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An International Language

Based on Classification of Ideas with
Stem-Words on the "a priori" or
Philosophic Plan using Letters
as Figures are used in the
Science of Mathematics



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THE
HARPER MODEL
YARNING



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INTRODUCTORY

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The modern world wings its messages with the lightning, yet the languages it employs are based on the prehistoric babblings of barbarians. This is such an anachronism as would be the providing for the sailors on our steel-clad battleships no better weapons than the bows and flint-headed arrows of the Indian tribes with which to meet the thirteen-inch rifles of the enemy.

Volapuk, Esperanto and Ido have all met with some measure of success, but they attempt the impossible in trying to coax the dead root-words of ancient languages to put forth new leaves, flowers and fruit.

There are fundamental principles of human speech that must be preserved, but to perpetuate the childish prattle of the race is worse than a vain attempt. We have in English such words as pal, pail, pale, pall, Paul, pawl, peal, peel, pell, pile, pill, pole, poll, pool, pule and pull, more than one of them having several meanings. To classify them by sound or sense is impossible. This is not the internationality needed.

Every expression of thought in any language must take the form of a sentence, with subject and predicate, substantive and verb. The attributes of the substantive are adjectives, and of the verb auxiliaries or

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adverbs. There are also relation words, such as conjunctions and prepositions. These parts of speech are more than international. They are fundamental to language.

Every word must belong to one of these parts of speech and every syllable must have a vowel.

The vowel of the initial syllable of a word should show the part of speech to which the word belongs, and that leaves the initial consonant to indicate the thought or signification of the word.

If the twenty consonants of the alphabet are used to form root words, something like the trilateral root words of the Hebrew language, we can have 20 times 20 times 20, or 8000 radicals of three consonants each. None of the natural languages have over four or five hundred original root words.

If between the second and third consonant of the root word we put one of the five vowels we shall have 40,000 root words, classified according to their signification or idea.

If now we form the first syllable with one of the five vowels we shall have 200,000 words of but five letters each, with vowel and consonant alternating, and all classified both in grammar and idea.

One more syllable—vowel and consonant—would produce twenty million words of only seven letters each, a number which is fairly staggering to contemplate.

The task of classifying according to ideas the words of our huge modern dictionaries

seems appalling but is not impossible, and when once accomplished will make language easy for all future generations, whereas now it is exceedingly difficult and burdensome.

The fundamental ideas possible to the mind are few. Things and their mutual relations or matter and motion constitute the universe. Things or entities are two—matter and mind.

Matter is of two kinds organic and inorganic. Organic matter has two forms—vegetable and animal.

The mind or mental world has three grand divisions—the intellect, the sensibilities and the will.

Consider these things under their relations of space and time as they appear to us, and we have reached the limits of knowledge and of language.

* Classify these ideas and comparatively few words will be necessary to express our thoughts. Now however, a lifetime of study is too short to master the tangled wilderness of verbiage that surrounds us, and through which we struggle painfully to thread our way.

No natural language can have any systematic method of forming its substantives, verbs, adjectives and adverbs from the stem or root word. The manner of their growth by the inductive process would make that impossible.

To indicate the part of speech by the final letter is unphilosophic, for that makes it no

longer a real part of speech, but an extraneous addition.

The logical place in which to indicate the part of speech is in the initial syllable, and as every syllable must have a vowel, this vowel should be the grammatical sign.

As *a* is the first vowel, and the verb is the fundamental word of the sentence, Ro selects *a*, arbitrarily if you will, to represent the verb, *e* the adjective, *i* the adverb and *o* the noun or nominative. This refers to the single vowel of monosyllables, and the vowel of the first syllable in other words. The *u* denotes the abstract or action, and the *o* the concrete or actor, thus *rosa linguist*, *rusa language*.

This is a change from the earlier publications of Ro, which had not yet reached that stage of development.

The initial consonant always indicates the meaning or idea represented by the word. Thus the first two letters of every Ro word classify it both grammatically and intrinsically or according to the signification of the word.

From this it follows that to learn the meaning of twenty consonants and five vowels, is to have instant command of one hundred key words, ruling the hundred departments or classifications into which all possible words of the language must fall.

Compare the ease of learning such a language with the prodigious effort of memory required to master the heterogeneous chaos

of our existing national languages.

Talleyrand said sarcastically that the use of language is to conceal thought. If we consider its grammatical and verbal intricacies we shall certainly be tempted to think that Talleyrand was right.

The need for a common or international language grows more imperative every day.

Just at present, English, which has been adopted as a semi-official language in China, seems to stand the best chance to become the universal tongue.

French held that place for many years, as did Latin previously, but in spite of the advantage given by leadership, neither was able to maintain the position.

