

# UNILINGUA

---

*by Wikibooks contributors*

Developed on **Wikibooks**,  
the open-content textbooks collection

© Copyright 2005–2007, Wikibooks contributors.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

The current version of this Wikibook may be found at:  
<http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Unilingua>

# Contents

Introduction.....	4
Basics.....	5
Word-building.....	11
Word Families.....	58
Grammar.....	144
Conversation Lessons.....	183
<u>ABOUT THE BOOK.....</u>	<u>188</u>
History & Document Notes.....	188
GNU Free Documentation License.....	189

# 1 INTRODUCTION

[live version](#) · [discussion](#) · [edit section](#) · [comment](#) · [report an error](#)

**Unilingua** (aka **Mirad**) is an artificially-constructed auxiliary language (**conlang**) developed and published by Paris-based author Noubar Agopoff as a serious medium for easy and logical international communication. Mirad is categorized by constructed language aficionados as *philosophical* because its vocabulary is mapped letter-by-letter to a semantic ontology or thesaurus. Also, the wordstock of Unilingua is considered *a priori*, that is, there is no deliberate association with words or roots in existing natural languages. The vocabulary is "from scratch", yet based on internal lexical and semantic rules that help the learner to construct and deconstruct derivations logically, mnemonically, and consistently.

For some odd reason, the author of this language called it the Latinesque name "Unilingua." In this revision of the language, the name will be the more internally consistent **Mirad** (pronounced *mee-RAHD*), which means *world language* (**mira** = *world's* + **d** = *speech*.) The proximity to the Russian word for 'world' (мир) is pure coincidence; the vocabulary of Mirad, as stated above, is not based on or related to any existing human language.

## 2 BASICS

[live version](#) · [discussion](#) · [edit chapter](#) · [comment](#) · [report an error](#)

### Principles

The author claims in his book *Unilingua -- Langue universelle auxiliaire* that this language is well-suited for universal, logical communication because it is based on principles already exploited globally by sciences like mathematics and chemistry where symbolic formulas are constructed in accordance with strict rules and a limited sequence of symbols understood by all practitioners.

Unilingua, according to Agopoff, is based on the following principles: ]

- Every vowel has numeric, vectorial, scalar, or semantic value.
- Every consonant is semantically taxonomic.
- Word derivation is systematic, consistent, analogical, and mnemonic.
- Words are as ontologically unambiguous as possible.
- Words are as short and as easy to pronounce as possible.
- Inflection and derivation of words is regular and predictable.

Conlang afficianados, note: Unilingua is not strictly a *logical* language in the Sapir-Whorf sense. It is meant to be more practical, natural, and humanly-usable. Unilingua is logical in the more usual sense that it is systematic, regular, and predictable.

### Alphabet

The Mirad alphabet has both lower-case and upper-case letters. The alphabet has the same base letters as Latin or English, except that the letters **Qq**, **Xx**, and **Yy** are considered *non-native* and are used only in foreign names and borrowings. Also, the letters **Hh** and **Ww** are additional to Agapoff's original Unilingua alphabet and are unique in that they have no inherent semantic values; they are used for various grammatical-only purposes. A unique feature of Mirad is that every native letter is a semantically-significant **atom** in the language and can be thought of as bricks in lexical construction. See [#Word-building](#)

The order of the native alphabet is as follows:

**a á à â b c d e é è ê f g h i í î ï j k l m n o ó ò ô p r s t u ú ù û v w z**

The above lower-case letters can also be represented as upper-case letters. In Unicode representations and indexing, the uppercase graphemes precede the lowercase values. Uppercase letters are used much as in American English, that is, for the first letter in sentences, proper nouns, etc. See [#Orthography](#) for more details. As mentioned above, the Mirad grapheme **Ww** is additional to the letters

in the original Unilingua and is used to form the passive voice of verbs. Foreign names and borrowings sometimes also incorporate **Hh**, **Qq**, **Xx**, and **Yy**.

## Consonants

The following are classified as *consonants*:

**b c d f g h j k l m n p r s t v w z**

\*Note: The author of Unilingua did not include the letters **Hh** or **Ww** as native graphemes. They have been added in Mirad in order to encompass word structures not included by Agapoff, in addition to interjections and foreign names. See more on this under **#Vowels**.

## Vowels

Vowels, or more accurately, *vowel nuclei* consist of plain vowels and *yodified* vowels, that is, vowels that have a y-glide sound before, after, or around them. A synonym of *yodified* is *palatalized*.

The *plain* vowels are (only miniscules listed here):

**a e i o u**

The *yodified* vowel nuclei are:

**á é í ó ú** (pre-yodified)  
**à è ì ò ù** (post-yodified)  
**â ê î ô û** (circum-yodified)

Note: The author of Unilingua used non-Roman letters to represent some of the *pre-yodified* vowels (**ɶ** = *á*, **ɷ** = *é*, **ɸ** = *ó*, and **ɹ** = *ú*). The author employed a hacek (called *ille* in French) over the vowel to represent post-yodification (**ǎ** = *à*, **ǚ** = *è*, etc.). This revised Mirad textbook, however, uses the acute accent (as in French *été*) for the pre-yodified vowels, the grave accent (as in French *père*) for the post-yodified vowels, and the circumflex accent (as in French *fête*) for the circum-yodified vowels. It must be remembered, however, that **á**, **ô**, and other yodified vowels are considered single vowels or *vowel nuclei* in any analysis of the language, not diphthongs or triphthongs). In other words, the accents are merely graphemic devices to distinguish vowels qualitatively, and thereby semantically.

## Orthography

### Punctuation

Despite Agapoff's idiosyncratic system of punctuation, the punctuation symbols and usage in Mirad are just like those of American English.

## Capitalization

Capitalization in Mirad follows the same rules as in English. European learners need to be especially careful to capitalize the first letter of the names of languages, nationalities, and inhabitants, which in most European languages are left in lowercase.

Note the following examples. The words are all capitalized because the root word is the name of the country China:

Mirad	English
<b>Kin</b>	China
<b>Kina</b>	Chinese (people or nation) [adj.]
<b>Kinad</b>	Chinese (language) [n.]
<b>Kinada</b>	Chinese (language) [adj.]
<b>Kinadè</b>	in Chinese [adv.]
<b>Kinut</b>	Chinese person
<b>Kinadaer</b>	to speak Chinese ( <i>pronounced: kee-nah-dah-EHR</i> )
<b>Kinader</b>	to utter in Chinese
<b>Kinadrer</b>	to write Chinese
<b>Kinadrun</b>	Chinese writing
<b>Kina vidrun</b>	Chinese calligraphy
<b>Kinadéder</b>	to read Chinese
<b>Kinéna</b>	Chinese-like [adj.]
<b>Kinéna</b>	in the Chinese way [adv.]
<b>Kin-Amerika véani</b>	Sino-American relations
<b>Kinconi</b>	things Chinese ( <i>pronounced: keen-SOH-nee</i> )
<b>Kinaser</b>	to sinofy ( <i>pronounced: kee-nah-SHEHR</i> )
<b>Kintun</b>	Sinology ( <i>pronounced: keen-TOON</i> )
<b>Kintuna</b>	Sinological
<b>Kintut</b>	Sinologist

## Pronunciation

### Consonant sounds

This chart shows the closest phonetic approximations of the Mirad consonant graphemes in English and some other familiar languages, along with the exact value in IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet):

grapheme	IPA	English	American Spanish	French	Comment
<b>b</b>	b	<u>b</u> ee	<u>b</u> ien	<u>b</u> on	
<b>c</b>	s	<u>s</u> ee	ha <u>c</u> e	gar <u>ç</u> on	Watch out! Sounds like "s".
<b>d</b>	d	<u>d</u> og	<u>d</u> os	<u>d</u> e	
<b>f</b>	f	<u>f</u> oo	<u>f</u> iesta	<u>f</u> ou	
<b>g</b>	g	<u>g</u> oo	<u>g</u> oma	<u>g</u> ant	Always hard.
<b>h</b>	h	<u>h</u> ow	<u>j</u> ota	--	Closer to the English value.
<b>j</b>	ʒ	<u>j</u> mirage	--	<u>j</u> our	As in "Dr. <u>Z</u> hivago.
<b>k</b>	k	<u>k</u> ate	<u>c</u> asa	<u>c</u> omment	
<b>l</b>	l	<u>l</u> aw	<u>l</u> a	<u>l</u> es	
<b>m</b>	m	<u>m</u> oo	<u>m</u> i	<u>m</u> on	
<b>n</b>	n	<u>n</u> o	<u>n</u> o	<u>n</u> on	
<b>p</b>	p	<u>p</u> oon	<u>p</u> oco	<u>p</u> eu	
<b>r</b>	r	--	<u>r</u> oro	--	Dental flap or trill
<b>s</b>	ʃ	<u>sh</u> ed	--	<u>ch</u> aise	A fricative "sh" sound!
<b>t</b>	t	<u>t</u> eat	<u>t</u> ú	<u>t</u> on	
<b>v</b>	v	<u>v</u> ie	--	<u>v</u> a	
<b>w</b>	w	<u>w</u> oo	<u>J</u> uan	<u>ou</u> i	
<b>z</b>	z	<u>z</u> oo	--	<u>z</u> one	

Note! Be very careful that the **c** and the **s** are not pronounced as their English or European equivalents. Think of the **c** as being the French c cedilla (ç).

## Simple vowel sounds

**a** as in Spanish *la*

**e** as in French *thé*

**i** as in Spanish *sí*!

**o** as in Spanish *no*

**u** as in Spanish *tú*

## Pre-yodified vowel sounds

These vowels are pronounced the same as the simple vowel above, but with a y-glide at the beginning.

**á** is like **ya** as in English *yacht*

**é** is like **ye** as in German *jeder* or English *yes*

**í** is like **yi** as in French *yippie* or English *ye* (without the final y-glide)

**ó** is like **yo** as in German *Joga* or English *yo-yo* (without the final w-glide)



ú is like **yu** as in German *Juli* or English *unit*

## Post-yodified vowel sounds

These vowels are pronounced like the simple vowels, but with a y-glide at the end.

à is like **ay** as in English *Thai*

è is like **ey** as in English *fey*

ì is like **iy** as in English *see*

ò is like **oy** as in English *boy*

ù is like **uy** as in English *fooeuy*

## Circum-yodified vowel sounds

These vowels are pronounced with a y-glide at both the beginning and end.

â is like **yay** as in English *yikes!*

ê is like **yey** as in English *yea!*

î is like **yyi**

ô is like **yoy**

û is like **yuy**

Note the difference in pronunciation between **aá**, which is pronounced like *A-ya* as in Spanish "playa", and **àa**, which sounds like *AY-a* as in English *diagram*.)

## Syllabification and Stress

A closed syllable is one that ends in a consonant or a y-glide (i.e., a post- or circum-yodified vowel). A syllable consists of [C]V[C], where V, the vowel nucleus, can begin or end with a y-glide, but contain only one of the set of vowels [aeiou], and where C consists of one or two homorganic consonants, i.e. [bcdfgjknpstvx]+[lrwy].

The rule for stress is: If a word ends in a closed syllable, then the last syllable receives the stress, otherwise, the penultimate (next-to-last) syllable receives the stress.

spelling	pronunciation	meaning
<b>gafif</b>	<i>ga-FIF</i>	preference
<b>ifla</b>	<i>I-fla</i>	agreeable
<b>ánsea</b>	<i>yan-SHE-a</i>	collective
<b>manà</b>	<i>ma-NAY</i>	with light
<b>Kinadae</b>	<i>ki-na-DA-e</i>	speaks Chinese

<b>Kinad</b>	<i>ki-NAD</i>	Chinese (language)
<b>Hàfa</b>	<i>HAY-fa</i>	(Israeli town of) Haifa
<b>gracer</b>	<i>gra-SER</i>	to be extreme

Every vowel in Mirad is given its full syllabic pronunciation, even when juxtaposed in what English or European speakers might consider diphthongs:

<b>spelling</b>	<b>pronunciation</b>	<b>meaning</b>	<b>syllable count</b>
<b>daea</b>	<i>da-E-a</i>	speaking	3
<b>oif</b>	<i>o-If</i>	displeasure	2
<b>daò</b>	<i>da-OY</i>	without saying	2

## 3 WORD-BUILDING

[live version](#) · [discussion](#) · [edit chapter](#) · [comment](#) · [report an error](#)

### Taxonomic codification of letters

The consonants of root words are taken from a conceptual ontology matrix. For example, all root words beginning with the consonant **t** have something to do with *human beings*. Root words containing the consonant **j** relate somehow to *time*.

For example, the following words all contain the consonant **p**, which indicates *motion*:

**zíp** *travel*  
**jap** *precedence*  
**tóáp** *step*  
**zòp** *regression*  
**pán** *jump*  
**teap** *visit*  
**mamp** *flight*

Similarly, the following words all end in the consonant **l**, which indicates *liquid*:

**mil** *water*  
**vafil** *wine*  
**mal** *gas*  
**meil** *mud*  
**vozil** *paint*  
**teabil** *tear*

Again, the following words all end in the consonant **m**, which indicates *place, space, location, or position*:

**tom** *residence*  
**cem** *table*  
**dénam** *library*  
**tilam** *bar*  
**epem** *parking lot*  
**mem** *country*

### Semantic codification of vowels

The vowels in root words have various qualitative and quantitative values based on the following scales:

- Numeric (**o** 0, **a** 1, **e** 2, **i** 3, etc.)
- Ordinal/hierarchical (**o** zeroth/toplevel, **a** first, **e** second, etc.)
- Qualitative (**a/o** positive/negative, **i/u** positive/negative, **e** neutral)
- Vectorial (**a/o** up/down, **i/u** right/left, **e** middle)
- Natural (**a** sky, **e** land, **i** water, **o** underground)

The opposite of a word can often be produced by simply changing a vowel to the "opposing vowel from the above list. For example:

- **án** together ⇒ **ón** apart
- **ab** on ⇒ **ob** off
- **man** light ⇒ **mon** shade
- **aga** big ⇒ **oga** little
- **iga** fast ⇒ **uga** slow

Throughout the Mirad word construction scheme, the vowel **e** always has a neutral or medial value:

- **éb** between
- **éz** inside
- **eza** moderate
- **ge** equal
- **zem** middle
- **gé** rather
- **ev** if
- **je** during
- **eb** at
- **ve** maybe

In hierarchical codification, the vowel **o** indicates the zeroth or toplevel element of an organization. In a qualitative codification, it has a negative slant. As a prefix, this vowel can also "nullify" a concept as in the following examples:

- **tel** food ⇒ **otel** hunger
- **gela** same ⇒ **ogela** different
- **tadca** married ⇒ **otadca** unmarried
- **es** function ⇒ **oes** malfunction

## Hierarchical codification with ordinal vowels

Root words related hierarchically or organizationally differ only in their ordinal vowels. By *ordinal vowels* is meant that the vowels have inherent numerical values (**o** 0, **a** 1, **e** 2, etc.). The zeroth element of any hierarchy always contains the ordinal vowel **o**. For example, the words for "duke", "prince", "marquis", and "king" differ only by an enumerative vowel which determines the rank:

**edeb** emperor  
**ideb** king

**udeb** *baron*  
**ádeb** *marquis*  
**édeb** *count*  
**údeb** *lord*

For further illustration, we can look at how the concept *human being* is hierarchically codified using ordinal vowels, where the larger the numeric value of the ordinal vowel, the lower the element is in the semantic hierarchy:

**tob** *human being*  
**tab** *body*  
**teb** *head*  
**tib** *trunk*  
**tub** *arm*

## Scalability With Contrasting Vowels

Words can be semantically constructed along the qualitative scale of "positive", "neutral", and "negative" through the used of vowels imbued with these values. In Mirad, there are two qualitative vowel series:

number	positive	neutral	negative
1	<b>a</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>o</b>
2	<b>i</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>u</b>

As implied in the above table, root words with **a** contrast semantically with those with **o** and roots words with **i** contrast with those with **u**. Words with **e** are in the middle between the two extremes. The second series does sometimes lacks a middle value. For example:

series	positive	neutral	negative
1	<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>	<b>ve</b> <i>maybe</i>	<b>vo</b> <i>no</i>
1	<b>vay</b> <i>certainly</i>	<b>vey</b> <i>possibly</i>	<b>voy</b> <i>not</i>
1	<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>eza</b> <i>moderate</i>	<b>oza</b> <i>weak</i>
2	<b>zi</b> <i>right</i>	<b>ze</b> <i>middle</i>	<b>zu</b> <i>left</i>
2	<b>fia</b> <i>good</i>	<b>fea</b> <i>neither good nor bad</i>	<b>fua</b> <i>bad</i>
2	<b>iga</b> <i>fast</i>	<b>ega</b> <i>moderate</i>	<b>uga</b> <i>slow</i>

## Vectorial codification

On the vectorial (or: directional, geo-spatial) scale, the vowels have the following general values (see later for a more detailed explanation):

positive	neutral	negative
<b>a</b>		<b>o</b>
<i>up/north/ahead</i>		<i>down/south/back</i>
	<b>e</b>	
	<i>in/middle</i>	
<b>i</b>		<b>u</b>
<i>right/east/straight</i>		<i>left/west/crooked</i>

Some examples:

positive	neutral	negative
<b>íb</b> <i>up</i>	<b>éb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>ób</b> <i>down</i>
<b>ab</b> <i>on</i>	<b>eb</b> <i>at</i>	<b>úb</b> <i>off</i>
<b>zi</b> <i>right</i>	<b>ze</b> <i>in the middle</i>	<b>zu</b> <i>left</i>
<b>áber</b> <i>to raise</i>	<b>éber</b> <i>to contain</i>	<b>óber</b> <i>to lower</i>

In the following examples, the vowels **i/u** and **e** take on *directional* values with respect to the doer of the action:

<b>bier</b> <i>to take</i>	<b>nier</b> <i>to consume</i>	<b>dier</b> <i>to ask</i>	<b>pier</b> <i>to leave</i>	<b>iper</b> <i>to go away</i>	<b>iber</b> <i>to receive</i>
<b>beer</b> <i>to keep</i>	<b>neer</b> <i>to conserve</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>peer</b> <i>to stay</i>	<b>eper</b> <i>to stop</i>	<b>eber</b> <i>to stop</i>
<b>buer</b> <i>to give</i>	<b>nuer</b> <i>to supply</i>	<b>duer</b> <i>to suggest</i>	<b>puer</b> <i>to arrive</i>	<b>uper</b> <i>to come</i>	<b>uber</b> <i>to send</i>

## Natural (geological) codification

On the natural scale, the vowels have the following values:

vowel	value	examples
<b>a</b>	<i>sky/air</i>	<b>mampar</b> <i>aircraft</i> , <b>map</b> <i>wind (current)</i>
<b>e</b>	<i>land/soil</i>	<b>mempar</b> <i>car</i> , <b>mep</b> <i>road</i>
<b>i</b>	<i>sea/water</i>	<b>mimpar</b> <i>ship</i> , <b>mip</b> <i>river</i>
<b>o</b>	<i>underground</i>	<b>momp</b> <i>subway</i> , <b>mop</b> <i>tunnel</i>

## Semantic nuancing

Semantic nuances and gradations of quality of words are reflected through the

"lengthening", that is, addition of a harmonic subordinal vowel to the ordinal vowel, yodification (adding y) of the ordinal vowel, or the addition of one in a series of intensifying (**l**, **r**) or distinguishing (**c**, **s**, **v**, **f**, etc.) consonants, or any of the above techniques in combination. In this scheme, pre-yodification signals a semantic intensification, while post-yodification indicates a weakening or mitigation of sense. A doubling of the vowel usually indicates another kind of lessened strength of the corresponding single-vowel word. Here are some examples:

Post-yodification deintensifies the semantic value of the base word in much the same way as the suffix *-ish* sometimes mitigates the value of an English adjective.

normal word	deintensified word
<b>ama</b> <i>hot</i>	<b>àma</b> <i>warm</i>
<b>oma</b> <i>cold</i>	<b>òma</b> <i>cool</i>
<b>ima</b> <i>wet</i>	<b>ìma</b> <i>humid</i>
<b>at vage</b> <i>I want</i>	<b>at vàge</b> <i>I'd like</i>
<b>at ége</b> <i>I must</i>	<b>at yège</b> <i>I should</i>
<b>moza</b> <i>black</i>	<b>mòza</b> <i>blackish</i>
<b>e</b> <i>two</i>	<b>è</b> <i>half</i>
<b>gla</b> <i>very</i>	<b>glà</b> <i>somewhat</i>
<b>mar</b> <i>sun</i>	<b>màgr</b> <i>star</i>
<b>ifer</b> <i>to love</i>	<b>ìfer</b> <i>to like</i>
<b>bók</b> <i>pain</i>	<b>bòk</b> <i>ache</i>
<b>tom</b> <i>residence</i>	<b>tòm</b> <i>home</i>
<b>dom</b> <i>city</i>	<b>dòm</b> <i>town</i>
<b>din</b> <i>story</i>	<b>dìn</b> <i>tale</i>
<b>pener</b> <i>to seize</i>	<b>pèner</b> <i>to catch</i>
<b>pon</b> <i>rest</i>	<b>pòn</b> <i>respite</i>

