, to pray, beg of (*God or man*)
premic-o, first fruits
premi-o, prize, premium
pren-ar, to take, lay hold of with
hand, or instrument
presbiteri-o, council of parish church
***preske**, almost
preskript-ar, to prescribe, advise
use of (*medicine, treatment*)
prest-ar, to lend
***preter**, beyond, just past . . .
prevent-ar, to prevent, make im-
possible of occurrence
prevost-o, provost
prezent-a, present (*not past or
future, opp. to absent*)
prezid-ar, to preside
prezid-ant-o, -er-o, president
prezunt-ar, to have undue con-
fidence in oneself
***pri**, about, regarding
prikl-ar, to prickle (*tr.*)
prim-a, primary, first in order of
development or time (*not
derived*)

primroz-o, primrose
printemp-o, spring (*season*)
prismat-o, prism
privac-ar, to deprive, bereave (*not
depose*)
privat-a, private
priz-ar, to prize, to like
prizent-ar, to present
***pro**, because of, on account of
prob-ar, to try, test
probabl-a, probable
problem-o, problem
procent-o, percentage
proces-ar, to bring an action against
prod-eso, prowess; **-ajo**, feat
produkt-ar, to produce
prognoz-ar, (*med.*) to prognosticate
program-o, programme; definite
plan
progres-ar, to make progress
progres-o, progress
projekt-ar, to project (*geom., optics*)
projet-ar, to scheme, plan
projet-o, scheme, plan
prokurator-o, procurator
promen-ar, to go for a walk
promis-ar, to promise
promoc-ar, to promote, advance
pront-a, ready
pronunc-ar, to pronounce
pronunc-o, pronunciation
propoz-ar, to propose, offer for
consideration or adoption
propoz-o, proposal (*act.*)
propoz-aj-o, proposition
propr-a, own (*adj.*)
proprietary, to own (*not to confess*)
proskript-ar, to proscribe
prospekt-o, prospectus
prostern-ar, to prostrate one's
self
prostrac-ar, to be reduced to
extreme physical weakness
protekt-ar, to protect
protokol-o, report, minutes of a
meeting
proviz-ar, to provide, supply
***proxim**, near, close to
prud-a, prudish
pruin-o, hoar-frost
prun-o, plum
prunt-ar, to borrow
prurit-ar, to itch

pruv-ar, to prove, demonstrate, make certain
psalm-o, psalm
psik-o, the human soul (agent of conscious functions)
puber-a, pubescent
pudel-o, poodle
pudor-ar, to be modest, decent
pudr-o, toilet powder
puer-o, boy or girl (*fr.* 7 to 15)
puf-o, large cylindrical stuffed foot-stool
pugn-o, fist
pulc-o, flea
pulchinel-o, Punch
puli-o, pulley
pulmon-o, lung
puls-ar, to push, throb, beat (*heart*)
pultr-o, poultry
pulver-o, powder (*pharm.*; *mil.*)
pumic-o, pumice
pump-ar, to pump
punc-ar, to punch, perforate, stamp with punch or die
punis-ar, to punish
puns-ar, to trace, pounce (*drawing*)
punt-o, point
pupe-o, doll
pupitr-o, desk (*not pulpit*)
pup-o, stern, poop
pur-a, pure (*air, water, soul, etc.*)
pure-o, mash
purpur-o, purple
pus-o, pus
pute-o, well, shaft sunk in ground (*water, oil*)
putor-o, polecat
putr-ar, to rot (*intr.*)

Q

***qua** (*plur. qui*), who (*interrog. and relat.*), which, that (*relat.*)
quadr-o, freestone
quadrat-a, square, of square shape
qual-a; **-e**, what, of what kind, quality; how; **tala quala**, such as; **quale se**, as
quall-o, quail
qualifik-ar, to qualify, attribute some quality to, style
***quankam**, although

quant-a, how much, how many, how great; **-esma** (*dio*), what day of the month?
***quar**, four
quare-o, quartz
quarter-o, quarter, part of a town
quartet-o, quartet
quaz-e, so to speak
quer-ar, to fetch (*tr.*)
querk-o, oak
quest-ar, to collect (*alms*)
question-ar, to question (somebody)
quiet-a, quiet, not anxious, peaceful
***quik**, immediately, at once
quing-o, quince
***quo**, what (*rel. and interrog.*), which, that (*thing*)
quot-o, share, quota

R

rabat-ar, to make an allowance
rabi-o, rabies (*canine*), hydrophobia
rabot-o, plane (*tool*)
racion-o, reason, faculty of comprehending
radi-ar, to radiate (*intr.*)
radi-o, ray, beam (light), radius; spoke
radik-o, root
rad-o, roadstead (*nav.*)
rafan-o, horse-radish; **-eto**, radish
raft-o, raft
rag-o, rag, waste piece of cloth
ragut-o, ragout
rajunt-ar, to overtake, catch up
rak-ar, to draw off from the lees (*liquids*) rack
rakont-ar, to relate, tell (*a story*)
ram-o, branch, ramifying, springing from bough
ramn-o, buckthorn
rang-o, rank, row, turn (*in a series*)
ran-o, frog
rankor-ar, to bear spite
rapec-ar, to patch
rap-o, a kind of cole with edible root
rapid-a, rapid
rapt-ar, to rob or kidnap
rar-a, rare
rar-e, rarely
raskal-o, rogue, rascal
ras-o, race (*of men or animals*)

rasp-ar, to grate, rasp
rast-ar, to rake
rasteler-o, rack for holding fodder
ratifik-ar, to ratify
rauk-a, hoarse
raup-o, caterpillar
ravis-ar, to enrapture, ravish
ray-o, skate, ray (*fish*)
raz-ar, to shave
reakt-ar, to react (*intr.*)
real-a, real (*also in math., optics*)
recens-ar, to review (*book*)
recept-o, recipe (*med.*)
recev-ar, to receive
red-a, red
redakt-ar, to draw up, write out, edit
redemt-ar, to redeem, ransom
redukt-ar, to reduce, lessen
refuj-ar, to take refuge
reflekt-ar, to reflect (*all senses*)
ref-o, reef of a sail
refuz-ar, to refuse
regard-ar, to look at
regl-o, administration, excise, government monopoly
regn-ar, to reign
regolis-o, liquorice
regol-o, wren
regres-ar, to go back, retrograde
regret-ar, to regret
regul-ar, to regulate (a machine);
-izar, to regulate (*not tech.*)
regul-o, rule
rej-o, sovereign, king or queen
rekalk-ar, to ram home (*techn.*)
reklamac-ar, to claim, demand as due, debt, reward, compensation
rekolec-ar, to commune with one's own heart
rekoli-ar, to gather in in order to save from loss
rekolt-ar, to gather in, reap
rekort-ar, to clip, pare
rekt-a, straight, without curve or bend
rektifik-ar, to rectify
rekuper-ar, to recover, get again, regain possession or use of
rekurs-ar, to have recourse
rekuz-ar, to challenge, to decline to accept the authority of (*juror, etc.*)

relat-ar, to have reference to, stand in some relation to
religi-o, religion
rel-o, rail (*of railway*)
rem-ar, to row (*boat*)
remedi-ar, to remedy (*fig.*)
remis-ar, to remit (*debt, sins*)
remonstr-ar, to make a remonstrance
remork-ar, to haul, tow (*by water*)
remors-ar, to feel remorse (*intr.*)
rempar-o, rampart
reneg-ar, to disown
renesanc-o, Renaissance
renkontr-ar, meet, come by accident or design into the company of
ren-o, kidney
rentir-o, reindeer
rent-o, income, annuity
renvers-ar, to throw down
repar-ar, to repair, restore building, machine, etc.
repartis-ar, to distribute in due proportion
repast-ar, to take a meal
repent-ar, to repent
repet-ar, to repeat
repoz-ar, to rest, be still, repose
repres-ar, to repress
reprezal-ar to make reprisals
reprezent-ar, to represent, stand in the place of, fill a place
reprezent-ant-o, a representative
reprimand-ar, to scold
rept-ar, to crawl, creep
repuls-ar, to repulse (*not refuse*)
requizit-ar, to requisition
reskript-o, rescript
resortis-ar, to be under the jurisdiction of, be amenable to
respond-ar, to answer, make an answer, respond
respons-ar, to be responsible
rest-ar, to stay, remain (be left over), stay in the same place or condition
restor-ar, to refresh (*with meals*)
restrikt-ar, to restrict
ret-o, net
reten-ar, to retain
retort-o, retort (*chem.*)
retrakt-ar, to retract, withdraw, disavow

retret-ar, to beat a retreat, retreat,
 to retire oneself (*intr.*)
retro-, backwards
retush-ar, to touch up, retouch
rheumatism-o, rheumatism
revanch-ar, to take one's revenge
rev-ar, to day-dream, imagine as
 in a dream
rez-a, level with (*reze del aquo*)
rezed-o, mignonette
rezolv-ar, to make up one's mind
 about, resolve on, determine
rezolv-o, resolution
rezon-ar, to reason
ri-, again
rib-o, currant
ricin-o, castor-oil plant
rid-ar, to laugh
rig-aro, rigging (*naut.*)
rigl-o, bolt
rigor-o, exactness, rigorousness
rimbors-ar, to reimburse
rimen-o, strap; belt (*mech.*)
rim-o, rhyme
rinfore-ar (*mil.*), to reinforce
ring-o, ring, circular band or hoop,
 circlet
rism-o, ream (*of paper*)
risort-o, (*metal*) spring
ritu-o, rite (*liturgy*)
riv-o, bank, coast, shore
river -o, river
riz-o, rice
robinet-o, cock, tap for draining off
 liquids
rod-ar, to gnaw
rog-o, stack of wood (*funeral pile*)
rok-o, rock (*in situ*); jutting-out
 rock (sea) = **rockajo**
roman-o, a novel
romb-o, lozenge, rhomb
rondel-o, rondeau, roundelay
ronk-ar, to snore
ros-o, dew
rosmarin-o, rosemary
rosp-o, toad
rost-ar, to roast (*tr.*)
rostr-o, trunk, proboscis (*of some*
insects, of elephant)
rot-o, wheel
rotac-ar, to turn as a wheel about an
 axis, rotate (*intr.*)
rotan-o, rattan

rov-o, bramble
rovr-o, English oak
roz-o, rose
ruband-o, ribbon
rubl-o, madder
rubin-o, ruby (*precious stone*)
rud-a, rude, uncultivated, unedu-
 cated
ruf-a, red-haired
rug-o, wrinkle of face
ruk-o, distaff
rukt-ar, to belch, eructate
rul-ar, to roll by turning over (*of*
planets in their courses)
rum-o, rum
rumor-o, rumour
rump-o, rump
rupt-ar, to break into parts by con-
 cussion or stress (*also fig., of*
fast, hope, heart)
rur-o, country (*not town*)
rust-o, rust
rutin-o, routine (*unvarying per-*
formance of certain acts)
ruz-ar, to use low craft, statagem,
 to dodge

S

sabelik-o, Savoy cabbage
sabl-o, sand
sacerdot-o, priest
saci-es-ar (*de*), to content one's self
 with
saim-o, lard
saj-a, wise, sage (*not grave*)
sakr-a, sacred
sakrifk-ar, to sacrifice
saliv-o, spittle
salari-ar, to pay (*salary, wage*)
sald-ar, to balance, settle (*account*)
sali-ar, to project, jut out
salik-o, willow
salmon-o, salmon
sal-o, salt
salt-ar, to jump (*intr.*)
salut-ar, to greet, salute
salv-ar, to save (*tr.*)
salve-ar, to fire a volley
salvi-o, sage (*plant*)
sam-a, (the) same
sambuk-o, elder (*tree*)

san-a, healthy
sang-o, blood
sanguisug-o, leech
sant-a, holy
santuari-o, sanctuary
sapon-o, soap
sapor-ar, to have a certain flavour
 (taste)
sapt-o, sap (*also fig.*)
saracen-o, bush-wheat
sark-o, coffin
sarsaparel-o, sarsaparilla
***sat**, enough, or **sat-e**
satirus-o, satyr
satisfac-ar, satisfy, fulfil hope or
 desire, promise, obligation,
 comply with command, make
 atonement for sin
satur-ar, to fill beyond the natural
 desire or appetite, saturate
saturdi-o, Saturday
sav-ar, to know
sav-o, knowledge
***se**, if (*not whether*)
seb-o, tallow
sed-o, bottom, hinder part or seat
 (*of body*)
sedici-o, riot, disturbance, revolt
sedukt-ar, to seduce
seg-ar, to saw
segl-o, sail (*of a ship*)
***segun**, according to
sek-ar, to cut
sekal-o, rye
sekrec-ar, to secrete (*biolog.*)
sekretari-o, secretary
sekular-a, secular, opposed to regu-
 lar clergy
sekund-o, second (*of time or arc*)
sekur-a, safe
selakt-o, whey
selekt-ar, to select, choose
sel-o, saddle
sem-ar, to sow (*lit., fig.*)
seman-o, week
sembl-ar, to seem
semid-o, Semite
semin-o, seed
semol-o, semolina
semperviv-o, house-leek
***sempre**, always
***sen**, without
senc-o, meaning, sense

send-ar, to send
senior-a, elder, eldest, senior
sens-o, sense (*the five*)
sent-ar, to feel (*a sensation*)
***sep**, seven
separ-ar, to separate
sepi-o, cuttlefish
septembr-o, September
septet-o, septet
septik-a, septic
sepult-ar, to bury (*corpse*)
sequ-ar, to follow
serin-o, canary (*bird*)
ser-o, serum (*natural*)
seraf-o, seraph
serch-ar, to search (*not try or test*)
seren-a, serene (*also fig.*)
sering-o, syringa
serioz-a, serious
serpol-o, wild thyme
serur-o, lock
sesg-ar, to cut deeply
sextet-o, sextet
sext-o, sixth (*mus.*)
sexu-o, sex
sezon-o, season
shablon-o, pattern, model (dress-
 maker's)
shaft-o, shaft of lance, musket,
 hair broom
shak-o, chess (*game*)
shak-lud-ar, to play chess
shakt-o, shaft (*of a mine*)
shal-o, shawl
shalm-o, stalk of straw, pipe;
 blowpipe
shalot-o, shallot
shalup-o, ship's boat, launch
sham-ar, to be ashamed
shampun-o, shampooing
shancel-ar, to totter
shapk-o, cap (*lined with fur*)
shark-o, shark (*fish*)
sharpi-o, lint
sharp-o, scarf, sling (bandage)
shel-o, shell, peel, hard outer case
 (nuts, etc.)
shibr-o, slide valve, sluice (*tech.*)
shifon-o, bit of fabric, paper, etc.,
 crumpled up
shikan-ar, to quibble, chicane (*legal*
proceedings)
shild-o, shield

shindol-o, shingle (wood)
shink-o, ham (for food)
shirm-ar, to shelter
shovel-o, shovel
shok-ar, to shock (*give shock to*),
cause to shake (*also fig.*)
shov-ar, to shove (*anything*)
shu-o, shoe (for human foot)
shultr-o, shoulder (of body)
shutr-o, shutter (of window)
sid-ar, to sit, be seated
siej-ar, to besiege
siff-ar, to whistle
sigl-ar, to seal, to affix seal, mark
with seal
signifik-ar, to mean, signify
sik-a, dry (*not wet*)
sikl-o, sickle
silenc-ar, to be silent
silk-o, silk
silv-o, grove, wood of lofty trees
silvi-o, warbler (*bird*)
simi-o, monkey
simil-a, like (similar)
simpl-a, simple, not complex
simul-ar, to simulate
sinap-o, mustard (*plant*)
singl-a, each
singlut-ar, to sob
singular-a, singular (*gram., logic*)
remarkable (*not strange*)
sinior-(ul)o, lord
sinistr-a, left-hand
sink-ar, to sink, fall in level (*fig.*)
sin-o, inward parts, bosom (*fig.*)
sins-o, direction
sinu-o, winding, bend
sior-ul-o, sir, Mr.; **-in-o**, madam,
Mrs.
siring-o, syringe
***sis**, six
sis-ar, to hiss
sitel-o, pail, bucket
siv-o, sieve (*not riddle*)
***sive . . . sive**, either . . . or ;
whether . . . or
siz-ar, to seize, lay hold of suddenly
skabel-o, stool
skabi-o, scab, itch
skabin-o, alderman
skali-o, shell (*of oyster, tortoise*)
skal-o, ladder; scale (*drawing, map,*
plan)

skapul-o, shoulder-blade, scapula
skarabe-o, scarab or dung beetle
skarlat-a, scarlet
skars-a, scarce, not plentiful
skem-o, a scheme (*not project*)
skeptik-a, sceptic
skerm-ar, to fence (*practise sword*
play)
sket-ar, to skate
skis-ar, to sketch
skism-o, schism
skist-o, schist
sklav-o, slave
skol-o, school
skop-o, target, object aimed at,
aim, purpose, objective, scope
skrach-ar, to scratch (*tr.*)
skrap-ar, to scrape (with tool)
skren-o, (fire) -screen, (window)
-screen
skrib-ar, to write
skrub-o, screw
skud-o, crown (*money*); escutcheon
skur-ar, to scour (*tr.*), cleanse by
friction
skurel-o, squirrel
slam-o, slime, fine oozy mud
slang-o, slang
sling-o, loop (*cord, thread, etc.*)
slip-o, slip (*of a screw, tech.*)
sluz-o, sluice
smerald-o, emerald
smeril-o, emery
snap-ar, to snap, snatch (*with teeth*)
sniff-ar, to sniff
snort-ar, to snort, (*of horse*)
soci-o, society (*in general*)
soci-et-o, a society (*special*)
socis-o, sausage
sod-o, soda
sok-o, ploughshare
sokurs-ar, to come to aid of when in
danger, to succour
sol-a, only
sold-ar, to solder
sole-o, sole (*fish*)
solen-a, solemn, ceremonious,
serious, weighty
solidar-a, binding upon every one
solli-o, door-sill, threshold
solv-ar, to solve
solv-o, solution (*act.*)
solv-ur-o, solution (*result*)

solvent-a, solvent (*com.*)
somer-o, summer
somit-o, summit (*geom.*; *mountain, tree and fig.*)
somnol-ar, to be sleepy
son-ar, to sound, make a sound
sonali-o, small bell (*for dogs, etc.*), toy-bell
sond-ar, to fathom (*lit. and fig.*)
sonj-ar, to dream (*asleep*)
soport-o, bearing
sorb-o, sorb-apple
sorc-ar, to practise witchcraft
sorg-ar, to take care of, look after
sospir-ar, to sigh
sovaj-a, savage (*not rude or cruel*)
spac-o, space (*not of time*), interval between points
spad-o, spade (*tool*)
span-o, shaving (*made by a plane*)
spaniel-o, spaniel
spanyolet-o, window-fastening
spar-ar, to save for future use
sparvier-o, sparrow-hawk
spec-o, species, kind
spegul-o, looking glass
spekt-ar, to look on
spens-ar, to spend (*tr.*) by purchasing, consume
spic-o, spice (*pepper, nutmeg, ginger, etc.*)
spik-o, ear (*corn, etc.*)
spin-o, back-bone, spine
spinat-o, spinach
spindel-o, spindle (*in hand spinning, spinning wheels*)
spion-ar, to spy (*not to watch for*)
spirit-o, spirit, thinking being
spis-o, spit (*for cook*)
splen-o, spleen (*anat.*)
splin-ar, to have the spleen, low spirits
splint-o, pin (*tech.*)
splis-ar, to splice (*naut.*)
split-o, splinter from wood or stone
spoli-ar, to despoil, spoil, spoliato
sponj-o, sponge
sporn-o, spur (*of horseman*)
spot-o, mole (*on skin*)
spoz-o, spouse (*of married couple*)
sprie-ar, to spout forth or gush out (*of liquid*)

spring-ar, to spring (*intr.*), leap, start, rise suddenly (*not rush*)
spros-o, shoot (*of a plant*), sprout
spul-ar, to wind (*tr.*; *roll round a spool*)
spum-o, scum, foam, froth
sput-ar, to spit, eject saliva
squadr-o, square (*instrument*)
squam-o, scale (*skin, fishes, reptiles*)
squat-ar, to squat down
stab-o, staff (*officers*)
stabl-o, stable for cattle
stac-ar, to stand up; be standing
stacion-o, station
stadi-o, stadium (*Greek antiq.*)
stagn-ar, stagnate (*liquid*), to be at a standstill (*intr.*)
stal-o, steel
stamp-ar, to stamp, impress with a mark
stan-o, tin
stand-ar, to be in . . . health
standard-o, standard (*distinctive*)
stang-o, bar
stapl-o, mart, emporium, market (*of town or port*)
starch-ar, to starch, stiffen (*also fig.*)
start-ar, to set going (*tr., intr.*) of machine
stat-o, State (*political*)
steb-ar, to stitch (*sewing*)
stek-ar, to thrust point in, drive in, stick
stel-o, fixed star
stele-o, stela (*arch.*)
stelt-o, stilt; **stelti**, stilts
stenograf-ar, to take down in shorthand
stenografi-o, shorthand
sterk-o, dung
stern-ar, to lie down at full length
sternut-ar, to sneeze
stertor-ar, to rattle (*at death*)
stift-o, peg (*of wood or metal for frames*)
stip-o, stem of plant; flower stalk
stipendi-o, scholarship, maintenance for a scholar
stipul-ar, to stipulate for
stiv-ar, to stow, as in vessel's hold (*naut.*)
stof-o, stuff (*any woven fabric*)

stol-o, stole
stomak-o, stomach (*anat.*)
ston-o, pebble, small stone
stop-ar, to stop up
stor-o, (*roller-*) blind
stoter-ar, to stammer, stutter
strab-a, squint-eyed
strad-o, street
strand-ar, to run aground, strand
(intr. ; also fig.)
strangul-ar, to strangle by squeezing
 windpipe
stranj-a, strange, queer
stranjer-a, foreign
strat-o, layer, stratum
strek-o, stroke, dash (*of pen*)
stret-a, narrow
strig-o, barn-owl
strigl-o, curry-comb (*horse*)
strik-ar, to strike (*intr.*), quit
 work
stri-o, streak, stripe, stria
strip-o, trouser strap
strok-o, stroke, feat (*of pen, chess,*
billiards, cards, piston, wing,
stroke of policy, luck, coup or
cunning)
struch-o, ostrich
student-o, student, learner
studi-ar, to study, make a study of
stuf-ar, to stew, cook in closed
 vessel
stul-o, chair
stult-a, foolish, silly
stump-o, stump (*tree, limb, column,*
cabbage)
stunt-ar, to stunt (*tr.*)
stup-o, tow
sturg-o, sturgeon
sturm-o, storm, with thunder and
 lightning (*also fig.*)
sturn-o, starling
stuv-o, stove
***su**, (*him-, her-, it-*) self, themselves,
 oneself
***sub**, under (*rest or motion*)
subis-ar, to undergo
subit-a, sudden (*not abnormally*
rapid)
subjekt-o, subject (*only gram. log.*)
subjekt-al-a, subjective
subjunktiv-o, subjunctive
submers-ar, to submerge (*tr.*)

submis-ar, to submit (*tr. ; not refer*
or present)
submis-it-o, subject (*polit.*)
subsidi-ar, to subsidize, aid with a
 subsidy
substitut-ar, to replace, substitute
(tr. of persons, things)
subvers-ar, to overthrow, upset
suces-ar, to succeed, accomplish
 one's purpose
sucin-o, yellow amber
sud-o, the south
sudor-o, sweat, perspiration
sufic-ar, to suffice (*intr.*)
suff-ar, to blow (*wind, air*), to
 prompt (*hesitating speaker*)
sufok-ar, to stifle, choke (*tr.*)
sufr-ar, to suffer
sug-ar, to suck (*not suckle, nor draw*
air)
suggest-ar, to suggest
suk-o, juice (*also fig.*)
sukr-o, sugar
sukus-ar, to shake (*tr.*), cause
 violent vibrations
sul-o, ground, soil
sulf-o, sulphur
sulk-o, furrow, made by plough,
 ship's track (*also fig.*)
sum-o, sum, total amount
sumn-ar, to summon
sundi-o, Sunday
sun-o, sun
suol-o, sole (*of boot*)
sup-o, soup
supe-ar, to take supper
supe-o, supper
***super**, above, higher than
superstic-o, superstition
suple-ar, to be a substitute for
suplik-ar, to entreat
suport-ar, to support (*tr.*)
supoz-ar, to suppose
supr-a, utmost, highest in degree
 or place
supres-ar, to suppress, do away with
***sur**, on ; **ad-sur**, on to
sur-o, calf (*of leg*)
surd-a, deaf
surkrut-o, sour krout (*Sauerkraut*)
surmen-ar, to overwork, or cause to,
 work beyond one's strength (*tr.*)
surogat-o, succedaneum, substitute

surpriz-ar, to surprise, take un-
 awares
surtut-o, overcoat
survey-ar, to keep an eye on
suskript-ar, to subscribe, contribute
 specified sum
suspekt-ar, to suspect, imagine to
 be guilty
suspens-ar, to suspend, debar tem-
 porarily from office or function
susur-ar, to whisper, say under the
 breath
susten-ar, to keep up, sustain, keep
 from falling, sinking
sustracion-ar, to subtract (*arith.*)
sustrakt-ar, to embezzle
sutan-o, cassock
sut-ar, to sew
suveren-a, sovereign

T

***ta**, that
taban-o, gad-fly, ox-fly, breese
tabel-o, table, list (*of contents, etc.*)
tabl-o, table (*furniture*)
tabul-o, shelf, slab
taburet-o, footstool
tac-ar, to keep silence (on)
taft-o, taffeta
tag-o, tag (*of a lace*)
tak-o, (*tech.*) cleat, whelp, wedge
takt-o, tact, use of sense of touch,
 sensitive mental perception
tal-a, such
tal-e, in such a way, so
tali-ar, to cut (out), shape from
tallor-o, tailor
talon-o, heel (*of foot*)
talp-o, mole (*animal*)
talus-o, embankment, slope, bank,
 talus (*fortif.*)
 ***tam . . . kam**, as . . . as
tambur-o, drum
 ***tamen**, however, nevertheless
tampon-o, stopper, plug, tampion
tang-ar, to pitch (*ship*)
tank-o, tank
tant-e, so much (*adv.*)
tap-ar, to tap (*for screws*)
tapet-o, hangings, tapestry
tapis-o, carpet
tard-a, late
tarif-o, tariff

tarok-o, tarot (*cards*)
tartar-o, tartar
tas-o, cup (*for tea or coffee*)
task-o, task, work imposed, or
 undertaken
tast-ar, to grope (*lit. and fig.*)
taur-o, bull
taxus-o, yew tree
tay-o, waist (*of body*)
ted-ar, to bore (*fig.*), tire, weary (*tr.*)
teg-ar, to cover up (*a bed, piece of
 furniture*)
tegul-o, roof tile
tekt-o, roof
tel-o, cloth, fabric of linen fibre
tem-o, theme, topic, subject (*treated
 of*)
temat-o, theme (*mus. and gram.*)
temp-o, time
tempest-o, tempest
tempor-o, temple (*forehead*)
ten-ar, to hold; keep in a given
 situation
tenali-o, pincers (*of joiner*)
tench-o, tench (*fish*)
tendenc-ar, to tend, be directed to
 an object or purpose
tendin-o, tendon
tend-o, tent (*portable lodging*)
tendr-o, tender (*loco.*)
tenebr-o, gloom, darkness
tener-a, tender, susceptible to love
 or kindness
tens-ar, to stretch, strain (*tr.; also
 fig.*)
tent-ar, to tempt, entice
tenu-a, fine, small, thin
tepid-a, lukewarm, tepid (*lit. and
 fig.*)
teplie-o, hothouse
terin-o, earthenware pan
ter-o, earth
terakot-o, terra-cotta
terapi-o, therapeutics
tere-o, tierce (*mus., math., cards,
 fencing*)
tercet-o, trio (*mus.*); triplet (*poetry*)
teren-o, ground, soil
teritori-o, territory
termin-o, term (*gram., logic*); bound-
 ary
teror-ar, to be terrified
terpentin-o, turpentine

- test-o**, a witness
tex-ar, to weave
***ti**, those
tibi-o, tibia (*anat.*)
tif-o, typhus fever
tifoido, typhoid, enteric fever
tik-o, wry motion, tic
***til**, till, until
tilli-o, lime-tree, linden
tim-ar, to fear
timbal-o, kettle-drum
timbr-o, clock-bell
timinan-o, thyme
timon-o, carriage-pole
tindr-o, tinder
tine-o, moth (*worm*)
tini-o, scurf, scald-head
tinkl-ar, to tinkle, jingle (*intr.*)
tint-ar, to dye
tir-ar, to draw, pull
titil-ar, to tickle (*tr.*), titillate
titul-o, title
tizan-o, herb-tea, ptisan, tisane
***to** (*pron.*), that (*thing*)
tof-o, tufa
tombol-o, charity lottery, raffle
tond-ar, to shear
tondr-ar, to thunder
tonsil-o, tonsil
top-o, top (*naut.*)
torak-o, thorax
tord-ar, to wring, twist
torf-o, peat, turf
torment-ar, to torture, torment
(also fig.)
torn-ar, to turn (*in a lathe*)
tornasol-o, litmus
torped-o, torpedo
torpor-ar, to be benumbed, or in
state of torpor
torsad-o, twisted fringe
tort-o, pie (*food*)
tortug-o, tortoise
tost-ar, to drink . . 's health
tot-a, whole
***tra**, across, through
trab-o, beam (*building or ship*)
trac-o, trace, track
traduk-ar, to translate (*language*)
trahiz-ar, to betray
trait-o, feature (of face), trait (of
character)
trake-o, wind-pipe

- trakt-ar**, to deal with, treat
tram-o, hollow rail
traml-ar, to stamp (with feet)
trampolin-o, spring-board
tran-ar, to draw, drag, pull along
tranch-ar, to cut off
***trans**, across, beyond
transakt-ar, to compromise,
compound (*intr.*)
transakt-o, compromise
transfer-ar, to transfer
translac-ar, to have a movement of
translation (*mech.*)
transmis-ar, to transmit
transpar-ar, to appear through
tras-ar, to trace, draw, delineate
trat-ar, to draw (a bill of exchange)
(com.)
traur-ar, to mourn (for dead)
***tre**, very
tref-o, clubs (*cards*)
trek-o, track, path, footway
trellis-o, trellis, lattice work
trem-ar, to tremble
trem-p-ar, to dip, soak, steep (*tr., intr.*)
tremul-o, tremolo (*mus.*)
tren-o, train (*railway*)
tresay-ar, to start (*intr.*), to feel a
thrill
trest-o, trestle, easel (*not trestle
work*)
trezor-o, treasure
***tri**, three
tribon-o, tribune (*person*)
tribul-ar, to cause tribulation
trifoli-o, clover
trikot-ar, to knit a fabric (*not
crochet*)
trimestr-o, quarter of year
trist-a, sad, afflicted with grief
***tro**, too, too much
trog-o, trough, hod
tromb-o, water spout (*at sea*)
tromp-ar, to deceive, mislead
trotuar-o, pavement, sidewalk
trov-ar, to find, discover, come
across (*not judge*)
tru-o, hole, hollow, excavation
truff-o, truffle
trul-o, trowel
trump-o, trump (*cards*)
trunk-o, stump (of tree), frustum
(of cone)

trus-ar, tuck up
trut-o, trout
tu, thou
tuber-o, knot (*in wood*)
tubul-o, tubulure (*chem.*)
tuert-a, one-eyed
tuf-o, tuft, puff (*for applying powder*)
tuk-o, piece of cloth or linen
tumor-o, tumour
tun-o, ton (*mar.*)
tupi-o, (*peg*-)top
tur-o, tour
turb-o, crowd (*persons*)
turd-o, thrush (*bird*)
turkez-o, turquoise
turm-o, tower
turnir-o, tournament
turt-o, oil cake, . . . cake
turtur-o, turtle-dove
tus-ar, to cough
tush-ar, to touch, be in contact with
(*also geom. not to concern*)
tutel-ar, to be the guardian of
(*someone*)
tuy-o, arbor vitæ

U

*ube, where; ad-ube, whither
ubiqu-a, ubiquitous
ucel-o, bird
-ul-, *masculine*
ul-a, some, a certain one; ul-o,
something; ul-u, someone; ul-i,
some (*person, things*)
ulan-o, Uhlan
ulm-o, elm
uln-o, ell (*measure*)
ultramar-a, ultramarine (*adj.*)
*ultre, (*prep. and adv.*), beyond
ulul-ar, to howl (*of animals*)
-um-, indefinite suffix
umbilik-o, navel, umbilicus
umbr-o, umber
*un, one
unanım-a, unanimous
uncion-ar, to anoint
ungl-o, nail, claw
unguent-o, ointment
unik-a, unique
unikorn-o, unicorn
univers-al-a, universal

unt-o, swarf, cart grease
upup-o, hoopoe
-ur-, result of action, product of
uragan-o, hurricane
urb-o, town
urd-ar, to warp (*weaving*)
urj-ar, to be urgent
urogal-o, capercaillie
urox-o, aurochs
urs-o, bear
urtik-o, nettle
-us, *conditional*
utensil-o, utensil
util-a, useful
-uy-, *receptacle for*
uz-ar, to use, avail oneself of, em-
ploy
uzufrukt-o, usufruct (*law*)
uzur-ar, to practise usury

V

vab-o, honey comb
vacin-o, cow-pox
vacini-o, red bilberry, whortle
berry
vad-ar, to ford, wade
vafi-o, wafer (*used for mass*)
vagon-o, railway carriage
vajis-ar, to wail, to cry (*of child*)
vak-ar, to be vacant (*of office*)
vakane-ar, to have a holiday
vaku-a, empty
val-o, valley
valiz-o, suit case, portmanteau
valor-ar, to be worth
van-a, vain, without value
vanel-o, peewit, plover, lapwing
vang-o, cheek (*of face*)
vango-frapar, to cuff on the head
vanitat-o, vanity (*desire to show off*)
vant-o, shroud (*naval*)
vapor-o, steam
var-o, ware; -i, wares
varik-o, varices, varix (*med.*)
varm-a, warm (*also fig.*)
vars-ar, to pour (*liquids or grain*)
vart-ar, to wait for
vask-o, basin (*as of fountain*)
vaskul-o, blood vessel
vast-a, vast, stretching far in extent
vat-o, wadding, prepared sheets of
carded cotton

vax-o, wax (*of any kind, nat. or artific.*)
vaz-o, vessel, vase
***ve !** alas !
veh-ar, to go about, drive in a vehicle
vein-o, vein
vek-ar, to wake (*intr., also fig.*)
vekt-o, beam (*of scales*)
vel-o, veil, to hide an object (*anat. also*)
velin-o, vellum
velk-ar, to fade (*intr.*), lose freshness
velur-o, velvet
ven-ar, to come (*not reach*)
vend-ar, to sell
venen-o, poison (*also fig.*)
venerac-ar, to venerate
veneral-a, venereal
venerdi-o, Friday
venial-a, venial (*only theol.*)
venj-ar, to avenge
vent-ar, to be windy ; **-as**, it blows
ventr-o, belly (*also fig.*)
ventuz-o, cupping glass
ver-a, true (all senses)
verbask-o, mullein (*bot.*)
verben-o, verbena (*bot.*)
verd-a, green (*of colour only*)
verdigris-o, verdigris
verg-o, rod, birch
verifik-ar, to verify, establish truth
verk-o, work (*artistic, or in any but phys. sense*)
verm-o, worm, maggot
vermut-o, bitters, vermouth
vern-o, varnish (*not fig.*)
***vers**, towards, in direction of
vertic-o, sinciput (*opp. of occiput*)
vertij-ar, to feel dizzy
vertu-o, virtue (*moral, not chastity*)
veruk-o, wart
vesp-o, wasp
vesper-o, evening
vesperilli-o, bat (*creature*), flitter-mouse (*colloq.*)
vespr-i, vespers
vest-o, garment, vestment
vesti-o, jacket, loose with sleeves (*for men only*)
veston-o, jacket, close fitting (*for men*)
vet-ar, to veto

veter-o, weather
vetrin-o, glass-case
vetur-o, carriage, wheeled vehicle
vex-ar, to vex, irritate
vex-es-o, humiliation (*state*)
vezik-o, bladder (*anat., zool.*)
***vi**, you (*plur.*)
viburn-o, viburnum
***vice**, vice, instead of
vicer-i, viscera
vici-o, vice, depravity, immorality
vicin-o, neighbour
vicin-a, neighbouring
vid-ar, to see (*by eye or mind*)
vidv-a, widowed
vidv-ul-o, widower
vidv-in-o, widow
vigil-ar, to be awake
vikari-o, vicar, curate
vikun-o, vicuna (*animal*)
vil-o, (*anat.*) villous (hairy)
vild-o, game (*sport*), animals hunted, their flesh
vimpl-o, wimple (*dress*)
vin-o, wine
vinagr-o, vinegar
vind-ar, to hoist, lift with tackle
vink-ar, conquer, overcome
vink-o, victory
vink-es-o, defeat
vintr-o, winter
violac-ar, to violate (*law, or a woman*)
violin-o, violin
viol-o, violet (*bot.*)
vir-o, adult man in his prime
virg-a, virgin, maiden (*also soil, etc.*)
vis-ar, to screw, by means of screws
vish-ar, to wipe dry by rubbing (*not fig.*)
viskomt-(ul)o, viscount
viskoz-a, viscid, viscous, sticky
vist-ar, to examine and sign, to vise
vit-o, vine, (plant)
vitel-o, yolk (*of an egg*)
vitro, glass (*material*)
vitrali-o, stained-glass window (*of church, etc.*)
viul-o, viol
viv-ar, to live (*not reside*)
vivac-a, lively
vizaj-o, face, front of human head
vizar, to aim at, have in view

vizel-o, weasel
voc-o, voice (human)
vok-ar, to call, shout (*also fig.*)
vokal-o, vowel
vol-ar, to wish, will, exercise
volition
volf-o, wolf
volumin-o, volume (*geom.*)
volunt-ar, to be willing, be so kind as
volupt-o, voluptuousness
volv-ar, to roll up
vom-ar, to vomit
vort-o, word (*as a unit only*)
vortic-ar, to whirl, rotate rapidly
vov-ar, to vow solemnly
voy-o, way, road
voyaj-ar, to travel, voyage
***vu**, you (*sing.*)
vult-o, vault, arched roof (only)
vultur-o, vulture
vund-ar, to wound (*not fig.*)

W

warf-o, wharf (for discharging cargo)
weld-ar, to weld
west-o, the west
wist-o, whist

X

xillograf-ar, to engrave on wood

Y

***ya**, truly, indeed (used to confirm
a statement)
yakt-o, yacht
yar-o, year
***ye**, at (*indef. prepos.*)
***yen**, behold, lo! here
***yes**, yes
yodl-ar, to yodel
yol-o, yawl
yuft-o, Russia leather
yug-o, yoke of wood (*also fig.*)
yun-a, young (*applied to living
things only*)
yur-o, right, implying just claim,
vested power
just-a, just, (equitable)
just-es-o, justice (*not judge or court
of*)

Z

zek-o, tick (*insect*)
zel-ar, to be zealous
zeze-ar, to lisp
zibelin-o, sable (*animal*)
zink-o, zinc
zon-o (*geom., geog.*), belt for waist
zum-ar, to buzz, hum

ENGLISH-IDO VOCABULARY.