No national language should be inflicted on the whole world. The mother tongue which is learned in childhood seems easy and natural, but no foreigner finds it so, and no one finds it easy or even possible to learn his own native speech so as to master it completely.

In all languages the basic words, those most commonly used, are of irregular formation. It is easy to see why this must be so.

These irregularities perpetuate themselves as the crooked twig produces the crooked tree. The old tree cannot be straightened. It may be trimmed up a little, but that is all. No tailor can make more than patchwork out of scraps of cloth or made-over garments, however good they may be. No architect can make a new building out of an old one.

The twentieth century will not and should

not put up with a patchwork language, but if by any chance it should continue on the old lines, future generations will marvel that the people who could invent the aeroplane or the wireless telegraph, were content to use a language based on sounds inherited from the chattering of arboreal apes.

The word barbarian is from a Greek word made in mockery of the foreign peoples who could only "blbblb", that is, talk in a language which the Greeks could not understand.

The world today jabbbers and chatters in a thousand different languages—an unintelligible babel. Yet we are living in the twentieth century, and in what we plume ourselves upon as an advanced era of civilization.

The English speaking people send their children to school and insist on their copying with absolute literal exactness the self-contradictory methods of spelling inherited from the illiteracy of the past, and are horror stricken when spelling reformers suggest an innocent innovation as dropping the ugh from "though". Our scientists want a word for the shovelnose or white sturgeon of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and they give it the name *scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*. It may seem unwieldy to the common man, but it is much briefer and more compact than many of the scientific names.

In all the sciences, chemistry, geology, botany and the others, the same condition prevails.

Positively, our scientific men should be

ashamed of themselves in perpetuating such a barbarously clumsy nomenclature. Do they forget that the average human lifetime is less than a thousand years? Or can it be that they are deliberately trying to make the realms of science inaccessible to the profane masses, so that wearers of scholastic gowns and mortar boards may be worshipped afar off, posing before awe-stricken ignoramuses who kowtow to them as to some oriental potentate or to beings of a superior race?

Are the learned professors of the present time unable to suggest any improvement in scientific nomenclature? or are they afraid to try it, lest they may get the reputation of being cranks? Are we to make no progress in language over the cave-dwellers of former geologic eras?

But since languages have been changed and are now in process of modification, should not men of learning lead the way?

The scholars of the world know that the progress of science, literature, art, and civilization is seriously handicapped by the defects of all languages and the rivalries and clashings amongst them. Why not seek a remedy?

The business men of the twentieth century are known to be practical men. They are aware that the interchange of ideas and of goods over the whole world is more conducive than anything else to the advance of civilization. They know also that the difference in languages is one of the greatest obstacles

in the pathway of commerce and of the enlightenment that follows in its footsteps. They know that to have some method of world wide communication would be much better for them than to be compelled to furnish clerks, translators and new circulars for each individual language of the many on earth.

A systematic and scholarly language adapted to the requirements of every-day life cannot grow up in a haphazard way. It can be produced only in the way in which men of constructive genius build a palace or cathedral, a locomotive or steamship. It must be first planned throughout in the mind of the architect, then put together piece by piece in an orderly and connected way from the foundation to the final stroke.

We have in the United States 300 times as many people as there are words in our largest dictionaries, yet a letter, paper or package dropped into any one of a thousand post-offices with the name and address of any one of the ninety million people, goes to him straight as an arrow to the mark. It is done by classification, first the state, then the postoffice, then the street and number in the cities, lastly the individual.

Our words should be formed on the same principle, the basis of all scientific classification. We name people in a similar way. When there were few, one name, John, for instance, was sufficient. As there came to be many of the same name it was necessary

to distinguish between them. One John was a smith and one a carpenter, and they were called John Smith and John Carpenter. One lived on a hill and was named John Hill. One had a dark complexion and was named John Brown or John Black. It is the method of science.

At first men gave such names as cat and dog and bird and fish. That was sufficient for the primitive man. Then as knowledge grew it was seen that all these had something in common and the word animal was formed to serve for the entire list.

Now comes the scientist and re-names all in philosophic fashion. First he gives to a large group a generic name, which is a long Latin or Greek word, significant of the characteristics common to all the individuals included in this comprehensive group, called a genus. Then he calls a smaller division of this group a species and gives this subdivision another long Latin or Greek name, just as we divide up the Johns into Smiths or Browns. Or if he thinks he has discovered this group, or some individual in it, he names it after himself, adding a Latin termination to his name to make it look scholarly.

This general method Ro follows, except that in place of a long Greek or Latin word it puts a single letter, assigning to it a specific meaning. Possibly this is not so scholarly, but it is vastly more practical.