Pre-yodification is sometimes used to intensify the semantic value of the base word:

normal word	intensified word
<b>om</b> <i>cold</i>	<b>óm</b> <i>ice</i>
<b>am</b> <i>heat</i>	<b>ám</b> <i>fire</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>gám</b> <i>most</i>
<b>pener</b> <i>to seize</i>	<b>péner</b> <i>to strike</i>
<b>pot</b> <i>animal</i>	<b>pót</b> <i>wild animal</i>
<b>vaa</b> <i>affirmative</i>	<b>váa</b> <i>true</i>
<b>ab</b> <i>on</i>	<b>yab</b> <i>above</i>

<b>ze</b> <i>in the middle of</i>	<b>zé</b> <i>through</i>
<b>uba</b> <i>away</i>	<b>úba</b> <i>far</i>
<b>bok</b> <i>illness</i>	<b>bók</b> <i>pain</i>
<b>paner</b> <i>to move</i>	<b>páner</b> <i>to jump</i>

The consonant extenders "l" and "r" are sometimes used to intensify the semantic value of the base word.

normal word	strong	stronger
<b>bók</b> <i>pain</i>	<b>blók</b> <i>agony</i>	<b>brók</b> <i>torture</i>
<b>vag</b> <i>desire</i>	<b>valg</b> <i>yearning</i>	<b>varg</b> <i>craving</i>
<b>éga</b> <i>necessary</i>	<b>élga</b> <i>urgent</i>	<b>érga</b> <i>critical</i>
<b>péner</b> <i>to hit</i>	<b>pénler</b> <i>to beat</i>	<b>to pénrer</b> <i>smash</i>
<b>fúder</b> <i>to offend</i>	<b>flúder</b> <i>to insult</i>	<b>frúder</b> <i>to outrage</i>
<b>dier</b> <i>to request</i>	<b>diler</b> <i>to beg</i>	<b>direr</b> <i>to demand</i>

The ordinal vowel can be extended with a homorganic subordinal vowel in order to add an element of "lengthening" or some other nuance to the meaning of the base word:

normal word	intensified word
<b>bok</b> <i>illness</i>	<b>book</b> <i>fatigue</i>
<b>vager</b> <i>to want</i>	<b>vaager</b> <i>to desire</i>
<b>dob</b> <i>state</i>	<b>doob</b> <i>nation</i>
<b>dab</b> <i>government</i>	<b>daab</b> <i>administration</i>
<b>tob</b> <i>body</i>	<b>toob</b> <i>gender</i>
<b>din</b> <i>story</i>	<b>diin</b> <i>recitation</i>
<b>béler</b> <i>to retain</i>	<b>béeler</b> <i>to conserve</i>
<b>mil</b> <i>water</i>	<b>miil</b> <i>dew</i>

Here are some examples where all these techniques are employed:

derived word	method of derivation
<b>bok</b> <i>illness</i>	normal
<b>bòk</b> <i>ailment</i>	post-yodification (mitigation)
<b>book</b> <i>fatigue</i>	lengthening
<b>boòk</b> <i>lassitude</i>	post-yodification (mitigation)
<b>bók</b> <i>pain</i>	pre-yodification (intensification)
<b>bôk</b> <i>ache</i>	post-yodification (mitigation)



<b>bóok</b> <i>suffering</i>	lengthening
<b>blók</b> <i>agony</i>	L-intensification (1st order)
<b>brók</b> <i>torture</i>	R-intensification (2nd order)

derived word	method of derivation
<b>vager</b> <i>to want</i>	normal
<b>valger</b> <i>to yearn for</i>	L-intensification (1st order)
<b>varger</b> <i>to crave</i>	R-intensification (2nd order)
<b>vaager</b> <i>to desire</i>	lengthening
<b>vàger</b> <i>to wish for</i>	post-yodification (mitigation)
<b>vaàger</b> <i>to aspire to</i>	lengthening

The consonants **l**, **r**, and **c** are used to differentiate nuances of words, usually in a positive degree of strength. Other consonants can also be used for derivation.

derived word
<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>
<b>vaa</b> <i>positive</i>
<b>vala</b> <i>sure</i>
<b>vàla</b> <i>certain</i>
<b>vaala</b> <i>safe</i>
<b>vara</b> <i>evident</i>
<b>vàra</b> <i>manifest</i>
<b>valda</b> <i>certified</i>
<b>vàca</b> <i>secure</i>
<b>váa</b> <i>true</i>
<b>váya</b> <i>genuine</i>
<b>váca</b> <i>correct</i>
<b>vâca</b> <i>right</i>
<b>vâba</b> <i>regular</i>
<b>vâba</b> <i>statutory</i>
<b>váva</b> <i>exact</i>
<b>válva</b> <i>perfect</i>
<b>váfa</b> <i>precise</i>
<b>váta</b> <i>fair</i>
<b>váma</b> <i>real</i>

<b>váama</b> <i>virtual</i>
<b>vâma</b> <i>actual</i>
<b>váda</b> <i>frank</i>
<b>vála</b> <i>authentic</i>

## Mnemonic and analogic association

Mnemonics is used to the fullest to associate root words and concepts. For example, the words "neigh", "hehaw", "bark", and "meow" in Unilingua all contain a hint of the animal name with which these are associated. For example:

animal	sound
<b>épet</b> <i>dog</i>	<b>épeder</b> <i>to bark</i>
<b>apet</b> <i>horse</i>	<b>apeder</b> <i>to neigh</i>
<b>ápet</b> <i>pig</i>	<b>ápeder</b> <i>to squeal</i>

Two or more words are often joined into a single compound, producing a new concept, where the separate elements are suggestive of the meaning of the resulting compound. In some cases, words overlap much like *portmanteau* words in English (*breakfast + lunch = brunch*). (Note, for euphony, if the final consonant of the first root word is the same as the initial consonant of the second root word, one of the consonants is dropped.)

first concept	second concept	compound
<b>il</b> <i>liquid</i>	<b>pan</b> <i>motion</i>	<b>ilpan</b> <i>wave</i>
<b>teac-</b> <i>to see</i>	<b>per</b> <i>to go</i>	<b>teaper</b> <i>to visit</i>
<b>dom</b> <i>city</i>	<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>domep</b> <i>street</i> (not <b>dommep</b> )
<b>kum</b> <i>side</i>	<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>kumep</b> <i>sidewalk</i>
<b>zè</b> <i>across</i>	<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>zèmep</b> <i>bridge</i>
<b>zé</b> <i>through</i>	<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>zémep</b> <i>thoroughfare</i>
<b>elám</b> <i>iron</i>	<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>elámep</b> <i>railroad</i>
<b>mag</b> <i>fire</i>	<b>meb</b> <i>mountain</i>	<b>magmep</b> <i>volcano</i>
<b>tóáb</b> <i>foot</i>	<b>per</b> <i>to go</i>	<b>tóáper</b> <i>to walk</i>
<b>mic</b> <i>window</i>	<b>nof</b> <i>cloth</i>	<b>micof</b> <i>curtain</i>
<b>mac</b> <i>floor</i>	<b>nof</b> <i>cloth</i>	<b>macof</b> <i>carpet</i>
<b>bik</b> <i>care</i>	<b>nof</b> <i>cloth</i>	<b>bikof</b> <i>bandage</i>
<b>teb</b> <i>head</i>	<b>nof</b> <i>cloth</i>	<b>tef</b> <i>hat</i>
<b>úacutej-</b> <i>to close</i>	<b>nof</b> <i>cloth</i>	<b>újof</b> <i>fold</i>
<b>tom</b> <i>home</i>	<b>nof</b> <i>cloth</i>	<b>tomof</b> <i>tent</i>
<b>nun</b> <i>merchandise</i>	<b>par</b> <i>vehicle</i>	<b>nunpar</b> <i>truck</i>
<b>pat</b> <i>bird</i>	<b>ij</b> <i>beginning</i>	<b>patij</b> <i>egg</i>
<b>án</b> <i>together</i>	<b>iv</b> <i>joy</i>	<b>ániv</b> <i>festival</i>

<b>oj</b> <i>future</i>	<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>ojnac</b> <i>credit</i>
<b>ej</b> <i>present</i>	<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>ejnac</b> <i>cash</i>
<b>vé</b> <i>relative</i>	<b>naz</b> <i>value</i>	<b>vénaz</b> <i>coefficient</i>
<b>ke-</b> <i>to seek</i>	<b>bier</b> <i>to take</i>	<b>kebier</b> <i>to choose</i>
<b>job</b> <i>time</i>	<b>bier</b> <i>to take</i>	<b>jobier</b> <i>to borrow</i>
<b>dop</b> <i>military</i>	<b>bier</b> <i>to take</i>	<b>dopbier</b> <i>to conquer</i>
<b>nuc</b> <i>payment</i>	<b>bier</b> <i>to take</i>	<b>nucbier</b> <i>to purchase</i>
<b>ko-</b> <i>to hide</i>	<b>bier</b> <i>to take</i>	<b>kobier</b> <i>to steal</i>
<b>tel</b> <i>food</i>	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>telam</b> <i>restaurant</i>
<b>mag</b> <i>fire</i>	<b>il</b> <i>liquid</i>	<b>magil</b> <i>oil</i>
<b>mam</b> <i>sky</i>	<b>mil</b> <i>water</i>	<b>mamil</b> <i>rain</i>
<b>mir</b> <i>planet</i>	<b>nod</b> <i>point</i>	<b>mirnod</b> <i>pole</i>
<b>mam</b> <i>sky</i>	<b>nid</b> <i>line</i>	<b>mamnid</b> <i>horizon</i>
<b>mar</b> <i>light</i>	<b>nid</b> <i>line</i>	<b>marnid</b> <i>ray</i>
<b>nof</b> <i>cloth</i>	<b>yazser</b> <i>to flatten</i>	<b>nofyazser</b> <i>to iron</i>
<b>taob</b> <i>flesh</i>	<b>tel</b> <i>food</i>	<b>taol</b> <i>meat</i>
<b>taob</b> <i>flesh</i>	<b>fab</b> <i>tree</i>	<b>faob</b> <i>wood</i>
<b>faob</b> <i>wood</i>	<b>cyeb</b> <i>container</i>	<b>faocyeb</b> <i>barrel</i>
<b>ápet</b> <i>pig</i>	<b>tel</b> <i>meat</i>	<b>ápel</b> <i>pork</i>

The following example of compounding with the root word **mep** (*way, route, road*) shows the efficiency of Unilingua compounding:

<b>first concept</b>	<b>combined concept</b>
<b>kum</b> <i>side</i>	<b>kumep</b> <i>sidewalk</i>
<b>tóáb</b> <i>walk</i>	<b>tóámep</b> <i>walkway</i>
<b>dom</b> <i>city</i>	<b>domep</b> <i>boulevard</i>
<b>dom</b> <i>city</i>	<b>domèp</b> <i>avenue</i>
<b>dom</b> <i>city</i>	<b>domeap</b> <i>street</i>
<b>éb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>ébdomeap</b> <i>alley</i>
<b>zè</b> <i>across</i>	<b>zèmep</b> <i>bridge</i>
<b>zé</b> <i>through</i>	<b>zémep</b> <i>thoroughfare</i>
<b>óg-</b> <i>short</i>	<b>ógmep</b> <i>shortcut</i>
<b>oiz</b> <i>indirect</i>	<b>oizmep</b> <i>byway</i>
<b>yoiz</b> <i>out</i>	<b>yoizmep</b> <i>exit</i>
<b>éz</b> <i>in</i>	<b>ézmep</b> <i>entrance</i>
<b>íz</b> <i>beyond</i>	<b>ízmep</b> <i>detour</i>
<b>úz</b> <i>around</i>	<b>úzmep</b> <i>beltway</i>
<b>ig-</b> <i>fast</i>	<b>igmep</b> <i>expressway</i>
<b>ouj-</b> <i>no-end</i>	<b>oujmep</b> <i>cul-de-sac</i>

<b>nùc</b> <i>fee</i>	<b>nùcmep</b> <i>toll road, turnpike</i>
<b>agal-</b> <i>main</i>	<b>agalmep</b> <i>main road</i>
<b>anog-</b> <i>primary</i>	<b>anogmep</b> <i>highway</i>
<b>ogal-</b> <i>minor</i>	<b>ogalmep</b> <i>back road</i>
<b>vó-</b> <i>wrong</i>	<b>vómep</b> <i>blind alley</i>
<b>áb</b> <i>high</i>	<b>ábmep</b> <i>raised highway</i>
<b>mom</b> <i>underground</i>	<b>momep</b> <i>subway</i>
<b>elám</b> <i>iron</i>	<b>elámep</b> <i>railroad</i>
<b>tóáp-</b> <i>to walk</i>	<b>tóámep</b> <i>walkway</i>
<b>par</b> <i>vehicle</i>	<b>parmep</b> <i>driveway</i>
<b>-et</b> <i>little</i>	<b>mepet</b> <i>path, lane</i>
<b>iz-</b> <i>direct</i>	<b>izmep</b> <i>straightaway</i>
<b>-án</b> <i>collective</i>	<b>mepán</b> <i>network</i>

## Root words

Root words are divided into two groups:

- 1st group: nouns.
- 2nd group: prepositions, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, and verbs, that is, all other words.

## Root words of the 1st group (nouns)

All noun root words are composed of three letters:

- The first, a consonant, called **the classifier**
- The second, a vowel, called **the ordinal**
- The third, a consonant, called **the generic**

Examples:

<b>classifier</b>	<b>ordinal</b>	<b>generic</b>	<b>meaning</b>
<b>t</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>b</b>	man
<b>t</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	body
<b>d</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>t</b>	society
<b>d</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>m</b>	city
<b>t</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>m</b>	house

## Table of consonant semantic values

consonant	classifier (1st group)	generic (1st group)	classifier (2nd group)
<b>b</b>	organ, illness, body	organism	gesture, manner
<b>p</b>	animal, vehicle	travel	movement
<b>c</b>	thing, furniture	form	making, c hundred
<b>s</b>	action	action	doing, action, thing
<b>d</b>	society	person	saying, writing
<b>t</b>	human being	person	knowing
<b>f</b>	vegetation	textiles, materials	quality
<b>v</b>	plant, color	cloth, linen	quality, truth
<b>g</b>			quantity, size, speed
<b>k</b>			weight, volume
<b>j</b>	time	time	time
<b>z</b>		jewels, precious, art, color	direction
<b>l</b>		element, liquid, food	l ten
<b>m</b>	cosmos, nature	place, building, metal	ml million
<b>n</b>	merchandise, containers	abstraction	counting
<b>r</b>		machine, instrument	mr billion

## Table of vowel numeric values

vowel	numeric value
<b>o</b>	0
<b>a</b>	1
<b>e</b>	2
<b>i</b>	3
<b>u</b>	4
<b>ó</b>	5
<b>á</b>	6
<b>é</b>	7
<b>í</b>	8
<b>ú</b>	9

## Table of vowel geo-positional values

vowel	value
<b>a</b>	above, superior, north
<b>e</b>	center, middle, equator
<b>o</b>	below, inferior, south
<b>u</b>	left, west
<b>i</b>	right, east

## Table of vowel vectorial values

vowel	free movement	contact movement	position	examples
<b>a</b>	on	onto	up/north	<b>ab</b> (on), <b>aper</b> (mount), <b>aber</b> (apply)
<b>á</b>	up	onto		<b>áb</b> (up), <b>áper</b> (climb), <b>páer</b> (rise)
<b>o</b>	under, off	underneath	down/south	<b>ob</b> (under), <b>ober</b> (remove), <b>boer</b> (support)
<b>ó</b>	down	down to		<b>óper</b> (descend), <b>póer</b> (fall)
<b>u</b>	near	to	left/west	<b>uper</b> (come), <b>puer</b> (arrive)
<b>ú</b>	toward	until		<b>úb</b> (near), <b>úper</b> (approach), <b>púer</b> (reach)
<b>i</b>	away	from	right/east	<b>iper</b> (go away), <b>pier</b> (leave)
<b>í</b>	far off	off		<b>íb</b> (away), <b>íber</b> (take away), <b>píer</b> (originate)
<b>e</b>	between	at	center/middle	<b>eb</b> (at), <b>eper</b> (stop), <b>peer</b> (remain)
<b>é</b>	in	into		<b>éz</b> (in), <b>yeber</b> (contain), <b>béer</b> (detain)

## Table of vowel geo-specific values

vowel	value	examples
<b>a</b>	air, gas, sky	<b>map</b> wind, <b>mam</b> sky, <b>mal</b> air
<b>e</b>	earth, solid, land	<b>mep</b> road, <b>mem</b> earth, <b>mel</b> soil
<b>i</b>	water, liquid, juice	<b>mip</b> , river, <b>mim</b> sea, <b>mil</b> water

## Table of vowel temporal values (for verbs)

vowel	value	example
<b>a</b>	<b>past</b>	<b>pa</b> went, <b>paa</b> had gone, <b>pao</b> will have gone, <b>pae</b> has gone

<b>e</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>pe</b> goes, <b>pee</b> is going, <b>pea</b> has been going, <b>peo</b> will be going
<b>o</b>	<b>future</b>	<b>po</b> will go, <b>poa</b> would go, <b>poe</b> is about to go
<b>u</b>	<b>neutral tense</b>	<b>pu</b> to go, go!

## Root words of the 2nd group (non-nouns)

All words of the 2nd group, which are word roots other than noun roots, are composed of two letters, either a consonant-vowel combination like **za** or a vowel-consonant combination like **az**, not counting grammatical endings like the adjectival suffix **-a** or the verbal infinitive suffix **-er**.