In this vocabulary the composite parts of the Ido words are separated by hyphens to help beginners to distinguish the unvarying root from the different affixes which add to it new shades of meaning. In using the language these hyphens are omitted.

Combinations of roots and affixes not appearing in this short list of words can, of course, be used without restriction, provided always that the composite parts of the new words have not to sacrifice their true meanings to express intelligible ideas.

A

a, an (not translated)
to abandon, abandon-ar
to abase, (*let down*), abas-ar
abbey, abad-ey-o
abbot, abad-o
to abbreviate, abrevi-ar
to abdicate, abdik-ar
to abhor, horor-ar
ability, fakultat-o
to abjure, abjur-ar
able, habil-a; kapabl-a
to be able, pov-ar
able to contain, kapac-a
to abnegate, abneg-ar
to abolish, abolis-ar
abortion, abort-o (*act*), abort-ur-o (*thing*)
to abound, abund-ar
about, *pri; (*around*), *cirkum
above, *super, supr-e
to abrade, exkori-ar
to abridge (*epitomize*), abrevi-ar
abroad, exter-land-e
abrupt, bruska
to absolve, absolv-ar
absent, absent-a;
 -minded, distrakt-at-a
absolute, absolut-a

to absorb, absorb-ar
to abstain, absten-ar
to abstract, abstrakt-ar
absurd, absurd-a
to abuse, mis-uz-ar, tro-uz-ar
to abut, abut-ar
abutment, abutment-o
abyss, abism-o
academy, akademi-o
to accelerate, aceler-ar
accent, accent-o
to accept, accept-ar
to have access to, acs-ar
accessory, acesor-a
accident, accident-o
to acclaim, aklam-ar
to acclimatize, aklimat-ar
to accompany, akompan-ar (*also mus.*)
to be in accord, akord-ar;
of one's own accord, vol-e, liber-e
according to, *segun
account (*payment on*), akont-o
account, etat-o (*statement*)
accountant, kont-ist-o
to accumulate, akumul-ar
accurate, just-a, exakt-a
to accuse, akuz-ar

to accustom, kustumig-ar;
become accustomed, kustumesk-ar
ace (*cards*), as-o
ache, dolor-o; **to ache**, dolor-ar
to achieve, exekut-ar, par-fac-ar
acid, acid-a, -o
to acknowledge (*own up*), agnosk-ar;—
receipt of, atestar receive di
acolyte, akolut-o
to acquire, aquir-ar
to acquit, pag-ar, absolv-ar
acid, akr-a (*lit. and fig.*)
across, *trans
to act, ag-ar; (*theatre*), ple-ar
action (*deed*), ag-(ad)-o;
(legal) proces-o
active, ag-iv-a, -em-a;
(opp. of passive), aktiv-a
actor, aktor-o
actual, real-a; (*of the present time*), aktual-a
acute, akut-a
to adapt, adapt-ar
to add, ad-junt-ar;
(arith.) adicjon-ar

address, adres-o ;
 (*speech*) diskurs-
 (et-)o; (*skill*), habil-
 es-o ; **to address** (*a
 letter*), adres-iz-ar
adherent, -ist
adieu, adi-o
adjective, -a
adjoining, *apud
to adjourn (*tr.*), ajorn-ar
to adjudge (*award*),
 adjudik-ar
to adjust, aranj-ar ;
 ajust-ar (*tech.*)
to administer (*manage*),
 administr-ar
administration (*act*),
 administr-o
administration (*whole*),
 administr-ant-ar-o
admiral, admiral-o
to admire, admir-ar
to admit, admis-ar,
 agnosk-ar
to admonish, exhort-ar
to be adolescent,
 adolec-ar
to adopt, adopt-ar
to adore, ador-ar
to adorn, orn-ar
adult, adult-a, -o
adultery, adulter-o
to advance, avanc-ar
advantage, avantaj-o
advent, advent-o
adventure (**to seek**),
 aventur-ar
adverb, -e
adverse, advers-a
to advertise, avert-ar,
 reklam-ac-ar
advertisement (*puff*),
 reklam-o
advice (*information*),
 aviz-o
to advise, konsil-ar ;
 aviz-ar
advocate, advocat-
 (ul)-o
affable, afabl-a
affair, afer-o
affectation, afekt-o,
 -es-o

**to have an affection
 for**, afecion-ar
affinity, afin-es-o
having affinity with,
 afin-a
to affirm, afirm-ar
to afflict, aflikt-ar
to afforest, arbor-iz-ar
to be afraid, pavor-ar
after (*behind*), *dop
after, *pos
afternoon, pos-di-mez-
 o
afterwards, pos-e
again, *ankore, itere,
 ri-
against, *kontre
age, ev-o
agent, agent-o
agile, ajil-a
to agitate, agit-ar
ago (*before now*), ant-e
 nun
agony, agoni-o
to agree, konkord-ar
to agree to, konsent-
 ar
agreeable (*pleasing*),
 agreabl-a
agreement, konven-
 cion-o
agreement (*entente*),
 konkord-o, kou-
 sent-o
to make an agreement,
 konvencion-ar
aground (*to run*),
 strand-ar (*intr.*)
ahead, avan-e, ad-
 avan-e
aide-de-camp, adju-
 tant-o
aim, skop-o (*lit. and
 fig.*)
to aim at, viz-ar
air, aer-o
aisle, later-o
akin to, afin-a
alabaster, alabastr-o
to alarm, alarm-ar
alas! *ve!
alchemy, alkemi-o
alcohol, alkohol-o

alder (*tree*), aln-o
alderman, skabin-o
alert, alert-a
alienation, (*mental*),
 alienac-o
alike, simila
all, omn-a
to allege, aleg-ar
to alleviate, alej-ar
alley (*walk*), ale-o
alliance, feder(-ur)-o
to allot, repartis-ar
to allow, permis-ar
to make an allowance
 (*com.*), rabat-ar
to alloy, aloy-ar
to allude to, alud-ar
to allure, lur-ar
to ally (*by marriage*),
 alianc-ar
ally, feder-ito, kun-
 feder-it-o
almond, mandel-o
almond-cake, marci-
 pan-o
almost, *preske
alms, almon-o
aloes, alo-o
alone, sola
along (*prep.*), *alonge
to get alongside (*ship,
 wharf, etc.*), aboard-ar
alpaca, alpak-o
alphabet, alfabet-o
already, *ja
also, *anke
altar, altar-o
although, *quankam
altogether, tot-e, en-
 tot-e
always, *sempre
to amass, amas-ig ar
amateur, amator-o
to be ambitious (*seek
 after ambitiously*),
 ambici-ar
ambulance, ambu-
 lanc-o
to ambush, embusk-ar
amendment, emend-o
amid, mez-e (di)
among, *inter
amount, sum-o

ample, ampl-a
to amputate, amput-ar
to amuse, amuz-ar
analogy, analog-eso
to analyse, analiz-ar
anarchy, anarki-o
ancestor, ancestr-o
anchor, ankr-o
anchovy, anchov-o
ancient, antiqu-a
and, *e(d)
anecdote, anekdot-o
angel, anjel-o
anger, irac-o
angle, angl-o
to be angry, irac-ar
anguish, angor-o
animal, besti-o
to animate, anim-ar
annals, anal-i
to annex, anex-ar ;
annex, anex-ajo
to announce, anunc-ar
to annoy, agac-ar ;
 irit-ar
annuity, rent-o
to annul, kasac-ar
to anoint, uncion-ar
anonymous, anonim-a
another, altr-u, -a, -o
to answer, respond-ar
ant, formik-o
anthem, antifon-o
anthropoid, antropoid-a
to anticipate, anticip-ar
ant-lion, mirmeko-leon-o
antiquated, arkaik-a
anvil, ambos-o
anxiety, anxi-o, ne-quiet-eso
anxious to, dezir-ema
any, ul-a (*indeterminate*), irg-a ; **-one**, irg-u
anybody, irg-u
anyhow, irg-e
anything whatever, irg-o
anywhere, irga-lok-e

apart (*adj.*), separ-ita, apart-a ; (*adv.*), aparte
ape, simi-o
to apologise, exkuz-ar su
apology, apologi-o ; exkuz-o
apostle, apostol-o
apparatus, aparat-o
appeal (*in law*), apel-o ; (*charity, etc.*), advok-o
to appear, apar-ar ; (*seem*), sembr-ar ; (*look like*), aspekt-ar
to appear through, transpar-ar
appetite, apetit-o
to applaud, aplaud-ar
apple, pom-o
application (*for place, etc.*), demand-o
to apply (*on*), aplik-ar ; (*address oneself*), turn-ar su
to appoint (*to a post*), nomin-ar
appointment (*with someone*), rendevu-o
to apportion, repartis-ar
to appraise, evalu-ar
to appreciate (*tr.*), priz-ar
apprentice, aprentis-o
approval, aprob-o
to approve, aprob-ar
approximate, proxim-a
to approximate (*tr.*), (ad) proxim-igar ; (*intr.*) proxim-eskar (ad)
apricot, abrikot-o
April, april-o
apron, avantal-o (*also of carriage*)
apse, apsid-o
aquatic, aqu-ala
to arbitrate, arbitr-ar
arbitrary, arbitri-ala
arbor, laub-o
arbor vitæ, tuy-o
arcade, arkad-o

arch, arc, ark-o
archbishop, arki-episkop-o
archipelago, arkipelago
architect, arkitekt-o
architecture, arkitektur-o
archives, arkiv-o
ardent (*to be*), ardor-ar (*lit. and fig.*)
area, are-o
arena, aren-o
to argue, argument-ar
to arise, stac-eskar ; lev-ar su
aristocratic, aristokrat-a
arithmetic, aritmetik-o
ark, arch-o
arm (*part of body*, braki-o ; (*weapon*), arm-o ; **fire**-, paf-ilo
armament, arm-iz-o
arm-chair, stul-ego
armistice, armistic-o
arm-pit, axel-o
army, arme-o
around (*prep.*), *cirk-um
to arouse, vek-igar
arquebus, arkabuz-o
to arrange, arranjar
arrangement, aranjar-o, -eso
arranging (*act.*), aranjar
to arrest, halt-igar ; (*tech.*) arest-ar
to arrive, ariv-ar
arrow, flech-o
arrow-root, arorut-o
arsenic, arsen-o
art, art-o
artesian (*well*), artiza
artful (*crafty*), ruz-oza
artichoke, artichok-o
article (*newspaper, grammar*), artikl-o ; (*commerce*), var-o
artifice, artificio
artillery, artileri-o
artizan, mestier-isto
artless, naiv-a, kandid-a

as, qual-e ; (*in the capacity of*), *kom ; (*because*), pro ke ; (*in comparison*), kam ; as...as, tam...kam ; as though, quale se ; such as, tala quala
to ascend, acens-ar
ascent, acens-o
to ascertain, cert-igar
su pri ; konstat-ar
ascetic, asket-a, -o
to be ashamed, sham-ar
ash(es), cindr-o
ash-tree, fraxin-o
aside, later-e (di)
to ask for, demand-ar
asparagus, asparag-o
aspect, aspekt-o
aspens, tremul-o
to aspire, aspir-ar
ass, asn-o
to assassinate, asasin-ar
to assault, asalt-ar
to assemble, (tr.) kolekt-ar, asembl-ar ; (*intr.*) kun-ven-ar
assembly, asembl-o, -aj-o
to assert, asert-ar
assiduous, asidu-a
assistance, help-(ad)
assistant, adyunt-o
to associate, asoci-ar
association, asoci-o, -ur-o ; (*persons*) asoci-it-aro
to assort (tr.), asort-ar
to assume, asum-ar ; (*suppose*), supoz-ar
assumption (relig.) asuncion-o
assurance (certainty), cert-es-o ; (*self confidence*), aplomb-o
to assure, cert-ig-ar ; (*insure*), asekur-ar
asthma, astm-o
to astonish, aston-ar
astringent (*to have the effect of*), astrikt-ar (tr.)

at (someone's house or place), che ; (*price*), po ; (*of place*), *an ; (*indef. prep.*), ye
at a time (*distributive*), -op-
at once, *quik
at the earliest, maxim frue (possible)
at the time of, *lor
atheist, ateist-o
athletic, atlet-ala
atlas, atlas-o
to atone for, penitenc-ar
to attack, atak-ar
to attain, ating-ar
to attempt, atent-ar
to attend (*be present at*), asist-ar
attention (*to give, pay*), atenc-ar
to attest, atest-ar
attic, mansard-o
attitude (*posture of body*), postur-o
to attract, atrakt-ar
to attribute, atribu-ar
auction sale, aucion-o
audacity, audac-o
to augment, augment-ar
augmentative, -eg
August, agost-o
aunt, onkl-ino
aurochs, urox-o
author, autor-o
authority, autoritat-o
to authorize, (*person to do*), yur-izar
automobile, auto-mobil-o
autumn, autun-o
auxiliary (adj.), help-ant-a (n.) help-anto
available, valid-a ; dispon-ebla
avalanche, avalanch-o
avaricious, avar-a
to avenge, veuj-ar
avenue, avenu-o
average (value), mez-valor-o ; (*damage*), avari-o

averse, antipati-oza (ad)
to avert, deturn-ar
avidity, avid-eso
to avoid, evit-ar
to awake, vek-ar ; to be-, vigil-ar
aware (*to be—of*), sav-ar
away (far), for-e
awful, teror-iganta
axle, ax-o
axe, hak-ilo

B

to babble, balbut-ar
baby, infant-et-o
bachelor, celib-o
back (*of body*), dorso ; (*of coin, etc.*), revers-o ; (*adv.*), retre ; (*adj., of behind*), dop-a
back-bone, spin-o
backgammon, trik-trak-o
back, retro-
bacon, lard-o
bad, mal-a
badge, insign-o
badger, dax-o
bag, sak-o
baggage, bagaj-o
baggage-cart, furgon-o
bagpipe, kornamuz-o
ball, kaucion-o
bailiff, balif-o
baker, pan-if-ist-o
to bake, bak-ar
balance (*equilibrium*), equilibr-o ; (*scales*), balanc-o ; (*account*), bilanc-o

to balance (*accounts*),
sald-ar
balance-sheet, bilanc-o
balcony, balkon-o
bald, kalv-a
ball, bul-o : (*toy*), balon-
et-o ; (*dance*), bal-o ;
(*of thread*), pelot-o
ballast, balast-o
balloon, balon-o
balm, balzam-o
balm-mint, melis-o
banana, banan-o
band, ligil-o ; rimen-o ;
(*company*), band-o ;
(*cloth*), bend-o ;
(*clothing*), krag-o
bands (*botan.*),
nervatur-o
to banish, exil-ar
bank, eskarp-aj-o, pent-
o, ramp-o ; (*river*,
etc.), riv-o ; (*establ.*)
bank-o
bankrupt (*to become a*),
bankrot-ar
bankruptcy, bankrot-o
banner, baner-o
banquet, festin-o
to baptise, bap-art-ar
bar (*of iron*, etc.),
stang-o
to bar, bar-ar
barbarous, barbar-a
barbel, barbel-o
bare, nud-a
to bargain for, mar-
chand-ar
barge, bark-o
to bark, aboy-ar
bark (*of a tree*), kortic-o
barley, horde-o
barn-owl, noktuo
baron, baron-(ul)o
barracks, kazern-o
barrel (*cask*), barel-o
barrier, bar-il-o
base, basis, baz-o
basement, basament-o
basil, bazil-o

basin, basen-o
basin (*of fountain*),
vask-o
basket, korb-o
basset-hound, basot-o
bat (*creature*), vesper-
tili-o
to bathe, baln-ar (*tr.*
and intr.)
bathing costume,
malyot-o
battalion, batalion-o
battery, bateri-o
battle, kombat-o ;
(*great*), batali-o ; (*to*
give—to), batali-ar ;
(*battlefield*), batali-
agr-o, kombat-agr-o
battlement, krenel-o
bay (*geog.*), bay-o
bazaar, bazar-o
to be, es-ar ; (*in health*,
in condition), stand-
ar
to be (so many years)
old, ev-ar
beach, plaj-o
beadle, bedel-o
beak, bek-o
beam (*house, ship, etc.*),
trab-o ; (*of scales*),
vekt-o
bean (*bean-stalk*), fab-o
kidney, fazeol-o ;
French, verda fazeo-
lo
bear (*animal*), urs-o
to bear, port-ar ; (*toler-*
ate), toler-ar
beard, barb-o
bearing (*children*),
partur-o
beast, besti-o
to beat (*materially*)
bat-ar
to beat a retreat,
retret-ar
beautiful, bel-a
beaver, kastor-o
because, pro ke ;
because of, *pro
to become, diven-ar ;
-esk- (*suffix*)

bed, lit-o ; (*garden*),
bed-o
bed-room, dormo-
chambro
bed-sheet, lit-tuk-o
bee, abei-o
beech, fag-o
beef, bovo-karn-o ;
-steak, bifstek-o
beer, bir-o
beet, bet-o
before (*in time*), *ante ;
(*in space*), *avan
beetle, skarabe-o
beetroot, betrav-o
to beg (*ask*), preg-ar ;
-for, demand-ar
beggar, mendik-isto
to begin, komenc-ar
to behave, kondut-ar
behind (*prep.*), *dop
behold, *yen
being (*entity*), ent-o
to belch, rukt-ar
to believe, kred-ar
bell, klosch-o (*also bell-*
glass, dish-cover)
to bellow, muj-ar
bellows, sufi-ilo
belly, ventr-o
to belong, aparten-ar
belonging to, *di
beloved, kar-a
below (*prep.*), infr-e
(*di*)
belt, zon-o ; (*mach-*
inery), rimen-o
bench, benk-o
to bend (*tr.*), flex-ar
bend (*bending, curve*),
kurv-o
beneath, *sub
benediction, benedik-o
benefaction, bon-fac-o
to benefit (*by*), bene-
fic-ar
benevolence, bon-vol-o
to be benumbed,
torpor-ar
benzoin, benzo-o
to bequeath, legac-ar
berry, ber-o
beside, *apud

besides, ultr-e
to besiege, sieg-ar
best, maxim bon-a
to bet, pari-ar
to betray, trahiz-ar
better (*adj.*), plu bon-a
between, inter
bevel, bizel-o
to bewail, deplor-ar
to bewitch, sorc-ar
beyond, *trans;
 (*further*), *ultr-e
bicycle, bicikl-o
to bifurcate, bifurk-ar
big, gros-a, grand-a
bigam-ous, -ist, bigam-
 a, -o
bilberry (*red*), vacini-o
bile (*gall*), bil-o
bill (*account*), faktur-o;
 (*poster*), afish-o
billet, leni-o
billiards, biliard-o
to bind, lig-ar; (*books*),
 bind-ar
binding upon everyone,
 solidar-a
birch (*tree*), betul-o;
 (*rod*), bisk-o
bird, ucel-o
birth, nask-o
biscuit, bisquit-o
bishop, episkop-o
bit (*horse's*), mors-o
to bite, mord-ar
bitter, bitr-a
bitters, vermut-o
bitumen, bitum-o
to bivouac, bivak-ar
black (*adj.*), nigr-a
blackbird, merl-o
blacking (*for boots*),
 ciraj-o
blade, lameno
to blame, blam-ar
to blaspheme, blasfem-
 ar
to blaze up, flam-if-ar
to blend, mix-ar
to bless, benedik-ar
blind, blind-a; (*cur-
 tain*), kurten-o
blissful, beat-a

block, blok-o
to block up, inkombr-ar
to blockade, blokus-ar
blonde, blond-a
blood, sang-o
blood-vessel, vaskul-o
to bloom, flor-if-ar
to blot out, efac-ar
to blow, sufl-ar
blowpipe, shalm-o
blue, blu-a
blunt (*abrupt, brusque*),
 bruska
board (*plank*), plank-o
to boast, fantaron-ar
boat, batel-o
bodice, korsaj-o
body, korp-o
to boil (*intr.*), boli-ar
boiler, kaldron-o;
 (*steam*), kaldier-o
boldness, audac-o
bolster, polster-aj-o; **to
 bolster**, polster-iz-ar
bolt (*door*), rigl-o;
 (*pin*), bolt-o
bond (*finance*), obli-
 gacion-o
bone, ost-o
bonnet (*women's*) kofi-o
book, libr-o
book-case, bibliotek-o
book-seller, libr-ist-o,
 libro-vendist-o
boot, bot-o; **half**—,
 botet-o
borage, borach-o
to bore (*pierce*), bor-ar;
 (*afflict with ennui*),
 ted-ar
to be born, nask-ar
borough, burg-o
to borrow, prunt-ar
to botch (*work*), fush-ar
both, la du, due (ni,
 vi, li)
bottle, botel-o
bottom, fund-o; (*of
 body*), kul-o, sed-o
boudoir, buduar-o
bough (*branch*),
 branch-o
boundary, limit-o

bouquet, buket-o
bourse, bors-o
to bow, flex-ar; salut-ar
bowl, bul-o; (*vase*),
 bol-o
bow net, nas-o
bowsprit, busprit-o
box (*cardboard*), bux-o,
 (*trunk*), kofr-o; (*of
 theatre*), loji-o
to box (*pugilism*), box-
 ar
boxwood, bus-o
boy or girl (*fr. 7 to 15*),
 puer-o
to boycott, boikot-ar
bracelet, bracelet-o
braces, bretel-o
brain, cerebr-o
brake (*tech.*) fren-o
bramble, rov-o
bran, bran-o
branch, branch-o
brandy, brandi-o
brass, latun-o
brave, brav-a
breach, brech-o
bread, pan-o
to break, rupt-ar
to break in (*animals*),
 dres-ar
breakdown (*stoppage*),
 pane-o
to breakfast, dejun-ar
breast, pektor-o;
 (*gland*), mam-o,
breast-plate (*armour*),
 plastron-o
to breathe, respir-ar
breeches, brach-o
to breed, genit-ar
breeze, briz-o
brick, brik-o
bride, spoz-in-o;
-groom, spoz-ul-o
bridge, pont-o
to bridle, brid-iz-ar
brief (*Pope's*), brev-o
brigand, rapt-ist-o
brill, pleuronekt-o
brilliant (*adj.*), bril-
 ant-a; (*diamond*),
 brilliant-o

to bring, ad-port-ar ;
to bay, akul-ar
briquette, brik-et-o
brisk, brisk-a (*of persons only*)
to bristle up, heris-ar
broad, larj-a
brocade, brokat-o
brokers' business, kurtaj-o
bronchial tube, bronki-o
bronchitis, bronkit-o
bronze, bronz-o
brooch (*jewellery*), broch-o
to brood (over), kov-ar
brook, river-et-o
broom (*plant*), ginest-o
broth, bulion-o
brother or sister, frat-o
brougham, kupe-o
brow, brov-o
brown, brun-a
to bruise, kontuz-ar
to brush, bros-ar ; a brush, bros-il-o ; (*painting*), pinsel-o
brute, brut-o
bubble, aer-, gas-, bul-o ; to-up, ebuli-ar
bucket, sitel-o
buckle, bukl-o
buckthorn, ramn-o
bud, burjon-o
buffalo, bufal-o
buffer, bufr-o
buffet, bufet-o
bug, cim-o
bugle (*mil.*), klarion-o
to build, konstrukt-ar
bull, taur-o
bullet, kugl-o
bulletin, buletin-o
bullfinch, buvrel o
bunch, buket-o, grap-o, fask-o, lig-aj-o
bundle, fask-o, pak-o, lig-aj-o
buoy, boy-o
to burden, charj-ar
burgess, borgez-o
burn, brul-ar

to burst, krev-ar
to bury, sepult-ar
bush, bush-o
bushel, bushel-o
business, afer-i
business firm, firm-o
busk, busk-o
busy, okup-at-a
but, *ma ; (*except*), ecept-e
butcher, buch-ist-o
butter, butr-o
butterfly, papilion-o
buttock, glute-o
button, buton-o
buttress, kontrafort-o
to buy, kompr-ar
to buy up, akapar-ar
to buzz, zum-ar
by (*after passive verb*) *da ; (*by means of*), *per ; (*before*), *ante ; (*near*), *apud

C

cab, kabriolet-o
cabbage, kaul-o
cabin-boy, mos-o
cabinet, kabinet-o
cable (*telegraph*), kabl-o ; (*rope*), kord-eg-o
café, kafe-ey-o
cage, kaj-o
caisson, kason-o
cake, kuk-o
calamity, kalamitat-o
to calculate, kalkul-ar
calculus (*medic.*), kalkol-o
calendar, kalendari-o
calico (*printed*), indien-o
calf (*of leg*), sur-o
to calk, kalfat-ar (*naut.*)

to call, vok-ar
calm, kalm-a
to calumniate, kalumni-ar
calx, kalk-o
cambric, batist-o
camel, kamel-o
camera, kamer-o (*tech.*)
camisole, kamizol-o
camp (*place*), kamp-ey-o ; to-out, kamp-ar
campaign (*to go on a*), kampani-ar
camphor, kamfor-o
can, bidon-o
can (*to be able*), pov-ar
canal, kanal-o
canary bird, serin-o
candid, kandid-a
candle, kandel-o ; (*taper*), cer-o
cane, kan-o (*bot.*)
to make a cannon (*billiards*), karambol-ar
cannon, kanon-o ; -ball, kugl-eg-o
canoe, kano-o
canon, kanonik-o
canopy, dosel-o
caoutchouc, kauchuk-o
cap (*for men and boys*), kasquet-o ; (*for women or infants*), kofi-o ; (*lined with fur, etc.*), shapk-o
capable, kapabl-a
capacity, kapac-es-o
cape (*geog.*), kab-o
caper (*botan.*), kaper-o ; (*to cut a*), kabriol-ar
capercailzie, urogal-o
capital (*archit.*), kapital-o ; (*town*), chef-urb-o ; (*money*), kapital-o
capital letter, mayuskul-o
to capitulate, kapitulac-ar
capon, kapon-o
caprice, kapric-o
capstan, kapstan-o

captain, kapitan-o
to captivate, charm-ar,
facin-ar, ravis-ar
car, char-o
carbine, karabin-o
carbon, karb-o
carbuncle (*disease*),
karbunkl-o
carcase, kadavro
card, kart-o
cardboard, karton-o
cardon (Fr.) (*plant*),
kardun-o
cardoon, kardun-o
care, sorg-o; **to-for**
(*mind*), sorg-eg-ar
to caress, karez-ar
to caricature,
karikat-ar
caries, kari-o
carnation, karnacion-o;
(*flower*), diant-o
carnival, karnaval-o
to carpenter, karpent-
ar
carpet, tapis-o
carriage, vetur-o; (*rail-
way*), vagon-o
carriage (*gun*), afust-o
carriage-pole, timon-o
to carry, port-ar
to carry off by force,
rapt-ar
cartridge, kartoch-o
to carve (*meat, etc.*),
tranch-ar
cascade, kaskad-o
case, kaz-o
case (*needle*), etuy-o
casement, postig-o
cash (*payment*),
kontant-a
to cash, inkas-ar
cash-box, kas-o
cashier, kasist-o, -er-o
cask, barel-o
cassock, sutan-o
to cast, jet-ar; (*metal*),
gis-ar
to cast lots for, lotri-ar
caste, kast-o
castle, kastel-o
to castrate, kastr-ar

casual, kazual-a;
(*profit*), kazual-o
cat, kat-o
catalogue, katalog-o
catarrh, katar-o
catch (*mechan.*), klik-o
to catch, kapt-ar
to catechise, katekiz-ar
catechism, katekism-o
caterpillar, raup-o
to cause, efekt-ig-ar
cause, kauz-o
caution, prudent-es-o;
(*money*), kaucion-o
cave, kavern-o
to caw, kroas-ar
cayenne pepper,
paprik-o
to cease, ces-ar
to cede (*give up*), ced-ar
ceiling, plafon-o
celibate, celib-a, -o
to celebrate, celebr-ar
celebrity (*fame*), fam-o,
oz-es-o; (*person*),
fam-oz-o, glori-oz-o
cell, celul-o
cellar, keler-o
'cello, violoncel-o
cement, cement-o
cemetery, tomb-ey-o
to cense (*incense*), in-
censig-ar
to censure (*tr.*), censur-
ar
census, cens-o
central, centr-al-a
centre, centr-o
ceramics, ceramik-o
cerebellum, cerebel-o
cerebrum, cerebr-o
ceremony, ceremoni-o
certain (*sure*), cert-a;
(*some particular one*),
ul-a
certificate, diplom-o
chafing-dish (*plad-*),
varm-ig-il-o
chain, katen-o
chair, stul-o; (*profes-
sor's*), katedr-o
chalice, kalic-o
chalk, kret-o

challenge, defi-o
to challenge (*juror, etc.*)
rekuz-ar
chamber, chambr-o
chamois, cham-o
champagne wine,
champani-o
chance (*good or bad*),
chanc-o
chancellor, kanceler-o
to change, chanj-ar;
(*money*), kambi-ar
channel, kanel-o
to chap, krevis-ar
chapel, kapel-o
chaperone, duen-o;
protekt-ant-in-o
chapter (*of book*),
chapitr-o
character, karakter-o
charade, sharad-o
to charge (*with*), charj-
ar; (*a price*), kont ar
charity (*notalmsgiving*),
karitat-o
charity lottery, tom-
bol-o
chariot, char-o
charity, karitat-o
charlatan, sharlatan-o
charm (*quality*),
charm-o; (*spell*),
sorc-o
to charm (*delight*),
charm-ar; (*bewitch*),
sorc-ar
chart, map-o; (*sheet*),
tabel-o
to chase, chas-ar
chaste, chast-a
to chatter, babil-ar
cheap, chip-a
to cheat, tromp-ar (*fri-
pone*), fraud-et-ar
to check (*chess*), ech-
ek-ar
cheek, vang-o
to cheer (*acclaim*),
aklam-ar
cheese, fromaj-o
cheesecake, fromaj-
kuk-o
chemise, kamiz-o

chemist, kemi-ist-o ;
(dispensing), far-
 maci-ist-o
chemist's shop,
 apotek-o
cheque, chek-o
to cherish, entraten-ar
cherry, ceriz-o
cherub, kerub-o
chervil, cerfoli-o
chess, shak-o
chest (*trunk*), kofr-o ;
(breast), pektor-o
chestnut (*edible*),
 maron-o
chic, chik-o
chick-pea, garbanz-o
chicory, cikori-o
chief (*head*), chef-o
chief of, -estr-
chiefly, precipue
chignon, chinion-o
child (*little*), infant-o
chimera, kimer-o
chimney, kamen-o
chin, menton-o
to chirp (*birds*), gorge-ar
chip (*wood, etc.*), span-o
to chisel, cizel-ar
chocolate, chokolad-o
choice, selekt-o ; to
 make a—, selekt-ar
choir, kor-o ; (*place*),
 kor-ey-o
cholera, koler-o
choleric, irac-em-a
to choose, selekt-ar
chop (*mutton, etc.*), kot-
 let-o
to chop, hack-ar
chorister, kantor-o
Christ, Krist-o
Christianity (*doctrine*),
 krist-an-ismo
Christianity (*quality*),
 krist-an-eso
Christmas, Kristo-
 nask-o
church (*building*),
 kirk-o ; (*institution*),
 eklezi-o
churl, rustik-ach-o,
 grosier-o

to churn, plaud-ar ;
(make butter), butr-
 if-ar
cicada, cikad-o
cider, cidr-o
cigar, sigar-o
cigarette, sigaret-o
cinder, cindr-o
cinnamon, cinam-o
circle, cirkl-o
circular (*adj.*), cirkl-a,
 -al-a, -atr-a ; (*notice*)
 cirkuler-o
to circulate, cirkul-ar
to circumelze, cirkon-
 ciz-ar
circumspect, cirkon-
 spekt-a
circumstance, cirkon-
 stanc-o
circus, cirk-o
cistern, cistern-o
citadel, citadel-o
to cite, cit-ar
citizen, civit-an-o
city, civit-o
civil (*not milit., relig.,*
or crim.), civil-a
to civilize, civiliz-ar
to clack, klak-ar
to claim, postul-ar ;
 pretend-ar
elamour, klam-o
clan, klan-o
to clank, clash, klikt-ar
to clap, aplaud-ar
clasp, agraf-o
class, klas-o
to classify, klasifik-ar
clavichord, klavikord-o
claw, ungl-o
clay, argil-o
clean, net-a
clear, klar-a (*lit. and*
fig.)
cleave, fend-ar
clematis, klematid-o
clement, klement-a
to clench, klem-ar
clergyman, klerik-o
clerk, klerk-o
eliche, klish-o
client, klient-o