If the Ro words seem in any wise uncouth

or grotesque let the objector take a look at the corresponding scientific Greek or Latin sesquipedalian technology and he will better understand the case of the man who strained a gnat out of his soup and swallowed a camel at a gulp.

Ro is endeavoring to do in language what the ordinary (Arabic) system of figures has done for numerals. Before the advent of the characters 1,2,3, etc. there was no science of mathematics nor could there have been. Indeed scarcely any science could have been developed into a science without the aid of the innocently simple contrivance of the nine digits and cipher. 888 is easily read and understood by millions of people of diversified tongues, when the few who are able must hesitate and study even to read the Roman notation, DCCCLXXXVIII. and to double or treble which would have staggered the savants of ancient Rome, but is simplicity itself to the average 10-year old school boy of today.

Without the Arabic system the world's science and commerce would be paralyzed.

The world today flounders helplessly in the bridle paths of language which cross and recross one another again and again like the mazes of a Chinese puzzle, to the utter and complete bewilderment of all. So complete is the tangle that few there are who believe in its final unravelling, or that the 26 letters of the alphabet rightly used will be a far mightier force for civilization, and will open the

way to far more rapturous visions of beauty and enchanting realms of thought, than the nine digits and cipher have done in the world of mathematics.

The Alphabet.

The characters of the Ro alphabet are the same as the Latin or English. The five vowels a, e, i, o and u are pronounced as in German or Italian, or as in the English words far, pet, pit, poll and pull. No distinction is made between the long and short sounds, but in an open syllable the e will sound as in they, and the i as in pique. Ay is like ai in aisle or y in my, and aw like the German au or ow in now. C is like sh or c in ocean. Thus ca is pronounced shoe and cay shy. G is always hard as in go, j as z in azure or the French j, and q like ng in siaging or n in conquer. Djudj is like the English judge, and wate like watch. The other letters are as in English except that x may be the guttural ch of the Greek or German.

Classification of Words.

The first vowel of each Ro word indicates its grammatical form, and the first consonant its general concept or signification.

This general idea is subdivided by the second consonant so that the first two consonants form the stem of the word, indicative of its meaning, while the vowel of the first

syllable shows its grammatical form or part of speech, as follows:

- a* verb.
- b* existence, substance, thing.
- c* quantity, degree.
- d* space, place, dimension.
- e* adjective, kind of
- f* form, angle, curve.
- g* passivity, passive verb.
- h* pronoun.
- i* adverb, preposition.
- j* the demonstrative.
- k* change, motion.
- l* life, vegetation
- m* animal life.
- n* negation.
- o* concrete noun.
- p* perceptibility.
- q* the reflexive, self.
- r* the intellect, thought.
- s* the sensibilities, emotion.
- t* time, duration.
- u* conjunction, abstract noun.
- v* volition, the will.
- w* interrogation, contingency.
- y* affirmation, the imperative.
- z* number, plurality.

A—Assert—The Verb.

atete	pluperfect, had been
ateti	perfect, has been
ate	imperfect or aorist, was
ati	present, am, art, is, are
ato	future, will be
atote	future perfect, will have been
ay	causative verb
aq	middle voice
	POTENTIAL MODE
jatete	might have been
jateti	may have been
jate	might be
jati	may be

NEGATIVE VERB

nati is not
 natete had not been
 janate might not be
 jana may not be

INTERROGATIVE VERB

watete? had it been?
 wajate? might it be?
 wati? is there?

PASSIVE VERB

gatete had been done
 agti is done
 agte was done

B—Being, Existence.

bod	bodak	bodam
world	comet	moon
bodac	bodal	bodar
the heavens	planet	star
bodaf	Bodalab	bodas
nebula	Mercury	sun
bodeb	bodek	boden
air	wind	snow
bodec	bodel	bodep
atmosphere	rain	storm
bodef	bodem	budes
cloud	hail	weather
bodic	bodif	bodil
ocean	lake	stream
bodid	bodik	bodim
strait	river	ice
bodob	bodnoc	bodol
land	island	hill
bodoc	bodof	bodnoi
continent	plain	valley
obu	abu	thac wibu?
condition	fare, de	how are you?

hab ibus trofti, un habte nibus trofte.

I am well today, but I was ill yesterday.

bas or abas. ubu
to be well on the condition that

nebus obuti
sick the present condition

ubuti
as matters stand

Bb—Elementary Substances.

The names of the elementary substances of chemistry are formed by adding to the initials boba- the scientific symbols used in formulas. The words thus formed are not always perfectly smooth, but they have the advantage of being recognizable at sight in any laboratory in the world.