## Vowel oppositions in 2nd group root words

Root words with **i** ⇒ **u** opposition :

positive	negative
<b>fia</b> good	<b>fua</b> bad
<b>via</b> beautiful	<b>vua</b> ugly
<b>fía</b> brave	<b>fúa</b> afraid
<b>vía</b> clean	<b>vúa</b> dirty
<b>ifa</b> lovable	<b>ufa</b> hateful
<b>iva</b> happy	<b>uva</b> sad
<b>ífa</b> modest	<b>úfa</b> proud
<b>íva</b> free	<b>úva</b> dependent
<b>iga</b> fast	<b>uga</b> slow
<b>íga</b> hard	<b>úga</b> soft
<b>gia</b> sharp	<b>gua</b> dull
<b>gía</b> difficult	<b>gúa</b> easy
<b>ika</b> full	<b>uka</b> empty
<b>kia</b> oblique	<b>kua</b> lateral
<b>kía</b> heavy	<b>kúa</b> light
<b>íka</b> solid	<b>úka</b> fragile
<b>íba</b> far	<b>úba</b> near
<b>bí</b> since	<b>bú</b> up to
<b>iza</b> straight	<b>uza</b> crooked
<b>ía</b> right	<b>zua</b> left
<b>íz</b> beyond	<b>úz</b> around

<b>zí</b> <i>all over</i>	<b>zúa</b> <i>round</i>
---------------------------	-------------------------

Root words with ternary vowel opposition **a** ⇒ **e** ⇒ **o** and **i** ⇒ **e** ⇒ **u**:

positive	neutral	negative
<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>eza</b> <i>medium</i>	<b>oza</b> <i>weak</i>
<b>áza</b> <i>flat</i>	<b>éza</b> <i>concave</i>	<b>óza</b> <i>convex</i>
<b>áz</b> <i>along</i>	<b>éz</b> <i>in</i>	<b>óz</b> <i>out</i>
<b>za</b> <i>front</i>	<b>ze</b> <i>middle</i>	<b>za</b> <i>behind</i>
<b>zà</b> <i>ahead</i>	<b>zè</b> <i>across</i>	<b>zò</b> <i>back</i>
<b>záa</b> <i>wide</i>	<b>zé</b> <i>through</i>	<b>zóa</b> <i>narrow</i>
<b>aga</b> <i>big</i>	<b>eg-</b> <i>repeat</i>	<b>oga</b> <i>small</i>
<b>ága</b> <i>long</i>	<b>ég-</b> <i>must</i>	<b>óga</b> <i>short</i>
<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>	<b>ve</b> <i>maybe</i>	<b>vo</b> <i>no</i>
<b>và</b> <i>and, both</i>	<b>vè</b> <i>or, either</i>	<b>vò</b> <i>nor, neither</i>
<b>vager</b> <i>to want</i>	<b>veger</b> <i>may, can</i>	<b>voger</b> <i>to renounce</i>
<b>av</b> <i>for</i>	<b>ev</b> <i>if</i>	<b>ov</b> <i>against</i>
<b>váa</b> <i>true</i>	<b>véa</b> <i>relative</i>	<b>vóa</b> <i>false</i>
<b>áva</b> <i>innocent</i>	<b>év-</b> <i>to judge</i>	<b>óva</b> <i>guilty</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>ge</b> <i>equal</i>	<b>go</b> <i>less</i>
<b>gà</b> <i>also</i>	<b>gè</b> <i>as</i>	<b>gò</b> <i>but, except</i>
<b>gáa</b> <i>fat</i>	<b>géa</b> <i>moderate</i>	<b>góa</b> <i>thin</i>
<b>gla</b> <i>very</i>	<b>gle</b> <i>rather</i>	<b>glo</b> <i>slightly</i>
<b>gra</b> <i>too</i>	<b>gre</b> <i>just</i>	<b>gro</b> <i>insufficiently</i>
<b>gá</b> <i>most</i>	<b>gé</b> <i>average</i>	<b>gó</b> <i>least</i>
<b>kaer</b> <i>find</i>	<b>keer</b> <i>seek</i>	<b>koer</b> <i>hide</i>
<b>kyaer</b> <i>change</i>	<b>kéer</b> <i>fluctuate</i>	<b>kóer</b> <i>stay fixed</i>
<b>aker</b> <i>win</i>	<b>eker</b> <i>play</i>	<b>oker</b> <i>lose</i>
<b>áker</b> <i>to expect</i>	<b>éker</b> <i>to try</i>	<b>óker</b> <i>to be surprised</i>
<b>ja</b> <i>before</i>	<b>je</b> <i>during</i>	<b>jo</b> <i>after</i>
<b>aj</b> <i>past</i>	<b>ej</b> <i>present</i>	<b>oj</b> <i>future</i>
<b>já</b> <i>early</i>	<b>jé</b> <i>on time</i>	<b>jó</b> <i>late</i>
<b>-a</b> <i>past tense</i>	<b>-e</b> <i>present tense</i>	<b>-o</b> <i>future tense</i>
<b>ab</b> <i>on</i>	<b>eb</b> <i>at</i>	<b>ob</b> <i>off</i>
<b>áb</b> <i>above</i>	<b>éb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>ób</b> <i>below</i>
<b>ijer</b> <i>to begin</i>	<b>ejer</b> <i>to last</i>	<b>ujer</b> <i>to end</i>
<b>tijer</b> <i>to be born</i>	<b>tejer</b> <i>to live</i>	<b>tujer</b> <i>to die</i>



## 2nd Group Root Word Matrix

### Two-way i/u opposition

In 2nd group root words, the vowel **i** signals a positive value, while the contrasting vowel **u** indicates the negative or opposite value:

positive	negative	positive	negative
<b>fi</b> <i>good</i>	<b>fua</b> <i>bad</i>	<b>vi</b> <i>beautiful</i>	<b>vua</b> <i>ugly</i>
<b>ifa</b> <i>dear</i>	<b>ufa</b> <i>hateful</i>	<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>
<b>fía</b> <i>brave</i>	<b>fúa</b> <i>afraid</i>	<b>vía</b> <i>clean</i>	<b>vúa</b> <i>dirty</i>
<b>ífa</b> <i>modest</i>	<b>úfa</b> <i>proud</i>	<b>íva</b> <i>free</i>	<b>úva</b> <i>bound</i>
<b>gia</b> <i>sharp</i>	<b>gua</b> <i>dull</i>	<b>kia</b> <i>oblique</i>	<b>kua</b> <i>lateral</i>
<b>gía</b> <i>difficult</i>	<b>gúa</b> <i>easy</i>	<b>kía</b> <i>heavy</i>	<b>kúa</b> <i>light</i>
<b>iga</b> <i>fast</i>	<b>uga</b> <i>slow</i>	<b>ika</b> <i>full</i>	<b>uka</b> <i>empty</i>
<b>zia</b> <i>right</i>	<b>zua</b> <i>left</i>	<b>iza</b> <i>straight</i>	<b>uza</b> <i>curved</i>
<b>zí-</b> <i>all around</i>	<b>zú-</b> <i>round</i>	<b>íz-</b> <i>beyond</i>	<b>úz-</b> <i>around</i>
<b>ij-</b> <i>begin</i>	<b>uj-</b> <i>end</i>	<b>íj-</b> <i>open</i>	<b>új-</b> <i>close</i>
<b>ib</b> <i>from</i>	<b>ub</b> <i>to</i>	<b>íb</b> <i>far</i>	<b>úb</b> <i>near</i>
<b>ib-</b> <i>receive</i>	<b>ub-</b> <i>send</i>	<b>íb-</b> <i>take away</i>	<b>úb-</b> <i>bring</i>
<b>bi-</b> <i>take</i>	<b>bu-</b> <i>give</i>	<b>bí</b> <i>away</i>	<b>bú</b> <i>toward</i>
<b>bin-</b> <i>pull</i>	<b>bun-</b> <i>push</i>	<b>bín-</b> <i>...</i>	<b>bún-</b> <i>touch</i>
<b>ip-</b> <i>go (away)</i>	<b>up-</b> <i>come</i>	<b>íp-</b> <i>escape</i>	<b>úp-</b> <i>approach</i>
<b>pi-</b> <i>depart</i>	<b>pu-</b> <i>arrive</i>	<b>pí-</b> <i>originate</i>	<b>pú-</b> <i>reach</i>
<b>pin-</b> <i>grab</i>	<b>pun-</b> <i>throw</i>	<b>pín-</b> <i>...</i>	<b>pún-</b> <i>assault</i>

### Three-way a/e/o opposition

Some 2nd group root words exhibit a three-way contrast where **a** is the base or positive value, **e** the middle or *in-between* value, and **o** the negative or opposite value:

positive	intermediate	negative
<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>	<b>ve</b> <i>maybe</i>	<b>vo</b> <i>no</i>
<b>váa</b> <i>true</i>	<b>véa</b> <i>relative</i>	<b>vóa</b> <i>false</i>
<b>av</b> <i>for</i>	<b>ev</b> <i>if</i>	<b>ov</b> <i>against</i>
<b>áva</b> <i>innocent</i>	<b>év-</b> <i>judge</i>	<b>óva</b> <i>guilty</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>ge</b> <i>equal</i>	<b>go</b> <i>less</i>
<b>gla</b> <i>many</i>	<b>gle</b> <i>several</i>	<b>glo</b> <i>few</i>

<b>gra</b> <i>too many</i>	<b>gre</b> <i>just enough</i>	<b>gro</b> <i>too few</i>
<b>gá</b> <i>most</i>	<b>gé</b> <i>enough</i>	<b>gó</b> <i>least</i>
<b>gáa</b> <i>fat</i>	<b>géa</b> <i>moderate</i>	<b>góa</b> <i>thin</i>
<b>aga</b> <i>big</i>	<b>eg</b> <i>again</i>	<b>oga</b> <i>small</i>
<b>ága</b> <i>long</i>	<b>ég-</b> <i>must</i>	<b>óga</b> <i>short</i>
<b>ka-</b> <i>find</i>	<b>ke-</b> <i>search</i>	<b>ko-</b> <i>hide</i>
<b>ká-</b> <i>change</i>	<b>ké-</b> <i>waver</i>	<b>kó-</b> <i>stay</i>
<b>ak-</b> <i>win</i>	<b>ek-</b> <i>play</i>	<b>ok-</b> <i>lose</i>
<b>ák-</b> <i>expect</i>	<b>ék-</b> <i>try</i>	<b>ók-</b> <i>be surprised</i>
<b>za</b> <i>front</i>	<b>ze</b> <i>middle</i>	<b>zo</b> <i>back</i>
<b>záa</b> <i>wide</i>	<b>yzé</b> <i>through</i>	<b>zóa</b> <i>narrow</i>
<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>eza</b> <i>average</i>	<b>oza</b> <i>weak</i>
<b>áza</b> <i>flat</i>	<b>éza</b> <i>concave</i>	<b>óza</b> <i>convex</i>
<b>áz</b> <i>along</i>	<b>éz</b> <i>in</i>	<b>óz</b> <i>out</i>
<b>ja</b> <i>before</i>	<b>je</b> <i>during</i>	<b>jo</b> <i>after</i>
<b>já</b> <i>early</i>	<b>jé</b> <i>on time</i>	<b>jó</b> <i>late</i>
<b>aj</b> <i>past</i>	<b>ej</b> <i>present</i>	<b>oj</b> <i>future</i>
<b>ab</b> <i>on</i>	<b>eb</b> <i>at</i>	<b>ob</b> <i>off</i>
<b>ab-</b> <i>apply</i>	<b>eb-</b> <i>keep</i>	<b>ob</b> <i>remove</i>
<b>áb</b> <i>above</i>	<b>éb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>ób</b> <i>lower</i>
<b>áb-</b> <i>lift</i>	<b>éb-</b> <i>contain</i>	<b>ób-</b> <i>lower</i>
<b>ba-</b> <i>lean on</i>	<b>be-</b> <i>carry</i>	<b>bo-</b> <i>hold up</i>
<b>bar-</b> <i>press</i>	<b>bel-</b> <i>keep</i>	<b>bol-</b> <i>support</i>
<b>bá-</b> <i>erect</i>	<b>bé-</b> <i>lay</i>	<b>bó-</b> <i>hang</i>
<b>ban-</b> <i>shake</i>	<b>ben-</b> <i>hold</i>	<b>bon-</b> <i>calm</i>
<b>ap-</b> <i>get on</i>	<b>ep-</b> <i>stay</i>	<b>op-</b> <i>get off</i>
<b>áp-</b> <i>ascend</i>	<b>ép-</b> <i>intervene</i>	<b>óp-</b> <i>descend</i>
<b>pan-</b> <i>move</i>	<b>pen-</b> <i>seize</i>	<b>pon-</b> <i>rest</i>
<b>pá-</b> <i>jump</i>	<b>pé-</b> <i>stand</i>	<b>pó-</b> <i>fall</i>
<b>pán-</b> <i>surge</i>	<b>pén-</b> <i>attack</i>	<b>pón-</b> <i>dive</i>

The following table shows how some of the 2nd group root words can be expanded on through various word-building techniques:

positive	negative	positive	negative
<b>fia</b> <i>good</i>	<b>fua</b> <i>bad</i>	<b>via</b> <i>beautiful</i>	<b>vua</b> <i>ugly</i>
<b>fi</b> <i>well</i>	<b>fura</b> <i>cruel</i>	<b>viá</b> <i>pretty</i>	<b>vuá</b> <i>vile</i>
<b>fian</b> <i>goodness</i>	<b>fula</b> <i>malignant</i>	<b>vila</b>	
<b>fila</b> <i>delicious</i>	<b>fùra</b> <i>ferocious</i>	<b>magnificent</b>	

<p><b>fira</b> <i>excellent</i>  <b>fila</b> <i>exquisite</i>  <b>fieca</b> <i>happy</i>  <b>firsa</b> <i>perfect</i>  <b>fiser</b> <i>to improve</i>  <b>fider</b> <i>to congratulate</i>  <b>fiader</b> <i>to praise</i>  <b>flider</b> <i>to eulogize</i>  <b>frider</b> <i>to brag</i>  <b>fiàsener</b> <i>to favor</i>  <b>fibéna</b> <i>polite</i>  <b>gafia</b> <i>better</i>  <b>gafi</b> <i>better (adv.)</i>  <b>gafif</b> <i>moreso</i>  <b>gafira</b> <i>famous</i>  <b>gafifer</b> <i>to prefer</i>  <b>ísfira</b> <i>useful</i>  <b>fiúser</b> <i>to utilize</i></p>	<p><b>fuca</b> <i>unhappy</i>  <b>flua</b> <i>wicked</i>  <b>fluica</b> <i>sinister</i>  <b>frueca</b> <i>furious</i>  <b>fuvára</b> <i>jealous</i>  <b>fu</b> <i>ill</i>  <b>gafua</b> <i>worse</i>  <b>gafu</b> <i>worse (adv.)</i>  <b>fuser</b> <i>to spoil</i>  <b>fuser</b> <i>to bother</i>  <b>fuder</b> <i>to curse</i>  <b>furser</b> <i>to pollute</i>  <b>fúser</b> <i>to debase</i>  <b>fuáser</b> <i>to deteriorate</i>  <b>fulser</b> <i>to damage</i>  <b>fuecer</b> <i>to get angry</i>  <b>fluecer</b> <i>to get irritated</i>  <b>fruicer</b> <i>to grow furious</i>  <b>fun</b> <i>fault</i>  <b>fùn</b> <i>vice</i>  <b>fuùn</b> <i>sin</i>  <b>dofùna</b> <i>immoral</i></p>	<p><b>vira</b> <i>marvelous</i>  <b>vria</b> <i>luxurious</i>  <b>viaga</b> <i>somptuous</i>  <b>vifa</b> <i>elegant</i>  <b>vifa</b> <i>chic</i>  <b>vifia</b> <i>charming</i>  <b>videréna</b> <i>eloquent</i>  <b>vikaeá</b> <i>admirable</i>  <b>viser</b> <i>to adorn</i>  <b>viber</b> <i>to garnish</i>  <b>viaber</b> <i>to decorate</i>  <b>viaser</b> <i>to embellish</i>  <b>viraser</b> <i>to dazzle</i></p>	
<p><b>ifa</b> <i>lovable, beloved, dear</i>  <b>ifbier</b> <i>to enjoy</i>  <b>ifbuer</b> <i>to please</i>  <b>ifiber</b> <i>to derive pleasure from</i>  <b>ifca</b> <i>pleasant</i>  <b>ifcla</b> <i>charming</i>  <b>ifa</b> <i>dear</i>  <b>ifciona</b> <i>gracious</i>  <b>ifcra</b> <i>delightful</i>  <b>ifra</b> <i>adorable</i>  <b>ifla</b> <i>tender</i>  <b>ifala</b> <i>cute</i>  <b>ifta</b> <i>nice</i>  <b>ifla</b> <i>nice</i>  <b>ifrana</b> <i>passionate</i>  <b>ifsrea</b> <i>seductive</i>  <b>ifer</b> <i>to love</i>  <b>ifer</b> <i>to like</i>  <b>ifcer</b> <i>to be pleased</i>  <b>ifcler</b> <i>to be charmed</i></p>	<p><b>ufa</b> <i>hateful</i>  <b>ufla</b> <i>disagreeable</i>  <b>ufcea</b> <i>unpleasant</i>  <b>ufta</b> <i>mean</i>  <b>ufer</b> <i>to hate</i>  <b>ùfer</b> <i>to dislike</i>  <b>ufuer</b> <i>to despise</i>  <b>ufcer</b> <i>to be displeased</i>  <b>ovufer</b> <i>to avenge</i></p>	<p><b>iva</b> <i>gay</i>  <b>iva</b> <i>joóus</i>  <b>ivla</b> <i>glad</i>  <b>ivla</b> <i>content</i>  <b>ivra</b> <i>excited</i>  <b>ivalsa</b> <i>amused</i>  <b>ivca</b> <i>funny</i>  <b>ivcla</b> <i>comical</i>  <b>ivaser</b> <i>to rejoice</i>  <b>ivraser</b> <i>to excite</i>  <b>ivler</b> <i>to satisfy</i>  <b>ivalser</b> <i>to amuse</i>  <b>ivàlser</b> <i>to entertain</i>  <b>ivader</b> <i>to joke</i>  <b>ivlaser</b> <i>to content</i></p>	<p><b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>  <b>ùva</b> <i>melancholy</i>  <b>uvla</b> <i>lugubrious</i>  <b>uvca</b> <i>dramatic</i>  <b>uvcra</b> <i>tragic</i>  <b>uvder</b> <i>to complain</i>  <b>uvdlier</b> <i>to lament</i>  <b>uvceuzer</b> <i>to sigh</i>  <b>uvteucer</b> <i>to whine</i>  <b>vónùvuser</b> <i>to regret</i>  <b>ébuvider</b> <i>to pity</i>  <b>uvbaner</b> <i>to move</i>  <b>ébuvlacer</b> <i>to have compassion</i>  <b>uvalser</b> <i>to bore</i>  <b>uvuser</b> <i>to chagrin</i>  <b>ùvuser</b> <i>to punish</i>  <b>uvluser</b> <i>to afflict</i></p>

**ifcrer** to be delighted  
**ifser** to please  
**ifsler** to charm  
**ifsrer** to delight  
**iifper** to stroll  
**ifi** thanks  
**ifider** to thank  
**ifcaler** to enjoy

## Ordinal vowel codification of hierarchical nouns

Nouns that are related to one another in a hierarchy or organization can be codified using the ordinal feature of vowels. The **o** vowel (zero value) is used for the topmost element.

<b>job</b>	time	<b>tob</b>	human	<b>mor</b>	universe
<b>jab</b>	year	<b>tab</b>	body	<b>mar</b>	sun
<b>geb</b>	season	<b>teb</b>	head	<b>mer</b>	planet
<b>jib</b>	month	<b>tib</b>	trunk	<b>mir</b>	earth
<b>jub</b>	day	<b>tub</b>	arm	<b>mur</b>	moon
<b>jób</b>	hour	<b>tób</b>	leg		
<b>jáb</b>	minute				
<b>jéb</b>	second				

Individual elements can be further subdivided into a *secondary* classification by the addition of an ordinal vowel to the right of the first vowel:

<b>tub</b>	arm	<b>tób</b>	leg
<b>tuab</b>	shoulder	<b>tóab</b>	hip
<b>tueb</b>	upper arm	<b>tóeb</b>	thigh
<b>tuib</b>	elbow	<b>tóib</b>	knee
<b>tuub</b>	forearm	<b>tóub</b>	tibia
<b>tuób</b>	wrist	<b>tóób</b>	ankle
<b>tuáb</b>	hand	<b>tóáb</b>	foot
<b>tuéb</b>	fist	<b>tóéb</b>	talon
<b>tuíb</b>	palm	<b>tóib</b>	heel
<b>tuúb</b>	finger	<b>tóúb</b>	toe
<b>tuób</b>	finger nail	<b>tóób</b>	toe nail

A further, *tertiary* subdivision can be achieved by prefixing an ordinal vowel to the base:

<b>tuúb</b>	finger
-------------	--------

<b>atuúb</b>	thumb
<b>etuúb</b>	index
<b>ituúb</b>	middle finger
<b>utuúb</b>	ring finger
<b>ótuúb</b>	little finger

A convenient classification is possible by prefixing an ordinal vowel to the base without any primary or secondary enumeration:

<b>dob</b>	state
<b>adob</b>	empire
<b>edob</b>	kingdom
<b>idob</b>	principality
<b>udob</b>	marquisate
<b>ódob</b>	earldom
<b>ádob</b>	barony
<b>édob</b>	duchy
<b>ídob</b>	dominion
<b>údob</b>	tribe

## Forming concepts by compounding ("portmanteau")

New concepts can be formed by compounding simple words. If the generic (final) consonant of the first word matches the classifier (initial) consonant of the following word, the latter is suppressed for convenience and ease of pronunciation:

**dom** (city) + **mep** (road) ⇒ **domep** (boulevard)

**pat** (bird) + **tub** (arm) ⇒ **patub** (wing)

**teb** (head) + **bók** (pain) ⇒ **tebók** (headache)

In cases where two ordinated nouns with the same classifier and generic consonants are combined, the vowels are combined:

**mil** (water) + **mal** (gas) ⇒ **mial** (vapor)

When you wish to form a word composed of words of the same consonantal classification, and the ordinal vowel is **o**, the **o** is replaced with the ordinal vowel of the determinant:

**edob** (kingdom) + **deb** (leader) ⇒ **edeb** (king)

**udob** (principality) + **deb** (leader) ⇒ **udeb** (prince)

Two singleton words often join by replacing the generic (final) consonant of the first word with the generic consonant of the second word, producing a melded concept somewhat like portmanteau words in English ("breakfast" + "lunch" "brunch").