cliff, klif-o
to climb, klim-ar
to clip, tranch-ar, re-
 kort-ar
cloak, mantel-o
clock, horloj-o
clock bell, timbr-o
clod, gleb-o
cloister, klostr-o
close, *proxim ; -by,
 *apud ; -to, rez-e (di)
to close, kloz-ar
clot, grumel-o
cloth, tuk-o ; (*woollen*)
 drap-o
clothes, vest-i, vest-
 ar-o
clothes-press, armor-o
cloud, nub-o
clove, kariofil-o
clover, trifoli-o
clown, klaun-o
club (*association*),
 klub-o ; (*mace*), maz-
 o ; (*cards*), tref-o
clue (*claw*), guid-fil-o,
 tras-o
clumsy, plump-a
coach, karos-o
coal, (ter)-karbon-o
coarse, vulgar-a,
 grosier-a
coast, riv-o
coat, vest-o
to coat, indut-ar
cochlea (*anat.*), kokle-o
cock (*fowl*), han-(ul)o ;
(of a gun), han-o ;
(for pipes), robinet-o
cockatoo, kakatu-o
cockchafer, melolont-o
cockroach, blat-o
cocoa-nut, kokos-o
code, kodex-o, legaro
codex, kodex-o
cod-fish, moru-o
coffee, kafe-o ; —pot,
 kafe-krucho
coffer, kofr-o
coffin, sark-o
cognac, konyak-o
cog-wheel, pinion-o
coin, monet-o

coke, kok-o
cold (*adj.*), kold-a;
(*n.*), frigor-o (*tech.*)
collar (*coat, shirt, etc.*),
kolum-o; (*round the
neck*), koliar-o
collarette, kolaret-o
collation, kolapast-et-o
colleague, koleg-o
to collect (*alms*),
quest-ar
to make a collection,
kolekt-ar
to collect one's
thoughts, rekolec-ar
collective, -ar-
college, kolegi-o
colonel, kolonel-o
colony, koloni-o
colossal, kolos-al-a,
-atr-a
colour, kolor-o; (*that
which is used to give
colour*), farb-o
coloured, -e-
colouring, kolorit-o
column, kolon-o
coma, komat-o
to comb, pekt-ar
to combine, kombin-ar
combustion, kombust
-(*ad*)-o
to come, ven-ar;—
back, retro-ven-ar;—
in, en-irar
to come to terms,
konvencion-ar
comma, kom-o
to command, dispon-ar
to commence, komenc-
ar
commencement, kom-
enc-o
to commend, laud-ar
to comment, koment-ar
to commerce, komerc-
ar
commerce, komerc-o
commission, komis-o
commission (*assembly*),
komis-it-ar-o
commissioner, komi-
sit-o

to commit, fac-ar
to commit a crime,
krimin-ar
to commit a fault,
kulp-ar
committee, komitat-o
common, komun-a
to communicate,
komunik-ar
communion, komu-
nion-o
community (*state*),
komun-es-o
community (*goods*),
komun-aj-o
companion, kompan-o
to compare, kompar-ar
compartment, fak-o
compass, busol-o
compassion, kompat-o
to compel, koakt-ar
compensation, kom-
pens-o
to compete, konkurs-ar
competence, kompe-
tent-es-o
competent, kompe-
tent-a
competition (*business*),
konkur-o; (*for
prize*), konkurs-o
to compile, kompil-ar
to complain, plend-ar
complete, komplet-a
to complicate, kom-
plik-ar
to compliment, kom-
pliment-ar
to plot, komplot-ar
to compose, kompoz-
ar; (*set up type*),
kompost-ar
compte, kompot-o
compress (*med.*), kum-
pres-o
to compress, kompres-
ar
compromise (*surrender
of one's principles*),
kompromis-o; (*settle
ment*), transak-t-o
comrade, kamarad-o
to conceal, cel-ar

to concede, konces-ar
conceited, superb-a
to conceive, koncept-ar
to concern, koncern-ar
concerning (*about*), pri
concert, koncert-o
concession, konces-o,
-aj-o
to conciliate, koncili-ar
(*not reconcile*)
conciliator, koncili-
ant-o; -er-o
to conclude, konkluz-ar
conclusion, konkluz-o
concord, concordance,
konkord-o
concrete, beton-o
to condemn, kondamn-
ar
to condense, kondens-ar
condition (*state*), stand-
o; (*stipulation*), kon-
dicion-o
to be in a . . . condition,
stand-ar
conditional, -us
to condole (*with*), kon-
dol-ar (*tr.*)
to conduct (*lead*), dukt-
ar; (*heat, etc.*), kon-
dukt-ar; (*behave*),
kondut-ar
conductor (*person*),
dukt-er-o; -ist-o;
(*of omnibus, train,
etc.*), konduktor-o
cone, kon-o
confectioner, konfit-
ist-o
confectionery (*fr., fon-
dant*), konfekt-o
confederation, feder-
ur-o
to confer (*discuss*), kon-
fer-ar; (*bestow*),
grant-ar
conference (*not be-
stowal*), konfer-o
to confess (*tr.*), konfes-ar
to confide (*entrust*),
konfid-ar; (*impart
confidentially*), kon-
fidenc-ar

confidential, konfidenc-a,—al-a
to be confined (*child birth*), partur-ar
to confirm, konfirm-ar
to confiscate, konfisk-ar
conflict (*to be in*), konflikt-ar
to conform, konformig-ar
to confront, konfront-ar
to confuse (*mistake for another*), konfund-ar (*mix*), intermix-ar; (*render indistinct, disconcert*), konfuzig-ar
confused (*phys. and mor.*), konfuz-a
to confute, refut-ar
to congeal (*tr.*), konjel-ar, glaci-ig-ar, frostig-ar; (*intr.*), konjel-es-ar, glaci-esk-ar, frost-ar
to congratulate, gratul-ar
congestion, konjestion-o
congress (*to meet in a congress*), kongres-ar
to connect, konekt-ar
connecting rod, biel-o
to connive, konivenc-ar
to conquer, konquest-ar, vink-ar
conquest (*act*), konquest-o; (*that which is conquered*), konquest-aj-o
conscience, koncienc-o
conscious of (to be), konci-ar
conscription, konskript-o
to consecrate, konsakr-ar
to consent, konsent-ar
consequence, konsequ-o
conservation, konserv-(ad)o

to consider, konsider-ar
to consign, konsign-ar
to consist, konsist-ar
to console, konsolac-ar
consonant, konsonant-o
to conspire, konspir-ar
constant, konstant-a
to consternate, konstern-ar
to constitute, konstituc-ar
constitution (*physiol.*), konstitucion-o
constitution (*polit.*), konstituc-o
to constrain, koakt-ar
to construct, konstrukt-ar
consul, konsul-o
to consult, konsult-ar
to consume, konsum-ar
contact (*to be in*), kontakt-ar
to contain, konten-ar
to contemplate, kontempl-ar; meditar, projet-ar
content, kontent-a
to be content (*with*), sacies-ar
to contest, kontest-ar
contiguous, kontigu-a
continent (*n.*), kontinent-o
continuance, -ad-
continuation, dur-(ad)o
to continue, dur-ar
continuous, kontinua
contraband, kontraband-o
contract, kontrat-o
to contract, kontrakt-ar; (*to make a*), kontrat-ar
contradiction, kontredic-o
contrary, kontre-a (*ad*)
contrary, des-
to contrast, kontrast-ar
to contravene, kontravenc-ar
to contribute, kontribut-ar

to contrive (*invent, devise, make by ingenuity*), injeni-ar
to control (*check, verify*), kontrol-ar
to controvert, kontrovers-ar
to contuse, kontuz-ar
contusion, kontuz-o,—uro
convalescent (*to be*), konvalec-ar
convenient, komod-a
convent, kuvent-o
convention, konvencion-o
to converse, konvers-ar
to convert, konvert-ar
to convey, transport-ar
conviction (*belief*), konvink-eso; (*act of convincing*), konvink-o
to convince, konvink-ar
to convoke, kunvok-ar
to convoy, konvoy-ar
to cook, koqu-ar
cool, kold-eta; (*of person*), kalm-a
to co-operate, kunlabor-ar; (*society*), kooper-ar
to co-ordinate, koordin-ar
copper (*metal*), kupr-o
coppice, copse, kops-o
to copy, kopi-ar
coquetry, koket-eso
coral, korali-o
cord, kord-o
cordons, kordon-o
cork, kork-o; **to**—(*a bottle*), stop-ar
corn (*on foot*), kal-o; (*wheat*), frument-o
corn flower, acian-o
cornice, kornic-o
corps of engineers, jeni-o
corpse, kadavr-o
corpulent, korpulent-a
correct, korekt-a
to correct, korekt-igar

correlatlon, korelat-o
to correspond, korespond-ar
to corrupt, korupt-ar
corset, korset-o
corundum, korund-o
to cost, kust-ar
costume, kostum-o
cotter, kel-o (*tech.*)
cotton, cottonwool, koton-o
to cough, tus-ar
could (*was able*), pov-is ; (*would be able*), pov-us
council (*of the church*), koncil-o ; (*of a city, county, etc.*), konsilant-aro
to counsel, konsil-ar
count (*earl*), komt-(ul)o
to count, kont-ar
countenance, vizaj-o, vizaj-espres-o
to counterfeit, kontrafakt-ar
counterfort, kontrafort-o
country (*opp. of town*), rur-o ; (*land*), land-o
county, komt-i-o
couple (*of animals or symmetrical objects*), par-o
to couple (*link*), lig-ar ; union-ar ; mariaj-ar : (*sexually*), kopulac-ar ; (*tech.*), kupl-ar
courage, kuraj-o
courier, kurier-o
course (*studies, commerc.*), kurs-o
court (*of a sovereign, house, justice*), kort-o ; (*homage*), kurtez-(ad)o ; to—(*a lady*), kurtez-ar
courteous, polit-a
cousin, kuz-o
to cover, kovr-ar ; —up (*a bed, a piece of furniture*), teg-ar
cow, bov-in-o

oward, poltron-o
cowardice, des-kuraj-o, poltron-eso
cow-pox, vacin-o
to crack, krevis-ar
cracknel, kraknel-o
cradle, bers-ilo
cramp, kramp-o
cramp (-iron), krampon-o
crane (*bird*), gru-o ; (*mach.*), kran-o
cranium, krani-o
crank, manivel-o
crape, krep-o
crash (*fig.*), krak-o
to crawl, rept-ar
crayfish, kankr-o
to creak (*intr.*), krak-ar
cream, krem-o
cream-cheese, kaze-o
to create, kre-ar
creche, infant-azilo
to credit, kredit-ar
creed, kred-ajo
to creep, rept-ar
creeping of the flesh, ganso-pel-o
to cremate, kremac-ar
cremation, kremac-o
crescent, krecent-o
cress (water), kres-o
crest (*cock's comb, brow, ridge*), krest-o
crib, krip-o
cricket (*insect*), grili-o
crime, krimin-o
crippled, kripl-a, -o
crisis, kriz-o
crisp, krisp-a
to croak, kroas-ar
to crochet, kroch-ar
crockery, fayenc-o
crop (*of birds*), krop-o
cross, kruc-o ; to —, tra-ir-ar ; (*roads, etc.*), kruc-um-ar
to cross-hatch, hach-ar
to crouch, blotis-ar
croup (*rump*), grop-o ; (*disease*), krup-o
crow, kornik-o
crowd, turb-o

crown, kron-o ; to—, kron-izar.
crucible, kruzelo
cruel, kruel-a
cruet, oil-, ole-uyo
to cruise, kroz-ar
to crumble, krul-ar
to crunch, krok-ar
to crush, aplast-ar
crust, krust-o
crutch, gruch-o
to cry (*shout*) kri-ar ; (*weep*), plor-ar
crystal, kristal-o
cube, kub-o
cuckoo, kukul-o
cucumber, kukumbr-o
to cuddle (*tr.*), dorlot-ar
cuff, parament-o ; pugno-frap-o
to cuff (*tr.*), pugno-frap-ar
cuirass, kuras-o
to cull, koli-ar
cult, kult-o
to cultivate, kultiv-ar
culture (*intel. and moral*), kultur-o
to cumber, incombr-ar
cup, kalic-o ; kup-o ; tas-o
cup and ball, bilboket-o
cupboard, armor-o
cupping glass, ventuz-o
curator, kurat-anto, -ero
cure, kurac-o ; (*remedy*), remedi-o
curious (*pers.*), kurioza ; (*thing*), vid-inda, atenc-inda, stranj-a
curl, lokl-o
to curl, friz-ar
curly, lokl-oza
current, rib-o
current, flu-o
curry-comb (*horse*), strigl-o
to curse, maledik-ar
to curtain, rekort-ar
curtain, kurten-o
curve, kurva lineo, kurv-o
cushion, kusen-o

custard, flad-o
 custom, kustum-o
 customer, klient-o
 customs (*duty*), dogan-o
 to cut, sek-ar; -off,
 tranch-ar; -deep,
 sesg-ar; -down,
 low, dekolt-ar; -out
 tali-ar; -throat,
 egorj-ar; -up,
 hach-ar
 outlet, kutlet-o
 cuttlefish, sepi-o
 czar, car-o

D

to dabble, barbot-ar
 daffodil, narcis-o
 dagger, poniard-o
 daily, omna-di-a
 dainty (*dish*), friand-a
 daisy, margrit-o
 dam (*dike*), dig-o
 to damage, domaj-ar
 (*tr.*)
 damask (*fabric*), dam-
 ask-o
 to damn, damn-ar
 damp (*adj.*), humid-
 et-a
 to dance, dans-ar
 to dare, audac-ar
 dark, obskur-a
 darling, kar-ulo, -ino
 to darn (*up*), darn-ar
 darnel, loli-o
 dash (*stroke of pen*),
 strek-o
 to dash (*oneself*), pre-
 cipit-ar (su)
 date (*fruit*), datel-o;
 (*time*), dat-o
 to darn, darn-ar
 daughter, fili-in-o
 dauphin, delfin-o
 dawn, auror-o

day (*of 24 hours*), di-o;
 (*day-time*); jorn-o
 to day-dream, rev-ar
 deacon, diakon-o
 dead, mort-int-a
 to deaden, des-fort-
 igar; febl-igar; ne-
 sent-iv-igar
 deaf, surd-a; and
 dumb, surda-muta
 to deafen, aturd-ar
 deal, quant-o, part-o
 to deal, don-ar, dis-
 tribut-ar; (*with a*
subject), trakt-ar
 dealer in second-hand
 goods, brokant-ist-o,
 -er-o
 dean, dekan-o
 dear (*beloved*), kar-a;
 (*in price*), cher-a
 death, mort-o
 to debate, debat-ar
 debauchery, deboch
 (-ad)-o
 debile, debil-o
 debit, debet-o
 debt, deb-o, deb-aj-o
 decanter, karaf-o
 decay, dekad-o
 to deceive, tromp-ar
 December, decembr-o
 decent (*to be*), dec-ar
 to decide, decid-ar
 to declimate, decim-ar
 to decipher, dechiffr-ar
 decision (*act.*), decid-o;
 (*decided character*),
 decid-em-eso; (*re-*
solve), rezolv-o
 deck (*of a ship*),
 ferdek-o
 to declare, deklar-ar
 declension (*gram., phys.*
 deklin(-ad)-o
 to decline (*refuse*), re-
 fuz-ar
 to declutch, des-em-
 brag-ar
 to decorate, dekor-ar
 to decoy, lur-ar, ruze
 atrakt-ar
 to decree, dekret-ar

decrepit, dekad-ant-a,
 kaduk-a
 to dedicate, dedik-ar
 to deduce, dedukt-ar
 to deem, reput-ar
 deep, profund-a
 deer, cerv-o
 to defame, difam-ar
 defeat, vinkes-o
 to defeat, vink-ar
 defect, defekt-o
 defective, defekt-oz-a;
 (*gram.*), defektiv-a
 to defend, defens-ar
 deference, deferenc-o;
 (*to show*), deferenc-ar
 (*tr.*)
 defiance, defi-o
 to define, defin-ar
 to deform, deform-ar
 to defraud, fraud-ar
 to defy, defi-ar
 to degrade, degrad-ar
 degree, grad-o
 to delign, degn-ar
 delegate, deleg-it-o
 to delegate, deleg-ar
 to deliberate, deliber-ar
 delicate, delikat-a
 delighted (*to be*), joy-ar
 delightful, delic-oz-a
 delinquent, delikt-ant-
 a, -o
 to deliver (*goods*), livr-
 ar
 deluge, diluvi-o
 to demand, postul-ar
 demented, dement-a
 democratic, demo-
 krat-ala
 to demolish, demolis-ar
 demon, demon-o
 to demonstrate, de-
 monstr-ar
 den, kavern-o
 denial, neg-o, refuz-o
 to denounce, denunc-
 ar
 dense, dens-a
 dentifrice, dentrific-a,
 -o
 dentist, dentist-o
 to denude, nud-ig-ar

to deny, neg-ar, des-agnosk-ar, des-konfes-ar, refuz-ar
 to depart, depart-ar
 to depend, depend-ar
 to depict, pikt-ar; des-kript-ar
 to deplore, deplor-ar
 to deport, deport-ar
 to depose (tr.), revok-ar, des-tron-iz-ar; (bear witness), atest-ar
 to deposit, depoz-ar
depreciative, -ach-
 to depress, depres-ar
 to deprive, privac-ar
 to derive, deriv-ar
 to descend, decens-ar
descendant of, -id-
 to describe, deskript-ar
 description, protokol-o
 desert (adj.), dezert-a; (n.), dezert-o
 to desert, desert-ar
 to deserve, merit-ar
 design, desegn-o
 to desire, dezir-ar
 desk, pupitr-o
 to desolate (make wretched), dezol-ar
 to despair, des-esper-ar
 to despoil, spoli-ar
 dessert, deser-o
 to destine, destin-ar
 to destroy, destrukt-ar
 detail, detal-o
 to detain, dit-en-ar
 to determine, determin-ar
 to dethrone, des-tron-iz-ar
 to devastate, devast-ar
 to develop (tr.), develop-ar
 development, develop-o
 to deviate, deviac-ar
 devil, diabl-o
 to devise, injeni-ar
 devoted, devot-a
 devotion, devoc-o
 to devour, devor-ar
 dew, ros-o

to diagnose, diagnoz-ar
 diamond, diamant-o; (cards), karel-o
 diarrhoea, diare-o
 dice, lud-kub-i
 to dictate, dikt-ar
 did (with verb), —is; (question), ka(d)
 to die, mort-ar
 to differ, difer-ar
 difference, difer-o
 different, difer-ant-a
 to differentiate, difer-enci-ar
 difficult, des-facil-a
 to diffuse, difuz-ar
 to dig, spad-ag-ar
 to digest, digest-ar
 to digress, digres-ar
 dike (embankment), dig-o; (water-way), dren-o, flu-ey-o
 diligent, diligent-a
 to dilute, dilut-ar
 dimension, dimension-o
 diminution (act.), diminut-o; (state), diminut-eso
diminutive, -et-
 to dine, dine-ar
 dinner, dine-o
 to dip, tremp-ar (tr.); plunj-ar (intr.)
 direct, diret-a
 to direct, direkt-ar
 direction (a straight line between two points), direcion-o; (towards one point), sins-o;
 in the direction of, *vers
 directions (for doing things), instrucion-o, -i
 directly (at once), quik
 dirt, fang-o, kras-o
 dirty, sordid-a
 to disappear, des-apar-ar
 to disappoint, decept-ar
 to disarm, des-arm-iz-ar
 disaster, dizastr-o

to disavow, rene-gar
 to disband, konjed-ar
 to discern, dicern-ar
 disciple, dicipul-o
 to discipline, diciplin-ar
 to discount, diskont-ar
 to discourage, sen-kur-aj-ig-ar
 discourse, diskurs-o
 discreet, diskret-a
 to discuss, diskut-ar
 discussion, diskut-(ad)o
 disease, morb-o
 disembark, des-em-bark-ar
 to disgust, repugn-ar (tr.)
 dish, dish-o
 dishonest, des-honest-a
 to dishonour, sen-honor-ig-ar
 to dislocate, dislok-ar
 to dismiss, konjed-ar
 disorder, des-ordin-o
 to disparage, denigr-ar
 despatch, depesh-o
 to dispense with (tr.), dispens-ar; (intr.), kare-ar
 to displace, diplas-ar
 to display (com.), estal-ar
 to dispose (prepare), dispoz-ar; -of, dis-pon-ar (not to sell)
 disposition (temperament), humor-o
 dispute, disput-(ad)-o
 to dispute (intr.), disput-ar
 to dissemble, disimul-ar
 to dissolve, solv-ar
 distaff, ruk-o
 distance, dist-o
 distinct, disting-at-a, -ebl-a; (not the same), distint-a
 to distinguish, disting-ar
 distraction, distrakt-o, -es-o
 distress, ditres-o; to be in—, mizer-ar

to distribute, distribut-
ar
district, distrikt-o
to disturb, trubl-ar
disturbance (riot),
sedici-o
ditch, fos-at-o
to dive, plunj-ar
diver (bird), kolimb-o
diverse, divers-a
to divert, distrakt-ar
to divide, divid-ar
divine, de-a, de-al-a ;
to-, divin-ar
to divorce, divorc-ar
dizziness, vertij-o
do (before verb), -as ;
(question), ka(d)
to do, ag-ar ; (a thing),
fac-ar ; (be suit-
able), konven-ar
to do away with,
eskart-ar
to do without, kare-
ar
doctrine, -ism-
docile, docil-a
dock, dok-o
doctor, doktor-o
doctrine, doktrin-o
to dodge, ruze eskap-
ar, elud-ar
dog, hund-o
dogberry, kornel-o
dog-days, kanikul-o
doing habitually, -er-
dogma, dogmat-o
domain, domen-o
doll, pupe-o
dolphin, delfin-o
domain of, -i-
to dominate, dominac-
ar
donkey, asn-o
don't (before verb), ne
-as ; (command), ne
-ez
door, pord-o
door-sill, soli-o
doorway, portal-o
dormouse, glir-o
dose, doz-o
dot, punt-o

double, du-opl-a ;
eye-glass, naz-bin-
okl-o
to doubt, dub-ar
douche, dush-o
doughty, prod-a
down (below), infr-e ;
(wool), lanug-o ; to
go-, decens-ar
to drag, tran-ar
dragon, drak-o
to drain, dren-ar
drake, anad-ul-o
drama, dramat-o
to drape, drapir-ar
draughts (game), dam-
o, -i
to draw (pull), tir-ar ;
(pictures), desegn-ar ;
(water), cherp-ar ;
(com.), trat-ar ; -off
(liquids), rak-ar ;
-up, redakt-ar
drawer, tir-kest-o ; -s
(garment), kalson-o
drawing, desegn-o
drawing-room, salon-o
to dread, tim-ar
to dream (asleep),
sonj-ar
to dredge (clean out
with dredger), drag-
ar
dregs, liz-o
to dress (an animal),
dres-ar ; (a sore),
pans-ar ; (hair),
kuaf-ar ; (attire),
vest-iz-ar
dress (n.), vest-ar-o
dress-coat, frak-o
to drift, drift-ar
drill (mechan.), dril-o
to drink, drink-ar
to drink . . 's health,
tost-ar
to drive (in a vehicle)
veh-ar
droll, drol-a
drollery, drol-ajo, bu-
fon-ajo
dromedary, drome-
dar-o

drop, gut-o
dropsy, hidrops-o
to drown (tr.), dron-ar
drowsiness (from nar-
cotic), narkot-o
drug (med.), drog-o
drugget, druget-o
drum, tambur-o
drunk (person), ebri-a
dry, sik-a
duck, anad-ino
duel (to fight a), duel-ar
duet, duet-o
duke, duk-(ul)o
dull (of colour, sound),
matid-a
to (be) dull, blaz-ar
dumb, mut-a
dumbbell, halter-o
dung, sterk-o
durable, dur-iv-a, -ema
during (prep.), *dum
dust, polv-o
duty (to be on), dejur-ar
dwarf (adj.), nan-a
(n.), nan-ul-o, -in-o
to dye, tint-ar
dying (to be), agoni-ar

E

each, singl-a
eagle, agl-o
ear, orel-o ; (of corn),
spik-o
earl, komt-(ul)o
early (adj.), fru-e
earth, ter-o
earthworm, lombrik-o
earwig, forfikul-o
east, est-o
Easter, pask-o
easy, facil-a
to eat, manj-ar

ebb and flow, mare-o
ebonist, eben-ist-o
ebony, eben-o
ecclesiastical, klerik-a
echo, ek-o
to eclipse, eklips-ar
eclogue, eklog-o
economic (*of economics*), ekonomikal-a; (*household*), ekonomial-a
economical (*saving*), spar-iv-a, -em-a
to economise, spar-ar
economy (*management, system*), ekonomio; (*act*), spar-o, -aj-o; (*disposition*), spar-em-es-o; **political**, politikala ekonomik-o
edifice, edific-o
to edify, edifik-ar
edition, edit-o, -ur-o
editor (*of a book*), editant-o, -ero, -isto; (*newspaper and magazine*), chef-redakt-ist-o, direkt-ist-o, -er-o
to educate, eduk-ar
eel, anguil-o
to efface, efac-ar
effect, efekt-o
to effect, efekt-ig-ar
efficacious (*to be*), efik-ar
effort (*to make an*), esforc-ar
egg, ov-o
egg-plant, berenjen-o
elderdown, ederdun-o
eight, *ok
either . . . or, *sive . . . sive
to eject, ejekt-ar
elastic, elastik-a, -o
elbow, kud-o
elder, eldest (*adj.*), senior-a; senior(ul)o (*n.*)
elder (*tree*), sambuk-o
to elect, elekt-ar

to elect by ballot, balot-ar
electricity, elektr-o
elegant, elegant-a
element, element-o
elephant, elefant-o
to elevate, elev-ar
elf, kobold-o
to elide, elizion-ar
elite, eminent-ar-o
elk, alk-o
ell (*measure*), uln-o
elm, ulm-o
eloquent, eloquent-a
to elude, elud-ar
to emanate, eman-ar
to embalm, balzam-iz-ar
to embark, reten-ar, protekt-ar per ter-plen-aj-o; dig-iz-ar
embankment, ter-plen-ajo; protekt-o per ter-plen-aj-o
to embarrass, embarasar
to embark, embark-ar
embellish, bel-ig-ar
embers, brez-o, -i
to embrace, embrac-ar
to embroider, brod-ar
to emend, emend-ar
emerald, smerald-o
to emerge, emers-ar
emery, smeril-o
to emigrate, ek-migr-ar
eminent, eminent-a
to emit, emis-ar
emotion (*to feel*), emoc-ar
to empale, empal-ar
emperor, imperi-estr-o
empire, imperi-o
empiricism (*method*), empirik-o; (*doctrine*), -ism-o
to employ (*means*), uz-ar; (*person*), employ-ar
employee, employ-at-o
employer, employ-ant-o, mastr-o
emporium, stapl-o
empty, vaku-a

emulate, emul-es-ar (ad); rival-es-ar (ad, pri)
emulation, emul-es-o (ad)
to emulsify, emuls-ar
enamel, emali-o
to enamel, emali-iz-ar
enamoured, amor-ant-a, -oz-a, -em-a
encore ! bis !
to encounter, renkontr-ar
to end, fin-ar
to endeavour, esforc-ar
to endorse (*fin.*), indos-ar
enemy, enemik-o
energy, energi-o
to engage (*a servant*), engaj-ar; (*oneself*), amuz-ar su
to engender (*trans.*), genit-ar
engine, mashin-o, lokomotiv-o
engineer, injenior-o
to engraft, greft-ar
to engrave, grab-ar
to engrave on wood, xilograf-ar
enigma, enigmat-o
to enjoy, ju-ar;—**oneself**, amuz-ar su
to enlarge, (plu)grand-ig-ar
enough, *sat, sat-e
to enounce, enunc-ar
to enrich, rich-ig-ar
to ensue, konsequ-ar
to entangle, intrik-ar
entente, konkord-o
to enter, en-ir-ar
enterprise, entraprez-o, -aj-o
to entertain (*amuse*), amuz-ar
enthusiasm, entuziasm-o
enthusiastic (*to be*) es-ar entuziasm-oz-a (pri, por); entuziasm (-esk)-ar

to entice, lur-ar
entire, tot-a; (*math.*)
integr-a
entity, ent-o
entrance (*act*), en-ir-o;
(*a way*), en-ir-ey-o;
(*permission, power*),
en-ir-yur-o
to entreat, suplik-ar
to envelope, envelop-ar
envelope (*of letter*),
kuvert-o
to envy, envidi-ar
epic, epik-a, -at-a
episode, epizod-o
epistle, epistol-o
epoch, epok-o
equal, egal-a
equality, egal-es-o
equip, equip-ar
equitable, yust-a
equality, egal-es-o
equitable, equitat-oza
equity, equitat-o
equivocal, du-senc-a,
ambigu-a
era, er-o
to erect, erekt-ar
ermine, ermin-o
to err, eror-ar
error, eror-o
erudite (*adj.*), erud-it-a
(*n.*), erud-it-o
to erupt, erupt-ar
to escape, eskap-ar
escort, eskort-o
escutcheon, skud-o
espallier, espaler-o
esparto, espart-o
esplanade, esplanad-o
essence, esenc-o
to establish, establis-ar
establishment (*act*),
establis-o; (*thing*),
-ur-o, -eri-o
to esteem, estim-ar
to estimate, evalu-ar
eternal, etern-a
ethics, etik-o
to etiolate, etiol-ar
to evacuate, vaku-ig-
ar; (*milit. tech.*),
evaku-ar

even (*adv.*), *mem;
(*numbers*), par-a
evening, vesper-o
event, event-o
eventual, eventual-a
ever, ul-temp-e
every, omn-a
everybody, omn-u
evident, evident-a
evil (*adj.*), mal-a, ma-
lign-a; (*n.*), mal-
aj-o
to evoke, ek-vok-ar
evolution, evolucion-o
exact, exakt-a
exactness, exakt-es-o,
rigor-o
to exaggerate, exajer-
ar
to exalt (*intensify*), ex-
alt-ar
to examine, examen-ar
(*person*)
example, exempl-o
to excavate, exkav-ar
to exceed, eces-ar
to excel, ecel-ar
Excellency, ecelenc-o
to except, ecept-ar
except (*prep.*), ecept-e
exchange, bors-o
to exchange, kambi-ar
to excite, ecit-ar
to exclude, exkluz-ar
excrement, fek-o
excursion (*to make an*),
exkurs-ar
to excuse, exkuz-ar;
(*pardon*), pardon-ar
to execute, exekut-ar
exercise book, kayer-o
to exhaust, exhaust-ar
to exhibit, expoz-ar
to exhort, exhort-ar
to exile, exil-ar
to exist, exist-ar
exotic, exotik-a
to expand, expans-ar
to exnect, expekt-ar
expedition (*milit., nav.*)
expedicion-o
to expel, ek-puls-ar
to expend, spens-ar

expense, spens-o
expensive, kust-oz-a
experience, experienc-o
experiment, experi-
ment-ar
expert, expert-a
to expiate, expiac-ar
to explain, explik-ar
to export, export-ar
to expose, expoz-ar
to exploit, explot-ar
express (*train*), es-
pres-o
to express, expres-ar
expression (*phrase*), ex-
pres-ur-o
expulsion, ek-puls-o
to extend, extens-ar
extent (*space*), extens-
es-o, -aj-o; (*large
space*), ampl-es-o,
vast-es-o
to extenuate, extenu-ar
exterior (*adj.*), exter-a
to extinguish, exting-ar
to extort, extors-ar
to extract, ekstrakt-ar
extraordinary, exter-
ordinar-a
extreme, extrem-a
extremity, extrem-aj-o
to exult, exult-ar
eye, okul-o
eye-brow, brov-o
eyelid, palpebr-o