Some of them are :

hobaag	silver	bobamn	manganese
hobaal	aluminium	bobamo	molybdenum
hobaas	arsenic	boban	nitrogen
hobaau	gold	bobana	sodium
bobaba	barium	boband	neodymium
bobabi	bismuth	bobani	nickel
bobab	boron	bobao	oxygen
bobabr	bromine	bobaos	osmium
bobac	carbon	bobap	phosphorus
bobaca	calcium	bobaph	lead
bobae	cerium	bobapt	platinum
bobacl	chlorine	bobarb	rubidium
bobaco	cobalt	bobara	ruthenium
bobacu	copper	bobas	sulphur
bobaf	fluorine	bobasi	silicon
bobafe	iron	bobasn	tin
bobah	hydrogen	bobata	tantalum
bobahc	helium	bobati	titanium
bobahg	mercury	bobau	uranium

New words can easily be formed for this list, based on the natural groupings of the elements themselves.

C—Comparative Quantity.

coba	coca	coci
quantity	equality	average
cobe	nececa	cocu
degree	unequal	compensation

cala	cali	calu
add	join	combine
cale	calo	
mix	cohere	

coma whole

Degrees of Comparison.

cd, cud	positive degree
cf, cuf	comparative degree
ck, cuk	superlative degree

cid	cif	cik
positively	comparatively	superlatively

cuda	cufa	cuka
much	more	most
cudan	cufan	cukan
little	less	least

Hoji cida cafa hajo
This is much more than that

cude	cufe	cuke
good	better	best
cuden	cufen	cuken
bad	worse	worst

Ua hoc cafe hib, ud hob cafe hid jua hob cafen
hic, ud hod cakenz

If you excel me, and I excel him, then I am
worse than you, and he is worst of all.

cudi	cufi	cuki
in	inner	inmost
cudin	cufin	cukin
out	outer, utter	outermost
		utmost

cudo	cufo	coko
near	nearer	the next
cadon	cefon	cekon
is far	farther	farthest
cedu	cefu	ceku
fore	former	foremost
cedun	cefun	cekun
hind	hinder	last, hindmost

D—Dimension, Place, Space.

du	widu?	nidu
place	where?	nowhere
edu	yidu	udu
local	somewhere	place where
duba	dayba hib	dibna
proximity	put me next	far off
deba	dubna	doba
nearest	remoteness	the nearest one
hoc daba	debna	diba
you are next	distant	next to
duc	doc	
top	the one on top	
dic	dac	
up, on	to be at the top	
dayc	dec	
to put uppermost	upper	
dud	dod	
side	neighbor	
ded	dad	
parallel	is with	
dude	dido	
right side	at the left	
dayd	did	
to place beside	beside	
duf	dif	
other side	over against	
def	dof	
opposite	the other one	
daf	dayf	
meet	put on the other side of	

duji		edji
this place		present
idji		dayji
here		put here
dujo	idjo	dayjo
that place	yonder	put there
duk	dayk	dak
front	put in front	precede
dik	dok	dek
before	leader	anterior
dul	deli	dil
inside	central	in
dal	dol	duli
is in	occupant	center
dayl	del	
put in	inner	
dum		dim
bottom		down
dam		daym
is at the bottom		put down
dun		don
rear		the one at the rear
den		dan
hinder		follows
din		dayn
behind		put at the back
dur		dar
presence		is present
dor		dayr
the one present		brings
nodor		neder
absentee		absent
dus		dose
surface		abode
des		dosi
superficial		room
dis		dosu
on the face of		receptacle
das		doso
appears		clothing

duva	deva	dova
length	long	line
duve	deve	dove
breadth	broad	layer
duvi	devi	dovi
thickness	thick	trunk
duvo	devo	dovo
height	high	precipice
duvu	devu	dovu
depth	deep	abyss
duvan	devan	dovan
shortness	short	stub
duven	deven	doven
narrowness	narrow	ribbon
duvin	devin	dovin
thinness	thin	shaving
duvon	devon	dovon
lowness	low	lowlands
duvun	devun	dovun
shallowness	shallow	shoal
duza	doza	dezan
size	giant	little
deza	duzan	dozan
big	littleness	dwarf
duze	dayze	dazen
expansion	magnify	dwindle
deze	duzen	dayzen
swollen	contraction	squeeze
daze	dezen	
grow	shrunk	
duzo	dozo	dozon
distance	background	bystander
dezo	duzon	dizon
remote	nearness	nigh
dizo	dezon	
far off	neighboring	
Duta	Duto	Dete
Asia	Oceanica	European
Dute	Dutu	Dutab
Europe	America	Japan
Duti	Dota	Dutac
Africa	an Asiatic	Korea

Hoc wa Deta

Are you from Asia?

Na, hab Dotu

No, I am an American

Hacteti Dite yitca, wana

You have been in Europe a long time, have you not?