**tob** (man) + **nof** (cloth) ⇒ **tof** (clothes)  
**tóáb** (foot) + **nov** (tissue) ⇒ **tóáv** (sock)  
**teb** (head) + **nof** (cloth) ⇒ **tef** (hat)  
**tib** (trunk) + **nof** (cloth) ⇒ **tif** (vest)  
**tób** (leg) + **nof** (cloth) ⇒ **tóf** (pants)  
**tuób** (hand) + **nof** (cloth) ⇒ **tuóf** (glove)  
**teib** (nose) + **nov** (tissue) ⇒ **teiv** (handkerchief)

## Making nouns and pronouns "feminine"

The "feminine" counterpart of a noun or pronoun is obtained by post-yodifying the ordinal vowel (i.e. adding a **y** glide):

masculine	feminine
<b>taf</b> <i>suit</i>	<b>tàf</b> <i>dress/outfit</i>
<b>tóáv</b> <i>sock</i>	<b>tóáv</b> <i>stocking</i>
<b>tef</b> <i>pants</i>	<b>tèf</b> <i>skirt</i>
<b>néf</b> <i>carrying case</i>	<b>nêf</b> <i>purse</i>
<b>it</b> <i>he</i>	<b>ìt</b> <i>she</i>
<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>tòb</b> <i>woman</i>
<b>apet</b> <i>horse</i>	<b>apèt</b> <i>mare</i>
<b>tad</b> <i>husband</i>	<b>tèd</b> <i>wife</i>

## Codifying nuances of words

There are several ways of deriving related words with slightly different nuances from the original word:

The **l** extender is used for a comparatively stronger sense, while the **r** extender is used for an even stronger (strongest) sense:

absolute	comparative	excessive
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>gla</b> <i>very much</i>	<b>gra</b> <i>too much</i>
<b>úzzaer</b> <i>squeeze</i>	<b>úzbaler</b> <i>pinch</i>	<b>úzbarer</b> <i>crush</i>
<b>buer</b> <i>give</i>	<b>buler</b> <i>grant</i>	<b>burer</b> <i>bestow</i>

<b>ika</b> <i>full</i>	<b>ikla</b> <i>packed</i>	<b>ikra</b> <i>superabundant</i>
<b>aker</b> <i>win</i>	<b>akler</b> <i>vanquish</i>	<b>akrer</b> <i>triumph</i>
<b>dier</b> <i>ask</i>	<b>diler</b> <i>beseech</i>	<b>direr</b> <i>demand</i>

The post-yodifying **y** extender is used for what usually amounts to a *diminutive* connotation:

normal	mitigated
<b>vager</b> <i>want</i>	<b>vàger</b> <i>wish</i>
<b>fuf</b> <i>pipe</i>	<b>fùf</b> <i>tube</i>
<b>nas</b> <i>price</i>	<b>nàs</b> <i>cost</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>mind</i>	<b>tèp</b> <i>spirit</i>
<b>din</b> <i>story</i>	<b>dìn</b> <i>tale</i>
<b>cin</b> <i>image</i>	<b>cìn</b> <i>mark</i>
<b>ciun</b> <i>sign</i>	<b>ciùn</b> <i>signal</i>
<b>sen</b> <i>action</i>	<b>sèn</b> <i>act</i>

Pre-yodification of a root vowel often imparts an intensified sense to the word. In any even, the normal and pre-yodified forms are usually related semantically. Compare:

normal	intensified
<b>bok</b> <i>malady</i>	<b>bók</b> <i>pain</i>
<b>pan</b> <i>motion</i>	<b>pán</b> <i>jump</i>
<b>beer</b> <i>to remain</i>	<b>béer</b> <i>to detain</i>
<b>aper</b> <i>to get on</i>	<b>áper</b> <i>to get up</i>
<b>pet</b> <i>animal</i>	<b>pét</b> <i>reptile</i>
<b>otata</b> <i>unholy</i>	<b>ótata</b> <i>diabolical</i>
<b>vua</b> <i>ugly</i>	<b>vúa</b> <i>dirty</i>
<b>go</b> <i>less</i>	<b>gó</b> <i>least</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>gá</b> <i>most</i>
<b>ze</b> <i>in the middle</i>	<b>zé</b> <i>though</i>
<b>ijer</b> <i>to begin</i>	<b>íjer</b> <i>to open</i>

## Noun-forming derivational suffixes

## Summary

Here is a list of suffixes that are added to word bases to form derived nouns:

suffix	meaning	base	derived noun
<b>et</b>	subordinative	<b>ted</b> <i>father</i>	<b>tedet</b> <i>son</i>
<b>an</b>	deadjectival nominalizer (-itude, -ity, -hood, -ness)	<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>ivan</b> <i>happiness</i>
<b>en</b>	deverbal nominalizer (-ing, -tion, -ance)	<b>azvader</b> <i>to confirm</i>	<b>azvaden</b> <i>confirmation</i>
<b>on</b>	general abstract nominalizer	<b>c-</b> <i>to be</i>	<b>con</b> <i>thing</i>
<b>un</b>	nominalizer of result	<b>nú-</b> <i>to produce</i>	<b>núen</b> <i>product</i>
<b>at</b>	person (-er)	<b>óga</b> <i>young</i>	<b>ógat</b> <i>youngster</i>
<b>ut</b>	agent (-ist)	<b>ces-</b> <i>to build</i>	<b>cesut</b> <i>builder</i>
<b>tut</b>	expert (-ologist)	<b>mem</b> <i>earth</i>	<b>memtut</b> <i>geologist</i>
<b>tun</b>	science (-ology)	<b>mil</b> <i>water</i>	<b>miltun</b> <i>hydrology</i>
<b>in</b>	doctrine (-ism)	<b>tot</b> <i>god</i>	<b>totin</b> <i>theism</i>
<b>ar</b>	instrument	<b>p-</b> <i>to go</i>	<b>par</b> <i>vehicle</i>
<b>ir</b>	machine	<b>vís-</b> <i>to clean</i>	<b>vísir</b> <i>vacuum cleaner</i>
<b>ur</b>	aparatus	<b>magc-</b> <i>to burn</i>	<b>magcur</b> <i>stove</i>
<b>am</b>	building	<b>tel-</b> <i>to eat</i>	<b>telam</b> <i>restaurant</i>
<b>em</b>	space	<b>vab</b> <i>grass</i>	<b>vabem</b> <i>prairie</i>
<b>im</b>	room	<b>magél-</b> <i>to cook</i>	<b>magélim</b> <i>kitchen</i>
<b>án</b>	collection	<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nacán</b> <i>fund</i>
<b>a</b>	genitive/ablative case (of/from)	<b>at</b> <i>I</i>	<b>ata</b> <i>my</i>
<b>u</b>	dative/locative case (in/at/on/to)	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamu</b> <i>at home</i>
<b>i</b>	pluralizer	<b>dén</b> <i>book</i>	<b>déni</b> <i>books</i>
<b>ag</b>	augmentative	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamag</b> <i>palace</i>
<b>àg</b>	augmentative affective	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamàg</b> <i>nice big house</i>
<b>ág</b>	augmentative pejorative	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamág</b> <i>big ugly house</i>
<b>og</b>	diminutive	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamog</b> <i>hut</i>
<b>òg</b>	diminutive affective	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamòg</b> <i>cottage</i>
<b>óg</b>	diminutive pejorative	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamóg</b> <i>shack</i>
<b>ob</b>	infantile	<b>tob</b> <i>human being</i>	<b>tobob</b> <i>child</i>



## Details

Following is a detailed description of the nominalizing derivations suffixes:

### The **-et** suffix

The **-et** suffix is used to form nouns of the same nature, lineage, or composition of a *lesser* importance:

<b>ted</b> <i>father</i>	<b>tedet</b> <i>son</i>
<b>fab</b> <i>tree</i>	<b>fabet</b> <i>bush</i>
<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nacet</b> <i>change</i>
<b>fub</b> <i>branch</i>	<b>fubet</b> <i>shoot</i>
<b>táb</b> <i>grandfather</i>	<b>tábet</b> <i>grandson</i>

### The **-an** suffix

The **-an** suffix is used to form a noun of quality or state from an adjective or noun:

<b>ama</b> <i>hot</i>	<b>aman</b> <i>heat</i>
<b>iva</b> <i>beautiful</i>	<b>ivan</b> <i>beauty</i>
<b>fia</b> <i>good</i>	<b>fian</b> <i>goodness</i>
<b>ted</b> <i>father</i>	<b>tedan</b> <i>fatherhood</i>
<b>dat</b> <i>friend</i>	<b>datan</b> <i>friendship</i>
<b>odat</b> <i>enemy</i>	<b>odatan</b> <i>enmity</i>

### The **-at** suffix

The **-at** suffix is used to form the word for a person described by the adjective base.

<b>iktila</b> <i>drunk</i>	<b>iktilat</b> <i>a drunkard</i>
<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>ivat</b> <i>a happy person</i>
<b>ofísa</b> <i>hypocritical</i>	<b>ofísat</b> <i>hypocrite</i>
<b>tuja</b> <i>dead</i>	<b>tujat</b> <i>dead person</i>

### The **-ut** suffix

The **-ut** suffix is used to form the agent for the action described by the verb base "one who does x" or the fabricator of something described by the noun base "one who makes x":

<b>kobier</b> <i>to steal</i>	<b>kobiut</b> <i>thief</i>
<b>tóáfsér</b> <i>to make shoes</i>	<b>tóáfsut</b> <i>shoemaker</i>
<b>teaper</b> <i>to visit</i>	<b>teaput</b> <i>visitor</i>
<b>deuzer</b> <i>sing</i>	<b>deuzut</b> <i>singer</i>

### The -tut suffix

The **-tut** suffix is used to form the specialist *-ologist* or student of something:

<b>tun</b> <i>science</i>	<b>tut</b> <i>scientist</i>
<b>memtun</b> <i>geology</i>	<b>memtut</b> <i>geography</i>
<b>dad</b> <i>language</i>	<b>dadtut</b> <i>linguist</i>

### The -ob suffix

The **-ob** suffix is used to form the child or younger version of something:

<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>tobob</b> <i>child</i>
<b>apet</b> <i>horse</i>	<b>apetob</b> <i>pony</i>
<b>rapat</b> <i>lion</i>	<b>rapatob</b> <i>lion cub</i>
<b>tot</b> <i>god</i>	<b>totob</b> <i>son of god</i>

### The -ar suffix

The **-ar**, **ir**, or **-ur** suffix on a verb base is used for an instrument/tool, machine, or apparatus, respectively.

<b>álber</b> <i>to lift</i>	<b>álbur</b> <i>elevator</i>
<b>álber</b> <i>to lift</i>	<b>álbar</b> <i>lever</i>
<b>álbir</b> <i>to lift</i>	<b>álbir</b> <i>fork lift</i>
<b>víarer</b> <i>to sweep</i>	<b>víarar</b> <i>sweeper</i>
<b>ilújer</b> <i>to plug</i>	<b>ilújar</b> <i>faucet</i>
<b>kácanerto</b> <i>to transform</i>	<b>kácanur</b> <i>transformer</i>
<b>dreecer</b> <i>to write</i>	<b>dreecar</b> <i>pencil</i>

### The -en suffix

The **-en** suffix is used on a verb base for the verbal noun *-ing*, *-ence*, *-ment*, *-tion*:

<b>ecer</b> <i>to exist</i>	<b>ecen</b> <i>existence</i>
-----------------------------	------------------------------

<b>iber</b> <i>to receive</i>	<b>iben</b> <i>reception</i>
<b>béer</b> <i>to detain</i>	<b>béen</b> <i>detention</i>
<b>otamser</b> <i>to demolish</i>	<b>otamsen</b> <i>demolition</i>

### The -un suffix

The suffix **-un** is used on a verb base for the concrete result of an action:

<b>vyarer</b> <i>to sweep</i>	<b>vyarun</b> <i>sweepings</i>
<b>gorfer</b> <i>to tear</i>	<b>gorfun</b> <i>a tear, a rip</i>
<b>teacer</b> <i>to see</i>	<b>teacun</b> <i>view</i>
<b>zéfser</b> <i>to make glass jewelry</i>	<b>zéfsun</b> <i>glass jewelry</i>

### The -án suffix

The suffix **-án** is used on a noun base for collections or groupings:

<b>fab</b> <i>tree</i>	<b>fabán</b> <i>forest</i>
<b>cir</b> <i>machine</i>	<b>cirán</b> <i>machinery</i>
<b>meb</b> <i>mountain</i>	<b>mebán</b> <i>mountain range</i>
<b>tolar</b> <i>food dish</i>	<b>tolarán</b> <i>dishes</i>
<b>mep</b> <i>road</i>	<b>mepán</b> <i>network</i>
<b>aco</b> <i>hundred</i>	<b>acoán</b> <i>century</i>
<b>dún</b> <i>word</i>	<b>dúnán</b> <i>glossary</i>
<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamán</b> <i>block (of houses)</i>
<b>màr</b> <i>star</i>	<b>màrán</b> <i>constellation</i>

### The -ag suffix

The **-ag** suffix is used on a noun base for augmentatives "big ...":

<b>tom</b> <i>residence</i>	<b>tomag</b> <i>palace</i>
<b>mapil</b> <i>storm</i>	<b>mapilag</b> <i>tempest</i>
<b>mep</b> <i>road</i>	<b>mepag</b> <i>highway</i>

### The -àg suffix

The suffix **-àg** is used on a noun base for affectionate augmentatives "big old...":

<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamàg</b> <i>big old house</i>
<b>cim</b> <i>chair</i>	<b>cimàg</b> <i>big old chair</i>

### The -ág suffix

The suffix **-ág** is used on a noun base for pejorative augmentatives "*big ugly...*":

<b>apet</b> <i>horse</i>	<b>apetág</b> <i>nag</i>
<b>pem</b> <i>car</i>	<b>pemág</b> <i>jalopy</i>
<b>teb</b> <i>head</i>	<b>tebág</b> <i>blockhead</i>
<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>tobág</b> <i>brute</i>
<b>pot</b> <i>animal</i>	<b>potág</b> <i>beast</i>
<b>tòb</b> <i>woman</i>	<b>tòbág</b> <i>hag</i>

### The -og suffix

The suffix **-og** is used on a noun base for diminutives "*little...*":

<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamog</b> <i>cottage</i>
<b>dén</b> <i>book</i>	<b>dénog</b> <i>booklet</i>

### The -òg suffix

The suffix **-òg** is used on a noun base for affectionate diminutives "*sweet little...*":

<b>épet</b> <i>dog</i>	<b>épetòg</b> <i>doggie, pooch</i>
<b>tòb</b> <i>lady</i>	<b>tòbòg</b> <i>little old lady</i>
<b>tèbos</b> <i>kiss</i>	<b>tèbosòg</b> <i>peck</i>

### The -óg suffix

The suffix **-óg** on a noun base for pejorative diminutives "*dirty little...*"

<b>tebzan</b> <i>face</i>	<b>tebzanóg</b> <i>mug</i>
<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>tobóg</b> <i>wretched fellow</i>

### The **-in** suffix

The suffix **-in** is used on a word base for a philosophy or doctrine *-ism*:

<b>òtota</b> <i>godless</i>	<b>òtotin</b> <i>atheism</i>
<b>adoba</b> <i>republican</i>	<b>adobin</b> <i>republicanism</i>
<b>fob</b> <i>vegetable</i>	<b>fobin</b> <i>vegetarianism</i>
<b>ísfrana</b> <i>utilitarian</i>	<b>ísfranin</b> <i>utilitarianism</i>

## Adjective-forming derivational suffixes

### Summary

suffix	meaning	base	derivative
<b>-a</b>	<i>relating to</i>	<b>moj</b> <i>night</i>	<b>moja</b> <i>nocturnal</i>
<b>-aa</b>	past participle	<b>tuj-</b> <i>to die</i>	<b>tujaa</b> <i>dead</i> (also: <b>tuja</b> )
<b>-ea</b>	present participle	<b>abdab-</b> <i>to dominate</i>	<b>abdabea</b> <i>dominant</i>
<b>-èna</b>	<i>like</i>	<b>tobob</b> <i>child</i>	<b>tobobèna</b> <i>childish</i>
<b>-èa</b>	<i>tending to</i>	<b>da-</b> <i>to talk</i>	<b>daèa</b> <i>talkative</i>
<b>-oa</b>	future participle	<b>tuj-</b> <i>to die</i>	<b>tujoa</b> <i>moribund</i>
<b>-wua</b>	<i>-able, -ible</i>	<b>tel-</b> <i>to eat</i>	<b>telwua</b> <i>edible</i>
<b>-àa</b>	<i>-ous, -y, -ful, having</i>	<b>maf</b> <i>cloud</i>	<b>mafàa</b> <i>cloudy</i>
<b>-òa</b>	<i>-less</i>	<b>maf</b> <i>cloud</i>	<b>mafòa</b> <i>cloudless</i>
<b>-ika</b>	<i>-ful, full of</i>	<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nacika</b> <i>rich</i>
<b>-uka</b>	<i>-less, devoid of</i>	<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nacuka</b> <i>poor</i>

Note: **-àa/-òa** is synonymous with **-ika/-uka**. The latter is a new addition to Unilingua author Agapoff's original grammar.

### Details

#### The **-a** suffix

The ending **-a** is used to mean *having to do with, in the state of*. This is the most common way to form an adjective from a noun:

<b>tej</b> <i>life</i>	<b>teja</b> <i>vital</i>
------------------------	--------------------------

<b>tuj</b> <i>death</i>	<b>tuja</b> <i>mortal, dead</i>
<b>moj</b> <i>night</i>	<b>moja</b> <i>nocturnal</i>
<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>toba</b> <i>human</i>
<b>yab</b> <i>up</i>	<b>yaba</b> <i>upper</i>

In Agapoff's original work on Unlingua, the termination **a** was also used to form the past passive participle of verbs (ex: **tuja** = *dead*, **ota** = *unknown*). In this work, the proposed termination for past passive participle is **waa** or more simply, **wa** (ex: **tujwa** = *dead*, **otwa** = *unknown*). See [#Verbs](#) for more on this.

<b>ter</b> <i>to know</i>	<b>twa</b> <i>known</i> ( <b>Ca twa ad meir ce yaza.</b> <i>It was known that the earth is flat.</i> )
<b>fiser</b> <i>to improve</i>	<b>fiswa</b> <i>improved</i> ( <b>Fiswa nyun</b> <i>improved product</i> )
<b>ifer</b> <i>to love</i>	<b>ifwa</b> <i>loved, beloved, dear</i> ( <b>Ifwa ted...</b> <i>Dear Father...</i> )

### The -éna suffix

The ending **-éna** on nouns is used to give the idea of *like, having the nature of*:

<b>tobob</b> <i>child</i>	<b>tobobéna</b> <i>childish, infantile</i>
<b>ted</b> <i>father</i>	<b>tedéna</b> <i>paternal, fatherly</i>
<b>bilíg</b> <i>cheese</i>	<b>bilígéna</b> <i>cheesy</i>

### The -éa suffix

The ending **-éa** is used on verb bases to mean *tending to*:

<b>tuser</b> <i>persuade</i>	<b>tuséa</b> <i>persuasive</i>
<b>oceser</b> <i>destroy</i>	<b>oceséa</b> <i>destructive</i>
<b>abdaber</b> <i>dominate</i>	<b>abdabéa</b> <i>dominating</i>
<b>daer</b> <i>talk</i>	<b>daéa</b> <i>talkative</i>

### The -ea suffix

The ending **-ea** is used on verb bases to form the present participle '**-ing, -ant**':

<b>tejer</b> <i>live</i>	<b>tejea</b> <i>living, alive</i>
<b>tujer</b> <i>die</i>	<b>tujea</b> <i>dying</i>
<b>abdaber</b>	<b>abdabea</b> <i>dominant</i>

<i>dominate</i>	
-----------------	--

### The **-wua** suffix

The ending **-wua** is used on verb bases to mean *able to be ...ed* '**-able**':

<b>teler</b> <i>eat</i>	<b>telwua</b> <i>edible</i>
<b>teacer</b> <i>see</i>	<b>teacwua</b> <i>visible</i>
<b>tiler</b> <i>drink</i>	<b>tilwua</b> <i>potable</i>

### The **-àa** suffix

The ending **-àa** is used on noun bases to mean *full of, having, carrying...* '**-ous, -y**'. This comes from **-à**, meaning *with*. It is synonymous with **-ika** '**full**', presented further on.

<b>meg</b> <i>rock</i>	<b>megàa</b> <i>rocky</i>
<b>miek</b> <i>sand</i>	<b>miekàa</b> <i>sandy</i>
<b>meb</b> <i>mountain</i>	<b>mebàa</b> <i>mountainous</i>

### The **-òa** suffix

The ending **-òa** is used on noun bases to mean *devoid of, without, un-...ed*. This comes from **-ò**, meaning *without*. It is synonymous with **-uka** '**empty**', presented further on.

<b>taéb</b> <i>hair</i>	<b>taébòa</b> <i>hairless, bald</i>
<b>tec</b> <i>meaning</i>	<b>tecòa</b> <i>meaningless</i>
<b>toc</b> <i>feeling</i>	<b>tocòa</b> <i>numb</i>

### The **-ika** suffix

The ending **-ika** *full* is used on noun bases to mean *full of* '**-ful, -ous, -y**'. This suffix is synonymous with **-àa**.

<b>ilpaan</b> <i>wave</i>	<b>ilpaanika</b> <i>wavy</i>
<b>nas</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nasika</b> <i>rich</i>
<b>mil</b> <i>water</i>	<b>milika</b> <i>watery, aqueous</i>
<b>voz</b> <i>color</i>	<b>vozika</b> <i>colorful</i>

### The -uka suffix

The ending **-uka** *empty* is used on noun bases to mean the *devoid of* '**-less**'. This suffix is synonymous with **-òà** and the opposite of **-ika** and **-àa**.