F

fable, fabl-o
façade, fasad-o
face, vizaj-o
facet, facet-o
facile, facil-a
to facilitate, facil-ig-ar
fact, fakt-o
factious, sedici-ant-a,
-em-a

faculty (*all senses*), fakultat-o
to fade, velk-ar
to fail, fal-i-ar
fair (*market*), feri-o ; (*beautiful*), bel-a ; (*just*), yust-a ; (*clean*), net-a ; (*clear*) klar-a ; (*unblemished*), sen-makul-a ; (*abundant*), abund-ant-a ; (*blonde*), blond-a ; (*cloudless*), sen-nub-a, seren-a
fairly, fe-(in)o
faith, fid-o ; (*one's belief*), kred-(aj)-o ; (*fidelity*), fidel-es-o
faithful, fidel-a
falcon, falkon-o
to fall, fal-ar
fallow, falv-a
fallow-deer, daim-o
false (*not true*), never-a ; (*sham, spurious, artificial*), fals-a ; **-note**, ne-just-a, not-o
to falsify, fals-ig-ar
fame (*renewed*), fam-o
familiar, familiar-a
family, famili-o
famine, famin-o
famous, fam-oz-a
to fan (*winnow*), fan-ar
fanatic, fanatik-a, -o
fancy (*phantasy*), fantazi-o
to fancy (*take the fancy of*), fantazi-ar
fantastic, fantastik-a
far away, for-e
far from (*prep.*), *for
faree, fars-o
fare-well, adi-o
farm (*house*), farmodom-o, farm-aj-o
fascinate, facin-ar
fascine, fashin-o
fashion, mod-o, fason-o
to fast, fast-ar
to fasten, lig-ar, fix-igar, ferm-igar

fat (*adj.*), gras-oz-a ; (*n.*) gras-o, -ajo
fatal, fatal-a ; (*destructive*), funest-a
fatality, fate, fat-o
father, patrol-o ; **-in-law**, bo-
fatherland, patri-o
fathom (*measure*), brac-o
to fathom, sond-ar
to faint, esvan-ar
to fatigue, fatig-ar
fault, kulp-o
favour, favor-o ; **to-**, favor-ar
favourite, favor-at-o ; -at-ul-o, -at-in-o
to fear, tim-ar
feast, fest-o ; (*banquet*), festin-o
feat (*exploit*), prod-aj-o (di fort-es-o, habil-es-o)
feather, plum-o
feature, trait-o
February, februar-o
fecundity, fekund-es-o
federation, feder-o, -uro
fee, honorari-o
feeble, febl-a
to feed (*tr.*), nutr-ar ; (*pasture*), pastur-ar
to feel, sent-ar ; (*by touch*), palp-ar ; **-one's way**, tast-ar ; **-sick**, nauze-ar ; **-emotion**, emoc-ar
to feign (*pretend*), fing-ar
fell, fel-o
felloe, felly, felg-o
fellow, kerl-o, kompano
felt, felt-o
female, femin-o
feminine, -in-
fence (*an enclosure*), fenc-o ; **to-** (*sport*), skerm-ar
fennel, fenikul-o
ferment, ferment-o ; **to-**, fermentac-ar (*also fig.*)

fern, filik-o
ferocious, feroc-a
ferry-boat, parom-o
fertile, fertil-a
fervour, fervor-o
to fetch, quer-ar
fete (*to be en*), fest-ar
fever, febr-o
few, pok-a
flancé, -cée, fianc-it-o, -ul-o, -in-o
fiction, fing-o, -ur-o
fief, feud-o
field, agr-o
field (*magn., elec., opt.*), feld-o
file, fibr-o
to fight, kombat-ar
figure, figur-o ; (*arith.*) cifr-o
filament, filament-o
file (*line*), seri-o ; (*tool*), lim-il-o ; **to-** (*rub down with a file*), lim-ar ; (*documents, etc.*), seri-ig-ar
film (*photog.*), film-o
to filter, filtr-ar (*tr. intr.*)
filth, kras-o
fin (*of a fish*), flos-o
finance, financ-o
finch, fink-o
to find, trov-ar
fine, rafin-it-a, di alt-a qual-es-o, pur-a, delik-at-a, subtil-a, alt-a, grand-a, bel-a, bel-et-a ; (*thin*), tenu-a ; (*a money penalty*), amend-o
finger, fingr-o
to finish, fin-ar
fir, abiet-o
fire, fair-o ; (*house*), incendio
to fire a volley, salve-ar
fire-brand, brand-o
fire-dog, morili-o
fireside, herd-apudajo, hemo-vivo

firm (*opp. to loose, flabby*), ferm-a (*lit. and fig.*); (*business*) firm-o
first, un-esm-a
first fruits, premic-o
fish, fish-o
to fish, pesk-ar
fishplate, (*rails*) lash-o
fist, pugn-o
fit (*adj.*), konven-ant-a; (*healthy*), en bona stand-o
to fit (*of dress, jewel*), fit-ar (*intr.*)
five, *kin
to fix, fix-ig-ar
fixed, fix(-it)-a
flag, flag-o
flagon, flakon-o
flame, flam-o
flamingo, flaming-o
flank, flank-o
flannel, flanel-o
to flash, fulmin-ar
flat (*adj.*), plat-a
flat car, kamion-o
to flatter, flat-ar
flatulence, flatu-o
flavour, sapor-o; **to-**, sapor-ar
flax, lin-o
flea, pulc-o
to flee, fug-ar, eskap-ar (*tr.*)
fleet, flot-o
flesh, karn-o
flight of steps, peron-o
to fling (*tr.*), lans-ar; (*intr.*), kik-ar
to float (*be afloat*), flotac-ar; (*trans.*), flotac-ig-ar
flock, bur-o (*for padding*)
to flog, flog-ar
to flood, inund-ar;
flood, inund-o, diluvi-o (*lit. and fig.*)
floor (*story*), etaj-o;
(floor of room), plank-o-sul-o
flour, farin-o

to flourish, paraf-ar
flourish (*of trumpets*), fanfar-o
to flow, flu-ar
flower, flor-o
flower-bed, bed-o
fluid, fluid-a, -o
flute, flut-o
fly (*insect*), mush-o
to fly, flug-ar
foam, spum-o
fodder, forej-o
fœtus, fet-o
fog, nebul-o; **it is foggy**, nebul-as
to fold, fald-ar
folding door, klap-oz-a pord-o
to follow, sequ-ar
folly, fol-es-o
fond (*of to be*), afecion-ar (*tr.*)
food, nutr-iv-o
foolish, stult-a
foot (*all senses*), ped-o
footman, lake-o
fop, dandi-o
for (*prep.*) *por; (*at the rate of*), *po (*in order that*), por ke; *nam; (*because of*), *pro
forage, forej-o
to forbid, interdikt-ar
force (*mechan.*), forc-o; (*strength*), fort-es-o
to force (*door, key, etc.*), fors-ar; (*constrain*), koakt-ar
to ford, vad-ar
fore- (*prefix*), pre-, ante-
foreign, stranjer-a
forest, forest-o
to forfeit, perd-ar la yur-o; privac-es-ar; mustar pag-ar; (*to take as forfeit*), konfisk-ar
forge, forj-eyo
to forge, forj-ar
to forget, obliv-ar

forget-me-not, mio-zot-o
to forgive, pardon-ar
fork, fork-o; (*table-*), fork-eto
form (*shape*), form-o; (*seat*), benk-o; **to-** (*to make*), formac-ar; (*give a particular form to*), form-iz-ar; (*person*), eduk-ar; (*animal*), dres-ar
former, ex-, ex-
formerly, *olim
formula, formul-o
to forswear, reneg-ar
fort, fuort-o
to fortify, fort-ig-ar; (*town*), fortifik-ar
fortress, fortres-o
forward, ad-avan-e; **to-** (*letter, etc.*), trans-send-ar
fossil, fosil-a, -o
to found, fond-ar; (*metal*), gis-ar
foundation (*basis*), fundament-o
fountain, fonten-o
four, *quar
ox, fox-o
fractional, -im-
fragile, frajil-a
frame (*picture*), kadr-o; (*machine*), fram-o
franc, frank-o
frank, honest-a, sincer-a; (*naive*), naiv-a
free, liber-a; (*gratis*), gratuita
freedom, liber-es-o
freemason, framason-o
freestone, quadr-o
free trade, liber-kambi-o
to freeze (*intr.*), frost-ar
to freight, fret-ar
frenzy, frenezi-o
frequent, frequ-a
to frequent, frequent-ar
fresh (*new*), fresh-a

Friday, venerdì-o
friend, amik(-ul)-o,
 -in-o
frizee, fris-o
fright, teror-o
to frighten, teror-ig-ar
frill (*shirt*), jabot-o
fringe, franj-o
frippery, frip-o
to frisk about, frisk-ar
frivolity, frivol-es-o
frock, frok-o
frog, ran-o
from, *de
front, front-o ; in - of,
 *avan
frontier, frontier-o
frost, frost-o
to frown, kontrakt-ar
 (la brovo)
frugal, frugal-a
fruit, frukt-o
fruitful, fertil-a
to fry, (*tr.*) frit-ar
frying pan, padel-o
to fulfil, plen-ig-ar ;
 (*satisfy*), satisfac-ar
full, plen-a
to full, ful-ar
to fulminate, fulmin-ar
fulvous, falv-a
fun, amuz(-es)-o
funeral (*ceremony*),
 funer-o
funnel, funel-o
funny, drol-a
fur, fur-o
fur-cloak, fur-mantel-o
furious, furioz-a
furnace, furnaz-o
to furnish (*provide*),
 furnis-ar ; (*house*),
 mobil-iz-ar
furniture, mobil-ar-o ;
 (*a piece of*), mobil-o
furrow, sulk-o
further (*adv.*), ultr-e
fury, furi-o
to fuse, fuz-ar
fustian, fusten-o

future, futur-a
future indicative, -os
future infinitive -or
future particip. active,
 -ont-
future particip. passive,
 -ot

G

gable, gebl-o
gad-fly, taban-o
gage, gaj-o
gaiety, gay-es-o
to gain over, atrakt-ar,
 ad-dukt-ar (ad), persuad-ar, aquir-ar (*por sua interesto o judiko*)
to gain, gan-ar
gait (*pace*), alur-o
gaiter, getr-o
gall (*bile*), bil-o
gall-nut, gal-o
gallant (*to ladies*), galant-a ; (*brave*), brav-a
gallery, galeri-o
to gallop, galop-ar
gallows, jibet-o
to gamble, lud-ar
to gambol, gambol-ar
game (*play*), lud-o ;
 (*wild*), vild-o
gang, gang-o
gap, lakun-o, brech-o
to gape, be-ar ; (*yawn*), ocit-ar
garden, garden-o
to gargle (*tr.*), gargar-ar
garlic, ali-o
garlic (*kind of*), cibol-o
garment, vest-o
garnet (*gem*), granat-o
to garnish, orn-ar, dekor-ar, (plu)bel-ig-ar
garniture, garnitur-o

garret, mansard-o
garrison, garnizon-o
garter, garter-o
gas, gas-o
gate, pord-eg-o
to gather, kolekt-ar ;
 (*flowers, fruit*), kolid-ar ; -in, rekolt-ar
gauze, gaz-o
gay, gay-a
gazette, jurnal-o
gear (*mech.*), dento-rot-ar-o
to gear (*put into*), ingran-ar
to geld, kastr-ar
gem, gem-o
gendarme, jendarm-o
gender (*grammat*), genr-o
general (*adj.*), general-a ; (*officer*), general-o
generous, jeneroz-a
genius, geni-o
gentle, jentil-a
gentleman, sior(-ul)-o
geography, geografio
geometry, geometrio
germ, jerm-o
to germinate, jerm-if-ar
to gesticulate, gest-ar
gerund, gerundi-o
to get, obten-ar, aquir-ar (*see also become, buy, catch, have, etc.*) ;
 -out, ek-ir-ar
giant, gigant-o
gibberish, galimatias-o
gibbet, jibet-o
giddy (*to feel*), vertij-ar
gift, donac-o
to gild, or-iz-ar
gill (*branchia*), branki-o
gilly-flower, jilflor-o
gin, jin-o
ginger, jinjer-o
gipsy, cigan-o
girdle, zon-o
girl, puer(-in)-o ; (*maid*), yun-in-o, celib-in-o

girth, gurt-o
to give, don-ar; -a start, tresay-ar; -alms, almon-ar; -way, (fall), fal-ar, krul-ar
-birth to partur-ar;
-the lie to, dementi-ar
gland, glan-o
glass (for drinking), glas-o; (material), vitr-o
glass-case, vetrin-o
glass-jar, bokal-o
to glaze, glac-ar, glez-ar
to glean, glin-ar
to glide, glit-ar
globe, glob-o; (the earth), la ter-glob-o
gloom, tenebr-o
glory, glori-o
to gloss (tr., make glossy), glac-ar
glove, gant-o
glow-worm, lampir-o
glucose, glikos-o
glue, glu-o
to glue, glutin-ar
glutton, gurmand-o
gnat, kulc-o
to gnaw, rod-ar
to go, ir-ar
to go back, retro-ir-ar; (fig.), regres-ar
to go for a walk, promen-ar
goat, kapr-o
God, De-o
god-son, bapto-fili (-ul) -o
gold, or-o
golden oriole, oriol-o
goldfinch, kardel-o
good, bon-a, benign-a
goods, var-i
goose, gans-o
gooseberry, grozel-o
gorge (geog.), fauc-o
gospel, evangeli-o
to gossip, babil-ar
got (after have not translated)

gourd, gurd-o
gout (disease), got-o
to govern, guvern-ar
government, guvern (-ad)-o; (country), guberni-o
gown, rob-o
grace (charm), graci-o; (theolog.), grac-o
graceful, graci-oz-a
to graduate, grad-iz-ar
grain, gran-o
grammar, gramatik-o
granary, granari-o
grandchild, nepot-o
grand-daughter, nepot-in-o
grand-father, av-ul-o
grand-mother, av-in-o
grand-son, nepot-ul-o
to grant, grant-ar; (prayer), exauc-ar; -amnesty, amnesti-ar
grape, vit-ber-o
grape-shot, mitrali-o
grass (turf), gazon-o
grasshopper, akrid-o
to grate, rasp-ar
grate, gret-o
to gratify, kontent-ig-ar
gratis, gratuite
gratitude, gratitud-o
gratuitous, gratuit-a
gratuity, gratifik-o
grave (adj.), grav-a; (tomb), tomb-o
gravel, gravi-o
to graze, pastur-ar
grease, gras-o; to-, gras-iz-ar
great, grand-a
great horned owl, guf-o
greedy, avid-a; (for food), gurmand-a
green, verd-a
green-house, teplic-o
to greet, salut-ar
grenade, grenad-o
grey (adj.), griz-a
greyhound, levrier-o

to grieve (intr.), chag-ren-ar
to grill, gril-ar
to grimace, grimas-ar
to grind (corn, etc.), muel-ar; (metal), grind-ar; (noise), grinc-ar
to groan, jem-ar
grocer, spic-ist-o
groin, inguin-o
groom, grum-o
groove, kulis-o
to grope, tast-ar
gross, grosier-a; (quantity), gros-dek-duo
ground (soil), sul-o; (for building, tilling), teren-o
group, grup-o; to-, grup-ig-ar
to grow, kresk-ar
to growl, grun-ar
grub, lombrik-o
grudge, rankor-o
to grunt, grun-ar
guarantee, garanti-o
to guarantee, warrant, garanti-ar
guard (milit.), guard-o
to guard, gard-ar
to be the guardian of (someone), tutel-ar
gudgeon, gobi-o
to guess, divin-ar
guest, gast-o
to guide, guid-ar
guillotine, gilotin-o
guilty, kulp-oz-a
gulf, golf-o
gum (adhesive), gum-o; (of teeth), jenjiv-o
gun (cannon), kanon-o
to gurgle, glug-ar
gutting, krapul-o
gymnastics, gimnastik-o

H

haberdashery, mercer-o

to be in the habit of,
 kustum-ar
hackney coach, fiakr-o
had (*with past participle*), esis-inta, -abis
had to, dev-is
to hail, grel-ar
hair, har-o; (*collection*), har-aro; (*of animal*), pil-o
hair-dressing, kuaf-o, -ur-o
half, du-imo; (*prefix*), mi-
half-breed (*person*),
 mestic-a, -o
hall (*all senses*), hal-o
to halt, halt-ar
ham (*food*), shink-o
hammer, martel-o
hammock, hamak-o
hand, manu-o
handcuff, manot-o
handicraft, mestier-o
handkerchief, naz-
 tuko
handle, manch-o;
 (*round*), ans-o; **to-**,
 manu-agar; (*manage*),
 dukt-ar, direkt-ar; (*treat of*),
 trakt-ar; (*trade in*),
 komerc-ar (*pri*)
hand-lever, manet-o
handwriting, skrib-
 manier-o
to hang, pend-ar
hangings, tapet-o
to happen, event-ar
happy, felic-a
harbour, portu-o
hard, hard-a; (*severe*).
 sever-a
to harden, hard-ig-ar
hare, lepor-o
harl, filas-o
to harm, noc-ar
harmony, harmoni-o
harness, harnes-o
to harness, harnes-iz-ar
harp, harp-o
harpoon, harpun-o
harrow, hers-o

harsh (*rough to the touch*), asper-a; (*to the taste*), akr-a; (*to the ear*), akr-a (*fig.*),
 acerb-a, akr-a, rigid-a, sever-a
to harvest, rekolt-ar
hash, hach-aj-o
to hash, hach-ar
to hasten, hast-ar
hat, chapel-o
to hate, odi-ar
to haul, haul-ar
haunch, hanch-o
haunted, obsed-at-a
to have (*possess*), hav-
 ar; (*as auxiliary, not translated, see grammar*); —**to**,
 (*ought*), dev-ar
to have a holiday,
 vakanc-ar
to have a horror of,
 horor-ar
to have a movement of translation, trans-
 lac-ar
to have a smell, odor-ar
to have in view, viz-ar
to hawk (*goods*), kol-
 port-ar (*fig.*)
hawthorn, krateg-o
hay, fen-o
hazard, hazard-o
hazelnut, avel-o
he, him, *il(u)
he, she, or it, *lu
head, kap-o; (*chief*),
 chef-o
to heal, (*tr.*), ri-san-
 igar; (*intr.*), ri-san-
 eskar
health (*state of*), stand-
 o; **good-**, san-eso; **bad-**,
 malad-eso
healthy (*person*), san-a;
 (*thing*), salubr-a
heap (*pile*), amas-o
to hear, aud-ar
to hear and grant,
 exauc-ar
heart, kordi-o
hearth, herd-o

heat, varm-eso, (*tech.*),
 kalor-o
to heat (*tr.*), varm-
 igar; (*intr.*), varm-
 eskar
heather, pagan-a, -o
heather, erik-o
heavy, grav-a, pez-oz-a
Hebrew, hebre-a, -o
hedge, heg-o
hedgehog, herison-o
heel, talon-o
hell, infern-o
hem, orl-ur-o; **to-**,
 orl-ar
helmet, kask-o
to help, help-ar,
hemlock, cikut-o
hemp, kanab-o
her (*acc. of she*), el(u);
 (*possessive*), elu-a
herald, herald-o
herb, herb-o
herb-tea, tizan-o
herbarium, herbari-o
herb-tea, tizan-o
here, hike; **-is**, yen
heresy, herezi-o
hero, hero(ul)o
herpes, herpet-o
herring, haring-o
hers, (e)lu-a; **su a**
herself, (*subject of verb*),
 ipsa; (*object of verb*),
 su
to hesitate, hezit-ar
to hew (*with axe*),
 hak-ar
to hiccup, hip-ar
hide (*dressed skin*), fel-o
to hide, cel-ar
high, alt-a
hill, kolin-o
to hinder, imped-ar
hinge, charnir-o;
 (*door*), gond-o
hip, hanch-o
to hire, lokac-ar,
his, (i)lu-a
to hiss, sis-ar
history, histori-o
to hit, frap-ar
hoar frost, pruin-o

hoarse, rauk-a
to hoax, tromp-ar, mis-
 tifik-ar
hoe, hau-o
to hoist, his-ar
to hold, ten-ar
hold (*of a ship*), hold-o
hole, tru-o
holiday, vakanc-o
hollow, kav-a
hollow rail, tram-o
holly, ilex-o
hollyhoek, malvaroz-o
holy, sant-a
home, hem-o
honest, honest-a
honey, miel-o
honeycomb, vab-o
honeysuckle, kapri-
 foli-o
honour, honor-o
hood, kapuc-o
hoof, huf-o
hook, hok-o
to hook on, akroch-ar
hoopoe, upup-o
hop (*plant*), lupul-o
to hope, esper-ar
horn, korn-o
hornbeam, karpin-o
hornet, hornis-o
horse, kaval-o
horse-hair, krin-o
horse-radish, rafan-o
horse-tail (*botan.*),
 equiset-o
hospice, hospic-o
hospital, hospital-o
hospitality (*act*), gast-
 igo; (*quality*), gast-
 ig-em-es-o
host (*who receives*),
 host-o
hostility (*act.*),
 enemik-aj-o; (*state*),
 enemik-es-o
hot, varm-eg-a
hotch-potch, popurit-o
hotel, hotel-o
hothouse, teplic-o
hour, hor-o
house, dom-o
housekeeping, menaj-o

houseleek, semperviv-o
how, qual-e; **-many**,
-much, quant-e;
 (*adj.*), quant-a
however, tamen;
 (*meanwhile*), dum-e
how great, quant-a
to howl, ulul-ar
hub, nab-o
to hum, zum-ar
human (*of man*),
 hom-al-a
human being, hom-o
human nature,
 hom-es-o
humane, human-a
humanity (*feeling*),
 human-eso; (*whole*),
 homar-o
humble, humil-a
humble bee, burdon-o
humid, humid-a
humiliation (*state*),
 vexes-o
humour, humor-o;
 (*wit*), humur-o; **to-**
 konform-ig-ar su,
 konform-esk-ar, in-
 dulg-ar, konces-ar,
 komplez-ar a (la
 humoro di)
hump (*on body*), gib-o
hundred, cent-o
hungry (*to be*), hung-r-ar
to hunt, chas-ar
hurdle, hurd-o
hurricane, uragan-o
to hurt (*tr.*), vund-ar,
 lez-ar; (*intr.*), dolor-
 ar
to hurtle, shok-ar (*tr.*)
husband, spoz-ul-o
hygiene, higien-o
hymn, himn-o
hypnotic state, hip-
 not-o
to hypnotize, hipnot-
 ig-ar
hypocrite, hipokrit-o,
 -a

I

I, *me
ice, glaci-o
idea, ide-o
ideal, ideal-a, -o
identical, ident-a
idiom (*language*), idi-
 om-o; (*peculiar*
form), idiotism-o;
 (*special character*),
 spec-al-a karakter-o
idiotic, idiot-a, -o
idle, van-a, sen-baz-a;
 (*not employed*), ne-
 uz-at-a, ne-okup-at-
 a; (*slothful*), indo-
 lent-a, oci-em-a, -er-
 a; **to-**, oci-ar, flan-
 ar
idol, idol-o
to idolise, idol-ig-ar;
 (*fig.*), am-eg-ar,
 amor-eg-ar, ador-
 (ach)-ar
idolatry, idol-kult-o,
 -ism-o; (*fig.*), am-
 eg-o, amor-eg-o,
 ador(-ach)-ad-o
idylly, idili-o
i.e. (*that is*), t.e. (*to*
esas)
if, se; (*whether*), *kad
to ignore (*wilfully*),
 ignor-ar
ill, malad-a
ill with, -ik-
illiterate, iliterat-a
illusion, iluzion-o
to illustrate, ilustr-ar
image, imaj-o
to imagine, imagin-ar
to imitate, imit-ar;
 (*com.*), kontra-fakt-
 ar
to immerse, imers-ar
immune, imun-a
impartial, sen-partis-a
to impede, imped-ar
impel, impuls-ar
imperative, -ez
imperfect (*gram.*),
 imperfekt-a

impetuous, impetu-oz-a
implement, instru-ment-o, utensil-o
to implicate, implik-ar
to implore, implor-ar
to import (*mean*), signifik-ar; (*express*), expres-ar; (*concern*), koncern-ar; (*be of importance*), import-ar; (*introduce, com.*), importac-ar
import(ance), import-o
important, import-ant-a
to impose, impoz-ar
impossible, ne-posibl-a
impost, impost-o; (*arch.*), empost-o
impotent (*physiolog.*), impotent-a
imprecation, imprek-o
to impregnate, impregn-ar
to impress, impres-ar
to imprison, en-karcerig-ar
to improve (*tr.*), plubonig-ar; (*intr.*), plubon-esk-ar
to improvise, improviz-ar
impulse, impuls-o
to impute, imput-ar
in, *en; -exchange for, *po; -order to, *por; -spite of, *malgre; -such a way (*so*), tal-e
infinitive present, -ar
to incarnate, korpig-ar; (*theol.*), inkarnac-ar
incense, incens-o
incest, incest-o
incident, incident-o
to incite, incit-ar
to incline (*tr.*), inklin-ar; (*intr.*), inklines-ar
inclined to, -em-
to include, inkluz-ar

income, revenu-o
indeed, ver-e, *ya
indemnity, indemn-o
independent, ne-depend-ant-a
india-rubber, kau-chuk-o
to indicate, indik-ar
indicative present, -as
indifferent, indiferent-a
indigenous, indijen-a
indigent, indij-ant-o
indignant (*to be*), indign-ar (*pri*)
indirect, ne-diret-a
individual, individu-o; (*adj.*), -al-a
indolent, indolent-a
to indorse, indos-ar
to induce, persuad-ar; (*give rise to*), genit-arefektig-ar; (*log., phys.*), indukt-ar
to indulge, indulg-ar
indulgent, indulg-ant-a, -em-a
industry, industri-o; (*of a person*), labor-em-es-o
inert, inert-a
infallible, ne-eror-iv-a; (*unfailing*), infalibl-a
infamous, infam-a
infantry, infantri-o
to infect, infekt-ar
to infer, infer-ar
inferior, sub-a, inferior-a; (*person*), inferior-o
infinite, infinit-a
infirm, infirm-a
to inflame, inflam-ar
to inflate, infl-ar
to inflict, impoz-ar
to influence, influ-ar
influenza, grip-o
to inform, inform-ar
to infringe, violac-ar
ingenuity, injeni-o
ingenuous, kandid-a
to inhabit (*tr. and intr.*) habit-ar

to inherit, hered-ar
to injure, lezar, domajar, noc-ar
ink, ink-o
inlaid floor, parquet-o
to inlay, inkrust-ar
inn, alberg-o, hotel-o
innate, inat-a
innocent, inocent-a; (*not guilty*), senkulp-a
to inoculate, inokul-ar
inquest, inquest-o
to inquire, inquest-ar
insane, dement-a
insanity, dement-es-o
insect, insekt-o
to insert, insert-ar
inside (*adj.*), intern-a; (*adv.*), intern-e; -of, interne di
to insinuate, insinu-ar
insipid, insipid-a
to insist, insist-ar
insolent, insolent-a
to inspect, inspekt-ar
to inspire, inspir-ar
to install, instal-ar
instalment (*part payment*) akont-o
instance (*for*), exempl-e
instant, instant-o
instead of, *vice
instinct, instint-o
to institute, instituc-ar
to instruct, instrukt-ar
instrument for, -il-
insular, insulan-a
to insulate, izol-ar
to insure, asekur-ar
integrity, integr-es-o
intellect, intelekt-o
intelligent, inteligent-a
to intend, intenc-ar
intense, intens-a
intention, intenc-o
intercede, interces-ar
to intercept, intercept-ar
to interdict, interdikt-ar

interest (*taken in a thing*), interes-o;
(*advantage and on money*), interest-o
to interfere, interfer-ar
interior, intern-a
intermittent (*to be*)
intermit-ar
internal, intern-a
to interpellate, interpel-ar
to interpose, interpoz-ar
to interpret, interpret-ar
interpreter, interpretant-o, -er-o, -ist-o
to interrupt, inter-rupt-ar
interspace (*intervening space*), inter-spac-o
interval (*time*), intertemp-o; (*space*), inter-spac-o; (*music*), interval-o
intimate (*adj., n.*), intim-a, -o
to intimate, notifik-ar, deklar-ar
to intone, inton-ar
to intoxicate, ebri-ig-ar
to intricate, intrik-ar
to intrigue, intrig-ar
to introduce, en-dukt-ar; (*make known in formal manner one person to another*), introdukt-ar
intuition, intuic-o
to inundate, inund-ar
to invade, invad-ar
invalid, invalid-a, -o; (*not valid*), ne-valid-a
invective, invektiv-o
to invest, invest-ar; (*money*), kolok-ar
investigation, explor(ad)-o
invidious, ofens-ant-a; odi-ind-a
to invent, invent-ar
invoice, faktur-o

inward, intern-a
iris, irid-o
iron, fer-o
irony, ironi-o
to irrigate, irig-ar
to irritate, irit-ar
island, insul-o
to isolate, izol-ar
to issue (*tr.*), emis-ar; (*publish*), edit-ar; (*intr.*), ek-ir-ar
it, *ol(u)
to itch, prurit-ar
its, (o)lu-a
ivory, ivor-o
ivy, heder-o

J

jackdaw, chuv-o
jacket (*lounge, tight*), veston-o
jaconet muslin, jakonet-o
jail, karcer-o
jam, konfit-ajo
January, januar-o
jar (*jug*), kruch-o
jargon, jargon-o
jaw, maxil-o
jay, je-o
jealous, jaluz-a
jelly (*cooking*), jelat-o
jersey (*garment*), jerze-o
Jesus, Jesu
jet, gagat-o
Jew, jud-o
jewel, juvel-o
jeweller, juvel-isto
to jingle (*intr.*), tinklar; (*tr.*), tinkl-igar
to join (*tr.*), junt-ar
joiner-work (*to do*), menuz-ar
joint (*anat.*), artik-o

jointure, doari-o
to joke, jok-ar
journal, jurnal-o
journey, voyaj-o
joy, joy-o
to judge, judik-ar
to judge judicially, judici-ar
jug, kruch-o
to juggle, jongl-ar
juice, suk-o
July, juli-o
to jump, salt-ar
juncture (*of events*), konjunktur-o
June, juni-o
jungle, jungl-o
junior, junior-a
juniper, juniper-o
jurisdiction, judici-o;
to be under the jurisdiction, resortis-ar
jurist, yur-isto
jury, juri-o, judici-antar-o
just (*just now*), *jus; (*correct*), just-a; (*rightful*), yust-a
justice, yustes-o
to justify, justifik-ar
to jut out, sali-ar

K

keel, kil-o
keen, akut-a
to keep, konserv-ar; (*guard*), gard-ar; (*manage*), direkt-ar; (*support*), nutr-ar, entraten-ar; **-an eye on**, survey-ar; **-in mind**, **-up**, manten-ar; **-silence** (*on*), tac-ar (*tr.*)
kernel, kern-o
kettle-drum, timbal-o

key (*of a lock*), klef-o;
 (*of a keyboard*),
 klav-o; (*mach.*),
 kel-o
to kick (*beast*), kik-ar
kidney, ren-o
kidney-bean, fazeol-o
to kill, ocid-ar
kind (*adj.*), afabl-a;
 benign-a; (*sort*),
 sort-o
kindly, afable
king, rej-(ul)o
kinship, parent-eso
kiosk, kiosk-o
to kiss, kis-ar
kitchen, koqu-eyo
kitchen sink, evier-o
kite, kait-o
knave, fripon-o, ras-
 kal-o
to knead, petris-ar
knee, genu-o; **knee-**
cap, patel-o
knickerbockers, brach-
 o
knife, kultel-o
knight, kavalier-o
to knit, trikot-ar
to knock down,
 asom-ar
knot, nod-o; (*in wood*),
 tuber-o
to know (*by acquaint-*
ance), konoc-ar; (*by*
learning), sav-ar;
let me-, inform-ez
 me
knowledge, sav-o

L

label, etiket-o
to labour (*tr., intr.*),
 labor-ar
laboratory, laboratori-
 o
lace, dentel-o; (*for*
shoe, etc.), lac-o

to lacerate, lacer-ar
to lack (*tr.*), indij-ar
lackey, lake-o
lacquer, lak-o
ladder, skal-o
lady-bird, kocinel-o
lake, lag-o
lamb, muton-yun-o;
 (*fig.*), agnel-o
lame, klaudik-ant-a,
 -er-a; **to be-, to go-**,
 klaudik-ar
to lament, lament-ar
lamp, lamp-o
lamprey, lampred-o
lance, lanc-o
land (*country*), land-o;
 (*ground*), teren-o
landing (*staircase*),
 flur-o; (*place for*
landing), desembark-
 ey-o
landlord, propriet-ant-
 o, -er-o
landscape, peizaj-o
language, lingu-o
to languish, langor-ar
lap, gremi-o
larch, laric-o
lard, saim-o
larder, despens-o
lark, alaud-o
larynx, laring-o
lascivious, laciv-a
lassitude, fatig-es-o
lasso, laz-o
last (*adj.*), last-a; **at-**
 fine
to last, dur-ar
latch, klink-o
late (*adj.*), tard-a
lately, nov-e, recent-e
later (*adj.*), pos-a
lath, lat-o
Latin, latin-a
to laugh, rid-ar
launch (*boat*), shalup-o
to launch, lans-ar
laurel, laur-o
lava, lava-o
to lavish, prodig-ar
law, leg-o; (*science*),
 yur-o-cienc-o

law suit, proces-o
lax, lax-a
lay (*adj.*), laik-a
to lay (*tr.*), poz-ar;
 kush-ar, stern-ar;
-down (*deposit*), de-
 poz-ar; **-over**, in-
 dut-ar
layer (*stratum*), strat-o
to layer (*vines*),
 markot-ar
layman, laik-ul-o
lazy, oci-er-a, indo-
 lent-a
lead (*metal*), plumb-o
to lead (*guide*), guid-ar,
 dukt-ar
to lead a dissolute life,
 deboch-ar
leaf, foli-o
league, feder-o, -ur-o;
 (*covenant*), pakt-o
to leak (*tr. and intr.*),
 lik-ar
lean (*meagre*), magr-a
to lean one's back,
 ados-ar su
leap (*year*), bisextil-a;
 (*a jump*), salt-o
to learn, lern-ar
learned, cienc-oz-a
to lease (*only, grant*
l. of), (*farmo-*) lug-ar
 (*only: take l. of*),
 (*farmo-*) lokac-ar;
 farme-don-ar, farme-
 pren-ar
least, minim-a, -e; **at-**
 ad-minim-e
leather, ledr-o
to leave, las-ar, liv-ar
leek, porel-o
leech, sanguisug-o
to leer, ogl-ar
lees, liz-o
left, sinistr-a
leg, gamb-o
legacy, legac-aj-o; **to**
leave a-to, legac-ar
legal, leg-al-a
legend, legend-o
leggings, getri
legion, legion-o

- legitimate** (*adj.*), legitim-a ; (to make l.), legitim-ig-ar
leisure, liber-temp-o ; to be at-, havar liber-temp-o
leisurely, sen-hast-e
lemon, limon-o
lemonade, limonad-o
length, long-es-o
to lend, prest-ar
lens, lens-o
lent, kaesm-o (*relig.*)
lentil, lens-o
leprosy, lepr-o
less, *min ; (*arith.*), minus
to lessen, diminut-ar
lesson, lecion-o
to let (*allow to be*), las-ar ; (*a house*), lug-ar ; **-down**, abas-ar ; **-in the clutch**, embrag-ar
letter, letr-o ; (*of alphabet*), liter-o ; **capital-**, mayuskul-o ; **small-**, minuskul-o
lettuce, latug-o
level (*n.*), nivel-o ; (*instrument*), libel-o, nivel-iz-il-o ; (*adj.*), plat-a, sen-inklines-a, horizont-al-a, sam-nivel-a (kun)
lever, lever-o
lewd, laciv-a
lexicon, lexik-o
liar, menti-er-a, -er-o ; -em-a, -em-o
liberty, liber-es-o
library, bibliotek-o
to license, licens-ar
lichen, liken-o
to lick, lek-ar
to lie (*position*), jac-ar ; **-down**, kush-ar su ; (*tell lies*), mentiar
lieutenant, lietnant-o
life, viv-o
lift (*elevator*), acens-il-o
light, lum-o ; (*in weight*), lejer-a, to-, (*lamp, etc.*), acend-ar
lighthouse, far-o
lightning, fulmin-o
like, -atr-
like, (*similar*), simil-a (ad)
to like, priz-ar
likely, probabl-a
liking for (*to have a great*), dilet-ar
lilac, lilak-o
lily, lili-o
lily of the valley, maiflor-o
limb, membr-o
lime, kalk-o
lime-tree, tili-o
limit, limit-o ; to-, limit-izar ; restrikt-ar
to limp, klaudik-ar
linden (*lime-tree*), tili-o
line, line-o ; (*series*), seri-o
linen (*flax article*), linaj-o ; (*cloth*), tel-o ; (*a piece*), tuk-o ; (*clothes*), linj-o
lingual, lang-al-a
linguist, lingu-ist-o
linguistic, lingu-al-a, linguistik-al-a
linguistics, linguistik-o
lining, futer-o
links (*cuff*), buton-i
linnet, kanabin-o
lint, sharpi-o
lion, leon-o
lip, labi-o
liqueur, liquor-o
liquid (*adj.*), liquid-a ; (*n.*), liquid-o
to liquidate, liquidac-ar
liquorice, regolis-o
to lisp, zeze-ar
list (*roll*), list-o
list(el), listel-o
to listen to, askolt-ar
literature, literatur-o
to lithograph, lito-graf-ar
litmus, tornasol-o
litter, litier-o
little, mikr-a ; (*not much*), pok-e ; a-, kelk-e
littoral, litor-o
to live, viv-ar ; **-dis-solutely**, deboch-ar
lively (*active*), vivac-a
liver, hepat-o
livid, livid-a
lizard, lacert-o
to load (*person or thing with something*), charj-ar (per) ; (*something on to a boat, vehicle, person or animal*), karg-ar (sur)
to loaf, flan-ar
to loan, prest-ar
lobby, (*green-room*), foyer-o
lobster, homard-o
local (*adj.*), lok-al-a
to localise, lok-iz-ar
locomotion, lokomoc-o
lock (*for key*), serur-o ; (*of hair*), lokl-o ; (*in river*), sluz-o
to lock (*door, etc.*), klef-kloz-ar ; -ag-ar
locust, lokust-o
to lodge, loj-ar
lodgings, loj-ey-o
log (*wood*), leni-o
loin(s), lumb-o, -i
lonely, sol-a
long, long-a ; **a-time** (*adv.*), longa-temp-e
longboat, shalup-o
to look at, regard-ar ; **-like**, aspekt-ar (quale) ; **-on** (*as a spectator*), spekt-ar ; **-after**, sorg-ar ; survey-ar (*tr.*) ; **-for**, serch-ar
looking glass, spegul-o
lord, sinior-(ul)o
to lose, perd-ar
lot (*allotment, share allotted to one*), lot-o

lottery, lotri-o
loud (*voice*), laut-a
to lounge, flan-ar
louse, laus-o
to love, am-ar; (*have tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex*), amor-ar
loving, am-oz-a, amor-oz-a; (*tender*) tener-a
low, bas-a
to lower, abas-ar
lower part, bas-o
low spirits, depres-es-o
loyal, loyal-a
lozenge (*geom.*), romb-o
lubric, laciv-a
luck, chanc-o
luggage, bagaj-o
lukewarm, tepid-a
to lull, lul-ar
lumbar region, lumb-o
luminous, lum-oz-a
lump, mas-o, blok-o
lunch, dejun-o
luncheon, repast-et-o
lung, pulmon-o
lute (*chem.*), lut-o; (*mus.*), liut-o
luxury, lux-o
to lynch, lynch-ar
lynx, linc-o
lyre, lir-o