Habteti idji zuda tromz

I have been here three years

Wa hacte itu Diti

Were you ever in Africa?

Habte nitu dijo

I was never there

F—Form.

fob	feba	fayba
form of matter	aeriform	volatilize
foba	faba	
gas	blow	
fobe	fabe	febe
bubble	boil	frothy
fubi	fabi	fibi
liquidity	flows	like a liquid
febi	faybi	
liquid	liquefy	
fubo	fobo	febo
pulpiness	pulp	jelly-like
fubu	febu	faybu
solidity	firm	solidify
fuda	feda	fada
verticality	upright	stands up
fude	fede	
inclination upward	steep	
fode	fade	
incline	lean over	

fudi		fadi
horizontality		lie flat
fedi		faydi
level		flatten
fodo		fido
declivity		downward
fedu		fidu
plumb		straight down
fufa	fofa	fefa
curvature	arc	curved
fufe	fofe	fayfe
circularity	circle	encircle
fufi		fayfi
convolution		twist
fofi		fefi
coil, helix		curled
fufo	fofoc	fofod
rotundity	cylinder	cone
fofu		fefu
sphere		(spherical)
fuka		fokab
angularity		acute angle
foka		fokac
angle		right angle
	fekad	
	obtuse	
foked	fokef	fokeg
triangle	quadrilateral	pentagon
fokic		fokid
prism		pyramid
foko		fokom
Platonic body		octahedron
fokof		fokobed
tetrahedron		dodecahedron

foku
cube

feku
cubical

fayk
make a sharp turn

H—The Pronoun.

Personal, Relative, Demonstrative
and Adjective.

hab	heb	hib	hob
I am	my	me	I
habz	hebz	hibz	hobz
we are	our	us	we
hac	hec	hic	hoc
you are	your	to you	you
had	hed	hid	hod
he is	his	him	he
haf	hef	hif	hof
she is	hers	to her	she
hag	heg	hig	hog
it is	its	to it	it
hal	hel	hil	hol
he-she is	somebody's	him-her	some one
ham	hem	him	hom
each is	each one's	to each	each one
hajiz	heji	hijo	hojiz
these are	this one's	to that one	those
waho?	weho?	wiho?	woho?
who is?	whose?	whom?	who?
ehu	hemz	hilz	homz
whose	everybody's	to them	everybody
oqhob	eqheb	eqhebz	eqhed
myself	my own	our own	his own
hub	ebuc	ihuf	hug
I who	thine, who	to her, who	that which
hue	hui	huo	hu
such as	so as	whatever	who
hor	hur	nohor	nehor
the same	identity	another	another's
hiq	huz	nohoz	hez
each other	multitude	few	many

Case.

The grammatical contrivance by which the relation of the nouns and pronouns to the other words of a sentence is indicated, is called case. Case has disappeared from English grammar except in the possessive and the pronoun.

We complacently say that we follow the logical order of thought, first the subject, then the verb, then the object.

It may be that this is logical, but it is at least noteworthy that the three great languages of antiquity—the Hebrew, the Greek and the Latin—all differed from the English, and agreed among themselves in placing first the act, the thing done, as the most important. In English this is impossible as we have lost the case signs.

For instance, the first verse of Genesis in English commences "In the beginning, God" But that is not what the Hebrew writer starts out to say. His more graphic statement is: "In the beginning *created* God the heaven and the earth." B'reshith bara Elohim eth hashamayim v'eth haarets. The English reader could not tell whether God created the heaven and the earth or whether the heaven and the earth created God. But the Hebrew is plain, for the little word "eth" marks the objective case.

The Greek is like the Hebrew: En arche epoiesen ho theos ton ouranon kai ten gen. Here the ho marks the nominative or subject,

and by an odd coincidence this is precisely the Ro word for the same thing.

The Greek *ton* marks the objective masculine and the *ten* the objective feminine.

The Latin also puts the verb first; In principio creavit Deus coelum et terram. Latin distinguishes the subject from the object by the termination.

Ro takes as its case signs the first two letters of its pronouns, using *ho* for the nominative, *he* for the possessive and *hi* for the objective or accusative. Ordinarily however, Ro follows the English construction of subject, verb, object. Then, as in English, no case sign is needed. But for emphasis or logic or in poetry, a sentence may be inverted without ambiguity if the case terminations are used.

Ro goes still farther, and from these case terminations and the fundamental ideas back of them, forms corresponding verbs, adjectives or nouns.