<b>nas</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nasuka</b> <i>poor</i>
<b>voz</b> <i>color</i>	<b>vozuka</b> <i>colorless, bland</i>
<b>teuc</b> <i>taste</i>	<b>teucuka</b> <i>tasteless, insipid</i>
<b>nánut</b> <i>population</i>	<b>nánutuka</b> <i>unpopulated, deserted</i>

## Adverb-forming derivational suffixes

### The -à suffix

Change the adjectival ending **-a** to **-à** to form an adverb:

<b>yufa</b> <i>proud</i>	<b>yufà</b> <i>proudly</i>
<b>teacèa</b> <i>visible</i>	<b>teacèà</b> <i>visibly</i>
<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>	<b>uvà</b> <i>sadly</i>

Use **-à** on noun bases to form an adverbial postpositional phrase mean *with...*:

<b>ìfcion</b> <i>grace</i>	<b>ìfcionà</b> <i>with grace</i>
<b>at</b> <i>me</i>	<b>atà</b> <i>with me</i>
<b>úf</b> <i>pride</i>	<b>úfà</b> <i>with pride</i>

### The -ò suffix

Use **-ò** on a noun to mean *without...*:

<b>nas</b> <i>cost</i>	<b>nasò</b> <i>cost-free</i>
<b>seuc</b> <i>noise</i>	<b>seucò</b> <i>noiselessly</i>
<b>et</b> <i>you</i>	<b>etò</b> <i>without you</i>

### The -è suffix

Use **-è** on a noun to mean *by, by way of, through, via...*:

<b>pam</b> <i>plane</i>	<b>pamè</b> <i>by plane</i>
<b>ìt</b> <i>her</i>	<b>ìtè</b> <i>by her</i>



<b>ésag</b> <i>hard work</i>	<b>ésagè</b> <i>through hard work</i>
<b>Paris</b> <i>Paris</i>	<b>Parisè</b> <i>via Paris</i>

## Verb-forming derivational suffixes

### Summary

ending	meaning
<b>er</b>	infinitive
<b>cer</b>	intransitive stative verb infinitive ("to be/become")
<b>ser</b>	transitive dynamic verb infinitive ("to do/make")
<b>per</b>	intransitive verb of motion infinitive ("to go")
<b>ber</b>	transitive verb of gesture infinitive ("to put")

### Details

#### The -er suffix

The suffix **er** is used on noun bases to form a verb infinitive.

noun	verb
<b>tej</b> <i>life</i>	<b>tejer</b> <i>to live</i>
<b>tuj</b> <i>death</i>	<b>tujer</b> <i>to die</i>
<b>túj</b> <i>sleep</i>	<b>tújer</b> <i>to sleep</i>
<b>ij</b> <i>beginning</i>	<b>ijer</b> <i>to begin</i>
<b>íj</b> <i>opening</i>	<b>íjer</b> <i>to open</i>
<b>tíj</b> <i>wakening</i>	<b>tíjer</b> <i>to waken</i>
<b>új</b> <i>closing</i>	<b>újer</b> <i>to close</i>
<b>tém</b> <i>residence</i>	<b>témer</b> <i>to reside</i>
<b>drén</b> <i>print</i>	<b>dréner</b> <i>to print</i>

## The -cer and -ser suffixes

The ending **-cer** *be/become* is used to create *intransitive* verbs from nouns and adjectives where the intransitive form contrasts significantly with the transitive form. If the adjective is a base, the **-a** ending is dropped unless 1) the resulting consonant combination would be difficult; or 2) the meaning is literal as opposed to metaphorical, in which case the dropped **-a** version is taken as metaphorical. For example, **aga** *big* becomes either **agacer**, meaning literally *to become big*, or **agcer**, meaning metaphorically *to grow*, as in **Vab agce ga igà adjobu mamile**. *The grass grows faster when it rains.*

The ending **-ser** *do/make/act/cause* is employed to form *transitive* verbs. In a few cases like **teacer/teaser**, the opposition of **-cer** vs. **-ser** is semantic in nature. In these cases, **-ser** imparts a more dynamic meaning. In a few other cases, **-ser** is used to form the *causative* form of a verb, meaning *to make/have/cause/let someone do something*.

adjective	intransitive verb	transitive verb
<b>aga</b> <i>big</i>	<b>agacer</b> <i>to get big</i>	<b>agaser</b> <i>to magnify</i>
<b>aga</b> <i>big</i>	<b>agcer</b> <i>to grow</i>	<b>agser</b> <i>to grow</i>
<b>ígza</b> <i>sour</i>	<b>ígzacer</b> <i>to grow sour</i>	<b>ígzaser</b> <i>to make sour</i>
<b>íva</b> <i>free</i>	<b>ívcer</b> <i>to go free</i>	<b>ívser</b> <i>to liberate</i>
<b>teab</b> <i>eye</i>	<b>teacer</b> <i>to see</i>	<b>teaser</b> <i>to look</i>
<b>man</b> <i>light</i>	<b>mancer</b> <i>to shine</i>	<b>manser</b> <i>to illuminate</i>
<b>ábta</b> <i>vertical, upright</i>	<b>ábtacer</b> <i>to stand up</i>	<b>ábtaser</b> <i>to erect</i>
<b>ázta</b> <i>incumbant, reclined</i>	<b>áztacer</b> <i>to lie down</i>	<b>áztaser</b> <i>to lay down</i>
<b>óbta</b> <i>sitting, settled</i>	<b>óbtacer</b> <i>to sit down, settle</i>	<b>óbtaser</b> <i>to set down</i>

## The -per and -ber suffixes

- The ending **-per** is used for *intransitive* verbs of motion (*going*).
- The ending **-ber** is used for *transitive* verbs of gesture (*putting*):

base	intransitive verb	transitive verb
<b>áb</b> <i>up</i>	<b>áper</b> <i>to rise</i>	<b>áber</b> <i>to raise</i>
<b>ón</b> <i>apart</i>	<b>ónper</b> <i>to go apart</i>	<b>ónber</b> <i>to separate</i>
<b>ob</b> <i>off</i>	<b>oper</b> <i>to get off</i>	<b>ober</b> <i>to take off</i>
<b>eb</b> <i>at</i>	<b>eper</b> <i>to stop</i>	<b>eber</b> <i>to stop</i>
<b>ika</b> <i>full</i>	<b>ikper</b> <i>to fill up</i>	<b>ikber</b> <i>to fill up</i>

## Forming numbers

## Cardinal numeric adjectives

The *cardinal numeric adjectives* 0-9 are formed from the ordinal vowels. The tens are formed with the extension consonant **l**, the hundreds with the consonant **c**, the thousands with **r**, the millions with **ml**, and the billions with **mr**.

Numbers composed with **aro** (1,000), **amlo** (1,000,0000), and **amro** (1,000,000,000) retain the **o** and are spelled separately from the rest of the number with a space.

number	numeral adjective
0	<b>o</b> <i>zero</i>
1	<b>a</b> <i>one</i>
2	<b>e</b> <i>two</i>
3	<b>i</b> <i>three</i>
4	<b>u</b> <i>four</i>
5	<b>ó</b> <i>five</i>
6	<b>á</b> <i>six</i>
7	<b>é</b> <i>seven</i>
8	<b>í</b> <i>eight</i>
9	<b>ú</b> <i>nine</i>
10	<b>alo</b> <i>ten</i>
11	<b>ala</b> <i>eleven</i>
12	<b>ale</b> <i>twelve</i>
13	<b>ali</b> <i>thirteen</i>
14	<b>alu</b> <i>fourteen</i>
15	<b>aló</b> <i>fifteen</i>
20	<b>elo</b> <i>twenty</i>
21	<b>ela</b> <i>twenty-one</i>
22	<b>ele</b> <i>twenty-two</i>
30	<b>ilo</b> <i>thirty</i>
31	<b>ila</b> <i>thirty-one</i>
100	<b>aco</b> <i>one hundred</i>
101	<b>aca</b> <i>one hundred one</i>
123	<b>aceli</b> <i>one hundred twenty-three</i>
200	<b>eco</b> <i>two hundred</i>
1000	<b>aro</b> <i>one thousand</i>
1089	<b>aro ílú</b>
2348	<b>ero iculí</b>

10000	<b>aloro</b> <i>ten thousand</i>
12487	<b>aleru ílé</b>
1000000	<b>amlo</b> <i>one million</i>
6000000	<b>ámlo</b>
6058720	<b>ámlo ólíro écelo</b>

## Ordinal numeric adjectives

The *ordinal numeric adjectives* are formed by adding **-a** to the cardinal number:

cardinal	ordinal
<b>a</b> 1	<b>aa</b> <i>first</i>
<b>e</b> 2	<b>ea</b> <i>second</i>
<b>i</b> 3	<b>ia</b> <i>third</i>
<b>alo</b> 10	<b>aloa</b> <i>tenth</i>
<b>aci</b> 103	<b>acia</b> <i>one hundred third</i> (pron: a-CI-a)

## Ordinal numeric substantives

When ordinal numbers are used substantively, the letter **t** is appended for persons and the letter **c** for things:

English	Mirad
The first shall be last.	<b>Aati co ujnati.</b>
The second in the series.	<b>Eec anána.</b>

## Collective numeric substantives

Collective (or: multiplicative) substantives of the cardinal numbers are formed by adding **on**.

cardinal	collective
<b>a</b> <i>one</i>	<b>aon</b> <i>single/whole/unit/solo</i>
<b>e</b> <i>two</i>	<b>eon</b> <i>double/couple/pair/duo/twosome</i>
<b>i</b> <i>three</i>	<b>ion</b> <i>triple/trio/threesome</i>
<b>u</b> <i>four</i>	<b>uon</b> <i>quadruple/foursome/quartet</i>
<b>ó</b> <i>five</i>	<b>óon</b> <i>quintuple</i>
<b>é</b> <i>seven</i>	<b>éon</b> <i>sevenfold</i>
<b>é</b> <i>seven</i>	<b>jubéon</b> <i>week</i>
<b>alo</b> <i>ten</i>	<b>alon</b> <i>tenfold</i>

<b>alo</b> <i>ten</i>	<b>jabalon</b> <i>decade</i>
<b>ale</b> <i>twelve</i>	<b>aleon</b> <i>dozen</i>
<b>aco</b> <i>hundred</i>	<b>acon</b> <i>hundredfold</i>
<b>aco</b> <i>hundred</i>	<b>aconè</b> <i>percent</i>
<b>aco</b> <i>hundred</i>	<b>jabacon</b> <i>century</i>
<b>aro</b> <i>thousand</i>	<b>aron</b> <i>thousandfold</i>
<b>aro</b> <i>thousand</i>	<b>aroni</b> <i>thousands</i>

## Collective numeric prefixes

Prefixes having a collective (or: multiplicative) numeric meaning are expressed as:

cardinal	collective	example
<b>a</b> <i>one</i>	<b>an-</b> <i>single, mono-, uni</i>	<b>anzúc</b> <i>unicycle</i>
<b>e</b> <i>two</i>	<b>en-</b> <i>double, bi-, di-, duo-</i>	<b>enzúc</b> <i>bicycle</i>
<b>i</b> <i>three</i>	<b>in-</b> <i>triple, tri-</i>	<b>inzúc</b> <i>tricycle</i>
<b>u</b> <i>four</i>	<b>un-</b> <i>quadruple, quad-, tetra-</i>	<b>unkum</b> <i>tetrahedron</i>
<b>ó</b> <i>five</i>	<b>ón-</b> <i>quintuple, penta-</i>	<b>óngun</b> <i>pentagon</i>
<b>alo</b> <i>ten</i>	<b>alon-</b> <i>tenfold, deca-</i>	<b>alonjab</b> <i>decade</i>
<b>aco</b> <i>hundred</i>	<b>acon-</b> <i>hundredfold, hecato-, cent-</i>	<b>aconjab</b> <i>century</i>
<b>aro</b> <i>thousand</i>	<b>aron-</b> <i>thousandfold, kilo-</i>	<b>aronkín</b> <i>kiloliter</i>

## Fractional numeric substantives

Fractional numeric substantives are formed by adding **on** to the corresponding fractional numeral. The **on** is dropped in prefixed forms of the fractions:

cardinal	fraction	prefix	example
<b>a</b> <i>one</i>	<b>àon</b> <i>unit, whole</i>	<b>à-</b> <i>holo-</i>	<b>àcin</b> <i>hologram</i>
<b>e</b> <i>two</i>	<b>èon</b> <i>half</i>	<b>è-</b> <i>semi-, demi-</i>	<b>ètót</b> <i>demigod</i>
<b>i</b> <i>three</i>	<b>ìon</b> <i>third</i>	<b>ì-</b> <i>terci-</i>	<b>ìgana</b> <i>terciform</i>
<b>u</b> <i>four</i>	<b>ùon</b> <i>quarter</i>	<b>ù-</b> <i>quatri-</i>	<b>ùser</b> <i>to quarter</i>
<b>alo</b> <i>ten</i>	<b>alòon</b> <i>tenth</i>	<b>alò-</b> <i>deci-</i>	<b>alòser</b> <i>to decimate</i>
<b>aco</b> <i>hundred</i>	<b>acòon</b> <i>hundredth</i>	<b>acò-</b> <i>centi-</i>	<b>acònog</b> <i>centrigrade</i>
<b>aro</b> <i>thousand</i>	<b>aròon</b> <i>thousandth</i>	<b>arò-</b> <i>milli-</i>	<b>aròkík</b> <i>milligram</i>

## Frequentative numeric adverbs

Adverbs of frequency are formed with the root **jig**, meaning *frequency, rate*:

cardinal	frequency
<b>o</b> zero	<b>ojigu</b> never
<b>a</b> one	<b>ajigu</b> once
<b>e</b> two	<b>ejigu</b> twice
<b>i</b> three	<b>ijigu</b> thrice, three times
<b>co</b> hundred	<b>acojigu</b> a hundred times
<b>od</b> what	<b>odjigu?</b> how often, at what rate?
<b>ge</b> same	<b>gejigu</b> at the same rate, as often
<b>ga</b> more	<b>gajigu</b> more often
<b>go</b> less	<b>gojigu</b> less often
<b>ud</b> this	<b>udjigu</b> this often
<b>id</b> that	<b>idjigu</b> that often
<b>gla</b> much	<b>glajigu</b> very often
<b>glo</b> little	<b>glojigu</b> infrequently
<b>glà</b> rather	<b>glàjigu</b> rather often

## Numeric adjectives of order or rank

**nap** order, rank

cardinal	order
<b>o</b> zero	<b>onapa</b> zeroth
<b>a</b> one	<b>anapa</b> primary, first, original
<b>e</b> two	<b>enapa</b> secondary, second-ranking
<b>i</b> three	<b>inapa</b> tertiary, third-ranking
<b>u</b> four	<b>unapa</b> quaternary, fourth-ranking'
<b>za</b> front	<b>zanapa</b> front-ranking, ahead
<b>zo</b> back	<b>zonapa</b> behind, trailing
<b>ja</b> before	<b>janapa</b> former, foregoing
<b>jo</b> after	<b>jonapa</b> next, following
<b>ij</b> beginning	<b>ijnapa</b> first, original
<b>uj</b> end	<b>ujnapa</b> last, final
<b>lo</b> un-	<b>lonapa</b> random, unordered

## Numeric adjectives of degree

**nog** *degree, grade, stage*

cardinal	degree
<b>a</b> <i>one</i>	<b>anoga</b> <i>primary</i>
<b>e</b> <i>two</i>	<b>enoga</b> <i>secondary</i>
<b>i</b> <i>three</i>	<b>inoga</b> <i>tertiary</i>
<b>u</b> <i>four</i>	<b>unoga</b> <i>quaternary</i>

## Numeric adjectives of base or bit

Add **-na**:

cardinal	base	grouping
<b>o</b> <i>zero</i>	<b>ona</b> <i>zero-based</i>	<b>onet</b> <i>zero, null</i>
<b>a</b> <i>one</i>	<b>ana</b> <i>unary, only</i>	<b>anet</b> <i>unit</i>
<b>e</b> <i>two</i>	<b>ena</b> <i>binary</i>	<b>enet</b> <i>bit</i>
<b>i</b> <i>three</i>	<b>ina</b> <i>ternary</i>	
<b>u</b> <i>four</i>	<b>una</b> <i>quaternary</i>	
<b>ú</b> <i>eight</i>	<b>úna</b> <i>octal</i>	<b>únet</b> <i>octet, byte</i>
<b>alo</b> <i>ten</i>	<b>alona</b> <i>decimal</i>	
<b>alé</b> <i>sixteen</i>	<b>aléna</b> <i>hexadecimal</i>	<b>alénet</b> <i>16-bit byte</i>

## Numeric prefixes

If cardinal numeric morphemes are used as prefixes, **-n** is added, unless the base to which it is being attached already begins with that letter:

root	numeric adjective
<b>kunid</b> <i>edge</i>	<b>enkunida</b> <i>double-edged</i>
<b>nid</b> <i>line</i>	<b>anida</b> <i>single-lined</i>
<b>nag</b> <i>dimension</i>	<b>enaga</b> <i>two-dimensional</i>
<b>nég</b> <i>space</i>	<b>enéga</b> <i>double-spaced</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>mind</i>	<b>antepa</b> <i>single-minded</i>
<b>neg</b> <i>level</i>	<b>enega</b> <i>split-level</i>
<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>anmepa</b> <i>one-way</i>
<b>voz</b> <i>color</i>	<b>anvoza</b> <i>monochrome</i>
<b>can</b> <i>form</i>	<b>ancana</b> <i>uniform</i>

<b>tooc</b> <i>sex</i>	<b>entoocifa</b> <i>bisexual</i>
<b>tot</b> <i>god</i>	<b>antotina</b> <i>monotheistic</i>
<b>izan</b> <i>direction</i>	<b>enizana</b> <i>bidirectional</i>

## Numeric Expressions

### Distance/size measurements (**zák meter**)=

(**zág** is width, **ág** is length, **ag** is size, **íban** is distance, **ábag** is height, **óbag** is depth, **gán** is girth):

measurement	example
<b>zák</b> <i>meter</i>	<b>It ca á záci íb.</b> <i>He was 5 meters away.</i>
<b>arozák</b> <i>kilometer</i>	<b>Ce eli arozáki bú dom.</b> <i>It is 23 km. to (until) the city.</i>
<b>aroyzák</b> <i>millimeter</i>	<b>Cizo alo aroyzáka nid.</b> <i>Draw a ten mm. line.</i>
<b>acozák</b> <i>centimeter</i>	<b>Odgan acoyzáki ága ce?</b> <i>How many cm. long is it?</i>

### Weight measurements (**kík gram**)

(**kín** is weight, **kíncer** is to weigh):

measurement	example
<b>kík</b> <i>gram</i>	<b>Odgan kiki id kínce?</b> <i>How many grams does that weigh?</i>
<b>arokík</b> <i>kilogram</i>	<b>At vage u arokíki vâba.</b> <i>I want five kg. of grain.</i>
<b>aròkík</b> <i>milligram</i>	<b>Mez kínce e aròkiki.</b> <i>The crystal weighs two milligrams.</i>

### Volume measurements (**nék liter**)

(**néd** is volume):

measurement	example
<b>nék</b> <i>liter</i>	<b>Odganu néki it ébe?</b> <i>How many liters does it hold?</i>
<b>aronék</b> <i>kiloliter</i>	<b>At vage u aronéki vâba.</b> <i>I want five kilos of grain.</i>
<b>arònék</b> <i>milliliter</i>	<b>Ézbo e arònéki mila.</b> <i>Insert two ml. of water.</i>

### Math expressions

(**gaber** to add, **gober** to subtract, **garer** to multiply, **gorer** to divide, **gecer** to equal):



Mirad	English
A <b>gab</b> a gece e.	One <u>plus</u> one equals two.
U <b>gob</b> a gece i.	Four <u>minus</u> 1 equals three.
E <b>gar</b> u gece ó.	Two <u>times</u> four equals eight.
Alo <b>gor</b> e gece á.	Ten <u>divided by</u> two equals five.
E <b>veg</b> e gece u.	Two <u>to the second power</u> equals four.
E <b>nod</b> u.	Two <u>point</u> five (2.5)
U <b>gab</b> a èon or u a èonà	5 1/2

### Clock time expressions ( jób = hour)

The international 24-hour clock is used.

Mirad	English
<b>Odjób</b> ce?	What time is it? (lit: Which hour is [it]?)
<b>Ce a jób.</b>	It's one o'clock.
<b>Ce ali jób alá.</b>	It's 1:15 PM.
<b>Ce i jób ilo.</b>	It's 3:30 AM.
<b>Ce ya jób gob alo.</b>	It's ten 'til five. (lit: five hours minus ten)

### Calendar expressions

Unilingua	English
<b>Od ce uda jud?</b>	What's today's date?
<b>Udjub ce alá jiu b aroúcu<li>.</li></b>	Today is 16 April 1993.
<b>Ted puo jo i jubi.</b>	Father will arrive in two days.
<b>Nunam íjwe yada juebu.</b>	The store opens on Mondays.
<b>Nunam íjwo zoa juebu.</b>	The store opens on Monday (next).
<b>Zajibu mamila gá ádjoba.</b>	Last month it rained the most ever.
<b>Ju zajub!</b>	Until tomorrow!
<b>Gla dropeki swa je jabi aroúco.</b>	There were many wars during the 1900s.
<b>Zoyejubánu juebu at so ivsej.</b>	On monday of next week I will give a party.