M

mace (*club*), maz-o
machination, mashi-nac-o
machine, mashin-o
mackerel, makrel-o
mad, fol-a
madam, sior-in-o; (*noble lady*), sinior-in-o
madder, rubi-o
madness, fol-es-o

magic, magi-o
magnet, magnet-o
magpie, pig-o
mahogany, mahagon-o
maiden, virgin-o
maid servant, servist-in-o
to maintain, manten-ar
maize, maiz-o
majesty, majest-o
major (*army*), mayor-o
majority, major-es-o; (*rank of a major*), mayor-es-o; (*greater number or part of*), majoritat-o
to make, fac-ar; (*render*), ig-ar; -a
noise, bruis-ar; -a
compact, pakt-ar; konvencion-ar; -a
mistake, eror-ar; -fun of, mok-ar (*tr.*); -the most of, spar-ar; -one's first appearance, debut-ar; -up one's mind, rezolv-ar; -war, milit-ar
male, maskul-a, -o
malice, malic-o
mall(et), mali-o, malio-lud-o, malio-plac-o
man (*human being*), hom-o; (*a male*), hom-ul-o; (*adult male*), vir-o
manacle, menot-o
to manage, direkt-ar, administr-ar, jer-ar; (*animal*), dres-ar
mane, krin-ar-o
manege, manej-o
manganese, mangan-o
manger (*crib*), krip-o
mania, mani-o
to manifest, manifest-ar
manifold, diversiform-a, divers-aplik-a, multa e diversa; (*multifarious*), multopl-a

mankind, hom-ar-o
manna, mana-o
manner, manier-o
manners, mor-i
mannikin, manekin-o
to manoeuvre, manovr-ar
mantel, mantel-o
manure, dung-o, sterk-o; to-, dung-izar
many, mult-a
map, map-o
maple, acer-o
to maraud, marod-ar
marble, marmor-o
March (*month*), mart-o
to march, march-ar
margin, marjin-o
marigold, kalendul-o
marine, mar-al-a
marjoram, majoran-o
mark, mark-o
to mark, mark-iz-ar; (*to observe*), remark-ar
market, merkat-o
marl, marn-o
marmalade, marmelad-o
marquee, marquiz-o
marquis, markez-(ul)-o
to marry (*tr.*), mariaj-ar; (*get married*), mariaj-ar su (*kun*)
marsh, marsh-o
marshal, marshal-o
marshmallow, malvavisk-o
mart (*trade-centre*), stapl-o
marten, martr-o
martyr, martir-ul-o, -in-o
marvel, marvel-o
masculine, -ul-
mash, pure-o
mass (*quantity*), mas-o; (*R.C.*) mes-o
to massacre, masakr-ar
to massage, masaj-ar
mast, mast-o

master, maestr-o ; (of the house, etc.), mas-tr-ul-o
to masticate, mastik-ar
mastiff, dog-o
mat, mat-o
match (*lucifer*), alumet-o
to match (*tr.*), mariaj-ar (asorte); lukt-ar (kun); egal-es-ar ; (*tr.*) asort-ar ; (*intr.*) mariaj-ar su ; es-ar asort-it-a, inter-kon-ven-ar
material (*n.*), materi-o, -ar-o ;
matter, materi-o ; **-of fact**, fakt-o ; **it does not matter**, ne import-as
mattress, matrac-o
mature, matur-a
mauve, malv-o ; (*adj.*), malv-a
maxim, sentenc-o
maximum, maxim-o, -a
May (*month*), may-o
may (*verb*), forsan—os ; (*have a right to—*), darf-as ; (*can*), pov-as
mayor, komon-estr-o
me, *me
meadow, prat-o
meagre, magr-a
meal, repast-o ; (*grain*) farin-o
mean, tro spar-ema, avar-em-a ; (*poor*), povr-a ; (*bad tempered*), mal-humor-a
to mean, signifk-ar ; (*person*), opinion-ar
meaning, senc-o
means, moyen-o
meanwhile, dum-e
measles, morbil-o
measure, mezur-o (*also mus.*) ; **to**, mezur-ar
meat, karn-o

meat-pie, pastet-o
mechanics, mekanik-o
medal, medali-o
to mediate, mediac-ar
mediation, mediac-(-ad)-o
medium, meza
medicine (*art*), medicin-o ; (*drug*), medikament-o
to meditate, medit-ar
medlar, mispel-o
to meet, renkontr-ar ; (*intr.*), kun-ven-ar
meeting, asembl-o
melody, melodi-o
melon, melon-o
to melt (*tr.*), fuz-ar
member, membr-o
member of, -an-
membrane, membran-o
memory (*the act*), memor-o ; (*the faculty*), -ad-o ; (*a good, bad, etc., memory*), memor-es-o ; (*a recollection*), memor-aj-o
to menace, minac-ar
to mend, repar-ar
mental, ment-al-a
to mention, mencion-ar
menu, menu-o
mercenary (*soldier*), mercenari-o
mercier, mercer-ist-o
merciful, mizerikordi-oz-a ; klement-a
mercy, mizerikordi-o, klement-es-o
mere, pur-a, nur-a
merely, *nur
merino (*animal*), merin-o ; (*material*), merino-lan-o, merino-drap-o
to merit, merit-ar
merry (*adj.*), gay-a
mesh, mash-o
message, mesaj-o
messenger, kurier-o
Messiah, Mesi-o
metal, metal-o, -a

mien, mien-o
method, metod-o
to mew (*as a cat*), miaul-ar
microbe, mikrob-o
mid-day, di-mez-o
middle, mez-a, -o
midnight, nokto-mez-o
might (*could, perhaps*), pov-us ; (*power, strength*), potent-o
mighty, potent-a
mignonette, rezed-o
to migrate, migr-ar
mile, mili-o
milk, lakt-o
to milk, melk-ar
mill, (*machine*), muelil-o ; (*building*), muel-ey-o ; **to**-, muel-ar
to mimic, mim-ar
to mince, hach-ar
mind, ment-o
to mind, atenc-ar ; (*look after*), sorg-ar
mine (*of me*), me-a
to mine, min-ar
to mingle, mix-ar
minimum, minim-o
minister, ministr-o ; (*eccl.*), pastor-o
minor, minor-a
minority (*numerical*), minoritat-o
mint, monet-if-eri-o ; (*plant*), mint-o
minute, minut-o ; (*adj.*, *small*) mikr-a, tenu-a
miracle, mirakl-o
mirage, miraj-o
mirror, spegul-o
to miscarry, abort-ar
mischievous, petulant-a (*person*)
miser, avar-o
misery, mizer-o
misfortune, des-fortun-o
to mislay, egar-ar
Miss, damzel-o
to miss, fali-ar, indij-ar (*intr.*), mank-ar

mission, mision-o
mist, nebul(-et)-o
mistake, eror-o ; to
make a-, eror-ar
mistletoe, mistel-o
to misuse, mis-uz-ar
mite, akar-o
mitten, miten-o
to mix up, mix-ar
to moan, jem-ar
mob, popul-ach-o
mobile, mov-em-a
to mock, mok-ar
mode, mod-o
model, model-o
to model, modl-ar
to moderate, moder-ar
modern, modern-a
modest, modest-a
modesty, modest-es-o ;
pudor-o
modification (act.),
modifik-o ; (effect),
modifik-ur-o
to modify, modifik-ar
moist, humid-a
mole (animal), talp-o ;
(on skin), spot-o
moment, instant-o
momentum, moment-o
Monday, lundi-o
money, pekuni-o ;
(coin), monet-o
monk, monak-ul-o
monkey, simi-o
monopoly, monopol-o
monster, monst-r-o ;
(great, immense),
grand-eg-a
month, monat-o
monument, monu-
ment-o
moon, lun-o
moor, marsh-o, vild-
ey-o
moral, mor-al-a ; (mor-
ally good), etik-al-a ;
(n.), etik-o
more, *plu ; no more,
ne plus ; the-, the-,
quante plu, tante plu
morel (kind of mush-
room), morel-o

moreover, ceter-e
morning, matin-o
Morocco leather, moro-
kin-o
mortal (a), mort-iv-o ;
(adj.), -a
mortar (for building),
morter-o
to mortify, mortifik-ar
mosquito, moskit-o
moss, musk-o
most, *maxim ; the-,
maxim-e
moth, tine-o
mother, patr-ino,
matr-o
mother-of-pearl,
perlomatr-o
motion, mov-o
motive, motiv-o
motley, bunt-a
motor (mechan.),
motor-o
motor-car, automo-
bil-o
motto, mot-o
to mould (cast in plas-
ter, etc.), muld-ar
mouldy (musty), mold-
inta, -oza
to moult, mu-ar
to mount (tech.),
munt-ar
mountain, mont-o
mourning (to be in),
traur-ar
mouse, mus-o
moustache, labio-bar-
bo
mouth, bok-o
to move, mov-ar
movement, mov(ad)-o
to mow, falch-ar
Mr., sior-(ul)o
Mrs., sior-(in)o
mucus, muk-o
mud, fang-o
muff (for hands), muf-o
mulatto, mulat-o
mulberry, morus-o
mule, mul-o
mullein (bot.), ver-
bask-o

to multiply (tr.), (plu)
mult-igar ; (math.),
multiplik-ar ; (intr.),
(plu)mult-eskar
mummy, mumi-o
municipality, muni-
cip-o
muscle, muskul-o
museum, muze-o
mushroom, fung-o
music, muzik-o
musk (perfume),
mosk-o
musket, fusil-o
muslin, muslin-o
mussel, musl-o
must (n w wine), most-
o ; (to be obliged),
must-ar ; (have to),
dev-ar
mustard (food), mus-
tard-o ; (plant),
sinap-o
to mutilate, mutil-ar
mutton, muton-o
mutual, mutual-a
muzzle, muzel-o
my, mea
mystery, mister-i-o

N

nail (of metal), klov-o ;
(on finger), ungl-o ;
to- (fasten with
nails), klov-agar
klovo-fix-igar ; (fur-
nish, bedeck with
nails), klov-izar
naive, naiv-a
naked, nud-a
name, nom-o ; to-
(call, mention, by n.),
nom-ar ; (give a
distinctive n. to),
nom-izar ; (nomi-
nate), nomin-ar

nape of the neck, nuk-o
napkin, bok-tuko
to narrate, narac-ar
narrow, stret-a
nasal, naz-ala
nasty, des-agreabla
nation, nacion-o
national, nacion-al-a
nationality, nacion-eso; (*nation*), nacion-o
to nationalize, nacion-al-ig-ar
native, indijen-a, -o
nature, natur-o
nausea, nauze-o
to nauseate, nauze-ar; (*affect with n.*), nauze-igar
naval, nav-ala
nave, nab-o
navel, umbilik-o
to navigate, navig-ar
near (*prep.*), *proxim; (*adv.*), proxim-e; (*adj.*), proxim-a
nearly (*almost*), preske
neat, net-a
necessary, neces-ar
neck, kol-o
to need, bezon-ar (*tr.*)
needle, agul-o
negative, neg-ala
to neglect, neglij-ar
to negotiate, negoci-ar
negro, negr-o, -a
neighbour, vicini-o
neither . . . nor, *nek . . . nek
nephew, nev-(ul)o
nerve, nerv-o
nest, nest-o
net, ret-o
nett (*price, etc.*), net-a
nettle, urtik-o
neutral, neutr-a
neutralization, neutr-ig-o
neutrality, neutr-es-o
to neutralize, neutr-ig-ar
never, nul-tempe

new, nov-a; recent-a, fresh-a
newspaper, jurnal-o
next, sequ-ant-a, -ant-e; la maxim proxim-a, la apud-a
nib, bek-o
nice (*dish*), friand a; (*person*), afabl-a
nickel, nikel-o
niece, nev-(in)o
night, nokt-o
nightingale, naktigal-o
nimble, ajil-a
nine, *non
to nip, pinch-ar
nitric acid, aquafort-o
no, *no
no more, ne plus
no, not any, nul-a
no one, nul-u
noble (*by birth*), nobel-a, -o; (*morally*), nobl-a
nobody, nul-u
noise, bruis-o
to nominate, nomin-ar
none, nul-a
noon, di-mez-o
north, nord-o
nose, naz-o; **to blow one's-**, mung-ar su
not, *ne
notary, notari-o
notch, noch-o
note, not-o (*also mus.*)
to note, not-ar; (*annotate*), not-iz-ar
notice, aviz-o, notic-o; **to-**, remark-ar
notion, nocion-o
notorious, notor-a
nought, nul-o; (*arith.*), zer-o
noun sing., -o
to nourish, nutr-ar
novel, nov-a; **a-**, novelette, novel-o, roman-o
November, novembr-o
now (*at present*), *nun; (*in argument*), or; **-...now**, lore...lore; **-then!**, nu!

nowhere, nul-loke
noxious exhalation, fume, mefit-o
nude, nud-a
number (*quantity*), nombr-o; (*order*), numer-o
numerous, mult-a
nun, regulier-ino
nuncio, nunci-o
to nurse (*infant*, *patient*), fleg-ar
nut, nuc-o
nutmeg, muskad-o

O

oak, querk-o; (*English*), rovr-o
oar, rem-ilo
oath, jur-o
oatmeal, gruel-o
oats, aven-o
to obey, obedi-ar
object, objekt-o
to object, objeccion-ar
objective (*adj.*), objekt-ala; (*n.*), objekt-alo (*opt.*), skop-o
to oblige (*to force*), oblig-ar; (*to serve*), serv-ar
obliging, serv-ema
oblivion, oblivi-o, -eso
oblong, oblong-a
oboe, hoboy-o
obscene, obcen-a
obscure, obskur-a
observatory, observa-tori-o
to observe, observ-ar
to obsess, obsed-ar
obstacle, obstakl-o
obstinate, obstin-era, -ema
to obstruct, obstrukt-ar

to obtain, obten-ar
obvious, evident-a
occasion, okazion-o
occident, westo, ocident-o
occult, okult-a
to occupy, okup-ar
to occur, event-ar
ocean, ocean-o
o'clock, klok-o, -i
October, oktobr-o
octopus, polp-o
odd, barok-a; (*number*), ne-para
odoriferous, odor-anta
of (*possession*), *di;
(mode of or containing), *de; *concerning*, *pri
offence (*unlawful act*), delikt-o
to offend, ofens-ar
to offer, ofr-ar
office (*duty, function*), ofic-o; (*local*), kontor-o; (*relig.*), ofici-o
officer (*milit.*), oficir-o
official, ofic-isto; (*adj.*) ofici-ala
offspring, genit-uro
often, oft-e
ogee, cimas-o
to ogle, ogl-ar
oh fie! *fi
oil, ole-o
oil-cake, turt-o
ointment, unguent-o
old (*in years*), old-a; (*in date*), ancien-a;
how - are you?
 quant-e vu ev-as
olive, oliv-o
omelet, omelet-o
to omit, omis-ar
omnibus, omnibus-o
on, sur; -**account of**, pro
on this side of, *cis
once (*one time*), unfoy-e; **at-**, *quik;
-upon a time, *olim
one, un(a); (*indefinite pronoun*), on(u)

one-eyed, tuert-a
onion, onyon-o
only (*adv.*), *nur;
(adj.) sol-a
to open, apert-ar
opera, oper-o
to operate, operac-ar
opinion, opinion-o; **to hold the-**, opinion-ar
opportune, oportun-a
to oppose, opoz-ar (*tr.*)
to oppress, opres-ar
optics, optik-o
or (*conj.*), o(d)
oracle, orakl-o
oral, parol-a, -al-a
orange, oranj-o
orator, orator-o
orchestra, orkestr-o
to order (*goods*), komend-ar; (*command*), imper-ar
order (*relig., chival.*), orden-o
ordinary, ordinar-a
ore, erc-o
organ (*of body, etc.*), organ-o; (*music*), orgen-o
organization (*act.*), organ-iz-o; (*arrangement*), organ-iz-ur-o; (*state*), organ-iz-es-o
orient, orient-o
origin, origin-o
ornament, orn-iv-o, ornament-o
orphan, orfan-a, -o
orthography, ortografio
to oscillate, ocil-ar
osier, ozier-o
ostentation, ostent-o
ostrich, struch-o
other, altr-a
otherwise, altr-e
otter, lutr-o
ought, dev-us
ounce, unc-o
our, ni-a
out of, *ek
outlandish, altra-land-a; (*fig.*), stranj-a, barok-a

outline, kontur-o
outside (*prep.*), *exter
oven, forn-o
over (*prep.*), *super
overcoat, surtut-o
overcome, vink-ar
to overtake, rajunt-ar
to overthrow, renvers-ar
to overwork, surmen-ar
to owe, deb-ar
owing to, *pro
owl (*barn*), strig-o
own, propr-a; **to-** (*possess*), posed-ar, propriet-ar
owner, propriet-er-o
ox, bov-o
oyster, ostr-o

P

pace, paz-o; (*gait*), alur-o
pacific, pac-em-a
to pack, pak-ig-ar
packet, pak-o, -et-o
packet-boat, paketbot-o
to pad (*door, window*), pad-iz-ar
pad (*for doors, windows*), pad-o, polster-o
pad, pad-o
to paddle, barbot-ar
padlock, padlok-o
other, pagan-o
page (*of book*), pagin-o; (*boy*), paj-o
pail, sitel-o
pain (**to be in-**, **to feel-**), dolor-ar
pains, pen-o
painstaking, sorg-er-a, -em-a
to paint, pikt-ar

paint, farb-o; (*for face*), fard-o
paint brush, pinsel-o
pair, par-o
palace, palac-o
palate, palat-o
pale, pal-a; (*n.*), palis-o
paling, palis-ar-o, palis-fenc-o
palissade, palisad-o
to pall, blaz-ar
palm, palm-o (*also of hand*)
to palpate, palp-ar
to palpitate, palpit-ar
paltry, meskin-a
pamphlet, pamflet-o; (*booklet*), brosh-ur-o
pan (*frying*), padel-o
panel, panel-o
panic, panik-o
pansy, pans-e-o
to pant (*gasps for breath*), anhel-ar
pantry, despens-o
pap, papl-o
paper, paper-o; (*news-paper*), jurnal-o
papyrus, papir-o
to parade, parad-ar
paradise, paradiz-o
paradox, paradox-o
paraffin, parafin-o
paragraph, paragraf-o
parallel, paralel-a, -o
to paralyse, paraliz-ar
parasite, parazit-o
parasol, para-suno
Parca (*faite*), Parc-o
parcel, pak-o, -eto
parchment, pergamen-o
to pardon, pardon-ar
to pare (*tr.*), sen-sheligar; (*clip*), rekort-ar
parent (*father or mother*), patr-o
parents, ge-patri
parish, komon-o; parok-i-o
parish priest, parok-o
parliament, parlament-o

parlour, salon-o, konvers-eyo
to parody, parodi-ar
parquet, parquet-o
parrot, papagay-o
to parry, pare-ar
parsley, petrosel-o
parsnip, pastinak-o
part, part-o
to partake, parto-pren-ar (*tr.*)
participation, parto-pren-o
particulars, detali
partridge, perdrick-o
partisan, partis-ano
partner, partener-o
party, partis-o
to pass (*tr., intr.*), pas-ar
passable, pasabl-a
passage (*in house*), kori-dor-o; (*on ship*), pasaj-o
passenger, pasaj-ant-o, er-o
passion, pasion-o; (*of Christ*), sufr-ad-o
Passover, Pask-o
passport, pasport-o
past indicative, -is
past infinitive, -ir
past particip., active, -int-
past particip., passive, -it-
past, pasint-a, -o
paste, past-o
to paste, glutin-ar
pastor, pastor-o
pastry, kuk-aj-o
to pasture (*tr., intr.*), pastur-ar
to patch, rapec-ar
patent, patent-o
path, voy-et-o
patient, pacient-a
patriarch, patriark-o
patrician, patrici-o
patriot, patriot-a, -o
patrol, patroli-o
pattern, shablon-o
to pause, pauz-ar

pavement, pav-ar-o
pavilion, pavilion-o
paving stone, pav-o
to paw, traml-ar; (*horse*), piar-ar
pawn, pion-o
pawnbroker, lombard-o
to pay, pag-ar; -attention to, atenc-ar; —court to, kurtez-ar; -a salary to, salari-ar; -regard to, egard-ar (*tr.*)
pea, piz-o
peace, pac-o
to be in peace, pac-ar
peach, (*fruit*), persik-o
peacock, pavon-o
pear, pir-o
pearl, perl-o
peat, torf-o
peasant, rur-an-o
pebble, ston-o
peculiar, partikular-a
pedal, ped-al-o
pedant, pedant-o
pedestal, piedestal-o
pedigree, genealogi-o
pedlar, kolport-ist-o
peel, shel-o
peer, per-o
peewit, vanel-o
peg, stift-o
peg-top, tup-o
pelisse, pelis-o
pellet, bul-et-o
pell-mell, pelmel-e
pelvis, pelv-o (*anat.*)
pen, plum-o
penance (*to do - for*), penitenc-ar
pencil, krayon-o
penetrate, penetr-ar
peninsula, peninsul-o
penitence, penitenc-o
pension, pension-o
peony, peoni-o
people, popul-o; hom-i; (*one, anyone*), on(u)
pepper, pipr-o
to perceive, percept-ar
percentage, procent-o

to perch, perch-ar
perch (*for a bird*),
perk-o
to percuss, perkut-ar
perennial (*bot.*), peren-a
perfect, perfekt-a
perfidious, perfid-a
to perforate, perfor-ar
to perform, (*mus., etc.*),
exekut-ar
perfume, parfum-o
perhaps, *forsan
period, period-o
to perish, peris-ar
periwig, peruk-o
periwinkle, pervink-o
permanent, permanant-
a
to permeate, perme-ar
to permit, permis-ar
permitted (*to be*,
may), darf-ar
perpendicular, per-
pendikl-a
perpetual, perpetu-a
perplexed, perplex-a
to persecute, perse-
kut-ar
to persevere, persever-
ar
to persist, persist-ar
person, person-o
to perspire, sudor-if-ar
to persuade, persuad-ar
pert, liber-ega, temerara
to pertain, resort-es-ar
(ad)
to peruse, lekt-ar
Peruvian bark, quin-o
perverse, pervers-a
pet, favor-at(ul)o,
-in)o; to- dorlot-ar
to petition, peticion-ar
petroleum, petrol-o
petticoat, sub-jupo
petulant (*to be*), petul-
ar
phalanx, falang-o
phantom, fantom-o
pharmacy, farmaci-o
pharynx, faring-o
pheasant, fazan-o
phial, fial-o

philately, filateli-o
philosophy, filozofi-o
phonograph, fonograf-
il-o
phosphorus, fosf-o
photograph, fotograf-
uro
phrase, fraz-o
to physie, drog-iz-ar
physician, medik-o
physics, fizik-o
pianoforte, pian-o
to pick (*gather*), koli-ar
to pick (*axe*), pikon-o
to pickle (*vegetables*),
vinagre, konserv-ar;
(*fish, meat*), marin-ar
pickles, pikl-i
pic-nic, piknik-o
pie, pastet-o
piebald, bunt-a
piece, pec-o; (*cotton or*
linen), tuk-o
to piece up, rapec-ar
to pierce (*bore*), bor-ar
piety, pi-eso
pig, pork-o
pigeon, kolomb-o
pike, piquo; (*fish*)
luci-o
pile (*heap*), amas-o
pilgrim, pilgrim-anto,
-ero
pilgrimage (*to go on a*),
pilgrim-ar
pill, pilul-o
pillar, pilastr-o
to pilot, pilot-ar
pimento, piment-o
pimple (*acne*), akne-o
to pin, ad-lig-ar, ad-
junt-ar, fixig-ar (per
pinglo); tra-pik-ar
(per pinglo, lanco,
etc.); (*tech.*), stift-
ag-ar, stift-union-ar
pin (*ordinary*), pingl-o;
(*cotter*), splint-o;
(*tech.*), stift-o
pince-nez, naz-binokl-o
to pinch, pinch-ar
to pine away, langor-ar
pine, pin-o

pineapple, ananas-o
pink (*flower*), diant-o;
(*adj.*), roz-ea
pint, chopin-o
pioneer, pionir-o
pious, pi-a
pip (*poultry disease*),
pips-o; (*in fruit*),
kern-et-o; (*on dice*,
dominoes, etc.), punt-
o
to pipe (*birds*), pipi-ar
pipe (*smoking*), pip-o;
(*tube*), tub-o; (*mus.*),
shalm-o
pipette, pipet-o
pirate, pirat-o
pirouette (*to perform*
a), piruet-ar
piscene, balno-basen-o
pisciculture, fish-eduk-
ad-o
pisciform, fish-form-a,
-atr-a
pistol, pistol-o
piston, (*mach.*), piston-
o
pit, fos-o; (*theatre*),
parter-o
pitch (*tar*), pech-o
pitcher, kruch-o
place, (*town square*),
plac-o; (*spot*), lok-o;
(*for person*), plas-o;
(*suffix*), -ey-
to plagiarize, plaji-ar
plague, pest-o;
(*plague-spot*), plag-o
(*also fig.*)
plain (*n.*), plan-aj-o;
(*adj.*), (*distinct*),
klar-a, evident-a;
(*simple*), simpl-a;
(*flat*), plat-a; (*not*
ornamented), sen-
ornament-a
plain-chant, plan-
kant-o
plaintiff, plend-ant-o
plaintive, plend-ant-a,
-em-a, -atr-a

plait, plis-ur-o; **to-**,
 plis-ar; plekt-ar, in-
 ter-plekt-ar; (*hair*)
 tres-ig-ar
to plan, projet-ar
plane (*adj.*), plan-a;
 (*tool*), rabot-o
planet, planet-o
plank (*n.*), plank-o
plant, plant-o; **to-**,
 plantac-ar
plantain, plantag-o
plaster, gips-o
plate (*eating*), plad-o;
 (*photo, of metal, etc.*),
 plak-o
platform, platform-o
to play, lud-ar; (*music,*
theatre), ple-ar;
 (*gamble*), lud-ar, lud-
 risk-ar
play, lud-o; (*drama*),
 dramat-o
to plead, pled-ar
pleasant, agreabl-a
to please (*give plea-*
sure), plez-ar; *be*
pleased with, esar
 kontenta (de); **if**
you-, me preg-as;
-write, volunt-ez
 skrib-ar
pleased, kontent-a (de)
pleasure, plezur-o
plebiscite, plebicit-o
plenty, abund-o
pleurisy, plevrit-o
plomb, plomb-o; **-line**,
 aplomb-o
to plot, komplot-ar
to plough, plug-ar
ploughshare, sok-o
to pluck, koli-ar
plug, tampon-o (*spec.*
surg.)
plum, prun-o (*not a*
raisin)
plume, penach-o
plummet (*plumb-line*),
 aplomb-o
plump, plump-a
to plunge (*intrans.*),
 plunj-ar

plural (*adj.*), plural-a;
 (*n. inflexion*), -i
plus (*math.*), *plus
plush, plush-o
pocket, posh-o
poem, poem-o
poet, poet-o
poetry, poezi-o
to point (*to*), apunt-ar
point (*sharp*), pint-o;
 (*dot, place*), punt-o
pointed, pint-a, -oz-a,
 -atr-a; (*sharp*),
 akut-a
poison, venen-o
polarized, pol-ar-(ig-
 it)-a
pole (*geog.*), pol-o;
 (*stick*), stang-o
polecats, putor-o
polemics, polemik-o
police, polic-o; **-man**
 polic-ist-o
policy, politik-o
to polish, polis-ar
polite, polit-a
politics, politik-o
to pollute, polut-ar
poltrone, poltron-o
polygamist, poligam-
 a, -o
polyglot, poliglota, -o
polygon, poligon-o
polynomial, polinomi-o
polype, polip-o
polysyllable, plur-silab-
 a, -o
polytheism, politeism-o
pomade, pomatum,
 pomad-o
pomegranate (*fruit*),
 grenad-o
pommel, pomel-o
pomp, pomp-o
ponder, ponder-ar
poniard, poniard-o
pontiff, pontifik-o
poodle, pudel-o
poop, pup-o
poor, povr-a, -o
pope, pap-o
poplar, popl-o

poppy, papaver-o
populace, popul-ach-o
popular, popular-a
population (*people*),
 popul-o; (*peopl-*
ing), popul-iz-o;
 (*density*), popul-oz-
 es-o
porcelain, porcelan-o
porch, portik-o
porcupine, porkespin-o
pork, pork-o(-karn-o)
porous, por-oz-a
porridge-pot, marmit-o
porringer, eskudel-o;
 (*of soldiers*), gamel-o
port (*harbour*), portu-o
portal, portal-o
portion (*a part*), part-o;
 (*a helping of food,*
etc.), porcion-o
portrait, portret-o
to pose, postur-ar
positive, pozitiv-a
position, lok-o, punt-o;
 situ-es-o; rang-o;
 ofic-o, employ-es-o;
 poz-es-o; postur-o;
 propozicion-o
to possess, posed-ar
possibility (*quality*),
 posibl-es-o; (*what*
is possible), -aj-o
possible, posibl-a
post, fost-o; (*for let-*
ters), post-o; (*milit.*),
 posten-o
postage, afrank-o
poster (*placard*), afish-o
posterity, decedent-ar-
 o
postern, postern-o
postilion, postilion-o
posture, postur-o
pot, pot-o
potato, ter-pom-o
poultry, pultr-o
to pound, pist-ar
to pour, vars-ar
to pout, bud-ar
powder, pulver-o;
 (*toilet*), pudr-o

power, pov-o ; (*influence, authority, ascendancy*), potent-es-o
powerful, potent-a
practical, praktik-al-a
to practise (*use practically*), praktik-ar ; (*exercise*), exerc-ar
to praise, laud-ar
to prance, kabr-ar
to pray, preg-ar
to preach, predik-ar
precaution(s), pre-sorg-o
precedence, preced-o
precedent, precedent-o
precentor, kantor-o
precept, precept-o
precious, prec-oz-a ; -stone, lapid-o
precipice, precipis-o
preaise, preciz-a
precocious, prekoc-a
predecessor, preced-ant-o
to predict, pre-dic-ar
to predominate, pre-dominac-ar, pre-ponder-ar
pre-eminence, arki-
pre-eminent, super-a, ecel-ant-a, pre-valor-ant-a, pre-ponder-ant-a
to prefer, prefer-ar
preferential, prefer-al-a
prefix, prefix-o
pregnant, gravid-a
prejudice, (*pre-judgment*), pre-judik-o
preliminary, prelimin-ar-a
to prelude, pre-lud-ar (*intr.*)
premature, pre-matur-a
premise, premis-o
premium, premi-o
to prepare, prepar-ar
to prepay, afrank-ar
pres. particip., active, -ant-

pres. participle, passive, -at-
preponderance, pre-ponder-o
to prescribe, preskript-ar
prescription (*recipe*), recept-o
presence of (*in the*), *koram
present (*adj.*), present-a ; (*gift*), donac-o ; at-, nun ; -time, present-o ; **to make a-**, donac-ar
to present, prizent-ar
present at (*to be*), asist-ar
to preserve, prezerv-ar, konserv-ar
to preside, prezid-ar
president, prezid-ant-o, -er-o
to press, pres-ar
to presume, supoz-ar
presumption, prezunt-o
pretence, pretext-o
to prevent, prevent-ar ; imped-ar
previous, ante-a
price, prec-o
to prick, prikl-ar
pride, fier-es-o
priest, sacerdot(-ul)-o
primary, primar-a
primitive, primitiv-a ; (*not derived*), prim-a
primrose, primroz-o
principal, precipu-a
principle, princip-o
to print, imprim-ar
prism, prismat-o
prison, karcero
private, apart-a, privat-a
privateer, korsar-nav-o
privilege, privilej-o
prize (*reward*), premi-o
to prize, priz-ar
probable, probabl-a
to probe, sond-ar (*also fig.*)
problem, problem-o

proboscis, rostr-o
proceedings (*legal*), proced-ur-o
process, proces-o ; (*way*), proced-o
procession, procesion-o
to proclaim, proklam-ar
to procure, prokur-ar
prodigal, prodig-ant-a, -em-a ; -ant-o em-o
to produce, produkt-ar
profane (*adj.*) profan-a
to profane, profanac-ar
to profess, profes-ar
profession, profesion-o
professional (*adj.*) profesion-al-a ; (*n.*) profesion-an-o ; (*suffix*) -ist-
professor, profesor-o
to profit, profit-ar
profound, profund-a
prognostic, prognoz-o (*med.*)
programme, program-o
to progress, progres-ar
to prohibit, interdikt-ar
project, projet-o
to project (*tr.*) projekt-ar ; (*fig.*) projet-ar ; (*intr.*), sali-ar
projectile, projekt-il-o
prolix, prolix-a
to prolong, prolong-ar
promenade, kors-o
to promise, promis-ar
to promote (*elevate, advance*), promoc-ar
prompt, quik-a, rapid-a
to prompt (*theat.*), suff-ar
to pronounce, pronunc-ar
proof, pruv-o
proof against, espruv-a
to prop up, apog-ar
to propagate, propag-ar
propeller (*screw*), helic-o
proper, just-a, korekt-a
dec-ant-a
property, propr-aj-o

prophet, profet-o
proportion, proporcion-o
proposal (*act.*), propoz-o
to propose, propoz-ar
proposition, propozaj-o
proprietor, propriet-er-o
to proscribe, proskript-ar
prose, proz-o
to prosecute, persequ-ar
prospectus, prospekt-o
to prosper, prosper-ar
to prostrate one's self, prostern-ar
prostration (*great depression*), prostrac-o
to protect, protekt-ar
to protest, protest-ar
protestant, protestant-o
proud, fier-a
to prove, pruv-ar
proverb, proverb-o
to provide, proviz-ar
providence, providenc-o
providing that, se nur
province, provinc-o
provisional, provizor-a
to provoke, provok-ar
provost, prevost-o
prowwess, prod-aj-o
proximity, proxim-es-o
prudent, prudent-a
prudish, prud-a
to prune, emund-ar
psalm, psalm-o
psychic, psik-ala
pubescent, puber-a
public, publik-a, -o
public-house, tavern-o
to publish, publik-ig-ar ; (*book, etc.*), edit-ar
pudding, puding-o
puff! plump
puff, puf-o

to pull, tir-ar
to pull out, arach-ar
pulley, puli-o
pulp (*of fruit*), pulp-o
pulpit, katedr-o
to pulsate, puls-ar
to pulverise, pulverig-ar
pumice-stone, pumic-o
to pump, pump-ar
pumpkin, kukurbit-o
pun, kalembur-o
Punch, pulchinel-o
to punch, punc-ar
punctual, akurat-a
to punish, punis-ar
pupl (*school*), lern-ant-o ; (*eye*), pupil-o
puppet, pupe-o, mario-net-o
to purchase, kompr-ar
pure, pur-a (*also morally*)
purgatory, purgatori-o
to purge, purg-ar
to purify, pur-ig-ar
purple, purpur-o
purport, skop-o ; (*sense*), senc-o
purpose, skop-o
purse, hurs-o
to pursue, persequ-ar
pus, pus-o
to push, puls-ar, shov-ar
to put, poz-ar ; -**off**, ajorn-ar ; -**on** (*clothes*), met-ar ; -**out** (*light*), exting-ar ; -**in gear**, ingran-ar ; -**in order**, ordin-ar
to putrefy, putr-ar
puzzle, enigmat-o
pyx, cibori-o