Thus Ro gets *aho* give, *naho* retain, keep, *ahe* have, *nahe* has not, *ahi* receive, *nahi* reject, *ahu* relate to, *ayhu* to bring into relation to, *eho* nominative, *ehe* possessive, *ehi* objective, *ehu* relative, *nehu* independent of, *oha* being, entity, *oyha* maker, *oho* giver, *ohe* possessor, *ohi* receiver, *uha* existence, *uho* giving, *uhe* possession, *uhi* reception, and the passives *guho* gitt, *guhe* property, *guhi* receipt, or many other words formed at the will of the writer or speaker.

J—The Demonstrative.

This letter represents the English *th* of the, this, that, then, there, thus, fourth, fifth, sixth, etc. In the verbal forms it is the sign of the Potential Mode, pointing out the manner in which the predicate is asserted of the subject, as is done by the auxiliary verbs may, can, might, could, would, should, etc.

jub	contingency	jab	may or may not be
jeb	possible	jib	possibly
job	a possibility	nejab	impossible
jud	probability	jid	probably
jad	seems to be	nijed	improbably
jed	probable		
juf	certainty	nejef	uncertain
jaf	surely is	jayf	certify
jef	certain		
juk	ability	nejek	unable
jak	can	jok	one who can
jek	able	jayk	makes able
jik	ably		

jul freedom	nojul restraint	joyl liberator
jol freeman	nojol prisoner	jayl hib let me
jel free	nejol restrained	gojoyl freedman
jal is free	jayl liberate	
jum necessity	jom one who must	jam must
jem necessary	jim necessarily.	nejem unnecessary
jur conclusiveness	jor logician	jayr proves
jer valid	jir therefore	
nejer inconclusive	jar is valid	
jus obligation	jas ought	
jes obligated	nejas not bound to	

K—Kinesis, Change, Motion.

kud direction	koyda elevator	kadan descend
ked straight	kida upward	kaydan push down
kada ascend	nakud deviate	koydan sinker
kayda lift	niked indirectly	kidan downward
kade go forward	kide forward	kedon regressive
kayde push	kaden go backward	kiden backward
kede progressive	kayden pull	

kadi	kidi	kaydniq
enter	inward	extract
kaydi	kadin	kidin
insert	leave	outward
kaydiq	kaydin	
pull in	eject	

L—Life, Organism.

lod	lodoce	lodov
part of a plant	sepal	pistil
loda	lodor	lodova
root	corolla	style
lode	lodore	lodove
stem	petal	stigma
lodi	lodos	lodovi
leaf	stamen	ovary
lodo	lodosa	ledi
flower	filament	leafy
lodu	lodose	lado
fruit	anther	bloom
lodoc	lodosi	
calyx	pollen	
luf	lofi	aynluf
sex	a male	unsex
neluf	lefo	
sexless	female	
lufi	lef	
male sex	sexual	
lum	lomibe	lomaf
consanguinity	grandfather	cousin
lom	lomobe	lomik
a relative	grandmother	nephew
lumab	lomic	lomok
ancestry	uncle	niece
lomab	lomoc	lomil
parent	aunt	son
lomib	lomid	lomol
father	brother	daughter
lomob	lomod	lomole
mother	sister	granddaughter

lemab	lomam	lemasez
parental	family	international
lemib	lomar	limas
paternal	tribe	nationally
lomobu	lumas	laymas
mother-in-law	nationality	nationalize
lomidu	lomas	
brother-in-law	nation	

M—Man, Animal.

muk	moke	moko
locomotion	fin	wing
moka	moki	moku
leg	belly	hand
makab	maked	makof
walk	dive	swoop
makac	maki	makuf
run	crawl	climb
makad	mako	makul
leap	fly	burrow
make	makoc	
swim	dart	
mula	molad	molam
breath	nose	lung
molab	molak	
nostril	trachea	
mala	molid	malid
breathe	tooth	chew
male	molif	malik
drink	mouth	swallow
muli	molik	malim
food	gullet	digest
moli	molim	maliq
eater	stomach	assimilate
molib	moliq	
lip	intestine	

mor	morlaf	morsak
animal	snail	butterfly
mora	morlan	morsal
invertebrate	octopus	wasp
morab	moras	morsam
protozoa	insect	bee
morad	morsab	morsaq
sponge	louse	locust
moraf	morsac	morsar
coral	flea	grasshopper
moral	morsad	morsat
mollusk	fly	beetle
morlab	morsaf	morav
clam	mosquito	tunicate
morlac	morsag	
oyster	moth	
more	moreb	morec
fish	lamprey	eel
mori	moril	moris
reptile	serpent	alligator
morig	morim	morit
frog	lizard	turtle
	moro	
	bird	
moru	morucof	moruha
mammal	sheep	elephant
moruba	morucok	moruj
dolphin	goat	marsupial
morubi	morucu	moruja
whale	ox	echidna
morubo	morud	moruje
dugong	horse	platypus
moruc	moruf	moruji
ruminant	rhinoceros	kangaroo
moruca	moruga	morujo
giraffe	hippopotamus	opossum
moruce	morugi	moruk
camel	pig	edentate
moruci	morugu	moruka
deer	tapir	sloth