### Age expressions (jag = age)

Mirad	English
<b>Odjaga et ce?</b>	How old are you?
<b>At ce ele jaga.</b>	I am 22 years old.

<b>At upta úlo jaga tob.</b>	<i>I met a 90-year-old man.</i>
------------------------------	---------------------------------

## Forming chemical element names

To form words for chemical elements, use the following method: The first letter is the ordinal vowel for the number of electrons. The next letters are:

- **m** for metals
- **mc** for nonmetals
- **al** for gases
- **il** for liquids

electron count	type	Mirad English
47	metal	<b>ulém</b> <i>silver</i>
13	metal	<b>alim</b> <i>aluminum</i>
26	metal	<b>elám</b> <i>iron</i>
15	nonmetal	<b>elómc</b> <i>phosphorus</i>
6	nonmetal	<b>ámcc</b> <i>carbon</i>
1	nonmetal gas	<b>amc</b> <i>hydrogen</i>
7	nonmetal gas	<b>émcal</b> <i>azote</i>
8	nonmetal gas	<b>ímccl</b> <i>oxygen</i>
80	metal liquid	<b>íloomil</b> <i>mercury</i>

## Codifying new words based on mnemonics and analogy

Sometimes a word or group of words can have a connection with the meaning of a derived word. Such words are formed from this derived word by changing the generic *final root* consonant or sometimes other consonants of this word:

<b>teub</b> <i>mouth</i>	< <b>teb</b> <i>head</i>
<b>teud</b> <i>utterance</i>	<b>d</b> <i>say</i>
<b>teuz</b> <i>voice</i>	<b>z</b> <i>precious/art, etc.</i>
<b>deuz</b> <i>song</i>	<b>d</b> <i>speak/write</i>

<b>taéb</b> <i>hair</i>	<b>tab</b> <i>human body</i>
-------------------------	------------------------------

<b>faéb</b> <i>leaf</i>	<b>fab</b> tree
<b>vocaéb</b> <i>petal</i>	<b>voc</b> flower
<b>potaéb</b> <i>mane</i>	<b>pot</b> animal
<b>pataéb</b> <i>feather</i>	<b>pat</b> bird
<b>petaéb</b> <i>fur</i>	<b>pet</b> land animal
<b>upetaéb</b> <i>fleece</i>	<b>upet</b> sheep
<b>pitaéb</b> <i>fin</i>	<b>pit</b> fish

<b>taób</b> <i>skin</i>	<b>tab</b> human body
<b>taóf</b> <i>leather</i>	<b>nof</b> cloth
<b>faób</b> <i>bark</i>	<b>fab</b> tree
<b>fáób</b> <i>rind</i>	<b>fáb</b> fruit
<b>pitaób</b> <i>scales</i>	<b>pit</b> fish
<b>petaób</b> <i>hide, pelt</i>	<b>pet</b> animal

<b>cim</b> <i>chair</i>	<b>bimer</b> <i>to sit</i>
<b>cum</b> <i>bed</i>	<b>bumer</b> <i>to lie</i>
<b>cem</b> <i>table</i>	<b>bemer</b> <i>to sit down at the table</i>

<b>teacer</b> <i>to see</i>	<b>ceacer</b> <i>to appear</i>
	<b>beacer</b> <i>to keep watch</i>
	<b>neacer</b> <i>to target</i>
	<b>teaper</b> <i>to visit</i>
	<b>izeacer</b> <i>to show</i>
	<b>váleacer</b> <i>to check</i>
	<b>óneater</b> <i>to discern</i>
	<b>ágeacer</b> <i>to contemplate</i>
	<b>izeader</b> <i>to indicate</i>
<b>abeacer</b> <i>to survey</i>	
<b>ijeacer</b> <i>to notice</i>	
<b>teader</b> <i>to witness</i>	

## Forming new words with prefixation

Prefixed elements (sometimes more than one) can be used to form new concepts

related to the root word.

Here are examples where morphemes are joined to **der** to say:

<b>prefixed morpheme</b>	<b>derived concept</b>
<b>ja</b> <i>before</i>	<b>jader</b> <i>to predict</i>
<b>já</b> <i>early</i>	<b>jáder</b> <i>to warn</i>
<b>ja ve</b> <i>before maybe</i>	<b>javeder</b> <i>to guess</i>
<b>jo</b> <i>after</i>	<b>joder</b> <i>to reply</i>
<b>eg</b> <i>again</i>	<b>egder</b> <i>to repeat</i>
<b>oz</b> <i>weak</i>	<b>ozder</b> <i>to whisper/hint</i>
<b>az</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>azder</b> <i>to insist</i>
<b>óz</b> <i>out</i>	<b>ózder</b> <i>to express</i>
<b>zí</b> <i>all around</i>	<b>zíder</b> <i>to broadcast</i>
<b>uj</b> <i>end</i>	<b>ujder</b> <i>to conclude</i>
<b>ka-</b> <i>find</i>	<b>kader</b> <i>to reveal</i>
<b>ko-</b> <i>hide</i>	<b>koder</b> <i>to keep secret</i>
<b>fi</b> <i>well</i>	<b>fider</b> <i>to eulogize</i>
<b>fu</b> <i>poorly</i>	<b>fuder</b> <i>to curse/damn</i>
<b>fia</b> <i>good</i>	<b>fiader</b> <i>to praise</i>
<b>fua</b> <i>bad</i>	<b>fuader</b> <i>to malign</i>
<b>fri</b> <i>wonderful</i>	<b>frider</b> <i>to flatter</i>
<b>fru</b> <i>terrible</i>	<b>fruder</b> <i>to insult</i>
<b>evfia</b> <i>if good</i>	<b>evfiader</b> <i>to critique</i>
<b>av</b> <i>for</i>	<b>avder</b> <i>to favor</i>
<b>ov</b> <i>against</i>	<b>ovder</b> <i>to object/oppose</i>
<b>ava</b> <i>favorable</i>	<b>avader</b> <i>to side with</i>
<b>ova</b> <i>opposed</i>	<b>vader</b> <i>to contradict</i>
<b>av od</b> <i>for what</i>	<b>avoder</b> <i>to question</i>
<b>va veg</b> <i>yes can</i>	<b>vavegder</b> <i>to permit</i>
<b>vo veg</b> <i>no can</i>	<b>vovegder</b> <i>to prohibit</i>
<b>vo va</b> <i>no yes</i>	<b>vovader</b> <i>to contest</i>
<b>az ov</b> <i>strong against</i>	<b>azovder</b> <i>to protest</i>
<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>	<b>vader</b> <i>to affirm/decide</i>
<b>ve</b> <i>maybe</i>	<b>veder</b> <i>to speculate</i>
<b>vo</b> <i>no</i>	<b>'voder</b> <i>to deny'</i>
<b>fiva</b> <i>good yes</i>	<b>fivader</b> <i>to approve</i>
<b>o fi va</b> <i>not good yes</i>	<b>ofivader</b> <i>to disapprove</i>

<b>fu va</b> <i>bad yes</i>	<b>fuvader</b> <i>to condemn</i>
<b>az va</b> <i>strong yes</i>	<b>fivader</b> <i>to confirm</i>
<b>val</b> <i>certainty</i>	<b>valder</b> <i>to certify</i>
<b>vac</b> <i>assurance</i>	<b>vacder</b> <i>to assure</i>
<b>vag</b> <i>want</i>	<b>vagder</b> <i>to mean/express desire</i>
<b>ván</b> <i>truth</i>	<b>váder</b> <i>to swear</i>
<b>vón</b> <i>falsehood</i>	<b>vóder</b> <i>to lie</i>
<b>áva</b> <i>innocent</i>	<b>ávader</b> <i>to vindicate</i>
<b>óva</b> <i>guilty</i>	<b>óvader</b> <i>to indict</i>
<b>áva</b> <i>innocent</i>	<b>ávder</b> <i>to thank</i>
<b>óva</b> <i>guilty</i>	<b>óvder</b> <i>to blame</i>
<b>íva</b> <i>free</i>	<b>ívader</b> <i>to acquit</i>
<b>íva</b> <i>free</i>	<b>ívder</b> <i>to forgive</i>
<b>év</b> <i>judgement</i>	<b>évder</b> <i>to judge</i>
<b>éb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>ébder</b> <i>to discuss</i>
<b>ók</b> <i>surprise</i>	<b>ókder</b> <i>to improvisate</i>
<b>ág</b> <i>long</i>	<b>ágder</b> <i>to ramble</i>
<b>óg</b> <i>short</i>	<b>ógder</b> <i>to summarize</i>
<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>ivader</b> <i>to thank</i>
<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>ivder</b> <i>to congratulate</i>
<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>	<b>uvder</b> <i>to complain</i>
<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>	<b>uvader</b> <i>to apologize</i>
<b>jo uva</b> <i>after sad</i>	<b>jouvder</b> <i>to regret/mourn</i>
<b>ivcan</b> <i>merriment'</i>	<b>ivcder</b> <i>to joke</i>
<b>fu iva</b> <i>bad happy</i>	<b>fuivader</b> <i>to mock</i>
<b>ók</b> <i>surprise</i>	<b>ókder</b> <i>to improvisate</i>
<b>aj</b> <i>past</i>	<b>ajder</b> <i>to evoke</i>
<b>oj</b> <i>future</i>	<b>ojder</b> <i>to promise</i>
<b>naz</b> <i>value</i>	<b>nazder</b> <i>to evaluate</i>
<b>ók</b> <i>surprise</i>	<b>ókder</b> <i>to improvisate</i>
<b>dún</b> <i>name</i>	<b>dúnder</b> <i>to nominate</i>
<b>kua</b> <i>lateral</i>	<b>kuder</b> <i>to remark (aside)</i>
<b>kia</b> <i>sloped</i>	<b>kider</b> <i>to hint</i>
<b>dún</b> <i>name</i>	<b>dúnder</b> <i>to nominate</i>
<b>gra</b> <i>too much</i>	<b>grader</b> <i>to exaggerate</i>
<b>gro</b> <i>too little</i>	<b>groder</b> <i>to underplay</i>
<b>gan</b> <i>quantity</i>	<b>gander</b> <i>to quantify</i>

<b>óva</b> <i>guilty</i>	<b>óvader</b> <i>to accuse</i>
<b>teab</b> <i>eye</i>	<b>teader</b> <i>to testify</i>
<b>cin</b> <i>picture</i>	<b>cinder</b> <i>to predict</i>
<b>kóa</b> <i>fixed</i>	<b>kóder</b> <i>to insist</i>
<b>o</b> <i>not</i>	<b>oder</b> <i>to keep silent</i>
<b>kebi</b> <i>choice</i>	<b>kebider</b> <i>to vote</i>
<b>tata</b> <i>holy</i>	<b>tatader</b> <i>to bless</i>
<b>fún</b> <i>fear</i>	<b>fúnder</b> <i>to express fear</i>
<b>vates</b> <i>belief</i>	<b>vatesder</b> <i>to express belief</i>
<b>vetes</b> <i>doubt</i>	<b>vetesder</b> <i>to express doubt</i>
<b>vika</b> <i>admiration</i>	<b>vikader</b> <i>to express admiration</i>
<b>fíl</b> <i>courage</i>	<b>fílder</b> <i>to encourage</i>
<b>ofíl</b> <i>not courage</i>	<b>ofílder</b> <i>to discourage</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>gader</b> <i>to say more/go on</i>
<b>ge</b> <i>equal</i>	<b>geder</b> <i>to agree</i>
<b>oge</b> <i>not same</i>	<b>ogeder</b> <i>to disagree</i>
<b>ék</b> <i>risk</i>	<b>ékder</b> <i>to dare say</i>
<b>ég</b> <i>obligation</i>	<b>égder</b> <i>to be obliged to say</i>
<b>ek</b> <i>play</i>	<b>ekder</b> <i>to pretend</i>
<b>iz</b> <i>straight</i>	<b>izder</b> <i>to say frankly</i>

## Forming new adjectival concepts with compounding

New adjectival concepts can be readily formed by compounding a noun or other rootword with an existing root adjective:

<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>tepaza</b> <i>smart</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>oza</b> <i>weak</i>	<b>tepoza</b> <i>dumb</i>
<b>vag</b> <i>will</i>	<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>vagaza</b> <i>strong-willed</i>
<b>vag</b> <i>will</i>	<b>oza</b> <i>weak</i>	<b>vagoza</b> <i>weak-willed</i>
<b>vag</b> <i>will</i>	<b>ána</b> <i>together</i>	<b>vagána</b> <i>consensual</i>
<b>vag</b> <i>will</i>	<b>óna</b> <i>apart</i>	<b>vagóna</b> <i>non-consensual</i>
<b>veg</b> <i>possibility</i>	<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>vegaza</b> <i>likely</i>
<b>veg</b> <i>possibility</i>	<b>oza</b> <i>weak</i>	<b>vegoza</b> <i>unlikely</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>kía</b> <i>heavy</i>	<b>tepkía</b> <i>serious</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>kúa</b> <i>light</i>	<b>tepkúa</b> <i>light-hearted</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>káa</b> <i>variable</i>	<b>tepkáa</b> <i>scatter-brained</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>kóa</b> <i>fixed</i>	<b>tepkóa</b> <i>attentive</i>

<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>záa</b> <i>wide</i>	<b>tepzáa</b> <i>fair-minded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>zóa</b> <i>narrow</i>	<b>tepzóa</b> <i>narrow-minded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>íja</b> <i>open</i>	<b>tepíja</b> <i>open-minded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>úja</b> <i>closed</i>	<b>tepúja</b> <i>close-minded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>íga</b> <i>fast</i>	<b>tepíga</b> <i>quick-witted</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>uga</b> <i>slow</i>	<b>tepuga</b> <i>retarded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>ána</b> <i>together</i>	<b>tepána</b> <i>like-minded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>óna</b> <i>apart</i>	<b>tepóna</b> <i>dissenting</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>íga</b> <i>hard</i>	<b>topíga</b> <i>cruel</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>úga</b> <i>soft</i>	<b>topúga</b> <i>leninent</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>vaa</b> <i>positive</i>	<b>topvaa</b> <i>optimistic</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>voa</b> <i>negative</i>	<b>topvoa</b> <i>pessimistic</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>ába</b> <i>high</i>	<b>topába</b> <i>up-beat</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>óba</b> <i>low</i>	<b>topóba</b> <i>down-beat</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>topija</b> <i>jolly</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>	<b>topuja</b> <i>melancholy</i>
<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>ika</b> <i>full</i>	<b>nasika</b> <i>rich</i>
<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>uka</b> <i>empty</i>	<b>nasuka</b> <i>poor</i>
<b>áb</b> <i>up</i>	<b>ága</b> <i>long</i>	<b>ábága</b> <i>tall</i>
<b>ób</b> <i>down</i>	<b>ága</b> <i>long</i>	<b>óbága</b> <i>deep</i>
<b>áb</b> <i>up</i>	<b>óga</b> <i>short</i>	<b>ábóga</b> <i>short (vertically)</i>
<b>ób</b> <i>down</i>	<b>óga</b> <i>short</i>	<b>óbóga</b> <i>shallow</i>
<b>job</b> <i>time</i>	<b>ága</b> <i>long</i>	<b>jobága</b> <i>long (duration)</i>
<b>job</b> <i>time</i>	<b>óga</b> <i>short</i>	<b>jobóga</b> <i>short (duration)</i>
<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>iza</b> <i>straight</i>	<b>mepiza</b> <i>direct</i>
<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>uza</b> <i>crooked</i>	<b>mepuza</b> <i>convoluted</i>
<b>váb</b> <i>rule</i>	<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>vábaza</b> <i>strict</i>
<b>váb</b> <i>rule</i>	<b>oza</b> <i>weak</i>	<b>váboza</b> <i>lax</i>
<b>dab</b> <i>government</i>	<b>ava</b> <i>for</i>	<b>dabava</b> <i>pro-government</i>
<b>dab</b> <i>government</i>	<b>ova</b> <i>against</i>	<b>dabova</b> <i>anti-government</i>

## Word Classifiers

The following are common combinatory morphemes used to distinguish or classify entities. Many of them are abbreviated forms. If you were to produce a list of word rhyming with any of these morphemes, you would have a list of words that all fit within a similar taxonomic category. For example, all Unilingua words ending in **pyot** refer to wild animals. All those ending in **il** are liquids.

classifier	meaning
<b>am</b>	building
<b>em</b>	place
<b>im</b>	room
<b>ém</b>	container
<b>ut</b>	agent
<b>j</b>	time
<b>jig</b>	rate
<b>nog</b>	degree
<b>bén</b>	manner
<b>caun</b>	kind
<b>can</b>	shape
<b>gan</b>	quantity
<b>pat</b>	bird
<b>pet</b>	land animal
<b>pót</b>	wild animal
<b>pét</b>	reptile
<b>pelt</b>	insect
<b>peit</b>	amphibian
<b>piit</b>	crustacean
<b>pit</b>	fish
<b>fab</b>	tree
<b>fáb</b>	fruit
<b>vob</b>	plant
<b>vab</b>	grass
<b>vol</b>	vegetable
<b>voc</b>	flower
<b>voz</b>	color
<b>ar</b>	instrument
<b>par</b>	vehicle
<b>ir</b>	machine
<b>ur</b>	motor
<b>er</b>	verb
<b>ez</b>	gem
<b>tun</b>	science
<b>tut</b>	scientist
<b>il</b>	liquid
<b>el</b>	food



<b>él</b>	semi-solid
<b>ol</b>	solid
<b>of</b>	material
<b>uf</b>	cylinder
<b>án</b>	collective
<b>ber</b>	put
<b>per</b>	go
<b>cer</b>	be
<b>ser</b>	do
<b>un</b>	result
<b>en</b>	process
<b>an</b>	state
<b>on</b>	abstract thing
<b>in</b>	doctrine
<b>ub</b>	apendage
<b>eb</b>	head
<b>euz</b>	sound
<b>dren</b>	document

# 4 WORD FAMILIES

live version · discussion · edit chapter · comment · report an error

## Doing / making (ser)

<p><b>ser</b> to do/act</p>	<p><b>seud</b> agent  <b>seem</b> agency  <b>sen</b> action  <b>aasen</b> initiative  <b>seyn</b> act  <b>seun</b> business  <b>seunud</b> businessman  <b>seon</b> fact  <b>seoj</b> case  <b>sej</b> event  <b>sejet</b> incident  <b>seb</b> boss  <b>sem</b> studio  <b>casem</b> factory  <b>jeser</b> continue  <b>áanser</b> to cooperate  <b>gèser</b> to copy  <b>jaser</b> to prepare  <b>zòser</b> to undo  <b>igser</b> to hurry up  <b>ojser</b> to plan  <b>egser</b> to redo  <b>aanser</b> to unify  <b>seser</b> to have (sth) done  <b>sener</b> to activate  <b>senan</b> activity  <b>senen</b> activation</p>
<p><b>aser</b> to act</p>	<p><b>as</b> action</p> <p><b>asud</b> actor  <b>alser</b> to operate  <b>als</b> operation  <b>alsud</b> operator  <b>alsea</b> operational  <b>arser</b> to effectuate</p>
<p><b>saer</b> to execute</p>	<p><b>saen</b> execution</p>

	<p><b>saud</b> <i>executor</i>  <b>saena</b> <i>executive</i>  <b>saler</b> <i>to accomplish</i>  <b>sal</b> <i>accomplishment</i></p>
<p><b>iser</b> <i>to have an effect</i></p>	<p><b>is</b> <i>effect</i>  <b>ois</b> <i>zero effect</i>  <b>ujis</b> <i>purpose</i></p>
<p><b>user</b> <i>to cause</i></p>	<p><b>us</b> <i>cause</i>  <b>usa</b> <i>causal</i>  <b>ùser</b> <i>to motivate</i>  <b>ùs</b> <i>motive</i>  <b>ùsen</b> <i>motivation</i>  <b>ùsea</b> <i>motivating</i>  <b>ùsena</b> <i>motivational</i>  <b>ulser</b> <i>to influence</i>  <b>uls</b> <i>influence</i>  <b>ulseá</b> <i>influential</i>  <b>us và is</b> <i>cause and effect</i></p>
<p><b>eser</b> <i>to function</i></p>	<p><b>es</b> <i>function</i>  <b>esea</b> <i>functioning</i>  <b>esena</b> <i>functional</i>  <b>esud</b> <i>functionary</i>  <b>esem</b> <i>office</i></p>
<p><b>éser</b> <i>to work</i></p>	<p><b>ésem</b> <i>worksite</i>  <b>éset</b> <i>job</i>  <b>éser</b> <i>to work</i>  <b>ésud</b> <i>worker</i></p>