Q

quack, sharlatan-o
quadrangle, quadriangul-o

quadrant, quadrant-o
quadrature (*math.*), quadrat-ig-o ; (*astr.*), quadratur-o
quadrille, quadril-o
quadrumane, quadrimanu-o
quadruped, quadriped-o
to quadruple (*tr.*), quar-opl-ig-ar ; (*intr.*) quar-opl-esk-ar
quail, quali-o
to quake (*shake with*), trem-ar (*pro, de*)
to qualify (*as*), kualifik-ar (*kom*).
qualitative, qual-es-al-a
quality, qual-es-o ; (*suffix*), -es-
quantitative, quant-es-al-a
quantity (*concrete*), quant-o ; (*abstract*), quant-es-o
quantum (*appointed, prescribed*), quant-o
quarantine, quaranten-o
to quarrel (*dispute*), inter-disput-ar
quartan, quartan-a
quarte (*tening*), quart-o
quarter (*year*), trimestr-o ; (*town*), quarter-o ; (*arith.*), quar-im-o
quartet, quartet-o
quartz, quarc-o
to quash (*law*), kasac-ar
quasi (*used as an adj.*), quaz-a, quaz-e
quaternary, quaternar-a
quatrain, quaten-o
quay, kay-o
queen, rej-in-o
queer, drol-a, barok-a
question, question-o
questions begin by kad
to quibble, shikan-ar

quick, rapid-a ; (*at once*), *quik
quickly (*speedily*), *quik
quicksilver, merkuri-o
quicunx, quikunc-o
quid pro quo, quiproquo
quiet (*not anxious*), quiet-a ; (*not turbulent*), tranquil-a
to quilt (*stitch*), steb-ar
quince, quing-o
quinine, quinin-o
quinquagenarian, kin-a-dek-yar-a
quint (*mus., cards*), quint-o
quintal (*metric*), quintal-o
quintessence, quintesenc-o (*lit. and fig.*)
to quintuple (*tr.*), kin-opl-ig-ar ; (*intr.*), -esk-ar
to quit (*leave*), liv-ar, for-las-ar
quite, tot-e, plen-e, komplet-e
quittance, quit-ig-o, -ig-ur-o
to quiver, fremis-ar ; trem-et-ar
to quiz (*ridicule*), rid-ind-ig-ar
quorum, minima nombro (necesa por valideso di voto)
quota, quot-o
quotation (*com., fin.*), kot-iz-o
to quote (*com., fin.*), kot-iz-ar

R

rabbit, kunikl-o
rabies, rabi-o

race (*running*), kur-o, -ad-o ; (*human*), ras-o
to race, kur-lukt-ar ; kur-konkurs-ar
racer, kur-lukt-er-o
rack, roto-torment-o ; trest-o ; ra-telier-o ; trofe-o ; hurd-o
to rack off, rak-ar
racket, raket-o
to radiate, radi-ar
radiograph, radiograf-ur-o
radiography, radio-graf(-ad)-o
radish, rafan-et-o
raft, raft-o
rag, rag-o
rage, furi-o
to rage (*be in a rage*), furi-ar
ragout, ragut-o
raid, inkurs-o
rail, rel-o
railway, fer-voy-o
railway carriage, vagon-o
to rain, pluv-ar
rainbow, pluv-ark-o ; ciel-ark-o
to raise, (*lift*), lev-ar
to rake (*collect, gather up with rake*), rast-ar
to ram (*tech.*), rekalk-ar
to ramble, divag-ar
rampart, rempar-o
rancid, ranc-a
rancour, rankor-o
rank (*place*), rang-o
rape, kolz-o
rapid, rapid-a
rare (*not frequent, seldom found*), rar-a ; (*not abundant*), skars-a ; (*not dense*), des-dens-a
to rarefy, des-dens-ig-ar, —esk-ar
rascal, raskal-o
to rase, frol-ar
rash (*reckless*), tem-erar-a

to rasp, rasp-ar
raspberry, framb-o
rat, rat-o
rate (*of interest, discount*), procent-o
rather, prefer-e ; (*interj.*), cert-eg-e !
to ratify, ratifik-ar
ration, porcion-o
rational, racion-al-a (*also math.*), racion-oz-a
rattan, rotan-o
to rattle (*to have the death—*), stertor-ar
to ravage, devast-ar
to rave, delir-ar
raven, korv-o
ravine, raven-o
to ravish, ravis-ar
raw, krud-a
ray (*of light*), radi-o
razor, raz-il-o
to reach, ating-ar
to react, reakt-ar
to read, lekt-ar
readily (*willingly*), volunt-e
ready, pront-a ; —money, kontant-o
real, real-a ; —estate, imobl-o
reality (*abst.*), real-es-o ; (*concr.*), real-aj-o ; in-, real-e
to realize, real-ig-ar ; (*convert into fact*), uz-ubl-ig-ar ; exekut-ar, fakt-ig-ar ; (*conceive clearly*), concept-ar, kompren-ar
imagin-ar klar-e
ream (*of paper*), rism-o
to reap, rekolt-ar
rear, (*adj.*), dop-a
to rear (*horse, etc.*), kabr-ar
reason, racion-o ; (*for doing a thing*), motiv-o, to —, rezon-ar
rebate, rabat-o
rebel, rebel-o ; to-, revolt-ar

to rebuke, reprimand-ar
to recapitulate, rekapitul-ar
receipt, quit-ig-o ; **on-**
of, ye recev-o di
to receive, recev-ar ;
 —(money), inkas-ar ;
 (person appointed
 to-), recev-ist-o
receiver, recev-ant-o,
 —int-o
recent, recent-a
receptacle for, -uy-
recipe, recept-o
reciprocal, reciprok-a
to reciprocate (*mech.*),
 altern-ar ; (persons),
 ag-ar reciprok-e (ad)
to recite *repeat aloud*),
 recit-ar ; (*declaim*),
 deklam-ar
to reckon, kalkul-ar
to recognise, ri-konoc-
 ar ; (*admit*), agnosk-ar
to recollect, memor-ar
to recommend, reko-
 mend-ar
to recompense, kom-
 pens-ar ; rekom-
 pens-ar or punis-ar ;
 indemn-iz-ar
to reconcile (*restore to*
harmony), ri-koncili-
 ar ; (*harmonize,*
make compatible),
 koncili-ar
record (*speed, etc.*), re-
 korl-o
recourse (*to have—*),
 rekurs-ar
to recover, rekuper-ar
to recruit, rekrut-ar
rectangle, rekt-angul-o
to rectify, rectifik-ar
rector, rektor-o
red, red-a
red-haired, ruf-a, -o
red tape (*fig.*), paper-
 ach-i, burokrat-ism-o
to redeem, redempt-ar
to reduce, redukt-ar
reed, kan-o

reef (*of sail*), ref-o ;
 (rocks, sand), rif-o
to refer, refer-ar
reference to (in), *pri
to refine, rafin-ar
to reflect, reflekt-ar
to reform, reform-ar
to refract, refrakt-ar ;
to be refracted, re-
 frakt-es-ar
to refrain (*intr.*), reten-
 ar su, absten-ar (de)
to refresh with meals,
 restor-ar
refreshment room
 bufet-o
refreshments (*to take*),
 restor-arsu
refuge (*to take*), refuj-
 ar
to refuse, refuz-ar
to refute, refut-ar
to regale, regal-ar
regard, egard-o ; **to,**
pay-to, egard-ar ;
to-, regard-ar
regarding, *pri
regards (*hind*), salut-i
regent, regent-o
regiment, regiment-o
region, region-o
register, registr-o
to regret, regret-ar
regular, regul-oz-a
to regulate, regul-iz-ar ;
 (*tech.*), regul-ar
to reign, regn-ar
to reimburse, rimbors-
 ar
reindeer, rentir-o
to reiterate, iter-ar
to rejoice, joy-ar
to relapse, recidiv-ar
to relate, rakont-ar
 (*tr.*) ; **-to,** koncern-ar
related to (*to be*), relat-
 ar
relating to, -al-
relative (*pers.*), parent-
 o
relaxed (*physiol.*), lax-a
relic (*of saints*), reliqui-
 o ; rest-aj-o

to relieve (*make light*),
 alej-ar
religion, religi-o
to relish, savur-ar
to rely (*on, upon*), fid-
 ar (ad)
to remain, rest-ar
to remark (*not speak*),
 remark-ar
to remedy, remedi-ar
to remember, memor-
 ar
to remind, (ri-) memor-
 ig-ar
to remit (*sin*), remis-ar
remonstrance, re-
 monstr-o
remorse (*to feel*), re-
 mors-ar
remote (*to be*), dist-ar
 (per, de)
to remove (*tr.*), for-ig-
 ar, de-pren-ar ;
 (*push aside*), eskart-
 ar ; (*intr.*), for-ir-ar,
 liv-ar ; depart-ar
 (de)
Renaissance,
 Renesanc-o
to render, ig-ar ; (*suffix*),
 -ig-
rendez-vous, rendevu-o
to renounce, renunc-
 ar
renown, fam-o
rent, lokac-o prec-o ;
 (*periodical profit*),
 rent-o ; **to-**, (*take*
at a—), lokac-ar ;
 (*grant use for—*), lug-
 ar
to repair, repar-ar
repast, repast-o
to repay, rimbors-ar
to repeat, repet-ar
to repent, repent-ar
to repercuss, reperkut-
 ar
to replace (*put back in*
place), ri-poz-ar, ri-
 lok-iz-ar ; (*take the*
place of, supply the
want of), remplas-ar

replete, replet-a
to reply, respond-ar;
 (to a reply), replik-ar
report, raport-o
to report, raport-ar
to repose, repoz-ar
to represent, repre-
 zent-ar
representative (person)
 reprezent-ant-o
to repress, repres-ar
reprisals (to make),
 reprezal-ar
to reproach, reproch-ar
republic, republik-o
to repudiate, repudi-ar
repugnant (to be), re-
 pugn-ar (*tr.*)
to repulse, repuls-ar
reputation, reput-es-o
to repute, reput-ar
to request, demand-ar
to require, postul-ar
to requisition, re-
 quisit-ar
rescript, reskript-o
research, explor-(ad)o
to resemble, simil-es-ar
 (*tr.*)
to reserve, rezerv-ar
to reside, rezid-ar
residue, rezidu-o
to resign (a post),
 demision-ar
resigned (to be), rezign-
 ar
resin, rezin-o
to resist, rezist-ar (*tr.*)
resolution, dis-solv-o;
 (*solving of doubt, pro-
 blem, etc.*), solv-o,
 —ur-o; (*resolve*),
 rezolv-o; (*deter-
 mined temper*),
 rezolv-em-es-o
to resolve, dis-solv-ar;
 (*solve*), solv-ar; (*de-
 cide*), rezolv-ar
to respect, respekt-ar
to respire, respir-ar
responsible, respons-
 anta, —iva; **to be**
 respons-ar

rest (remainder), rest-
 aj-o; (*the others*),
 ceter-i; **to-**, repoz-
 ar
restaurant, restor-eri-o
to restore, repar-ar,
 restaur-ar
to restrict, restrikt-ar
to result, rezult-ar
result, rezult-aj-o, re-
 zult-o
resurrection, ri-viv-ig-
 o; (*one's self—*),
 ri-viv-esk-o; (*fig.*),
 ri-nask-o
retail (n.) detal-o;
 (*adj.*) detal-a; **by-**
 detal-e
to retain, reten-ar; (*not
 forget*) memor-ar
reticence, tac-o, tac-
 aj-o
to retire, retret-ar
retort (vessel), retort-o
to retract, retrakt-ar
to retreat, retret-ar
to return (come back),
 retro-ven-ar
reunion, ri-union-o;
 (*state*), ri-union-es-o;
 (*assembling*), asem-
 bl-o, —uro
to reveal, revel-ar
revenge, revanch-o;
to take-, revanch-
 ar
to revenge, venj-ar
 (*tr.*); **to-one's self**
on, venj-ar su (ad,
person; pri, *thing*)
revenue, revenu-o
reverse, revers-o
to reverse, invers-ig-ar
review (publication),
 revu-o; **to—**, (*book*),
 recens-ar; (*milit.*),
 revu-ar
to revile, insult-ar
to revise, reviz-ar
to revolt, revolt-ar
revolution, revolu-
 cion-o
to revolve, turn-ar

revolver, revolver-o
to reward, rekompens-
 ar
rheumatism, reuma-
 tism-o
rhyme, rim-o
rib (anat.), kost-o
ribbon, ruband-o
rice, riz-o
rich, rich-a
ridge, arist-o (*anat*,
geom.)
riddle, kribl-o
to ride, kavalk-ar
ridiculous, rid-ind-a
riding switch, kravach-
 o
rigging, rig-o
right (hand side), dextr-
 a; (*correct*), just-a;
 (*morally*), yust-a;
—angle, ort-o; **—**
side, avers-o; **to the-**,
 (ad) dextr-e; **a**
right, yur-o
rigid, rigid-a
rim, felg-o
ring, ring-o
to ring (a bell), son-
 ig-ar; (*intr.*), son-ar
to rinse, rins-ar
riot, sedici-o
ripe, matur-a
to rise (set up), lev-ar
 su
to risk, risk-ar
rite, ritu-o
river, river-o; (*large*),
 fluvi-o
roach, gardi-o
road, voy-o
roadstead, rad-o
road-way, chose-o
to roar (animals), bram-
 ar; (*winds, sea*),
 muj-ar; (*thunder*,
cannon), tondr-ar;
 (*of horse: disease*),
 ror-ar
to roast, rost-ar
robber, rapt-ist-o
robe, rob-o

rock (*solid part of earth's crust underlying soil*), rok-o; (*mass of this projecting or standing up*), rok-aj-o
to rock, bers-ar
rocket, fuze-o
rod, verg-o
roebuck, kapreol-o
rogue, fripon-o, ras-kal-o
roll, volv-aj-o; list-o; (*bread*), pan-et-o
to roll (*intr.*), rul-ar
to roll up, volv-ar
roller blind, stor-o
rondeau, rondel-o
roof, tekt-o
rook, frugileg-o
room (*extent of space*), lok-o; (*clear space for person*), plas-o; (*part of house*), chambr-o
root, radik-o
rose, roz-o
rosemary, rosmarin-o
to rot (*intr.*), putr-ar; (*tr.*), putr-ig-ar
rough, rud-a
to rough-cast, esbos-ar
rough cony, klad-o
round (*adj.*), rond-a; (*prep. around*), *cirkum
roundelay, rondel-o
routine, rutin-o
row (*line*), rang-o; (*tumult*), tumult-o
to row (*intr.*, *use oars in rowing a boat*), rem-ar
royal, rej-al-a
to rub, fricion-ar
rubbish, eskombr-o
ruby, rubin-o
rude, grosier-a
to ruffle (*turn up*), aruf-ar
to ruin, ruin-ar
rule, regul-o

to rule, guvern-ar, direkt-ar
ruler (*drawing*), lineal-o
rum, rum-o
to rumble, grond-ar
to ruminare, rumin-ar
rump, rump-o
rumour, rumor-o
to rumple, krumpl-ar
to run, kur-ar; (*of water, etc.*), flu-ar
to run aground, strand-ar (*intr.*)
to run away, fug-ar
ruse, ruz-o
rush (*b ant.*), junk-o
to rush, precipit-ar
rusk, biskot-o
Russia leather, yuft-o
rust, rust-o; **to-**, rust-iz-ar, -ig-ar; (*tr.*), -esk-ar, -iz-es-ar
rye, sekal-o

S

Sabbath, sabat-o
sable, zibeln-o
sabre, sabr-o
sack, sak-o
sacrament, sakrament-o
sacred, sakr-a
to sacrifice, sakrifik-ar
sacrilege (**to commit a**), sakrilej-ar
sacristy, sakrist-i-o
sad, trist-a
saddle, sel-o
safe (*adj.*), sekur-a
sage (*plant*), salvi-o
sail (*of a ship*), segl-o
to sail, navig-ar
sailor, navist-o
sainfoin, esparset-o
salnt, sant-o, -ulo, -ino

salad, salad-o
salary, salari-o
sale, vend-o
saline, salin-o, -a
salmon, salmon-o
saloon, saloon-o
salt, sal-o
salubrious, salubr-a
salutary, salutar-a
to salute, salut-ar
salvage (*act*), salv-o; (*material*), salv-aj-o
same, sam-a; **the same** (*thing*), la sam-o; **in the - way**, sam-e
the same, sam-o
to sanction, sancion-ar
sanctuary (*the most sacred part of any religious building*), santuari-o
sand, sabl-o
sandal, sandal-o
sandstone, gres-o
sap, sapt-o
to sap, sap-ar
sarcophagus, sarko-fag-o
sardine, sardin-o
sardonic, sardonik-a
sarsaparilla, sarsaparel-o
sash (*silk, etc.*), zon-o; (*window*), fram-o
satan, satan-o
satchel, skol-sak-o
satellite, satelit-o
to satiate, satur-ar
satın, satin-o
satire, satir-o
satisfied, kontent-a (*de request, obligation, etc., make atonement for sins*), satisfac-ar
to saturate, satur-ar
Saturday, Saturdi-o
satyr, satirus-o
sauce, sauc-o
sauce-boat, sauc-uy-o
saucepan, kasrol-o
sausage, socis-o

savage, sovaj-a, -o
to save (for future use),
 spar-ar; (from de-
 struction), salv-ar
saviour, salv-ant(ul)o
 —into, —onto, —ero
to savour, savur-ar
Savoy cabbage, sabe-
 lik-o
to saw, seg-ar
to say, dic-ar
scab, skabi-o
scaffold, eshafod-o
to scald, eskald-ar
scale (measure, prices),
 skal-o; (music,
 chromatic), gam-o;
 (tartar), tartar-o;
 (fish, skin), squam-o;
scales, balanc-o; on
 a large-, grandia-
 skal-e; on a small-
 mikra-skal-e
scapula, skapul-o
scar, cikatr-o
scarce (not abundant),
 skars-a; (not fre-
 quent), rar-a
scarcely, *apene
scarf, sharp-o
to scarify, skarifik-ar
scarlet, skarlat-a
to scatter, dis-sem-ar,
 dispens-ar
scene, cen-o
scenery (landscape),
 peizaj-o
sceptic, skeptik-a, -o
sceptre, ceptr-o
scheme (plan), projet-o
scheme, skem-o
schism, skism-o
schist, skist-o
scholar, cienc-ist-o,
 erud-it-o
scholarship, stipendi-o
school, skol-o
sciatic (adj.), ciatik-a
sciatica, ciatik-
 nevralgio
science, cienc-o
scientific, cienc-al-a
scientist, cienc-ist-o

scissors, ciz-o
to scold, reprimand ar
scope (end aimed at),
 skop-o; vid-o-feld-o
ag-o-feld-o, ag-o-
 sfer-o; ating-o, —
 aj-o, —dist-o; liber-
 a spac-o, feld-o;
 oportun-a okazion-o
scoundrel, kanali-o
to scour, skur-ar
scourge (fig.), plag-o
to scourge, flog-ar
to scout (milit.), ex-
 plor-ar
to scowl, regard-ar
 desafabl-e, sever-e,
 irac-oz-e, mal-
 humor-e; kontrakt-
 ar la brov-i
scrap, pec-o, rezidu-o,
 fragment-o, rest-aj-o
to scrape, skrap-ar
to scratch, skrach-ar
screech-owl, noktuo
screen, skren-o
to screen (shelter),
 shirm-ar
screw, skrub-o
to screw (fasten,
 tighten by means of
 —s), skrub-ag-ar,
 skrub-lig-ar; (turn
 —), vis-ar
scrupulous, skrupul-
 oz-a
to sculpture, skult-ar
scum, spum-o; to-
 (tr.), sen-spum-ig-ar;
 (intr.), spum-if-ar
scurf, tini-o
scurvy, skorbut-o
sea, mar-o
sea-gull, muev-o
seal, mar-hund-o
to seal, sigl-ar
seam, sut-ur-o
seaman, mar-ist-o
to search (for), serch-ar
season, sezon-o
seat (to sit on), sid-il-o;
 to-, sid-ig-ar
sea-urchin, ekin-o

sea-weed, fuk-o
second (of time or arc),
 sekund-o; (adj.),
 du-esm-a
to second (in a duel or a
 marriage), sekond-ar
secondary, sekundar-
 a
secondary school, gim-
 nazi-o
secretary, sekretari-o
secret (adj.), sekret-a;
 (n.), sekret-aj-o;
 (mystery), misterio;
 moyen-o
secret writing, chifr-o
sect, sekt-o
section, seccion-o
secular (not sacred),
 sekular-a
to secrete, secrec-ar
secure, sekur-a
sedentary, sedentar-a
sedition, sedicio
to seduce, sedukt-ar
to see, vid-ar
seed, semin-o
to seem, sembl-ar
to seesaw, baskul-ar
to seize (to lay hold of
 forcibly or suddenly),
 siz-ar; (law), em-
 barg-ar
to select, selekt-ar
self, ipsa; the-, ego;
oneself, himself, her-
 self, itself, them-
 selves, su
selfish, egot-ist-a
to sell, vend-ar
to sell by auction,
 aucion-ar
semestrer, semestr-o
Semite, Semid-o
semolina, semol-o
senate, senat-o
to send, send-ar; -
 for, quer-ig-ar; -off,
 expedi-ar
senile, (med.), senil-a
sensation (feeling), sen-
 to; (eager interest),
 sensacion-o

sense (*the five—s*), sens-o; (*sense, perception, feeling*), senc-o; (*judgment*), saj-a, rekt-a, bon-a judik-o

sensible (*reasonable*), sajal

sensual, sensual-a

sentence (*wise saying*), sentenc-o; **to —**, kondamn-ar

sentiment, sentiment-o

sentry, sentinel-o

sentry-box, garit-o

to be on sentry duty, facion-ar

to separate, separ-ar

September, septembr-o

septet, septet-o

septic, sept-a

sepulchre, tomb-o

sepulture, seput-o

seraph, seraf-o

serene, seren-a

serf, serf-o

serial story, folieton-o

series, seri-o

serious, serioz-a

sermon, predik-o

serpent, serpent-o

serum (*natural*), ser-o; (*med.*), serum-o

servant, serv-ist-ul-o; **maid—**, serv-ist-in-o

to serve, serv-ar

serviette, bok-tuk-o

session, sesion-o

to set, poz-ar

to set alight, acend-ar

to set fire to, incendi-ar

to set up (*type*), kom-post-ar

to settle (*tr., establish*), establis-ar; (*quiet*), kalm-ig-ar, cert-ig-ar; (*pacify*), pac-ig-ar; (*arrange*), aranj-ar; (*—an account*), sald-ar

seven, *sep

several, plur-a

severe, sever-a

to sew, sut-ar

sewer, kloak-o

sex, sexu-o

sextet, sextet-o

shabby, meskin-a

to shackle, entrav-ar

shade, ombr-o; (*darkness*), obskur-es-o, tenebr-o; (*of colour*) nuanc-o

to shade off, nuanc-iz-ar, grad-iz-ar

shadow, ombr-o

shaft (*of a carriage*), brankard-o; (*of a lance*), shaft-o; (*of a mine*), shakt-o; (*of a column*), fust-o

to shake, agit-ar, sukus-ar

to shake (*tremble*), frem-ar

shall (*future in—os*); **shall be**, es-os

shallot, shalot-o

to sham, tromp-ar, simul-ar

to shame, sham-ar (pri)

shampooing, sham-pun-o

shanty, kaban-o

to shape, fason-ar

to shape (*tr.*), kre-ar, form-ig-ar; (*conceive*), imagin-ar; (*adapt*), adapt-ar

share, part-o, porcion-o; (*finance*), acion-o; (*of a plough*), sok-o; (*quota*), quot-o

shark, shark-o

sharp, akut-a

to shatter (*tr.*), frakas-ar

to shave, raz-ar

shaving (*chip*), span-o

shawl, shal-o

she *el(u)

sheaf, garb-o

to shear, tond-ar

sheath, gain-o

shed, hangar-o

sheep, muton-o

sheer, pur-a

sheet, foli-o

shelf, tabul-o

shell, shel-o; (*of oyster, tortoise*), skali-o; (*of cannon*), obus-o

to shelter, shirm-ar

shelves (*set of*), etajer-o

shepherd, pastor-o

shield, shield-o

to shine, bril-ar

shingle, shindol-o

ship, nav-o

ship-boy, mos-o

ship-owner, armator-o

shipwreck, naufrag-o; **to be -d**, naufrag-ar

shirt, kamiz-o; **-front**, plastron-o

to shock, shok-ar

shoe, shu-o

shoot (*of a plant*), sproso

to shoot, paf-ar

shoo, butik-o

shore, riv-o; (*spec. land skirting sea*), litor-o

short, kurt-a

shorthand, stenograf-art-o, —ad-o

short-sighted, miop-a

should (*ought*), dev-us; (*conditional mood*), —us

shoulder, shultr-o; **-belt**, bandolier-o

shoulder-blade, skapul-o

to shout, klam-ar

to shove, shov-ar

shovel, shovel-o

to show, montr-ar, pruv-ar

to show off, ostent-ar

shrew, meger-o

shrimp, krevet-o

to shrink (*tr.*), stret-ig-ar; (*intr.*), kontrakt-es-ar
shroud (*supporting mast*), vant-o
shrub, arbust-o
to shudder, fremis-ar
to shut, kloz-ar
shutter, shutr-o
sick (*ill*), malad-a; to feel-, nauze-ar
sickle, sikl-o
side, later-o; (*flank*), flank-o (*mil. and nav.*); (*geom.*), edr-o; (*of coin, etc.*), avers-o, revers-o; (*face, back*); -scenes, kulis-o; -walk, trotuar-o
siege (*to lay—to*), siej-ar
sieve, siv-o; (*riddle*), kribl-o
to sift, siv-ag-ar, kriblag-ar
to sigh, sospir-ar
sign, sign-o
to sign (*tr., affix one's signature to*), signatar; (*make a—*), sign-if-ar; (*mark with a sign*), sign-iz-ar
signal, signal-o
signature, signat-ur-o
to signify, signif-ik-ar
silence, silenc-o; (*absence of mention*), tac-o
to silence, silenc-ig-ar
silent, silenc-oz-a; (*unuttered*), tac-it-a; to be-, silenc-ar; to be-about, tac-ar (*tr.*)
silk, silk-o
silly, spirit-febl-a, stult-et-a, stult-a
silver, arjent-o
silvered pine, pini-o
similar, simil-a (*ad*)
simple, simpl-a

to simulate, simul-ar; (*imitate*), fing-ar
to sin, pek-ar
since (*prep.*) de-pos; —(*conj.*), de-pos ke; (*because*), pro ke
sincere, sincer-a
sineiput, vertic-o
to sing, kant-ar
single (*not double or multiple*), un-opl-a; simpl-a; unik-a; apart-a; privat-a; (*unmarried*), celib-a
singular, singular-a
to sink, sink-ar
sink (*kitchen*), evier-o
sinuous, sinu-oz-a
sir, sior-(ul)o
siren, (*math. instr.*), siren-o
sister, frat-in-o
to sit, sid-ar
site, situ-o, —eso
situation, situ-o, —es-o; (*employee's office*), employ-es-o
six, *⁶SIS
sixth (*n*), sexto; (*ordina*), sis-esm-a
size, dimension-o
to skate, sket-ar
skate (*fish*), ray-o
to sketch, skis-ar
skillful, habil-a
skin, pel-o
to skin (*tr.*), sen-pel-ig-ar; *cover as with skin*, pel-iz-ar; (*intr.*), pel-iz-es-ar
skirt, jup-o
skittle, kegl-o
skull, krani-o
skull cap, kalot-o
sky, ciel-o
slang, slang-o
slate, ardez-o
to slaughter, masakr-ar; (*butcher*), buch-ar
slave, sklav-o
to sleep, dorm-ar

sleepy (*to be*), somnol-ar
sleeve, manik-o
slender (*thing*), tenu-a; (*pers.*), gracil-a
slice, lonch-o
to slide (*intr.*), glit-ar
slide valve, shibr-o
slime, slam-o
sling (*for throwing stones*), frond-o; (*to support the arm or hand*), sharp-o
slip (*of a screw*), slip-o
to slip (*intr. slide*), glit-ar; (*in a furtive manner*), insinu-ar su; (*tr.*), glit-ig-ar
slipper, pantofl-o
to slobber, bav-ar
slope, pent-o
slow, lent-a
slug, limak-o
sluice, sluz-o
sly, ruz-oz-a
to smack (*intr., of whip or lips*), klak-ar; (*tr.*), klak-ig-ar
small, mikr-a, tenu-a
small bell, sonali-o
smart (*chic*), chik-a
smell, odor-o; (*sense of—*), flar-ad-o; to —(*tr.*), flar-ar; (*intr.*), odor-ar
smith, forj-ist-o
smoke, fum-ur-o; to —, (*emit s.*), fum-ar; (*smoke a pipe, etc.*), fum-ar pip-o, etc.; (*apply s. to*), fum-ag-ar
smooth, glat-a
to smuggle, kontra-band-ar
snail, helik-o
snake, serpent-o
to snap up, snap-ar
to snare, insidi-ar
to snatch, siz-ar
to sneeze, sternut-ar
to sniff, snifl-ar
snob, fatu-o
to snore, ronk-ar

to snort, snort-ar (*only of a horse*)
snow, niv-o, —ad-o ; (*spec. the thing*), niv-ur-o ; **to -**, niv-ar
so (*in such a way*), tal-e ; (*in comparison*), tam ; **-as to**, por
to soak (*saturate, and be saturated in a fluid*), tremp-ar
soap, sapon-o
to sob, singlut-ar
sober, sobr-a
social, soci-al-a
society (*natural*), soci-o ; (*special group*), soci-et-o
sock (*garment*), kalz-et-o
soda, sod-o
sofa, sofa-o
soft, mol-a ; (*gentle, sweet, not harsh*), jentil-a, dolc-a
soll (*surface*), sul-o ; (*earth*), teren-o
to solder, sold-ar
soldier, soldat-o ; milit-ist-o
sole (*adj.*), sol-a ; (*n., fish*), sole-o ; (*of shoe*), suol-o
solemn, solen-a
to solicit, solicit-ar
solid, solid-a
solidary, solid-ar-a
solitary, solitar-a (*loko*)
solution (*act.*), solv-o ; (*result*), solvur-o
to solve, solv-ar
solvent (*finan.*), sol-vent-a
some (*quantity*), kelk-a ; (*indeterminate*), ul-a ; (*a little*), kelk-e
somebody, someone, ul-u
somersault, kulbut-o
something, ul-o
sometimes, kelkafoy-o

son, fili-ul-o
song, kanson-o
sonorous, sonor-a
soon, bald-e
soot, fuligin-o
sorb-apple, sorb-o
sorcery, sorc-o, —ad-o
sore (*to be*), dolor-ar
sorrel, oxal-o
sort (*kind*), sort-o
soul, anm-o
sound (*n.*) son-o ; (*adj.*) san-a
to sound (*intr.*), son-ar ; (*tr.*), son-ig-ar
soup, sup-o
sour-kROUT, surkrut-o
south, sud-o
sovereign, suveren-a ; (*fig.*), supr-a, —eg-a ; (*person*), suveren-o
space, spac-o
spade, spad-o
spangle, flitr-o
spaniel, spaniel-o
to spare, spar-ar ; (*persons*), indulg-ar
spark, cintil-o
sparrow, paser-o
sparrow-hawk, sparvier-o
to spawn (*of fish, frog, mollusc, crustacean*), fray-if-ar
to speak, parol-ar
special, specal-a
species, spec-o
specimen, specimen-o
specious, bon-, ver-sembl-ant-a
speckled, makul-(et)-oz-a
spectacles, binokl-o
to speculate, spekul-ar
to make a speech, diskurs-ar
speech (*to make a-*), diskurs-ar
speed, rapid-es-o ; hast-o
to spell, espel-ar
spelling, ortografi-o

to spend, spens-ar
sphere, sfer-o
spice, spic-o
to spice, spic-iz-ar
spider, arane-o
spigot, stop-il-et-o
spike, spik-o
to spin, fil-ig-ar, —if-ar
spinach, spinat-o
spinal marrow, myel-o
spindle, spindel-o
spine, spin-o
spiny lobster, langust-o
spiral (*adj.*), spir-al-a ; (*n.*), spir-al-o
spirit, spirit-o
spirits, alkohol-aj-o
spiritual (*of spirit as opposed to matter*), ment-al-a
to spit, sput-ar
spit (*for cooking*), spis-o
spite, despit-o ; **in-**of, malgre
spittle, saliv-o
to splash, (*of water*), plaud-ar
spleen, splen-o
splendid, splendid-a
to splice (*two ropes or parts of a rope*), splis-ar
splinter, split-o ; (*surg.*), lash-o
to spilt, fend-ar
to splutter, barbular-ar
to spoil, spoli-ar
sponge, sponj-o
spontaneous, spontan-a
spool, bobin-o ; **to -**, spul-ar
spoon, kulier-o
sport, sport-o ; **sports-**man, sport-ist-o
spot, lok-o ; (*stain*), makul-o
spouse, spoz-o
to spout (*intr., gush out*), spric-ar ; (*tr.*), spric-ig-ar

to spread (*tr.*), extens-ar ; (plu)vast-ig-ar ; difuz-ar ; (*intr.*), extens-es-ar, extens-ar-su, difuz-es-ar
spring (*leap, bound*), spring-o ; (*season*), printemp-o ; (*metal*), risort-o ; (*of watch*), font-o ; -blind, stor-o
to spring (*leap, bound*), spring-ar ; (*a stream from its source*), spric-ar ; (*grow*), nask-ar, ven-ar (*de*)
to sprinkle, aspers-ar
sprite, kobold-o
spruce-fir, pice-o
spur, sporn-o
to sputter, barbuli-ar
to spy, spion-ar
squadron (*milit.*), eskadron-o ; (*naval*), eskadr-o
squall, burask-o
square, quadrat-a, -o ; (*instr.*), squadr-o
to squash, aplast-ar
to squat down, squat-ar
to squeeze, klem-ar
squint-eyed, strab-a
squirrel, skurel-o
stable (*for lodging cattle*), stabl-o
stack of wood, lignamas-o ; (*stake*), rog-o
stadium, stadi-o ; (*of disease*), period-o ; etap-o, grad-o
staff (*milit.*), stab-o
stag, cerv-(ul)o (*genus cervus*)
to stagnate, stagn-ar (*not of persons*)
stain, makul-o
stained-glass window, vitrali-o
staircase, eskaler-o
stake, palis-o ; (*fig., death by burning*), rog-o

stall (*stable*), fak-o ; (*seat*), klap-sid-il-o
to stammer, balbut-ar
stamp, stamp-il-o, -uro ; (*postage*), post-mark-o, mark-o post-al-a
to stamp (*with ink stamp*), stamp-ar ; ped-o-frap-ar ; trampl-ar
to stanch (*tr., blood, etc.*), estanch-ar
to stand (*be set upright*), stac-ar
standard (*distinctive flag*), standard-o ; (*rule, model*), norm-o
standpoint, vid-punt-o ; (*fig.*), opinion-o, judik-o
standstill (*to be at a—*), stagn-ar (*politics, trade*)
star, stel-o ; astr-o
starch, amil-o
to starch, starch-ar
starling, sturn-o
to start (*surprise, sudden fear*), tresay-ar ; (*go off*), depart-ar ; start-ar (*tech.*)
state (*condition of being*) stand-o ; (*nation, part of feder : resp :*), estat-o ; (*suffix*), —es-o
to state, asert-ar, afirm-ar
statement (*of account, etc.*), etat-o
station, stacion-o, posten-o
stationer, paper-ist-o
statue, statu-o
stature, statur-o
statute, statut-o
to stay, rest-ar
steady, ferm-a
steak, lonch-o
to steal, furt-ar
steam, vapor-o