moruke	morulu	miruse
armadillo	squirrel	like a tiger
moruko	morun	moruta
anteater	seal	bat
morul	morup	morute
rodent	bear	lemur
morulad	moruq	moruti
hare	weasel	monkey
morulef	morur	moruto
guineapig	dog	ape
morulek	morure	morutof
porcupine	wolf	gibbon
moruli	morus	morutok
beaver	cat	gorilla
morulob	morusa	morutol
mouse	lion	orang outang
morulod	moruse	morutom
rat	tiger	chimpanzee
morulok	merusa	
marmot	leonine	
moruv	motof	motol
mankind	girl	woman
meruv	motik	metam
human	young man	old
motab	motok	metan
infant	young woman	decrepit
motad	motal	
child	adult	
motif	motil	
boy	man	

P—Perception by the Five Senses.

po		
that which has power to affect one of the five senses		
pe	puc	puk
perceptible	sharpness	heat
pu	pud	pul
perceptibility	hardness	light
pul,	puf	pum
weight	roughness	sound

pur	nepub	pelib
taste	light weight	red
pus	nepuc	pelic
odor	blunt	orange
puse	nepud	pelid
fragrance	soft	yellow
pusne	nepuf	pelif
stench	smooth	green
pux	pal	pelig
electricity	shine	blue
pex	peled	pemi
electric	transparent	musical
spa	nepel	nepam
perceive	dark	silent
spal	pol	spam
see	luminary	hear
nespal	poli	nespam
blind	color	deaf

R—Reasoning, Knowledge, Language.

ruba	rudac	rudar
intellect	attention	comparison
rube	rudak	rudas
thought	care	discrimination
rabe	rednak	rudav
think	neglectful	measurement
rudab	rudal	
curiosity	inquiry	
rodab	rudam	
sightseer	experiment	
rudeb	rudneb	rudef
evidence	counter evidence	qualification
rodo	ruduf	radnuf
logician	proof	confute
rudo	redno	
reasoning	sophistical	
rudu	rafad	rafaf
intuition	discover	over estimate
rufab	rafnab	
judgment	misjudge	

rufeb belief	rufed assurance	rufel credulity
rufi assent	rufoc science	refnu erroneous
rufo knowledge	rofoc scientist	refoc scientific
rafo know	rufu truth	rifu truly
rukab intelligence	rukal sanity	ruko supposition
rukad wisdom	ruke memory	ruku imagination
roknad fool	ruki expectation	raku imagine
rula meaning	ruli equivocalness	rule interpretation
rule intelligibility	rolo metaphor	rolu interpreter
rumab manifestation	rumal publication	ramo teach
rumaf information	rume news	rumu veracity
rumak disclosure	rumi affirmation	remu veracious
rura indication	ruri representation	rorik sculptor
rure record	rorif painter	
rusa language	ruse diction	rosid speaker
rosa linguist	rusi spoken language	rosif orator
rusaf word	rusib voice	rusif oration
rusak name	resib vocal	rusik loquacity
rusal phrase	rusid speech	rosik chatterbox

rusil	rosob	rasok
allocation	penman	correspond with
rasil	rusof	rusol
speak to	type	book
rusim	rosob	rosol
conversation	printer	author
roso	rusok	ruto
written language	epistle	drama
rusob	rosok	ruvo
pen	letter writer	poetry

S—Soul, Sensibilities, Secl.

suba	sufne	solan
the sensibilities	despair	enemy
sube	sufi	sule
emotion	courage	love
subi	sofin	salen
sensitiveness	coward	to hate
subo	sufo	suli
excitation	desire	benevolence
subu	sufu	soli
excitability	wonder	philanthropist
suda	suka	sulo
pleasure	repute	pity
sude	sekan	sulu
contentment	disreputable	gratitude
sudi	suke	neselu
rejoicing	title	ungrateful
sadin	suki	saylu
lament	pride	give thanks
sudo	nusuki	suma
amusement	humility	right
sudu	suko	sume
wit	ostentation	respect
sufa	suku	sumi
beauty	insolence	flattery
sefan	suknu	sumo
ugly	servility	vindication
neseфа	sula	sumu
plain	friendship	probity
sufe	sola	sura
hope	friend	legality

sure	suru	suvi
jurisdiction	reward	piety
suri	suva	suvo
lawsuit	deity	worship
suro	suve	sovud
acquittal	theology	temple

T—Time, Tempus, Temps.