	<b>éstut</b> <i>engineer</i> <b>ésán</b> <i>handiwork</i> <b>éscén</b> <i>process</i> <b>ésnic</b> <i>salary</i> <b>ésnicud</b> <i>salaried</i> <i>emploée</i> <b>ésep</b> <i>strike</i> <b>ésepod</b> <i>striker</i> <b>oyés</b> <i>unemployment</i> <b>oyésud</b> <i>jobless person</i> <b>oésea</b> <i>lazy</i> <b>ésjub</b> <i>workday</i> <b>oésjub</b> <i>holiday</i> <b>ánés</b> <i>collaboration</i> <b>ánésa</b> <i>collaborative</i> <b>ánésud</b> <i>collaborator</i>
<b>sier</b> <i>to result</i>	<b>siun</b> <i>result</i> <b>osiun</b> <i>lack of result</i>
<b>suer</b> <i>to occasion</i>	<b>suler</b> <i>to provoke</i> <b>sul</b> <i>provocation</i> <b>suleá</b> <i>provocative</i> <b>sulud</b> <i>provocateur</i>
<b>seer</b> <i>to behave</i>	<b>seen</b> <i>behavior</i> <b>seena</b> <i>behavioral</i> <b>seler</b> <i>to conduct oneself</i> <b>séer</b> <i>to busy oneself</i> <b>séler</b> <i>to practice</i> <b>séner</b> <i>to profess</i>
<b>íser</b> <i>to use</i>	<b>ís</b> <i>use</i> <b>ísud</b> <i>user</i> <b>írser</b> <i>to exploit</i> <b>írs</b> <i>exploitation</i> <b>írseá</b> <i>exploitative</i> <b>fiíser</b> <i>to put to good use</i> <b>fuíser</b> <i>to misuse</i>
<b>úser</b> <i>to serve</i>	<b>ús</b> <i>service</i>

	<p><b>úsud</b> server  <b>fiúser</b> to benefit  <b>fuúser</b> to serve poorly  <b>úrser</b> to be a slave to  <b>úrs</b> slavery  <b>úrsud</b> slave</p>
--	---

## Being/becoming (cer)

<b>cer</b> to be	<b>cat</b> creature, <b>cyd</b> subject
<b>acer</b> to become	
<b>ocer</b> to be nonexistent	<b>ocun</b> nothing, <b>ocuner</b> to annihilate
<b>icer</b> come about, happen	<b>ic</b> event, <b>ijicer</b> to originate, <b>ujucer</b> to end up, <b>ujuc</b> fate, destiny, <b>fuic</b> misfortune
<b>ucer</b> to make, create, cause	<b>ucud</b> creator, <b>ucun</b> a creation, <b>ucunán</b> (all of) creation, <b>uceá</b> creative
<b>ecer</b> to exist	<b>ece</b> there is/are, <b>eccea</b> available, <b>ecen</b> existence, <b>oecea</b> nonexistent
<b>àcer</b> to have, own, possess	<b>àcun</b> possession, <b>àcud</b> (owner), <b>àca</b> own, <b>utàc</b> property, <b>àser</b> to make available
<b>òcer</b> to lack, need	<b>òc</b> gap, <b>òcea</b> lacking, <b>òser</b> to deprive, <b>òcler</b> to need, <b>òcleá</b> necessary
<b>can</b> form, shape	<b>caner</b> to form, <b>canòa</b> shapeless, <b>fucana</b> malformed, <b>canen</b> formation, <b>ózcán</b> aspect, <b>ficaner</b> to reform, <b>kácaner</b> to transform, <b>canáner</b> to compose, <b>áncaner</b> to constitute, <b>candrener</b> to formulate
<b>caun</b> type, kind	<b>aacaun</b> prototype, <b>vicaun</b> model, <b>vácaun</b> original, <b>utcaun</b> example, <b>ajcaun</b> precedent
<b>caser</b> to fabricate	<b>casem</b> factory
<b>ceser</b> to build	<b>cesen</b> construction, <b>cesud</b> builder, <b>cesem</b> building site, <b>oceser</b> to destrò, <b>ocesen</b> destruction, <b>oceseá</b> destructive
<b>cun</b> thing (concrete)	<b>cunán</b> reality, <b>ocuner</b> to anihilate
<b>acun</b> element	<b>acana</b> elemental, <b>acunéna</b> elementary
<b>con</b> matter (abstract)	<b>gícon</b> problem, <b>kocon</b> secret, <b>kacon</b> revelation, <b>kécon</b> case, <b>égcon</b> crisis

<b>cìn</b> picture	<b>tecìn</b> figure, <b>cìn</b> mark, <b>zocìn</b> trace, <b>utcìn</b> character, <b>pencìn</b> track, <b>ciun</b> sign, <b>siunet</b> signal, <b>mancìn</b> photograph, <b>mancinar</b> camera
<b>cén</b> fashion	<b>utcén</b> genre, <b>secén</b> procedure
<b>cún</b> object	<b>cúnet</b> article, <b>cúfi</b> effects

## Putting (ber)

	<b>ber</b> to put	
	<b>bler</b> to carry	<b>brer</b> to haul
<b>aber</b> to put on	<b>eber</b> to stop	<b>ober</b> to take off
<b>áber</b> to raise	<b>éber</b> to contain	<b>óber</b> to lower
<b>baer</b> to lean on	<b>beer</b> to hold	<b>boer</b> to hold up
<b>barer</b> to press (down on)	<b>beler</b> to keep	<b>boler</b> to support (from below)
<b>báer</b> to lift	<b>béer</b> to block	<b>bóer</b> to hang
<b>báler</b> to rouse	<b>béler</b> to hold back, retain/conservé'	<b>bóler</b> to suspend
<b>álber</b> to elevate	<b>élber</b> to hold steady	<b>ólber</b> to lower
	<b>ézber</b> to insert	<b>ózber</b> to extract
	<b>ézbler</b> to carry in	<b>ózbler</b> to carry out
<b>obaer</b> to relieve	<b>obeer</b> to release, let go	<b>oboer</b> to drop
<b>obaler</b> to relax	<b>obeler</b> to abandon	<b>oboler</b> to shirk
	<b>obéer</b> to yield	
		<b>obóer</b> to depend
<b>úzbaer</b> to squeeze	<b>úzbeer</b> to embrace	<b>úzboer</b> to smash
<b>úzbaler</b> to pinch		
	<b>obéer</b> to release	
<b>iber</b> to receive		<b>uber</b> to send
<b>bier</b> to take		<b>buer</b> to give
<b>íber</b> to take away		<b>úber</b> to bring near
<b>zíber</b> to diffuse	<b>zeyber</b> to transpose	
<b>zíbler</b> to carry around	<b>zèbler</b> to carry across, transport	
<b>biner</b> to pull	<b>bener</b> to hold	<b>buner</b> to push

<b>ézbiner</b> <i>to draw in</i>	<b>ézbener</b> <i>to hold in</i>	<b>ézbuner</b> <i>to push in</i>
<b>úbiner</b> <i>to attract</i>	<b>úbener</b> <i>to hold near</i>	<b>íbuner</b> <i>to repel</i>
<b>ózbiner</b> <i>to extract</i>	<b>ózbener</b> <i>to hold out</i>	<b>ózbuner</b> <i>to expel</i>
<b>ábiner</b> <i>to pull up</i>	<b>ábener</b> <i>to hold high</i>	<b>ábuner</b> <i>to push up</i>
<b>ónbiner</b> <i>to yank apart</i>	<b>ónbener</b> <i>to hold apart</i>	<b>ónbuner</b> <i>to shove apart</i>
<b>ánbiner</b> <i>to attract</i>	<b>ánbener</b> <i>to adhere</i>	<b>ánbuner</b> <i>to combine C</i>
<b>vabier</b> <i>to accept</i>		<b>vabuer</b> <i>to volunteer;</i>
<b>zébierer</b> <i>to yank through</i>		<b>zébuerer</b> <i>to stab (shove through)</i>
<b>kebier</b> <i>to choose</i>		<b>kebuer</b> <i>to disperse</i>
<b>vobier</b> <i>to refuse</i>		<b>vobuer</b> <i>to deny</i>
<b>embier</b> <i>to occupy</i>		<b>embuer</b> <i>to give way</i>
<b>gorcbier</b> <i>to take part</i>		<b>gorcbuer</b> <i>to give out shares</i>
<b>pitbier</b> <i>to fish</i>		
<b>jobier</b> <i>to borrow</i>		<b>jobuer</b> <i>to lend</i>
<b>émbier</b> <i>to replace</i>		<b>émbuer</b> <i>to resign</i>
<b>ánabier</b> <i>to collect</i>		<b>ónabuer</b> <i>to scatter</i>
		<b>buér</b> <i>to remit</i>
		<b>buler</b> <i>to accord</i>
		<b>bùler</b> <i>to attribute</i>
		<b>bùrer</b> <i>to concede</i>
<b>zòbier</b> <i>to take back</i>		<b>zòbuer</b> <i>to give back</i>
<b>ifbier</b> <i>to welcome</i>		<b>ifbuer</b> <i>to offer</i>
		<b>vegbuer</b> <i>to delegate</i>
		<b>ifbuler</b> <i>to consecrate</i>
		<b>ifbùler</b> <i>to dedicate</i>
		<b>ifburer</b> <i>to sacrifice</i>
<b>nucbier</b> <i>to bù</i>		<b>nicbuer</b> <i>to sell</i>
<b>nacbiler</b> <i>to expend</i>		<b>nacbuler</b> <i>to allocate</i>
		<b>ifburer</b> <i>to sacrifice</i>
		<b>bluér</b> <i>to confer</i>
		<b>zíbuer</b> <i>to distribute</i>
<b>obier</b> <i>to relinquish</i>		<b>obuer</b> <i>to deprive</i>
<b>bin</b> <i>receipts</i>		<b>bun</b> <i>donation</i>

		<b>ivbun</b> <i>gift</i>
<b>baner</b> <i>to gesticulate</i>		<b>boner</b> <i>be calm</i>
<b>baaner</b> <i>to shake</i>		<b>booner</b> <i>to be still</i>
<b>banler</b> <i>to shake</i>		
<b>bànler</b> <i>to shudder</i>		
<b>baneter</b> <i>to rock</i>	<b>baaneter</b> <i>to vibrate</i>	
<b>abaner</b> <i>to caress</i>		
<b>albaner</b> <i>to wipe</i>		
<b>ovbaner</b> <i>to resist</i>		
		<b>bos</b> <i>quiet</i>
		<b>obos</b> <i>trouble</i>
		<b>bòs</b> <i>quiet</i>
		<b>obòs</b> <i>worry</i>
		<b>óbos</b> <i>care</i>
		<b>óbós</b> <i>anxiety</i>
	<b>bén</b> <i>manner</i>	
		<b>búer</b> <i>to reach (out to)</i>
		<b>búner</b> <i>to touch</i>
		<b>brúner</b> <i>to contact</i>
	<b>bemer</b> <i>to maintain</i>	

## Going (per)

	<b>per</b> <i>to go</i>	
<b>aper</b> <i>to get on</i>	<b>eper</b> <i>to stop</i>	<b>oper</b> <i>to get off</i>
<b>paer</b> <i>to stand</i>	<b>peer</b> <i>to stay</i>	<b>poer</b> <i>to hang</i>
<b>áper</b> <i>to get up</i>	<b>éper</b> <i>to intervene</i>	<b>óper</b> <i>to get down</i>
<b>álper</b> <i>to rise/ascend</i>	<b>élper</b> <i>to block</i>	<b>ólper</b> <i>to sink'/descend'</i>
<b>âlper</b> <i>to climb up</i>	<b>ôlper</b> <i>to bow</i>	
<b>árper</b> <i>to soar</i>		<b>órper</b> <i>to tumble</i>
<b>áprer</b> <i>to scamper up</i>	... ..	<b>óprer</b> <i>to collapse</i>
<b>páer</b> <i>to jump</i>	<b>péer</b> <i>to stand still</i>	<b>póer</b> <i>to drop</i>
<b>páner</b> <i>to leap</i>	<b>péner</b> <i>to seize</i>	<b>póner</b> <i>to dive</i>
<b>párer</b> <i>to shoot up</i>	<b>pénuer</b> <i>to attack</i>	<b>pórer</b> <i>to plummet</i>
<b>iper</b> <i>go (away)</i>		<b>uper</b> <i>to come</i>



<b>emiper</b> to emigrate		<b>emuper</b> to immigrate
<b>igiper</b> to flee	<b>igeper</b> to stop suddenly	<b>iguper</b> to rush (toward)
<b>jauper</b> to come before, precede		<b>jouper</b> to come after, succeed
<b>aíper</b> to off with/take along		<b>aúper</b> to come along with/bring along
		<b>zoâuper</b> to pick up (and bring back)
<b>zoíper</b> to go back		<b>zoúper</b> to return (come back)
<b>íper</b> to go away		<b>úper</b> to approach
<b>ílper</b> to escape		<b>úlper</b> to come home
<b>íbemper</b> to go in exile	... ..	... ..
<b>pier</b> to depart		<b>puer</b> to arrive
<b>jopier</b> to get a headstart		<b>jopuer</b> to arrive ahead of/beat
<b>igpier</b> to flee		
<b>piler</b> to quit		
<b>cper</b> to carry		
<b>ézcper</b> to import	<b>zècper</b> to transport	<b>ózcper</b> to export
<b>zòciper</b> to take back	<b>zícper</b> to propagate	<b>zòcuper</b> to bring back
<b>zàper</b> to advance	<b>zàper</b> to cross	<b>zòper</b> to retreat
<b>ánper</b> to go together		<b>ónper</b> to separate
<b>izper</b> to head (straight)		<b>uzper</b> to veer, turn
<b>zíper</b> to tour		<b>zúper</b> to rotate
<b>japer</b> to precede	<b>jeper</b> to go along	<b>joper</b> to follow
<b>zaper</b> to go in front	<b>zeper</b> to go in the middle	<b>zoper</b> to go in back
<b>ézper</b> to enter	<b>zéper</b> to go through	<b>ózper</b> to exit
<b>igper</b> to run	<b>zoigper</b> to chase after	<b>ugper</b> to amble
<b>ízper</b> to pass up	<b>uzper</b> to curve	<b>úzper</b> to go around
<b>kipper</b> to limp	<b>képer</b> to stagger	'kuper to avoid, sidestep
<b>egézper</b> to reinter	<b>azézper</b> to invade	<b>egózper</b> to reemerge
<b>ifper</b> to stroll	<b>ifpopper</b> to tour	<b>ifpiper</b> to cruise
	<b>zéper</b> to penetrate	
<b>popper</b> to travel	<b>képopper</b> to shuttle back and forth	<b>zípopper</b> to travel around
<b>papier</b> to take off	<b>papper</b> to fly	<b>papuer</b> to land

<i>(flying)</i>		
<b>pepier</b> to ride off	<b>peper</b> to ride	<b>pepuer</b> to park
<b>pipier</b> to set sail	<b>pipper</b> to sail	<b>pipuer</b> to dock
<b>tôaper</b> to walk, step	<b>tuápper</b> to crawl	<b>tôuper</b> to tiptoe
<b>pan</b> motion	<b>pen</b> seizure	<b>pon</b> rest
<b>paz</b> dance		
<b>paner</b> to move	<b>pener</b> to seize	<b>poner</b> to rest
<b>pazer</b> to dance		
<b>opaner</b> to freeze	<b>opener</b> to release	<b>oponer</b> to stir
<b>paaner</b> to shake	<b>peener</b> to catch	<b>pooner</b> to stay
<b>apaner</b> to massage	<b>paaneter</b> to vibrate	
<b>alpaner</b> to rub		
<b>ópaner</b> to reverse		
<b>kipaner</b> to stumble		<b>kupaner</b> to slide
<b>ónpaner</b> to break		
<b>papaner</b> to soar	<b>pepaner</b> to skate	<b>pipaner</b> to swim
<b>ovpaner</b> to block		
<b>paneter</b> to balance		
<b>puner</b> to throw	<b>punrer</b> to hurl	<b>pùner</b> to launch
<b>púner</b> to bump into		
<b>prúner</b> to crash into		
<b>apéner</b> to hit	<b>apéneter</b> to batter	
<b>apêner</b> to tap		
<b>apénler</b> to beat		
<b>ópéner</b> to knock down		
<b>ónpéner</b> to break		
<b>ónpêner</b> to crack		
<b>ónpléner</b> to smash'		
<b>ónpléner</b> to burst		
<b>ónpréner</b> to explode		
<b>pénuer</b> to attack	<b>ovpénuer</b> to counter-attack	<b>opénuer</b> to defend
<b>páner</b> to leap (up)	<b>péner</b> to lunge	<b>póner</b> to dive
<b>ézpáner</b> to jump in	<b>zépáner</b> to jump through	<b>ózpáner</b> to jump out
<b>zàpáner</b> to leap forward	<b>zèpáner</b> to leap across	<b>zòpáner</b> to leap backward

<b>pénarer</b> to whip	<b>páneter</b> to skip	<b>peneter</b> to step
	<b>pòn</b> respite	<b>pos</b> peace

## Saying/talking (der, daer)

<b>dier</b> to ask	<b>der</b> to say	<b>duer</b> to propose
<b>updier</b> to invite	<b>ebdier</b> to discuss	
<b>dider</b> to question	<b>doder</b> to be silent	<b>duder</b> to answer
<b>vader</b> to affirm	<b>veder</b> to quibble	<b>voder</b> to deny
<b>váder</b> to swear		<b>vóder</b> to lie
<b>ávder</b> to excuse	<b>évder</b> to judge	<b>óvder</b> to accuse
<b>fivader</b> to approve		<b>fuvader</b> to condemn
<b>fider</b> to praise		<b>fuder</b> to curse
<b>avder</b> to advocate		<b>ovder</b> to oppose
<b>frider</b> to glorify		<b>fruder</b> to blaspheme
		<b>fúder</b> to offend
		<b>flúder</b> to insult
		<b>frúder</b> to outrage
		<b>ufúder</b> to threaten
		<b>fuébd</b> er to dispute
<b>azder</b> to shout	<b>egder</b> to repeat	<b>ozder</b> to whisper
<b>jader</b> to predict	<b>jeder</b> to narrate	<b>joder</b> to recount
<b>ivder</b> to thank		<b>uvder</b> to complain
<b>ijder</b> to introduce		<b>ujder</b> to conclude
<b>fiader</b> to recommend		<b>fuader</b> to criticize
<b>ajder</b> to evoke		<b>ojder</b> to foretell
<b>tider</b> to understand		<b>tuder</b> to explain
<b>ágder</b> to elaborate		<b>ógder</b> to summarize
<b>diler</b> to beseech	<b>deler</b> to announce	<b>duler</b> to submit
<b>direr</b> to require	<b>dèler</b> to declare	
	<b>daer</b> to speak	
	<b>ágdaer</b> to ramble	
	<b>ébd</b> aer to converse	<b>fuébd</b> aer to quarrel

<b>dad</b> language	<b>daun</b> speech	<b>dod</b> silence
<b>din</b> history	<b>dìn</b> story	<b>diin</b> recitation
<b>dún</b> name	<b>zadún</b> first name	<b>abdún</b> last name
<b>dun</b> word	<b>dlun</b> phrase	<b>drun</b> sentence