steamer, paketbot-o
steamship, vapor-nav-o
steel, stal-o
steep, abrupt-a, eskarp-a
steeple, kloshturm-o
stem, stip-o
step (*walking*), paz-o ; (*staircase*), grad-o ; -(brother), stif-a (*frat-ul-o*)
steppe, step-o
sterile, steril-a
stern (*poop*), pup-o
sternum, sternum-o
stew, ragut-o
to stew, stuf-ar
stewed fruit, kompot-o
stick, baston-o
to stick (*tr.*), pik-ar, stek-ar ; (*with an adhesive*), glutin-ar
sticky, glutin-em-a, visk-oz-a
stiff, rigid-a
to stifle, sufok-ar (*tr., intr.*)
still (*adv.*), ankor-e ; (*quiet*), kalm-a
stilt, stelt-o
to stimulate, stimular
to stink, mal-odor-ar
to stipulate, stipul-ar
stirrup, estrib-o
to stitch, steb-ar ; (*books*), brosh-ar
stock (*com.*), stok-o
stockade, estakad-o
stocking, kalz-o
Stock Exchange, Bors-o
stock-jobbing, ajiot-o, -ad-o
stole, stol-o
stomach, stomak-o
stone, petr-o ; (*round pebble*), ston-o ; precious-, lapid-o
stool, skabel-o ; (*spec. for feet*), taburet-o

to stop (*intr.*), halt-ar ;
 (a hole, etc.), stop-
 ar; (*tr.*), halt-ig-
 ar ; (*tech.*), arest-ar
stopper, tampon-o
storey (*floor*), etaj-o
stork, cikoni-o
storm, tempest-o ;
thunder—, sturm-o
to storm (*tr. milit.*),
 asalt-ar ; (*intr.*),
 furi-ar
story, rakont-o ; (*of
 past events*), histori-o
stout (*corpulent*), kor-
 pulent-a, obeza
stove (*for heating and
 cooking*), furnel-o ;
 (*tech.*), stuv-o
to stow, stiv-ar
straight, rekt-a
to strain (*tr.*), tens-ar ;
 (*constrain*), koakt-
 ar ; (*intr. strive*),
 esforc-ar
straits, stret-aj-o
to strand (*run aground*)
 strand-ar
strange, stranj-a
stranger, stranjer-o
to strangle, strangul-ar
strap, rimen-o
stratagem, milit-ruzo-
stratum, **strata**, strat-o,
 -i
straw, pali-o
strawberry, frag-o
streak, stri-o
stream, flu-o, aqu-o
 flu-o ; fluvi-o, river-
 o
street, strad-o
to strengthen, plu-
 fort-ig-ar ; (*milit.*),
 rinforc-ar
to stretch, tens-ar
stretcher (*for carrying
 disabled person on*),
 kamil-o
to strew, dis-sem-ar,
 tra-sem-ar (*sur*)
strict, strikt-a ; exakt-a

strike (*to obtain more
 pay, etc.*), strik-o
to strike, frap-ar- (*lit.
 and fig.*) ; strik-ar
string, kord-et-o
string-board, trampo-
 lin-o
stripe, stri-o ; bend-o
to strive (*make efforts*),
 esforc-ar ; (*con-
 tend*), lukt-ar (*kon-
 tre*)
stroke, bat-o, frap-o ;
 (*single effort put
 forth ; feat*), strok-o
strong, fort-a
strophe, strof-o
to struggle, lukt-ar
stud (*shirt*), buton-o
student, student-o
studious, studi-em-a
to study, studi-ar
stuff, materi-o ; stof-o
to stuff, polster-iz-ar
to stumble, mis-paz-ar,
 fal-et-ar
stump, stump-o
to stun, aturd-ar
to stunt, stunt-ar
stupid, stupid-a
stupor, stupor-o
sturgeon, sturg-o
to stutter, stoter-ar
style, stil-o ; to—,
 kualifik-ar (*kom*)
to subdue, submis-ar ;
 vink-ar
subject (*gram., log.*),
 subject-o ; *matter
 treated of*), tem-o ;
 (*of study, love, etc.*),
 objekt-o ; (*member
 of a State*), regn-at-o,
 submis-it-o ; (*adj.*),
 submis-it-a, expoz-
 it-a ; to—, submis-
 ar, expoz-ar
subjective, subjek-
 tal-a
subjunctive, subjunk-
 tiv-o
sublime, sublim-a

to submerge, submers-
 ar
to submit (*tr.*), sub-
 mis-ar
to subordinate, sub-
 ordin-ar
to subscribe, suskript-
 ar ; (*—to a paper*),
 abon-ar (*journal*)
to subsidize, subsidi-ar
to subsist, exist-ar, dur-
 ar ; nutr-es-ar
substance, substanc-o
substitute (*to serve as
 —for*), remplas-ar
to substitute, substi-
 tuc-ar
subterfuge, subterfuj-o
subtle, subtil-a
to subtract (*arith.*),
 sustracion-ar
suburb, suburb-o
to subvention, subven-
 cion-ar
succedaneous, suro-
 gat-a
succedaneum, suro-
 gat-o
to succeed (*be success-
 ful*), suces-ar ; (*fol-
 low*), suced-ar
success, suces-o
to succumb, sukomb-ar
such, tal-a
to suck, sug-ar
to suckle, alakt-ar
sudden, subit-a
to suffer, sufr-ar
to suffice, sufic-ar
suffix, sufix-o
to suffocate, sufok-ar ;
 asfixi-ar
suffrage, vot-o ; (*right
 of voting*), vot-yur-o
sugar, sukr-o
sugar-candy, kandi-o
sugar-plum, draje-o
to suggest, sugest-ar
suicide, su-ocid-o
suit (*at law*), proces-o ;
 (*of clothes*), vest-ar-o

to suit (*be suitable*), konven-ar; (*be proper*), dec-ar
sulphur, sulf-o
sum (*amount*), sum-o
to sum up, rezum-ar
summer, somer-o
summersault (*to throw a—*), kulbut-ar
summit, somit-o; kolm-o (*lit. and fig.*)
to summon, sumn-ar
sun, sun-o
Sunday, sundi-o
sunflower, tornasol-o
to sup, supe-ar
superficial, surfac-al-a; ne-profund-a, neserioz-a
superfluous, superflu-a
superior, super-a (*ad*); (*pers.*), superior-o
superstition, superstic-o
supper, supe-o; **to take -**, supe-ar
to supplant, suplant-ar
supplement, suplement-o
to supplicate, suplik-ar
to supply, furnis-ar
to support, suport-ar (*lit. and fig.*)
to suppose, supoz-ar
to suppress, supres-ar
sure, cert-a
surety (*thing*), kaucion-o; (*person*), garanti-ant-o
surface, surfac-o
surge, ond-o, ond-eg-o ond-agit-es-o
surgery, kirurgi-o
to surmise, konjekt-ar
to surmount (*fig. crown*), kron-iz-ar; (*conquer*), vink-ar
surname, sur-nom-o, to-, sur-nom-iz-ar
to surprise, surpriz-ar
to surrender, renunc-ar
to surround, cirkum-ar

to survey, konsider-ar, examin-ar; inspekt-ar, survey-ar
susceptible, kapabl-a (*de*); sent-iv-a,—em-a (*pri*)
to suspect, suspekt-ar
to suspend (*hang up*), suspend-ar; (*defer*), ajorn-ar; (*debar*), suspens-ar
suspicious, suspekt-ind-a, suspekt-em-a
to sustain, susten-ar
suzerain, suzeren-o
swaddling clothes, lanj-o
to swagger (*intr.*), fanfaron-ar
swallow, gutur-o; glut-ed-o; (*bird*), hirund-o; **to-**, glut-ar
swan, cign-o
swarf (*oil and dirt*), unt-o
swarm (*bees*), esam-o
to swarm, pulul-ar
to swear, jur-ar
sweat, sudor-o
to sweep, balay-ar
to swell (*tr.*), infl-ar
sweet, dolc-a
to swim, nat-ar
to swindle, eskrok-ar
to swing (*intr.*), ocil-ar
sword, glav-o
syllable, silab-o
syllogism, silogism-o
symbol, simbol-o
to symbolize (*tr.*), simbol-iz-ar; (*intr.*), simbol-es-ar (*da*)
symmetry, simetri-o
sympathetic, simpatial-a; simpati-oz-a; harmoni-ant-a, konkord-ant-a (*kun*); **-nerve**, simpatik-a (*nerv-o*) -o
symphony, sinfoni-o
sympptom, simpptom-o
syncope, sinkop-o (*gram., mus.*)

syndicate, sindikat-o
synod, sinod-o
synonymy, sinonim-es-o
synoptic, sinoptik-a (*also gospels*)
syntactic, sintax-al-a
synthesis, sintez-o
syringe, sering-o
system, sistem-o; (*suffix*), -ism-o

T

tabernacle, tabernakl-o
table (*furniture*), tabl-o; (*on which an inscription, drawing, etc., may be produced; list, table of contents*), tabel-o
to tack (*sewing*), imbast-ar; **to-about**, borde-ar
tact, takt-o (*lit. and fig.*)
taffeta, taft-o
tag (*of a lace*), tag-o
tall, kaud-o
tailor, talior-o
to take (*lay hold of*), pren-ar; (*carry*), port-ar; **-care of**, sorg-ar (*tr.*); **-one's revenge**, revanch-ar; **-steps**, demarch-ar; **-down in shorthand**, stenograf-ar
tale, rakont-o
talent, talent-o
to talk, parol-ar
tall, grand-a
tallow, seb-o
to tame, domt-ar; (*domesticate*), amans-ar
tamtam, tamtam-o
tan, tan-o

tandem, tandem-vetur-o; tandem-bicikl-o
tangent (*adj.*), tangent-a; (*n.*), tangent-o
tangible, tush-eb-l-a, palp-eb-l-a
to tangle, intrik-ar
tank, tank-o (*a large closed, artificial receptacle for liquids*)
tap, robinet-o
to tap (*screw*), tap-ar
tape, lin-ruband-o, koton-ruband-o
tapestry, tapet-o
tapioca, tapioka-o
tar, gudr-o
tardy, tard-a; (*slow*), lent-a
tariff, tarif-o
tarot (*cards*), tarok-o
tart (*fruit pie*), tort-o
tartar, tartar-o
task, task-o
taste (*flavour*), sapor-o
to taste, gust-ar
tavern, tavern-o
tax, tax-o; (*impost*), impost-o
tea, te-o; -**pot**, te-kruch-o
to teach, instrukt-ar (*person*); doc-ar (*a subject*)
teal, sarcel-o
tear, lakrim-o
to tear, lacer-ar; -**away**, arach-ar
to tease (*fig.*), vex-et-ar
technique (*n.*), teknik-o
tedious, ted-ant-a
telegram, telegraf-ur-o, telegram-o
to telegraph, telegraf-ar
telepathy, telepati-o
to telephone, telefon-ar
telescope, lorn-o; (*astron.*), teleskop-o
to tell (*a story*), rakont-ar; -**me**, dicez a me; -**a lie**, mentiar; -**a secret**, konfidenc-ar

temerarious (*rash*), temerar-a
temper, humor-o
to temper, temper-ar
temperament, temperament-o; (*mus.*) temper-o
temperance, temperem-es-o, moder-em-es-o; (*in eating and drinking*), sobr-es-o
temperate, moder-at-a; (*abstemious in food and drink*), sobr-a
temperature (*of the atmosphere*), temperatur-o
tempest, tempest-o
temple (*building*), templ-o; (*anat.*), tempor-o
temporal, temp-al-a, peris-iv-a, —em-a (*opp. to eternal*)
temporary, kelk-a-temp-a, provizor-a, ne-konstant-a
to temporize, temporis-ar
to tempt, tent-ar
ten, *dek
tenacious, tenac-a
tenant, lokac-ant-o,—er-o
tench (*fish*), tench-o
to tend to, tendenc-ar
tendency, tendenc-o
tender (*of locomotive*), tendr-o; (*adj.*), mola; (*sensitive*), sent-iv-a, —em-a; (*affectionate, loving*), tener-a
tendon, tendin-o
tennis (*lawn*), tenis-o
tenor, tenor-o (*voice and person*)
tense (*n.*), temp-o
tent, tend-o
tentacle, palp-il-o
tenuous, tenu-a
tepld, tepid-a

term, termin-o (*boun-dary, gram., log.*); **terms** (*conditions*), kondicion-i
termite, termit-o
terrace, teras-o
terra-cotta, terakot-o
terrible, teror-ig-ant-a, —iv-a
to be terrified, teror-ar
territory, teritorio-o
to test, prob-ar
testament, testament-o
testimony, atest-o, —ur-o
tetanus, tetan-o
text, text-o
texture, tex-ur-o; (*fig.*) lig-es-o, junt-es-o
-th (*ordinal number*), -esm-
than, *kam
to thank, dank-ar
thankful (*to be*), gratitud-ar
thankfulness, gratitud-o
that (*conj.*), ke; (*in order that*), por ke; (*adj.*), ita, ta; (*thing*), ito, to; (*who, which*), qua; (*sing.*), qui (*plur.*); (*thing which*), quo.
that can . . . -iv-
that must be . . . d,
 -end-
to thaw, des-frost-ar (*tr.*), des-frost-ig-ar
the, la; (*le, plural, only to be used when there is no other sign of the plural, e.g., the ayes and the nays, le yes e le no*)
theatre, teatr-o
their, lia
theme (*mus. and gram.*) temat-o; (*treated of*), tem-o
themselves, *su
then (*at that time*), lore; (*therefore*), do

theocracy, teokrati-o
theology, teologi-o
theorem, teorem-o
theory, teori-o
therapeutics, terapi-o
there, *ibe; **-is** (*pointing*), *yen
thermal, term-al-a
these, ci, ici; (*followed by noun*), ca, ica
they, li, ili (*masc.*), eli (*fem.*), oli (*neuter*)
thick, dik-a; (*big*), gros-a
to thicken (plu-)dik-ig-ar; (plu-)dens-ig-ar; (*intr.*), (plu-)dik-esk-ar, dens-esk-ar
thicket, dens-a kops-o; bush-ar-o
thief, furt-ist-o
thigh, krur-o
thimble, (*sewing*), fingr-o chap-o
thin, din-a (*not thick*); tenu-a, (*of small diameter*)
thing, koz-o
to think, pens-ar
third, tri-esm-a; (*n.*) terc-o (*of time or angular measurement*; *mus.*): trim-o
thirst, durst-o; **to be thirsty**, durst-ar
this, *ca, *ica
this (*thing*), *co, *ico
thistle, kardon-o
thorax, torak-o
thorn, dorn-o
thoroughly, komplet-e; (*prefix*), par—
those, *ti, *iti; (*followed by noun*), *ta, *ita
though, *quankam
thousand, *mil; (*noun*) mil-o
to thrash, drash-ar
thread, fil-o (*filament*), filament-o
to threaten, minac-ar

three, *tri
threshold, soli-o
thrifty, spar-em-a
throat, gutur-o
to throb, puls-ar
throne, tron-o; **to en-**, en-tron-ig-ar
through (*prep.*), *tra; (*by means of*), *per; (*adv.*), tra-e
to throw, jet-ar; **to-** down (*overthrow*), renvers-ar
thrush, turd-o
thumb, polex-o
to thunder, tondr-ar
Thursday, jovdi-o
thus, tal-e
thyme, timinan-o
tibia, tibi-o
tic, tik-o
tiek (*insect*), zek-o; (*mite*), akar-o
to tie, lig-ar
ticket, biliet-o
to tickle (*tr.*), titil-ar
tide, mare-o
tiger, tigr-o
to tighten, klem-ar
tile, karel-o; (*roof*), tegul-o
till (*n.*), kas-(tir-kest)-o; (*prep.*), *til; (*conj.*), til ke
to till, plug-ar
tilt, vetur-teg-il-o, tego-tel-o, gudr-o-tel-o
timber, lign-o
time, temp-o; (*repetition of act times*), foy-o; (*hour*), klok-o
timely, oportun-a, —
timid, timid-a
tin (*metal*), stan-o; (*tin-plate*), lad-o
tincture (*pharm.*), dissolv-ur-o; (*fig.*), nuanc-o; quant-et-o, nocion-et-o
tinder, tindr-o
to tinge, tint-ar; kolor-iz-ar

to tinkle, tinkl-ar
tip, pint-o; extrem-aj-o
tippet, pelerin-o
tired, fatig-it-a
tithe, dism-o
title, titul-o; **to-**, titul-iz-ar; kualifik-ar (kom)
to, *a(d)
toad, rosp-o
toast, rostita pan-o
toast (to give a), tost-ar
tobacco, tabak-o
to-day, (i)ca-di-e
together, kun-e
toilet, tualet-o; (*at-tire*), vest-ar-o
to tolerate, toler-ar
tomb, tomb-o
to-morrow, morg-e
tomtit, paru-o
ton (*mar.*), tun-o
tongs, tenali-o
to-night, (i)ca-nokt-e
tone, ton-o, son-o
tongue (*anat.*), lang-o
tonic ton-ala; **tonic accent**, acent-o tonik-a
tonnage, tun-ar-o, tun-konten-o
tonsil, tonsil-o
too (*also*), *anke; (*too much*), *tro
tool, utensil-o
tooth, dent-o; **-pick**, dento-pik-il-o
top (*summit*), somit-o; (*naut.*), top-o; **-of a carriage**, emperial-o; **top-knot**, pompon-o
topic, tem-o
toque, tok-o
torch, torch-o
to torment, torment-ar
torpor, torpor-o
torrid, torid-a
tortoise, tortug-o
to torture, torment-ar
to toss in a blanket, mante-ar

total (*adj.*), tot-a ; (*n.*), sum-o
to totter, shancel-ar
to touch, tush-ar
to touch up, retush-ar
touchy, des-afabl-a ; irac-em-a
tough, hard-a ; (*tenacious*), tenac-a
tour (*short journey, walk*), tur-o
tournament, turnir-o
tow, filas-o ; (*oakum*), stup-o
to tow, remork-ar
toward(s) (*prep.*), *vers
towel, tualet-tuk-o
tower, turm-o
town, urb-o
toy, lud-il-o (*lit. and fig.*)
trace (*track*), trac-o
to trace, tras-ar ; (*draw through transparent paper*), kalgu-ar
track, trac-o, -i ; **to-**, sequ-ar la trac-o (*di*), sequ-ar (*animal, person, thing*) segun-trac-e
trade, komerc-o ; **to-**, komerc-ar
tradition, tradicion-o
traffic (*vehicular, etc.*), trafik-o
train (*railway*), tren-o ; (*of dress, etc.*), tran-aj-o ; **to-**, (*break in*), dres-ar
trait, trait-o
trajectory, trajektorio-o
tram-car, tram-vetur-o
to trammel, entrav-ar
to trample, ful-ar, pedepres-ar
tramway, tram-voy-o
tranquil, tranquil-a ; kalm-a ; (*not anxious*), quiet-a
to transcribe, transkrib-ar, kopi-ar

to transfer, transport-ar ; (*com. law*), transfer-ar
to transform, transform-ar
to transgress, violac-ar ; (*sin*), pek-ar
transit (*com.*), tranzit-o
to translate (*into another language*), traduk-ar
to transmigrate, transmigr-ar
to transmit, transmis-ar
transparent, diafan-a
to transport, transport-ar
to transpose, transpoz-ar (*also mus.*)
transverse, transvers-a
trap, kapt-il-o ; **-door**, trap-o
to travel, voyaj-ar
to traverse, tra-ir-ar
to travesty, travesti-ar
tray, plat-o
treacle, melas-o
treason, trahizo-o
treasure, trezor-o
to treat (*act towards, behave to ; subject in liter. or art*), trakt-ar
treaty, kontrat-o
tree, arbor-o
trefoll, trifoli-o
trellis, trelis-o
to tremble, trem-ar
trench, tranche-o
trepan (*surg.*), trepan-ag-ar
trestle, trest-o
trial, prob-o ; (*at law*), judici-o
triangle, tri-angul-o (*also mus.*)
tribulation, tribulac-o
tribune (*pers.*), tribun-o ; (*thing*), tribun-o
tributary, tribut-ant-a (*ad*) ; (*n.*), —ant-o, —er-o
trick, artific-o

trifle, bagatel-o, minuci-o
to trim, bord-iz-ar, rekot-ar
trimming (*of gold or silk*), pasment-o
Trinity, Tri-un-o
trinket, berlok-o
trio (*mus.*), tercet-o
to trip up, gambit-ar
tripe, trip-o
triple, tri-opl-a
triplet (*poetry*), tercet-o
to triturate, tritur-ar
to triumph, triumf-ar
trivial, trivial-a
troop, trup-o
tropic, tropik-o
to trot, trot-ar
to trouble, trubl-ar, jen-ar
trough, trog-o
trousers, pantalon-o
trout, trut-o
trowel, trul-o
truck (*an open railroad freight car*), truk-o
true, ver-a, sincer-a
truffle, trufi-o
truly, ver-e, *ya
trump (*cards*), trump-o
trumpet (*inst.*), trump-pet-o
trunk (*of tree*), trunk-o ; (*box*), kofr-o ; (*elephant, insect*), ostr-o
to truncate, stump-ig-ar ; (*geom.*), trunk-ig-ar
trust, fid-o (*ad*) ; (*commission*), komis-o ; (*pers., thing in which confidence is reposed*), fid-ind-aj-o ; (*com. credit*), kredit-o ; (*association*), trust-o ; **on-**, kredit-e ; **to-**, fid-ar (*ad.*)
to try, prob-ar
tub, kuv-o
tube, tub-o
tubercle, tuberkul-o

tuberculosis, tuber-
klos-o
to tuck-up, trus-ar
Tuesday, mardi-o
tufa, tof-o
tuft, tuf-o; (*bird's*)
penach-et-o
tulip, tulip-o
to tumble down (*intr.*),
krul-ar
tumour, tumor-o
tune, ari-o; akord-o;
to - (*tr.*), akord-ig
ar
tunic (*also milit., anat.*),
tunik-o
tunnel (*subterranean
passage way*), tunel-
o; funel-o
tunny, atun-o
turbine, turbin-o
turbot, turbot-o
turbulent, petul-em-a
tureen, terin-o
turf, gazon-o
turkey, dind-o
to turn (*tr., intr.*),
turn-ar; (*with ro-
tary motion*), rotac-
ar; (*—about, veer
round*), jir-ar;
(*mech.*), torn-ar;
-aside, sustrakt-ar;
-up tras-ar, (*hair*),
aruf-ar
turnio, nap-o
turnspit spis-o-turn-
il-o
turquoise, turkez-o
turtle-dove, turtur-o
twelve o'clock (*day*),
di-mez-o
twilight, krepuskul-o
twin, jemel-o
twist, torsad-o
to twist (*tr.*), tord-ar;
tord-e-volv-ar
two, *du
type, tip-o
to typewrite, mashin-
skrib-ar
typhus, tif-o
tyrant, tiran-o

U

ubiquitous, ubiqu-a
ugly, led-a
uhlan, ulan-o
ulcer, ulcer-o
ultramarine, ultra-
mar-o, -a
umber, umbr-o
umbrella, para-pluv-o
unanimous, unanim-a
unarmed, sen-arm-a,
ne-arm-iz-it-a
uncle, onkl-(ul)-o
unclean, des-net-a, sor-
did-a, des-pur-a
uncooked, krud-a
under (*prep.*), *sub
to undergo, subis-ar
to undermine, min-ar;
(*fig.*), sub-destrukt-
ar
to undersign, sub-
signat-ar
to understand, kom-
pren-ar
to undertake, entra-
prez-ar
underwear, linj-o
to undress, des-vest-
iz-ar
to undulate (*intr.*), ond-
if-ar, fluktu-ar; (*tr.*),
ond-iz-ar
unfortunately, regret-
ind-e
unicorn (*the fabulous
animal*), unikorn-o
uniform, uniform-a;
(*n.*), uniform-o
to unify, un-ig-ar
union, union-o; —ur-o,
—es-o; **Postal**
Union, Post-Union-o,
postal-union-o
unique, unik-a
unit, un-o
to unite (*tr.*), union-ar;
(*materially*), junt-
ar; (*intr.*), union-ar
su, union-es-ar;
junt-es-ar

unity, un-es-o; (*con-
cord*), konkord-o,
harmoni-o; (*thing
that forms a com-
plete whole*), un-aj-o;
(*the number 1*), un-o
universal, univers-al-a
universe, univers-o
university, universitat-
o
unless, sen ke, se . . .
ne; ecept-e se
unmarried, celib-a
unpolished, matid-a;
(*fig.*), grosier-a, brut-
a
until (*prep.*), *til;
(*conj.*), til ke
unusual, rar-a, ne-kus-
tum-al-a, ne-ordi-
nar-a
up (*upstairs*), supr-e;
to go—, acens-ar
to uphold, susten-ar
upper, supr-a
upright, rekt-a
to uproot, extirp-ar
to upset, renvers-ar
upstairs, supr-a, -e
upstart, par-ven-int-o
urehin, bub-o, —et-o;
(*animal*), heris-on-o
urgent (to be), urj-ar
us, ni
usage, use, uz-ad-o
to use, uz-ar
useful, util-a
useless, ne-util-a
usher, bedel-o
usual, ordinar-a, kus-
tum-al-a; uz(ad)
at-a
usufruct, uzufukt-o
to usurp, uzurp-ar
usury (*to practise*),
uzur-ar
utensil, utensil-o
utmost, extrem-a;
maxim alta, grand-a
utopian, utopi-al-a,
kimer-al-a
utoplist, utopist-o

to utter, emis-ar (*also phys. and fin.*); expres-ar, pronunc-ar
uvula, uvul-o

V

vacancy, lakun-o, vaku-aj-o; (*leisure*), sen-okup-es-o, liber-temp-o
vacant (*to be*), vak-ar
to vacate, las-ar vaku-a, ne-okup-at-a; vaku-ig-ar
vacation (*holiday*), vakanc-o
to vacillate vacil-ar (*lit. and fig.*)
to vaccinate, vacin-iz-ar
vacuum, vaku-o
vagrant (*n.*), vag-er-o; (*adj.*), vag-em-a, —ant-a
vain (*fruitless*), van-a; (*conceited*), superb-a
to validate valid-ig-ar
valley, val-o
value, valor-o, merit-o; prec-o; to-evalu-ar; (*prize*), priz-ar
valve, valv-o (*tech., bot., zool.*)
vanguard, avan-guard-o
to vanish, des-apar-ar; (*be annihilated or lost*), nihil-ig-es-ar, nihil-esk-ar, perd-es-ar
vanity, van-es-o; (*of person: empty pride*), vanitat-o
to vanquish, vink-ar

vapour, vapor-o
to varnish, varnis-iz-ar
various, divers-a
varix, varik-o
to vary (*tr.*), alter-ar, chanj-ar vari-ar; (*intr.*), alter-es-ar, chanj-ar, vari-ar
vase, vaz-o
vassal, vasal-a, —o
vast, vast-a
vat, kuv-o
vault, vult-o
veal, bov-yun-karn-o
vedette (*mil.*), vedet-o, (*nav.*), vedet-batel-o
to veer (*intr., naut.*), jir-ar
vegetable, legum-o; (*n.*), vejet-ant-o, —iv-o
vegetarian, vejet-ar-ant-o, —ant-ul-o, —ant-in-o
to vegetate, vejet-ar
vegetation (*act or process*), vejet(ad)o; (*plants collectively*), vejet-ant-ar-o
vehement, impetu-oz-a, —em-a
vehicle, veh-il-o
veil, vel-o
vein, vein-o
vellum, velen-o
velocipede, velociped-o
velvet, velur-o
velveteen, koton-vel-ur-o
vendor, vend-ist-o, komerc-ist-o
to venerate, venerac-ar
venereal, vener-al-a; -ik-a (*med.*)
venetian blind, jelozi-o
venetian shutter, persien-o
vengeance, venj-o
venial, venial-a
venom, venen-o (*lit. and fig.*)
to ventilate, ventil-ar
ventral, ventr-al-a

ventricle, ventrikul-o
ventriloquist, ventr-o-parol-er-o
venture, risk-entra-prez-o; (*com.*), pakotili-o
to venture, risk-ar
verb, verb-o (*also the word*)
verbal, verb-al-a; (*oral*), voc-al-a, parol-a
verbatim, vort-op-a, vort-op-e
verbena, verben-o
verbosity, parol-abund-o, parol-oz-es-o, —em-es-o
verdant, verd-a, verd-aspekt-a
verdict, verdikt-o
verdigris, verdigris-o
to verify, verifik-ar
vermicelli, vermicel-o; **German-**, nudli
vermillion, cinabr-o
versatile, vari-em-a
verse, kuplet-o
to versify (*turn prose into v.*), vers-ig-ar; (*make verses*), vers-if-ar
vertebra, vertebr-o
vertical, vertik-al-a
verve, verv-o
very, *tre; -much (*before verb*), *tre; (*by itself*), mult-e
vesicle, vezik-et-o
vespers, vespr-i
vespiary, vesp-ey-o, vesp-o-nest-o
vessel, vaz-o
to vest, vest-iz-ar
vestibule, vestibul-o
vestige, trac-o, (*remains*), rest-aj-o
veteran, veteran-o
veterinarian veterinar-o
to veto, vet-ar
vexed (*to be*), despit-ar

viable, viv-iv-a, viv-
 kapabl-a
viaduct, viadukt-o
viaticum, viatik-o
 (*prof. and relig.*)
to vibrate, vibr-ar
viburnum, viburn-o
vicar, vikar-o
vice, vici-o
victim, viktim-o
victory, vink-o
vicinals, viktualio-o
vicuna, vikun-o
to vie (*intr.*), rival-es-
 ar, lukt-ar (*pri*)
view (*act.*), vid-o;
 (*scene*), vid-aj-o
 opinion-o; **to-**,
 vid-ar, regard-ar,
 konsider-ar
vigil (*being awake*),
 vigil-o; (*eccl.*), vigi-
 li-o; (*religious*
service), vigili-ofici-o
vigilant, survey-em-a,
 observ-em-a, atenc-
 em-a
vignette, vinyet-o
vigorous, vigor-oz-a
vile, sen-valor-a; des-
 nobl-a, abjekt-a
vine, vit-o
vinegar, vinagr-o
viol, viul-o
to violate, violac-ar
violence (*act.*), violent-o
 (*quality*), violent-
 em-es-o
violet, viol-o; (*adj.*),
 viol-e-a
violin, violin-o
virgin (*adj.*), virg-a;
 (*n.*), virg-in-o
virtue, vertu-o
virulent, virulent-a
virus, virus-o
visa, vist-o
viscera, vicer-o
viscount, viskomt-(ul)o
viscous, visk-oz-a
vision, vid(ad)-o; (*thing*
seen), vid-aj-o; (*ap-*
partition), vizion-o

visionary, vizion-er-a,
 —em-a; (*n.*), vizion-
 er-o
to visit, vizit-ar
to vitiate, vici-iz-ar,
 korupt-ar, alter-ar
vitreous, vitr-atr-a
to vitrify (*tr.*), vitrig-
 ar; (*intr.*), vitr-esk-
 ar
vitriol, vitriol-o
vitriolous, viv-oz-a,
 anim-oz-a
vixen, meger-o
vocabulary, vort-ar-o
vocation, vok-es-o
voice, voc-o
volcano, volkan-o
volley, salve-o
volume (*book*), tom-o;
 (*geom.*), volumin-o
voluntary (*not con-*
strained) volunt-al-a
volunteer, voluntari-o
voluptuousness, vo-
 upt-o
to vomit, vom-ar
vortex, vortic-o
to vote, vot-ar
to voyage, voyaj-ar
 navig-ar
to vow, vov-ar
vowel, vokal-o
vulgar (*rude*) trivial-a
vulture, vultur-o

to wade, vad-ar (*only*
walk through water)
wafer (*cookery*), vafl-o;
 (*for sealing letters*),
 oblat-o
wages, salari-o
wagon (*railway*),
 vagon-o (*for goods*
or persons)
wagonette, brek-o
wagtail, motacil-o
walf, abandon-it-o
to wall, vajis-ar
wain, chariot-o
wainscot, panel-o,—ar-
 o
waist (*of body*), tay-o
waistcoat, jilet-o
to wait for, vart-ar
waiter, garson-o
to wake (*vigil*), vigil-ar;
 (*cease to sleep*), vek-
 ar
to walk (*for pleasure*),
 promen-ar; (*not*
run), march-ar
wallet, ledr-o-sak-et-
 o; utensil-uy-o
wall, mur-o
walnut, nuc-o
to waltz, vals-ar
to wander, vag-ar
to want (*tr.*), inaj-ar
 (*be deficient in*); de-
 zir-ar
to war, milit-ar (*kontre*)
warbler (*hedge*), silvi-o
to ward (*guard*), gard-
 ar defens-ar (*de*,
 kontre)
wardship, tutel(ad)-o
ware, var-o
warehouse, magazin-o
warm, varm-a
to warn (*put on guard*),
 avert-ar; (*notify*,
inform), aviz-ar, in-
 form-ar; (*admonish*),
 exhort-ar
to warp, urd-ar
to warrant, garanti-ar
warrantee, garanti-ari-
 o

W

wad, fen-, pali-o—, vat-
 o—, filas-maset-o;
 (*in gun*), bur-o, felt-
 o-disk-o; **to-**, bur-
 iz-ar; vat-iz-ar
wadding, vat-o

warranter, garanti-ant-o
warranty, garanti-o
warrior, milit-ist-o
wart, veruk-o
wary, cirkonspekt-a
to wash, lav-ar
to wash in lye, lesiv-ar
washerwoman, lavist-in-o
wasp, vesp-o
to waste, disip-ar
watch (*instrument*), horloj-et-o, posh-horloj-o
to watch (*spy*), guat-ar; **-over** survey-ar
water, aqu-o
water-cress, kres-o
waterfall, aqu-o-fal-o, kaskad-o
waterproof (*adj.*), aqu-espruv-a
water-spaniel, pudel-o
waterspout, tromb-o
water-sprite, nix-o
wave (*hair, etc.*), ond-o; (*sea*), ond-o—eg-o; **to-**, (*intr.*), ond-if-ar, fluktu-ar
wavy, ond-if-ant-a, -oz-a
wax, vax-o; **-candle**, light, buji-o; **-taper**, cer-o
to wax and polish, frot-ar
way (*road or track, lit. or fig.*), vcy-o; (*manner, method*), manier-o, metod-o
w.c., latrin-o
we, ni
weak, febl-a
wealth, rich-es-o
to wean, ablakt-ar
weapon, arm-o
to wear (*tr.*), port-ar (*as a garment, a weapon, jewellery, etc.*); **to-out**, konsum-ar

weary (*of*), ted-at-a; (*tiresome*), ted-ant-a; **to be weary**, enoy-ar; tea-es-ar
weasel, vizel-o
weather, veter-o
weatherboard, shindol-o
to weave, tex-ar
to wed, mariaj-ar (*tr.*), mariaj-ar su
wedge, koni-o
Wednesday, merkur-di-o
week, seman-o
to weep, plor-ar
weft, weft-o
to weigh (*intrans.*), pez-ar; (*tr.*), ponder-ar
weight (*of a thing*), pez-o
welcome (*n.*), bon-veno-o; (*adj.*), bon-vent-ant-a; **-**, **you are-**, vu esas plezure
accept-at-a
welcomer, bon-vent-ant-o
to weld, weld-ar
well (*adj.*), bon-e; —! (*interj.*), nu!
well, a, pute-o
west, west-o
wet, humid-a
whale, balen-o
whalebone, bart-o
wharf, warf-o
what, quo (*subject*); quon (*object*)
whatever, irgo-quo
whatnot, etajer-o
wheat, frument-o
wheel, rot-o
wheelbarrow, bruet-o
when, *kande
where, *ube
whereas, kontre ke; (*law*), konsiderite ke, pro ke
whether (*in indirect questions*), kad; **-... or**, sive...sive

whey, selakt-o
which, qua, qui (*subj.*), quan, quin (*obj.*)
while, temp-o; **after a-**, kelka tempe pose; **between -s**, inter-tempe. dume; (*conj.*), dum ke
to whip, flog-ar
to whisper (*tr.*), murmur-ar; susur-ar
whist, wist-o
to whistle, sifl-ar
white, blank-a
white lead, ceruz-o
whiting (*fish*), merlan-o
Whitsuntide, pentekost-o
who (*sing.*), qua; (*plur.*), qui
whole, integr-a, tot-a
wholesale, engros-a, -e
wholesome, salubr-a, (*fig.*), salutar-a
whom, quan (*object*), a qua
wick, mech-o
wicked, malign-a
wicker, ozier-o
wicket, gichet o
wide, larja
widow (*adj.*), vidv-a; (*n.*), vidv-in-o
wife, spoz-in-o
wig, peruk-o
wild, sovaj-a
wild-boar, apr-o
wild celery, api-o
wild cherry, meriz-o
wild thyme, serpol-o
will (*act of willing*), vol-o; (*faculty of willing*), vol-ad-o; **free—**, arbitri-o; (*testament*), testament-o
to will, vol-ar; (*with verb*), —os; **-be**, es-os; **will have -ed**, es-os—int-a, or . . . ab-os
willing (*be*), volunt-ar
willingly, volunt-e

willow, salik-o
wimple (*dress*),
 vimpl-o
to win, gan-ar
wind, vent-o
to wind (*from*), des-
 spul-ar (*de*)
winding (*adj.*), sinu-
 oz-a
windlass, vind-il-o
window, fenestr-o
window-fastener,
 spanyolet-o
wind-pipe, trake-o
windy (*to be*), vent-ar
wine, vin-o
wing (*all senses*), al-o
to winnow, fan-ar
winter, vint-r-o
to wipe, vish-ar
to wipe one's nose,
 mung-ar su
wise, saj-a
to wish, dezir-ar
wit, esprit-o
witchcraft, sorc(ad)o
with, *kun
within (*prep.*), en, in-
 tern-e di
without (*prep.*), sen ;
 (*adv.*), exter-e
witness, test-o
wolf, volf-o
woman, homin-o
wonder, marvel-o ;
 (*amazement*), aston-
 es-o ; **to-** aston-
 es-ar
wood (*the matter*), lign-
 o ; (*treeland*), bosk-
 o
woodland, silv-o
wood-louse, asel-o
woodpecker, peg-o
wood-pigeon, palum-
 b-o
wool, lan-o
word, vort-o

work (*artistic, etc.*),
 verk-o
to work, labor-ar
to work timber, kar-
 pent-ar
workman, labor-ist-o
world, mond-o ; (*soci-*
ty), mond-um-o
world (*adj.*), mond-al-a ;
 mond-um-al-a
worm, verm-o
worship, kult-o
to worship, kult-ar
worth valor-o ; (*adj.*),
 valor-ant-a
to be worth, valor-ar
worthy, dign-a (*ye, de*)
worthy of being . . . -d
 -ind-
would,—us
to wound, vund-ar
to wrangle inter-dis-
 put-ar
wreath, girland-o
to be wrecked, nau-
 fraj-ar
wren, regol-o
wrench, tord-ur-o
to wrestle, lukt-ar
to wring (*tr.*), tord-ar ;
 (*press*), pres-ar,
 klem-ar
to wriggle, frisk-ar
wrinkle, rug-o
wrist-band, ponyet-o
to write, skrib-ar
to write out, redakt-ar
wrong (*adj.*), ne-just-a
wry motion, tik-o

X

xilography, xilograf-
 ad-o, —art-o

Y

yacht, yakt-o
yard, kort-o
yawl, yol-o
to yawn, ocit-ar
year, yar-o
yeast, hef-o
yellow, flav-a
yellow-amber, sucin-o
yes, *yes
yesterday, hier-e
yet, tamen ; (*in time*),
 ankore
yew-tree, taxus-o
to yield, produkt-ar,
 furnis-ar ; (*acknow-*
ledge), agnosk-ar
to yodel, yodl-ar
yoke (*harness*), yug-o
to yoke (*tr.*), jung-ar
yolk (*of an egg*), vitel-o
you, vu ; (*plural*), vi
young, yun-a
young lady, damzel-o
younger, junior-a
your(s), vu-a ; vi-a

Z

zeal, zel-o
zealous, zel-oz-a
zero, zer-o
to zigzag (*intr.*), zigzag-
 ar
zinc, zink-o
zocle, sokt-o
zone, zon-o
zoologist, zoologi-ist-o
zoophyte, zoofit-o

APPENDIX.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

IDO—ENGLISH.