tr	Trefad	Trolec
periods of time	Tuesday's	May
trob	Trafe	Troled
second	spendWednesday	June
troc	Trofi	Trolib
minute	Thursday	July
trod	Trofo	Trolob
hour	Friday	October
trof	Trofu	Troloc
day	Saturday	November
trok	troda	Trolod
week	morning	December
trol	tridab	troma
month	at one a m.	season
trom	trode	trome
year	forenoon	spring
tref	trodi	trimi
daily	afternoon	in summer
trek	trodo	tremo
weekly	evening	autumn's
trim	trodu	tromu
annually	night	winter
trofte	trola	zobetrom
yesterday	1st quarter of year	decade
trofti	Trolab	zobitrom
today	January	century
trofto	Trilac	zobotrom
tomorrow	in February	millennium
Trofab	Trolad	
Sunday	March's	
Trifac	Troleb	
on Monday	April	

Conjunctions.

ua	utib	yua
if	when	though
una	utob	yuna
unless	after	yet
uc	utec	uz
as	until	or
ud	utic	nuz
and	while	neither
uj	utoc	yuz
that	since	both
ujnu	utz	wuz
lest	as often as	whether?
un	uv	
but	in order that	
uteb	uy	
before, ere	because	

V—Volltion, Voluntary Acts.

vuba	vebef	vibun
the will	capricious	amiss
vuban	vabek	vuca
adverse fate	choose	intention
veba	vebes	vace
voluntary	habitual	pursue
veban	vubi	vuci
inevitable	motive	business
vebaf	vabik	vaco
willing	persuade	contrive
vabak	vabnik	vacu
resolve	dissuade	require
vubnak	vabil	voda
vacillation	tempt	instrument
vubal	vubo	vodal
perseverance	plea	purveyor
vebam	vubu	
obstinate	good	

vedib	vadus	vuken
important	use	hindrance
vedic	vafa	vukin
useful	do	discord
vedil	vufe	vukon
clean	behavior	attack
vaydil	vufi	vokun
cleanse	advice	warrior
vedo	vufo	vula
safe	skill	completion
vadu	vefu	vule
prepare	cunning	success
vaduk	vekan	veka
try	difficult	easy
vuma	vomab	vomeb
authority	emperor	tyrant
voma	vomac	vomeb
ruler	king	tyrannical
vur	varef	vorel
property	borrow	thief
vura	varek	
acquisition	take	
vara	varel	
get	steal	
vuri	vusa	vusad
barter	money	treasury
vori	vosa	vosad
merchant	financier	treasurer
varo	vusac	vosaf
buy	wealth	creditor
varu	vesnac	vosnaf
sell	impecunious	debtor
vuse	vusebe	vuseda
currency	penny	mill
vusne	vusebi	vusede
counterfeit	shilling	cent
vuseb	vusebo	vusedi
British money	pound	dime
vuseba	vused	vusedo
farthing	U.S. money	dollar

vusedu	vasik	vusub
eagle	pay	liberality
vusedno	vasil	vesuf
counterfeit dollar	invest	munificent
vusef	vesnik	vusul
French money	bankrupt	prodigality
vuseg	vuso	vosul
German money	price	spendthrift

W—The Interrogative

The *w* is from the English what, where, why, when, the German wer, wo, was, warum, etc. and the *u* of the Latin quis, quare, questio.

wa	is there?	interrogative verb
we	—what kind of?	interrogative adjective
wi	—how? in what way?	interrogative adverb
wo	—what? what thing?	interrogative nominal
wu	—whether?	interrogative relative
wuy	—why?	
wuy pol pal	why does the light shine?	
wur	—asks for the logical reason	
wur hoc rabe hod ate diji		
	why do you think he was here?	
ur hob spante hed rusib		
	because I heard his voice	
wuv	—why? with what motive?	
wuv hacto spal hib		
	why are you coming to see me?	
uv vasa hic	in order to pay you some money	

Z—Number, Plurality.

The *z* is taken from the final *s* the sign of plurality in English and French.

zuba	zeba	zeban
unity, one, 1	single	fractional
zoba	ziba	zayban
unit	alone	split up
zayba	zoban	ziban
unify	fraction	piecemeal

zuca	zica	zucan
duality, 2	twice	half
zoca	zayca	
pair	make double	
zeca	zaycan	
double	bisect	
zuda	zubeb	zudilem
3	11	378
zufa	zubec	zubo
4	12	1000
zuga	zobec	zubu
5	dozen	million
zuha	zuce	zucu
6	20	billion
zula	zoce	zudu
7	score	trillion
zuma	zuceb	zufu
8	21	quadrillion
zuya	zude	zugu
9	30	quintillion
zube	zubi	
10	100	

7