- Abisini-a**, Abyssinia; **-ano**, Abyssinian.
Acori (*insuli*), the Azores.
Adriatik-a, Adriatic.
Adriatika, **-o**, Adriatic.
Afgano, Afghan.
Afganistan, Afghanistan.
Afrik-a, Africa; **-ano**, African.
Albani-a, Albania; **-ano**, Albanian.
Alenti (*insuli*), Alentian (islands).
Algarvo, Algarve.
Aljer, Algiers (*the town*); **-ano**, of Algiers.
Aljeri-a, Algeria; **-ano**, Algerian.
Alpi, Alps.
Alzaci-a, Alsace; **-ano**, Alsatian.
Amerik-a, America; **-ano** (*an*), American.
Anatoli-a, Anatolia.
Andaluzi-a, Andalusia; **-ano**, Andalusian.
Andi, (the) Andes.
Andoro, Andorra.
Angli-a, England.
Anglo, English(*man*).
Angola, Angola.
Anam, An(n)am; **-ano**.
Anhalt, Anhalt.
Antili, (the) Antilles.
Apenin-i, (the) Apennines.
Arabia, Arabia.
Arabo, Arab.
Aragon, Aragon; **-ano**, of Aragon.
Arden-o, **-i**, Ardennes.
Argentini-a, Argentine (Republic) **-ano**, of the Argentine.
Armeni-a, Armenia; **-ano**, Armenian.
- Asturi-a**, Asturias; **-ano**, Asturian.
Atlantik-a, **-o**, Atlantic (*ocean*).
Australi-a, Australia; **-ano**, Australian.
Austri-a, Austria; **-ano**, Austrian.
Azi-a, Asia; **-ano**, Asiatic;
Avan-Azia, Asia Minor.
- Badeni-a**, Duchy of Baden.
Bahama, Bahama (*islands*).
Baleari, Balearic Isles.
Baltik-a, **-o**, Baltic (*sea*).
Barbados, Barbadoes.
Bavari-a, Bavaria; **-ano**, Bavarian.
Belgi-a, Belgium.
Belgo, Belgian.
Beludjo, Beloochi.
Beludjistan, Beloochistan.
Bengal, Bengal.
Berberia, Barbary.
Berbero, Berber.
Bermudi, Bermudas.
Besarabia, Bessarabia.
Biskay, Biscay.
Blanka Monto, Mont Blanc.
Bohemi-a, Bohemia; **-ano**, Bohemian.
Bolivi-a, Bolivia; **-ano**, Bolivian.
Borneo, Borneo.
Bosni-a, Bosnia; **-ano**, Bosnian.
Brabant, Brabant; **-ano**, Brabantese.
Brazili-a, Brazil; **-ano**, Brazilian.
Bretonia, Brittany.
Bretono, Breton.
Britani-a, Great Britain.
Britano, a Briton.

Brunsvig-o, Brunswick (*Duchy of*)
Bukhari, Bokhara.
Bulgari-a, Bulgaria; **-ano**, Bulgarian.
Burgundi-a, Burgundy; **-ano**, Burgundian.
Burm-a, Burmah; **-ano**, Burmese.

Ceylon, Ceylon; **-ano**, Cingalee.
Champani-a, Champagne (*province*); **-ano**, of Champagne.
Chili, Chili; **-ano**, Chilian.
Chini-a, China; **-ano**, Chinese.
Chipr-o, Cyprus; **-ano**, Cyprian.
Cirkasi-a, Circasia; **-ano**, Circasian.

Dalmati-a, Dalmatia; **-ano**, Dalmatian.
Dania, Denmark.
Dano, (a) Dane.
Danubio, Danube.
Dardaneli, Dardanelles.
Dominga Republiko, San Domingo (*in Hayti*).
Doming-ano, Dominican (*of the Republic of Domingo*).
Dominika, Dominica (*Island*).

Egadi (*insuli*), Egades (*islands, Sicily*).
Egipti-a, Egypt; **-ano**, Egyptian.
Epir-o, Epirus; **-ano**, Epirot.
Equador, Ecuador.
Eritrea, Erythrea.
Eskimok-o, -i, Eskimos.
Estoni-a, Esthonia; **-ano**, Esthonian.
Etio-pi-a, Ethiopia; **-ano**, Ethiopian, Ethiop.
Etruri-a, Etruria; **-ano**, Etrurian.
Europ-a, Europe; **-ano**, European.

Fair-tero, Tierra del Fuego.
Falkland (*insuli*), Falkland (*islands*).
Fernandopo (*insuli*), Fernandopo.
Fidji, Fiji.
Filipin-i, Philippines (*islands*); **-ano**, Philippine (*man*).
Finland-o, Finland; **-ano**, Finlander.

Flandr-o, Flanders; **-ano**, Flemish.
Formoza, Formosa.
Francia, France.
Franco, French(*man*).
Frizi-a, Friesland; **-ano**, Frilander.

Galici-a, Galicia (*Austria*); **-ano**, Galician.
Galile-a, Galilee; **-ano**, Galilean.
Galisi-a, Galicia (*Spain*); **-ano**, Galician.
Gallia, Gaul.
Gall-i, Gauls.
Gambia, Gambia.
Gaskonia, Gascony,
Gaskono, Gascon.
Germania, Germany.
Germano, German.
Glacial-a, -o, Glacial.
Gold Coast (*ocean*), Ora Rivo.
Gotia, Gothland.
Goto, Goth.
Grekia, Greece.
Greko, Greek.
Greenland-o, Greenland; **-ano**, Greenlander.
Guadelupa, Guadeloupe.
Guatemala, Guatemala.
Guayana, Guiana.
Guinea, Guinea.

Haiti, Hayti.
Havayi, Hawaii.
Hebridi, Hebrides.
Helveti, Helvetians.
Helvetia, Helvetia.
Hesi-a, Hesse; **-ano**, Hessian.
Herzegovina, Herzegovina.
Hinduo, Hindoo.
Hispania, Spain.
Hispano, Spaniard.
Holand-o, Holland; **-ano**, Dutch (*man*).
Honduras, Honduras.
Hungari-a, Hungary; **-ano**, Hungarian.

Indi-a, India; **-ano**, Indian.
Ioni-a, Ionia (*Asia Minor*); **-ano**, Ionian.

Irland-o, Ireland ; **-ano**, Irish (man).
Istri-a, Istria ; **-ano**, Istrian.
Itali-a, Italy ; **-ano**, Italian.
Ivora rivo, Ivory coast.
Jamaika, Jamaica.
Japoni-a, Japan ; **-ano**, Japanese.
Jav-a, Java ; **-ano**, Javanese.
Jude-a, Judea ; **-ano**, Judean.
Judo, a Jew.
Kab-lando, Cape Colony.
Kabo de Bon-Espero, Cape of Good Hope.
Kaboverdo, Cap Verd.
Kalabri-a, Calabria ; **-ano**, Calabrian.
Kalde-a, Chaldæa ; **-ano**, Chaldean.
Kaliforni-a, California ; **-ano**, Californian.
Kambodj-a, Cambodia ; **-ano**, Cambodian.
Kamchatka, Kamtchatka.
Kamerun, Cameroons.
Kampania, Campania.
Kanad-a, Canada ; **-ano**, Canadian.
Kanal-o, (English) Channel.
Kanaril, Canary (*Islands*).
Karpati, Carpathian Mountains.
Kashmir, Cashmere.
Kaspia, Caspian (*Sea*).
Kastili-a, Castile ; **-ano**, Castilian.
Kataluni-a, Catalonia ; **-ano**, Catalanian.
Kaukazia, Caucasia.
Kaukazo, Caucasus.
Khiva, Khiva.
Kolumbi-a, Columbia ; **-ano**, Columbian.
Kongo-lando, Congo ; **-ano**, Congolese.
Kordillieri, Cordilleras.
Kore-a, Korea ; **-ano**, Korean.
Kornwal, Cornwall.
Korsik-a, Corsica ; **-ano**, Corsican.
Koshinchini-a, Cochin-China ; **-ano**, Cochin-Chinese.
Kostarika, Costa-Rica.
Kroati-a, Croatia ; **-ano**, Croatian.
Kub-a, Cuba ; **-ano**, Cuban.

Lago di quar Kantoni, Lake of the Four Cantons (*Switzerland*).
Lagos, Lagos.
Laponia, Lapland.
Lapono, Laplander, Lapp.
Leman-a,-o, Lake Lemman.
Libano, Lebanon.
Liberi-a, Liberia ; **-ano**, Liberian.
Libi-a, Libya ; **-ano**, Libyan.
Liguri-a, Liguria ; **-ano**, Ligurian.
Lituanian-a, Lithuania ; **-ano**, Lithuanian.
Livoni-a, Livonia ; **-ano**, Livonian.
Lombardi-a, Lombardy ; **-ano**, Lombard.
Lotringi-a, Lorraine ; **-ano** (man) of Lorraine.
Luxemburgi-a, Luxemburg (*Duchy of*) ; **-ano**, Luxemburger.
Luxemburg, Luxemburg (*town*) ; **-ano**, Luxemburger.
Madagaskar, Madagascar.
Madeira, Madeira.
Makedoni-a, Macedonia ; **-ano**, Macedonian.
Malayo, Malay.
Malt-a, Malta ; **-ano**, Maltese.
Mandjurja, Manchuria.
Mariani, Mariana Islands.
Marok-o, Morocco ; **-ano**, Moroccan.
Marquesas, Marquesas Islands.
Martinika, Martinique.
Maurico, Mauritius.
Mayorka, Majorca.
Medi-a, Media.
Med-i, Medes.
Mediterrane-a,-o, Mediterranean (*Sea*).
Mexiki-a, Mexico (*country*) ; **-ano**, Mexican.
Mexiko, Mexico City ; **-ano**, Mexican.
Mezopotamia, Mesopotamia.
Minorka, Minorca.
Moldavi-a, Moldavia ; **-ano**, Moldavian.
Monak-o, Monaco ; **-ano**, (man) of Monaco.

Mongolia, Mongolia.
Montenegr-o, Montenegro ; **-ano**,
 (man) of Montenegro.
Moravi-a, Moravia ; **-ano**,
 Moravian.
Mortinta Maro, Dead Sea.
Mozambik, Mozambique.

Natal, Natal.
Navara, Navarre.
Nederland-o, Netherlands ; **-ano**,
 Dutch.
Nigeria, Nigeria.
Nigra Maro, Black Sea.
Nikaragua, Nicaragua.
Normandia, Normandy.
Normando, Norman.
Norvegi-a, Norway ; **-ano**,
 Norwegian.
Nova Guinea, New Guinea.
Nova Kaledonia, New Caledonia.
Nov-Land-o, Newfoundland ; **-ano**,
 Newfoundland.
Nov-Sud-Wals, New South
 Wales.
Nov-Zelando, New Zealand.
Nubi-a, Nubia ; **-ano**, Nubian.

Oceania, Oceania.
Ora Rivo, Gold Coast.
Oranjia, Orange River Colony.
Orkadi, Orkney Islands.

Pacifik-a, -o, Pacific (Ocean).
Palatenio, Palatinate.
Palestina, Palestine.
Panama, Panama.
Paraguay, Paraguay.
Partia, Parthia.
Parto, Parthian.
Patagonia, Patagonia.
Persia, Persia.
Perso, Persian.
Peru, Peru ; **-ano**, Peruvian.
Piemont, Piedmont ; **-ano**, Pied-
 montese.
Pikardia, Picardy.
Pirenei, Pyrenees.
Polinezia, Polynesia ; **-ano**,
 Polynesian.
Polonia, Poland.
Polono, Pole.

Pomerani-a, Pomerania ; **-ano**,
 Pomeranian.
Porto-Riko, Porto-Rico.
Portugal, Portugal ; **-ano**, Portu-
 guese.
Posni-a, Posen (*province*) ; **-ano**
 (*man*) of Posen.
Prezidii, Presides (*islands*).
Principe, Principe (*island*).
Provenc-o, Provence (*in France*) ;
-ano, Provençal.
Prusi-a, Prussia ; **-ano**, Prussian.

Quinsland-o, Queensland ; **-ano**,
 Queenslander.

Reda Maro, Red Sea.
Reunjon, Reunion or Bourbon
 (*island*).
Reus, Reuss.
Rheno, Rhine.
Rodezia, Rhodesia.
Rokoza Monti, Rocky Mountains.
Rumani-a, Roumania ; **-ano**,
 Roumanian.
Rumeli-a, Roumelia ; **-ano**,
 Roumelian.
Rusia, Russia.
Ruso, Russian.

Sahara, Sahara.
Samari-a, Samaria ; **-ano**,
 Samaritan.
Samoa, Samoa (*islands*).
San Domingo, San Domingo.
San-Gall, Sain Gall.
San-Marino, San Marino.
San-Salvador, San Salvador.
San-Thome, San Thomas (*island*).
Sant-Helena, Saint Helena.
Sardini-a, Sardinia ; **-ano**,
 Sardinian.
Sarmatia, Sarmatia.
Sarmato, Sarmatian.
Savoy-a, Savoy ; **-ano**, (man) of
 Savoy.
Saxonia, Saxony.
Saxono, Saxon.
Senegal, Senegal ; **-ano**, Sene-
 galese.
Serbi-a, Serbia ; **-ano**, Serbian.
Siam, Siam ; **-ano**, Siamese.
Siberi-a, Siberia ; **-ano**, Siberian.

Sielli-a, Sicily ; **-ano**, Sicilian.
Sierra-Leone, Sierra Leone.
Silezi-a, Silesia ; **-ano**, Silesian.
Siri-a, Syria ; **-ano**, Syrian.
Skandinavi-a, Scandinavia ;
-ano, Scandinavian.
Skita, Scythia.
Skitlo, Scythian.
Skotia, Scotland.
Skoto, Scotch(man), Scot.
Slavonia, Slavonia.
Somal-o, -i, Somali .
Somali-lando, Somaliland.
Sporadi, Sporades (*islands*).
Stiri-a, Styria ; **-ano**, Styrian.
Suabi-a, Swabia ; **-ano**, Swabian.
Sudan, Soudan ; **-ano**, Soudanese.
Suedi-a, Sweden.
Suedo, Swedish.
Suisi-a, Switzerland ; **-ano**,
 Swiss.
Sumatra, Sumatra.
Surinam, Surinam (Dutch
 Guiana).
Tartaria, Tartary.
Tartaro, Tartar.
Tasmani-a, Tasmania ; **-ano**,
 Tasmanian.
Tesali-a, Thessaly ; **-ano**, Thes-
 salian.
Tibet, Tibet, Thibet ; **-ano**,
 Thibetan.
Tirol, Tyrol ; **-ano**, Tyrolese.
Togo, Togo (Togoland).
Tonga, Tonga (*islands*).
Tonkin, Tonquin ; **-ano** (man)
 of Tonquin.
Toskania, Tuscany.
Toskano, Tuscan.
Trakia, Thrace.
Trako, Thracian.

Transilvani-a, Transylvania ;
-ano, Transylvanian.
Transval, Transvaal ; **-ano** (man)
 of the Transvaal.
Trinidad, Trinidad.
Tripolis, Tripoli (*town*).
Tripolit-o, Tripoli (*country*) ; **-ano**,
 Tripolitan.
Tunis, Tunis (*town*).
Tunizi-a, Tunis (*province*) ; **-ano**,
 Tunisian.
Turkestan, Turkestan.
Turkia, Turkey.
Turko, Turk.
Turingi-a, Thuringia ; **-ano**,
 Thuringian.
Ural-o, -i, Ural (*riv., mount.*).
Uruguay, Uruguay.
Usa, † United States of N.A. ;
Usano, Yankee, American.
Valaki-a, Walachia ; **-ano**, Wala-
 chian.
Venezuel-a, Venezuela ; **-ano**,
 Venezuelan.
Vestfali-a, Westphalia ; **-ano**,
 Westphalian.
Viktoria, Victoria (*Australia*).
Vogesi, Vosges (*mountains*).
Volini-a, Volhynia ; **-ano**,
 Volhynian.
Wurtemberg, Wurtemberg ;
-ano, Wurtemberger.
Zanzibar, Zanzibar.
Zulu-land, Zululand.
Zuluo, Zulu.

† U.S.A.

ENGLISH—IDO.*

- Abyssinia**, Abisinia.
Abyssinian, Abisiniano.
Adriatic, Adriatik-a, -o.
Afghan, Afgano.
Afghanistan, Afganistan.
Africa, Afrika.
African, Afrikano.
Albania, Albania.
Albanian, Albaniano.
Alentian (*islands*), Alenti (insuli).
Algarve (*in Portugal*), Algarvo.
Algeria, Aljeria.
Algerian (*man*), Aljeriano.
Algiers (*the town*), Aljer.
Alps, Alpi.
Alsace, Alsaco.
Alsatian, Alsacano.
America, Amerika.
American (*an*), Amerikano.
Anatolia, Anatolia.
Andalusia, Andaluzia.
Andalusian, Andaluziano.
Andes (*the*), Andi.
Andorra, Andoro.
Angola, Angola.
Anhalt, Anhalt.
An(n)am, Anam; Anam-ano.
Antilles (*the*), Antili.
Apennines (*the*), Apenini.
Arab, Arabo.
Arabia, Arabia.
Aragon, Aragon; Aragon-ano.
Ardenes, Arden-o, -i.
Argentine (*Republic*), Arjentinia, Arjentiniano.
Armenia, Armenia.
Armenian, Armeniano.
Asturias, Asturia, Asturiano.
Atlantic (*ocean*), Atlantik-a, -o.
Australia, Australia.
Australian, Australiano.
- Austria**, Austria.
Austrian, Austriano.
Asia, Azia.
Asia Minor, Avan Azia.
Asiatic, Aziano.
- Baden** (*Duchy of*), Badenia.
Bahama (*islands*), Bahama.
Balearic Isles, Baleari.
Baltic (*sea*), Baltik-a, -o.
Barbadoes, Barbados.
Barbary, Berberia.
Bavaria, Bavaria.
Bavarian, Bavariano.
Belgian, Belgiano.
Belgium, Belgia.
Beloochi, Beludjo.
Beloochistan, Beludjistan.
Bengal, Bengal.
Berber, Berbero.
Bermudas, Bermudi.
Bessarabia, Besarabia.
Black Sea, Nigra Maro.
Biscay, Biskay.
Bohemia, Bohemia.
Bohemian, Bohemiano.
Bokhards, Bukhari.
Bolivia, Bolivia.
Bolivian, Boliviano.
Borneo, Borneo.
Bosnia, Bosnia.
Bosnian, Bosniano.
Brabant, Brabant.
Brabantese, Brabantano.
Brazil, Brazilia.
Brazilian, Braziliano.
Breton, Bretono.
Great Britain, Britania.
Briton (*a*), Britano.
Brittany, Bretonia.
Brunswick (*Duchy of*), Brunsvigo.

* La nomi di la urbi, fluvii, monti, e.c., qui ne trovasas en ica vortaro, havas l'ortografio uzata en la landi originala. Ex.: *London, Paris, Roma, Bruxelles, Labrador, Quebec, Menton, Jersey, Simplon, Seine, Saône, Thames, etc.*

Bulgaria, Bulgaria.
Bulgarian, Bulgariano.
Burgundian, Burgundiano.
Burgundy, Burgundia.
Burmah, Burma.
Burmese, Burmano.

Calabria, Kalabria.
Calabrian, Kalabrianio.
California, Kalifornia.
Californian, Kaliforniano.
Cambodia, Kambodja.
Cambodian, Kambodjano.
Cameroons, Kamerun.
Campania, Kampania.
Canada, Kanado.
Canadian, Kanadano.
Canary (Islands), Kanarii.
Cape Colony, Kab-lando.
Cape of Good Hope, Kabo di Bon-Espero.
Cape Verd, Kaboverdo.
Carpathian Mountains, Karpati.
Cashmere, Kashmir.
Caspian (Sea), Kaspia.
Castile, Kastilia.
Castilian, Kastiliano.
Catalonia, Katalunia.
Catalonian, Kataluniano.
Caucasia, Kaukazia.
Caucasus, Kaukazo.
Ceylon, Ceylon.
Chaldea, Kaldea.
Chaldean, Kaldeano.
Champagne (province), Champania, Champaniano.
Channel (English), Kanalo.
Chili, Chili.
Chilian, Chiliano.
China, Chinia.
Chinese, Chiniano.
Cingalee, Ceylonano.
Circasia, Cirkasia.
Circasian, Cirkasiano.
Cochin-China, Koshinchinia.
Cochin Chinese, Koshinchiniano.
Columbia, Kolumbia.
Columbian, Kolumbiano.
Congo, Kongo-lando.
Congolese, Kongo-landano.
Cordilleras, Kordilieri.
Cornwall, Kornwal.
Corsica, Korsika.

Corsican, Korsikano.
Courland, Kurlando.
Costa Rica, Kostarika.
Croatia, Kroatia.
Crotian, Kroatiano.
Cuba, Kuba.
Cuban, Kubano.
Cyprus, Chipro.
Cyprian, Chiprano.

Dalmatia, Dalmatia.
Dalmatian, Dalmatiano.
Dane (a), Dano.
Danube, Danubio.
Dardanelles, Dardaneli.
Dead Sea, Mortinta Maro.
Denmark, Dania.
Dominican (of the Republic of Domingo), Domingano.
Domingo (San), Dominga Republika (in Hayti)
Dominica (Island), Dominika
Dutchman, Holandano

Ecuador, Equador
Egades (islands, Sicily), Egadi (insuli)
Egypt, Egiptia
Egyptian, Egiptiano
Epirot, Epirano
Epirus, Epiro.
Erythrea, Eritrea.
Eskimos, Eskimok-o, -i.
Estonia, Estonia.
Esthonian, Estoniano.
Ethiopia, Etiopia.
Ethopian, **Ethiop**, Etiopiano.
Etruria, Etruria.
Etrurian, Etruriana.
Europe, Europa.
European, Europano.

Falkland (Islands), Falkland (insuli).
Fernandopo, Fernandopo (insuli).
Fiji, Fiji.
Finland, Finlando.
Finlander, Finlandano.
Flanders, Flandro.
Flemish, Flandrano.
Formosa, Formoza.
France, Francia.
French(man), Franco.

Friesland, Frizia.
Frieslander, Friziano.
Galicia (*Austria*), Galicia.
Galician, Galiciano.
Galicia (*Spain*), Galisia.
Galician, Galisian.
Galilee, Galilea.
Gallean, Galileano.
Gallea, Gallia.
Gambia, Gambia.
Gascon, Gaskono.
Gascony, Gaskonia.
Gaul, Gallia.
Gauls, Galli.
German, Germano.
Germany, Germania.
Glacial (*ocean*), Glacial-a, -o.
Goth, Goto.
Gothia, Gotia.
Greece, Grekia.
Greek, Greko.
Greenland, Grenlando.
Greenlander, Grenlandano.
Guadeloupe, Guadelupa.
Guatemala, Guatemala.
Gulana, Guayana.
Guinea, Guinea.

Hayti, Haiti.
Hawaii, Havayi.
Hebrides, Hebridi.
Helvetia, Helvetia.
Helvetians, Helveti.
Hesse, Hesia.
Hessian, Hesiano.
Herzegovina, Herzegovina.
Hindoo, Hinduo.
Holland, Holando.
Honduras, Honduras.
Hungarian, Hungariano.
Hungary, Hungaria.

India, India.
Indian, Indiano.
Ionia, (*Asia Minor*), Ionia.
Ireland, Irlando.
Irish(man), Irlandano.
Istria, Istria.
Istrian, Istriano.
Italian, Italiano.
Ivory Coast, Ivora Rivo.

Jamaica, Jamaika.
Japan, Japonia.
Japanese, Japoniano.
Java, Java.
Javanese, Javano.
Judea, Judea.
Judean, Judeano.
Jew (*a*), Judo.
Lagos, Lagos.
Lake Leman, Leman-a, -o.
Lake of the four Cantons (*Switzerland*), Lago di quar Kantoni.
Lapland, Laponia.
Laplander, Laponiano.
Lebanon, Libano.
Liberia, Liberia.
Liberian, Liberiano.
Libya, Libia.
Libyan, Libiano.
Liguria, Liguria.
Ligurian, Liguriano.
Lithuania, Lituania.
Lithuanian, Lituano.
Livonia, Livonia.
Livonian, Livoniano.
Lombard, Lombardiano.
Lombardy, Lombardia.
Lorraine, Lotringia, Lotringiano.
Luxemburg, (*town*), Luxemburg, Luxemburgano.
Luxemburg (*Duchy of*), Luxemburgia.
Luxemburger, Luxemburgiano.
Madagascar, Madagaskar.
Macedonia, Makedonia.
Macedonian, Makedoniano.
Madeira, Madeira.
Malay, Malayo.
Malta, Malta.
Maltese, Maltano.
Manchuria, Mandjuria.
Mariana Islands, Mariani.
Marquesas Islands, Marquesas.
Martinique, Martinika.
Mauritius, Maurico.
Mayorca, Mayorka.
Media, Media.
Medes, Medi.
Mediterranean (*Sea*), Mediterane-a, -o.
Mesopotamia, Mezopotamia.

Mexico (*country*), Mexikia.
Mexican, Mexikiano.
Mexico City, Mexiko.
Mexican, Mexikano.
Minorca, Minorka.
Moldavia, Moldavia.
Moldavian, Moldaviano.
Monaco, Monako, Monakano.
Mongolia, Mongolia.
Montenegro, Montenegro, Montenegro.
Moravia, Moravia.
Moravian, Moraviano.
Morocco, Maroko.
Moroccan, Marokano.

Natal, Natal.
Navarre, Navara.
Netherlands, Nederlando.
New Caledonia, Nova Kaledonia.
Nicaragua, Nikaragua.
Nigeria, Nigeria.
Norman, Normando.
Normandy, Normandia.
Norway, Norvegia.
Norwegian, Norvegiano.
Nubia, Nubia.
Nubian, Nubiano.
Newfoundland, Novlando.
Newfoundlander, Novlandano.
New Guinea, Nova Guinea.
New South Wales, Nov-Sud-Wals.
New Zealand, Nova Zelando.

Oceania, Oceania.
Orange River Colony, Oranja.
Orkney Islands, Orkadi.

Pacific (*Ocean*), Pacifik-a, -o.
Palatinate, Palatenio.
Palestine, Palestina.
Panama, Panama.
Paraguay, Paraguay.
Parthia, Partia.
Parthian, Partiano.
Patagonia, Patagonia.
Patagonian, Patagoniano.
Peru, Peru.
Peruvian, Peruano.
Philippines (*islands*), Filipini.
Philippine (*man*), Filipinano.
Piedmont, Piemont.
Piedmontese, Piemontano.

Poland, Polonia.
Pole, Polono.
Polynesia, Polinezia.
Polynesian, Polineziano.
Pomerania, Pomerania.
Pomeranian, Pomeraniano.
Porto-Rico, Porto-Riko.
Portugal, Portugal.
Portuguese, Portugalano.
Posen, (*province*), Posnia, Posniano.
Presides (*islands*); Prezidii.
Principe (*island*), Principe.
Provençal, Provençano.
Provence (*in France*), Provenço.
Prussia, Prusia.
Prussian, Prusiano.

Queensland, Quinslando.
Queenslander, Quinslandano.

Red Sea, Reda Maro.
Reunion or **Bourbon** (*island*), Reunion.
Reuss, Reus.
Rhine, Rheno.
Rhodesia, Rhodezia.
Rocky Mountains, Rokoza Monti.
Roumania, Rumania.
Roumanian, Rumaniano.
Roumelia, Rumelia.
Roumelian, Rumeliano.
Russia, Rusia.
Russian, Rusiano.

Sahara, Sahara.
Samaria, Samaria.
Samaritan, Samaritano.
Samoa (*islands*), Samoa.
Saint Gall, San-Gall.
Saint Helena, Sant Helena.
San Domingo, San Domingo.
San Marino, San Marino.
San Salvador, San Salvador.
San Thomas (*island*), San Thome.
Sardinia, Sardinia.
Sardinian, Sardiniano.
Sarmatia, Sarmatia.
Sarmatian, Sarmato.
Savoy, Savoya, Savoyano.
Saxon, Saxono.
Saxony, Saxonia.

Scandinavia, Skandinavia, Skandinavianiano.

Scotland, Scotia.

Scotch (man), **Scot**, Skoto.

Scythia, Skitia.

Scythian, Skito.

Senegal, Senegal.

Senegalese, Senegalano.

Serbia, Serbia.

Serbian, Serbiano.

Siam, Siam.

Siamese, Siamano.

Siberia, Siberia.

Siberian, Siberiano.

Sicily, Sicilia.

Sicilian, Siciliano.

Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone.

Silesia, Silezia.

Silesian, Sileziano.

Slavonia, Slavonia.

Somali, Somalo, -i.

Somaliland, Somalilando

Soudan, Sudan.

Soudanese, Sudanano.

Sporades (*islands*), Sporadi.

Styria, Stiria.

Styrian, Stiriano.

Sumatra, Sumatra.

Surinam (*Dutch Guiana*), Surinam.

Swabia, Suabia.

Swabian, Suabiano.

Sweden, Suedia.

Swedish, Suedo.

Swiss, Suisiano.

Switzerland, Suisia.

Syria, Siria.

Syrian, Siriano.

Tartar, Tartaro.

Tartary, Tartaria.

Tasmania, Tasmania.

Tasmanian, Tasmaniano.

Thessaly, Tesalia.

Thessalian, Tesaliano.

Thibet, **Tibet**, Tibet.

Thibetan, Tibetano.

Thrace, Trakia.

Thracian, Trako.

Thuringia, Turingia.

Togo (*Togoland*), Togo.

Tonga (*islands*), Tonga.

Tonquin, Tonkino, Tonkinano.

Transylvania, Transilvania.

Transylvanian, Transilvaniano.

Transvaal, Transvalo, Transvalano.

Trinidad, Trinidad.

Tripoli, (*town*), Tripolis.

Tripoli (*country*), Tripolito.

Tripolitan, Tripolitano.

Tunis (*town*), Tunis.

Tunis (*province*), Tunizia.

Tunisian, Tuniziano.

Turk, Turko.

Turkestan, Turkestan.

Turkey, Turkia.

Tuscan, Toskano.

Tuscany, Toskania.

Tyrol, Tirol.

Tyrolese, Tirolano.

Ural (*riv., mount.*), Ural-o, -i.

Uruguay, Uruguay.

United States of N.A., U.S.A., Usa; **Usano** (*Yankee, American*).

Venezuela, Venezuela.

Venezuelan, Venezuelano.

Victoria, (*Australia*), Viktoria.

Volhynia, Volinia.

Volhynian, Voliniano.

Vosges (*mountains*), Vogesi

Walachia, Valakia.

Walachian, Valakiano.

Westphalia, Vestfalia.

Westphalian, Vestfaliano.

Wurtemberg, Wurtemberg.

Wurtemberger, Wurtembergano.

Zanzibar, Zanzibar.

Zulu, Zulu.

Zululand, Zululand.