## Writing/reading (drer, déder)

<b>drer</b> to write	<b>védrer</b> to correspond, <b>dúndrer</b> to sign, <b>abdrer</b> to inscribe, <b>gèdrer</b> to copy, <b>ézdrer</b> to register, <b>zèdrer</b> to transcribe, <b>tuúdrer</b> to type, <b>tuúdra</b> typewritten, <b>tuúdrud</b> typist, <b>cindrer</b> to draw, <b>drecìn</b> letter (of the alphabet), <b>dresìna</b> literal, <b>drecìnán</b> alphabet, <b>drecìnána</b> alphabetical <b>drecìnanser</b> to alphabetize, <b>dra</b> written, <b>odra</b> unwritten
<b>droer</b> to erase	<b>droun</b> erasure, <b>droar</b> eraser
<b>dren</b> script	, <b>dreud</b> writer, <b>drenet</b> article, <b>drenetán</b> series of articles, <b>ébdren</b> letter, <b>ébdrenán</b> mail, <b>tuádrén</b> manuscript, <b>jadren</b> preface, <b>jodren</b> postscript, <b>dedren</b> prose, <b>candren</b> formula, <b>vádrén</b> spelling, <b>védren</b> correspondence, <b>vidrenán</b> literature (belles lettres), <b>drenán</b> scripture, <b>dreden</b> report, <b>cunándren</b> program
<b>drèn</b> text	<b>drèna</b> textual, <b>óbdrèn</b> subtext, <b>zúdrèn</b> context, <b>zúdrèna</b> contextual
<b>déder</b> to read	<b>dédud</b> reader, <b>dédudán</b> readership, <b>zidéder</b> to scan, <b>déd</b> lecture, <b>dédim</b> lecture hall, <b>dédar</b> scanner
<b>dén</b> book	<b>dénám</b> book collection, <b>dénánam</b> library, <b>dénunam</b> bookstore, <b>déngorc</b> chapter, <b>dénifud</b> bookworm, <b>dénabkum</b> bookcover, <b>dénembelar</b> bookmark, <b>déndúnán</b> bibliography, <b>dénet</b> booklet, <b>dindén</b> storybook, novel, <b>tiundén</b> textbook
<b>dreun</b> document, file	<b>dreunán</b> dossier, documentation, <b>dreuner</b> to document, file
<b>drec</b> note	<b>drecer</b> to note, <b>dodrec</b> bulletin
<b>drecin</b> drawing, design	<b>dreciner</b> to draw, <b>drecinud</b> designer, <b>drecinam</b> design studio
<b>drez</b> poem	<b>drezán</b> poetry, <b>drezet</b> verse, <b>drezut</b> poet, <b>drezéna</b> poetic
<b>dreván</b> grammar	<b>drevána</b> grammatical, <b>drevánut</b> grammarian
<b>dréner</b> to print	<b>drén</b> print, <b>drénar</b> printer, <b>drénam</b> printshop, <b>jubdrén</b> newspaper, <b>jubdrénán</b> the press, <b>jubdrénud</b> journalist, <b>jobdrén</b>

	<i>magazine, <b>cindrén</b> illustration, <b>zidrén</b> poster, <b>zidreñet</b> prospectus, <b>dreñet</b> ticket, <b>ózdreñer</b> to publish, <b>ózdreñam</b> publishing house, <b>dréncìn</b> type, character (of a font), <b>dréncinán</b> font, <b>dréncinánam</b> foundry</i>
<b>drar</b> pen	<b>drear</b> pencil, <b>dril</b> ink
<b>dof</b> cardboard	
<b>daf</b> card	<b>mircindaf</b> map, <b>ekdaf</b> playing card, <b>ébdrendaf</b> postcard, <b>dafán</b> stack of cards
<b>def</b> paper	<b>defán</b> stationary, <b>defánam</b> stationary shop, <b>defet</b> scrap of paper, <b>defcasam</b> paper mill
<b>dáf</b> notebook	<b>dáfet</b> book (of tickets, etc.), <b>agdáf</b> register
<b>dúf</b> sheet (of paper)	<b>dúfbuar</b> sheetfeeder
<b>dúv</b> page	<b>dúván</b> ream of paper, <b>mirmepán dúv</b> web page, <b>zàdúvper</b> to page forward

## Society (dot)

<b>dot</b> society	<p><b>dota</b> societal, <b>dotcer</b> to socialize (intr.)  <b>dotin</b> socialism, <b>dotinat</b> socialist  <b>odota</b> savage, barbaric, <b>odotan</b> savagery, barbarism, <b>odotat</b> savage, barbarian  <b>dotús</b> social welfare  <b>dotvácán</b> social security  <b>dotbén</b> custom, more (n.)  <b>dotbéna</b> customary</p> <p><b>ajdotbén</b> tradition  <b>ajdotbéna</b> traditional  <b>dotcén</b> civilization, <b>dotcéner</b> to civilize</p>
<b>dat</b> friend	<p><b>data</b> friendly, <b>datcer</b> to befriend, <b>datan</b> friendship  <b>dàt</b> girlfriend  <b>daat</b> buddy, <b>daater</b> to buddy around, <b>daatan</b> buddyship  <b>ifdat</b> sweetheart, <b>ifdatan</b> romance, <b>ifdata</b> romantic  <b>odat</b> enemy, <b>odata</b> inimical, <b>ovdata</b> hostile, <b>ovdatan</b> hostility  <b>datibut</b> host, <b>dàtibut</b> hostess, <b>datibéa</b> hospitable, <b>datibéan</b> hospitality  <b>datupud</b> guest, visitor, <b>datupudim</b> guestroom, <b>datupudem</b> reception area, <b>datuper</b> to be a guest, to visit, <b>datup'</b> visit</p>

<b>det</b> <i>comrade, companion, associate</i>	<b>detan</b> <i>comraderie, association, detcer to associate</i> <b>àdet</b> <i>companion, àdetan</i> <i>company</i>
<b>dit</b> <i>citizen</i>	<b>dita</b> <i>civil, ditan</i> <i>citizenship, ditán</i> <i>citizenry</i> <b>ditbén</b> <i>civility</i> <b>doita</b> <i>civic</i>
<b>dut</b> <i>sir, Mr.</i>	<b>dùt</b> <i>madam, Mrs., dután</i> <i>messieurs</i> <b>dutet</b> <i>master, lad</i> <b>dùtet</b> <i>miss, mademoiselle, young lady</i> <b>duut</b> <i>sire</i> <b>ditús</b> <i>civil service</i>
<b>dout</b> <i>bourgeois</i>	<b>douta</b> <i>bourgeois (adj.), doutan</i> <i>bourgeoisie, doután</i> <i>bourgeoisie (coll.)</i>
<b>aut</b> <i>person</i>	<b>auta</b> <i>personal</i> <b>autbén</b> <i>personality</i> <b>agaut</b> <i>personnage, v.i.p.</i> <b>aután</b> <i>group, autána</i> <i>collective</i> <b>autgran</b> <i>crowd, autgrana</i> <i>crowded, autgrancer</i> <i>to form a crowd</i>
<b>aut</b> <i>individual</i>	<b>auta</b> <i>individual, autan</i> <i>individuality</i> <b>anuta</b> <i>private, anutan</i> <i>privacy</i> <b>aután</b> <i>group</i>
<b>áud</b> <i>commune</i>	<b>áuda</b> <i>communal, áudan</i> <i>community, áudana</i> <i>community-related</i> <b>áudin</b> <i>communism, áudinat</i> <i>communist</i>
<b>áut</b> <i>collective</i>	<b>áuta</b> <i>collective</i> <b>áutan</b> <i>collectivity</i> <b>áutser</b> <i>to collectivize, áutin</i> <i>collectivism, áutinat</i> <i>collectivist</i>
<b>át</b> <i>everyone</i>	<b>áta</b> <i>everyone's</i>
<b>tán</b> <i>people</i>	<b>tána</b> <i>popular, tánikcer</i> <i>to populate, tánikca</i> <i>populated, tánika</i> <i>populous, tánukser</i> <i>to depopulate, also: tánòser</i> <i>to depopulate, tánuka</i> <i>unpopulated, deserted</i> <b>táncág</b> <i>population, táncágtut</i> <i>demographics</i> <b>tân</b> <i>populace</i> <b>tánin</b> <i>populism, táninat</i> <i>populist</i> <b>tánifa</b> <i>popular, tánifan</i> <i>popularity, tánifser</i> <i>to popularize, otánifa</i> <i>unpopular</i> <b>tánbén</b> <i>custom, tánbéna</i> <i>customary</i>

## State (dob)

realm	chief	female counterpart
<b>dob</b> <i>state</i>	<b>deb</b> <i>leader</i>	
<b>adob</b> <i>empire</i>	<b>adeb</b> <i>emperor</i>	<b>adèb</b> <i>empress</i>

<b>edob</b> <i>kingdom</i>	<b>edeb</b> <i>king, monarch</i>	<b>edèb</b> <i>queen</i>
<b>idob</b> <i>principality</i>	<b>ideb</b> <i>prince</i>	<b>idèb</b> <i>princess</i>
<b>udob</b> <i>marquisate</i>	<b>ideb</b> <i>marquis</i>	<b>idèb</b> <i>marquise</i>
<b>ódob</b> <i>earldom</i>	<b>ódeb</b> <i>count</i>	<b>ódèb</b> <i>countess</i>
<b>ádob</b> <i>barony</i>	<b>ádeb</b> <i>baron</i>	<b>ádèb</b> <i>baroness</i>
<b>édob</b> <i>duchy</i>	<b>édeb</b> <i>duke</i>	<b>édèb</b> <i>duchess</i>
<b>ídob</b> <i>domain</i>	<b>ídeb</b> <i>lord</i>	<b>ídèb</b> <i>lordess</i>
<b>údob</b> <i>tribe</i>	<b>údeb</b> <i>tribal chief</i>	
<b>tándob</b> <i>republic</i>	<b>tánde</b> <i>president (of the republic)</i>	

## Government (dab)

<b>dab</b> <i>government</i>	<p><b>daber</b> <i>to govern</i>  <b>dabdren</b> <i>ordnance</i>  <b>daba</b> <i>government</i>  <b>dabzem</b> <i>government center, capital</i>  <b>andab</b> <i>autocracy</i>  <b>nacdab</b> <i>plutocracy</i>  <b>abdaber</b> <i>to dominate</i>, <b>abdabin</b> <i>imperialism</i>, <b>dabovper</b> <i>to revolt</i>, <b>dabovpen</b> <i>revolution</i>  <b>dabtun</b> <i>politics</i>, <b>dabtut</b> <i>politician</i></p>
<b>daab</b> <i>administration</i>	<p><b>daaber</b> <i>to administer</i>  <b>daaba</b> <i>administrative</i></p>
<b>deb</b> <i>chief, leader</i>	<p><b>deber</b> <i>to lead, command</i>  <b>andeb</b> <i>dictator, autocrat</i>  <b>deban</b> <i>leadership</i>  <b>debán</b> <i>leadership (coll.)</i>  <b>debveg</b> <i>authority</i>, <b>debvegdren</b> <i>authorization</i>  <b>debòser</b> <i>to depose</i>  <b>dabovper</b> <i>to rebel</i>, <b>debovpud</b> <i>rebel</i>, <b>dabovpen</b> <i>rebellion</i>,  <b>vodebder</b> <i>to prohibit</i>, <b>vodebden</b> <i>prohibition</i>, <b>debden</b> <i>order</i></p>
<b>doob</b> <i>nation</i>	<p><b>dooba</b> <i>national</i>  <b>dooban</b> <i>nationality</i>  <b>doof</b> <i>flag</i></p>
<b>dub</b> <i>minister</i>	<p><b>duba</b> <i>ministerial</i>, <b>dubam</b> <i>ministry</i>  <b>ózdub</b> <i>ambassador</i>, <b>ózdubam</b> <i>embassy</i>  <b>ózdubet</b> <i>consul</i>, <b>ózdubetam</b> <i>consulate'</i></p>
<b>dek</b> <i>combat</i>	<p><b>deker</b> <i>to combat</i>  <b>dekpan</b> <i>fight</i>, <b>dekpaner</b> <i>to fight</i>, <b>dekpanud</b> <i>fighter</i>  <b>dopek</b> <i>battle</i>, <b>dopekem</b> <i>battlefield</i>  <b>dropek</b> <i>war</i>, <b>dropeker</b> <i>to wage war</i>, <b>dropekud</b> <i>warrior</i>,  <b>dropekéna</b> <i>bellicose</i></p>

<b>damem</b> <i>metropolis</i>	<b>damema</b> <i>metropolitan</i> <b>obdamam</b> <i>colony</i> , <b>obdamemser</b> <i>to colonize</i> , <b>obdamemsud</b> <i>colonialist</i>
<b>domem</b> <i>territory</i>	<b>domeam</b> <i>province/state</i> , <b>domeameb</b> <i>governor</i> <b>domeem</b> <i>department (eg. of France)</i> , <b>domeemeb</b> <i>prefect</i> <b>domeim</b> <i>canton</i> <b>domeum</b> <i>commune</i>
<b>dom</b> <i>city</i>	<b>doma</b> <i>urban</i> , <b>domaser</b> <i>to urbanize</i> <b>dombén</b> <i>polity</i> <b>úzdom</b> <i>suburb</i> , <b>domag</b> <i>metropolis</i> <b>debdom</b> <i>capital</i> , <b>midom</b> <i>port</i> , <b>domgon</b> <i>district</i> , <b>domgob</b> <i>quarter</i> , <b>domeb</b> <i>mayor</i> , <b>domam</b> <i>mayor's office</i> , <b>domab</b> <i>municipality</i> , <b>domaba</b> <i>municipal</i> <b>dòm</b> <i>town</i> <b>doam</b> <i>borough</i> <b>doem</b> <i>village</i> <b>doim</b> <i>hamlet</i> <b>domcin</b> <i>cityscape</i>
<b>domep</b> <i>boulevard</i>	<b>domèp</b> <i>avenue</i> <b>domeap</b> <i>street</i> <b>domeep</b> <i>lane</i> <b>mepet</b> <i>alley</i> <b>gacmep</b> <i>intersection</i> <b>omep</b> <i>impasse, cul-de-sac, deadend</i> <b>ábmeep</b> <i>highway</i> <b>igmeep</b> <i>expressway</i> <b>abzèmeep</b> <i>bridge, overpass</i> <b>obzèmeep</b> <i>underpass</i> <b>zèmeep</b> <i>tunnel</i> <b>ízmeep</b> <i>bypass, detour</i> <b>úzmeep</b> <i>beltway</i> <b>ébdoma mep</b> <i>interstate highway (lit: intercity road)</i>
<b>domém</b> <i>square</i>	<b>domzúm</b> <i>circle</i>

## Knowing (ter)

<b>tier</b> <i>to study</i> <b>tiud</b> <i>student</i> <b>titam</b> <i>school</i> <b>atitam</b> <i>elementary</i> <i>school</i> <b>etitam</b> <i>high</i> <i>school</i> <b>ititam</b> <i>college</i>	<b>ter</b> <i>to know</i> <b>oter</b> <i>to ignore</i> <b>keter</b> <i>to be curious</i> <b>jàter</b> <i>to guess</i> <b>egter</b> <i>to recognize</i> <b>vater</b> <i>to be sure</i> <b>veter</b> <i>to wonder</i> <b>voter</b> <i>to doubt</i> <b>ten</b> <i>knowledge, information</i>	<b>tuer</b> <i>to teach</i> <b>tuud</b> <i>teacher</i> <b>tutam</b> <i>institute</i> <b>tutamán</b> <i>university</i> <b>tut</b> <i>expert, scholar, scientist</i> <b>tun</b> <i>science, -ology</i>
---	---	---



<b>tin</b> <i>doctrine, -ism</i>		
<b>ticer</b> <i>to learn</i> <b>ticun</b> <i>lesson</i>	<b>tecer</b> <i>to perceive, sense</i> <b>tecun</b> <i>data</i>	<b>tucer</b> <i>to instruct</i> <b>tucun</b> <i>instruction</i>
<b>tiser</b> <i>to agree</i>	<b>teser</b> <i>to think</i> <b>tújteser</b> <i>to dream</i> <b>ijtes</b> <i>idea</i> <b>jotes</b> <i>afterthought</i>	<b>tuser</b> <i>to convince</i>
<b>akteser</b> <i>to remember</i>		<b>okteser</b> <i>to forget</i>
<b>vateser</b> <i>to assume</i>	<b>veteser</b> <i>to suppose</i>	<b>voteser</b> <i>to discount</i>
<b>váteser</b> <i>to believe</i>	<b>véteser</b> <i>to wonder, weigh</i>	<b>vóteser</b> <i>to doubt</i>
<b>ánteser</b> <i>to agree</i>		<b>ónteser</b> <i>to disagree</i>
<b>avteser</b> <i>to favor</i>	<b>evteser</b> <i>to quibble</i>	<b>ovteser</b> <i>to oppose</i>
<b>fiteser</b> <i>to thank</i>		<b>futeser</b> <i>to regret</i>
<b>jàteser</b> <i>to plan</i>		<b>jòteser</b> <i>to reflect</i>
<b>kateser</b> <i>to recall</i>	<b>keteser</b> <i>to search one's memory</i>	<b>koteser</b> <i>to forget (deliberately)</i>
<b>keter</b> <i>to be interested</i>	<b>keten</b> <i>curiosity, ketea</i> <i>curious, ketenàa</i> <i>interesting, ketenukser</i> <i>to interest, oketer</i> <i>to be uninterested</i>	
	<b>tújteser</b> <i>to dream</i>	
<b>tep</b> <i>mind</i>	<b>tepa</b> <i>mental</i>	<b>tepén</b> <i>attitude, aztepa</i> <i>intelligent, vátepa</i> <i>wise, tepbén</i> <i>method, tepbéna</i> <i>methodical, otepa</i> <i>imbecile</i>
<b>tèp</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>tèpa</b> <i>spiritual</i>	<b>agtep</b> <i>genie</i>
<b>tez</b> <i>culture</i>	<b>teza</b> <i>cultural</i>	<b>óbtez</b> <i>subculture, tezser</i> <i>to cultivate</i>
<b>tén</b> <i>industry</i>	<b>téna</b> <i>industrial</i>	<b>joténa</b> <i>post-industrial, téntun</i> <i>technique, téntuna</i> <i>technical</i>
<b>tun</b> <i>science</i>	<b>tuna</b> <i>scientific</i>	<b>tut</b> <i>scholar</i>
<b>tin</b> <i>doctrine</i>	<b>tina</b> <i>doctrinal</i>	<b>tinéna</b> <i>doctrinaire</i>
<b>tún</b> <i>idea</i>	<b>túna</b> <i>ideal</i>	<b>túncer</b> <i>conceive of, túncá</i>

		<i>conceptual, <b>túnán</b> ideology, <b>túnánud</b> ideolog</i>
<b>tekóer</b> to pay attention	<b>tekóa</b> attentive	<b>otekóa</b> inattentive

## Family (tod)

<b>tod</b> family	<b>toda</b> familial <b>tòd</b> home, <b>tòda</b> domestic <b>todana</b> familiar
<b>tad</b> spouse, husband	<b>tàd</b> wife <b>tadán</b> household <b>tadcer</b> to get married, <b>tadca</b> married, <b>tadcen</b> marriage, <b>tada</b> marital <b>otadca</b> unmarried, <b>otadcat</b> bachelor <b>tadòcat</b> widower, <b>tadòcàt</b> widower, <b>tadóncer</b> to divorce, <b>tadóncat</b> divorcee, <b>tadónc</b> divorce <b>tadán</b> husband and wife team, <b>jatad</b> fiance, <b>jatàd</b> fiancee <b>tadceat</b> groom, <b>tàdceat</b> bride, <b>tàdceata</b> bridal <b>tadet</b> brother, <b>tadeta</b> fraternal, <b>tadetan</b> fraternity, <b>tadetán</b> fraternity (group), <b>tàdetán</b> sorority <b>tàdet</b> sister <b>taodet</b> brother-in-law <b>taódet</b> sister-in-law
<b>ted</b> parent, father	<b>teda</b> parental, paternal <b>tèd</b> mother, <b>tèda</b> maternal <b>teda</b> <b>tedòa</b> orphaned, <b>tedòat</b> orphan, <b>tedòan</b> orphanhood, <b>tedòcer</b> to be orphaned, <b>tedòatam</b> orphanage <b>tedet</b> son, <b>tedeta</b> filial <b>tèdet</b> daughter <b>teodet</b> son-in-law <b>teódet</b> daughter-in-law
<b>tid</b> uncle	<b>tidéna</b> avuncular <b>tìd</b> aunt <b>tidet</b> cousin <b>tìdet</b> cousin (female)'
<b>tud</b> brother-in-law	<b>tùd</b> sister-in-law <b>tudet</b> nephew <b>tùdet</b> niece
<b>tód</b> father-in-law	<b>tòd</b> mother-in-law <b>tódet</b> son-in-law <b>tòdet</b> daughter-in-law

<b>tád</b> <i>grandparent, grandfather</i>	<b>tádéna</b> <i>grandfatherly</i> <b>tâd</b> <i>grandmother</i> , <b>tâdéna</b> <i>grandmotherly</i> <b>tádet</b> <i>grandson</i> <b>tâdet</b> <i>granddaughter</i> <b>tádán</b> <i>grandparents</i> <b>tádetán</b> <i>grandchildren</i>
<b>téd</b> <i>relative</i>	<b>téda</b> <i>related</i> , <b>tédan</b> <i>kinship</i> <b>tédcer</b> <i>to be related</i> , <b>tédán</b> <i>kin(folks)</i> , <b>otéda</b> <i>unrelated</i>
<b>tíd</b> <i>god-parent, god-father</i>	<b>tídet</b> <i>godson</i> <b>tídet</b> <i>goddaughter'</i>
<b>ajted</b> <i>ancestor</i>	<b>ajteda</b> <i>ancestral</i> , <b>ajtedán</b> <i>ancestry</i>
<b>jat</b> <i>ascendant</i>	
<b>jot</b> <i>descendant</i>	<b>jòtan</b> <i>descendance</i>

## Human being (tob)

**tob** *human being*  
**tab** *body*  
**taab** *lymph*  
**taaba** *lymphatic*  
**taabocet** *lymph gland*  
**taeb** *muscle*  
**taeba** *muscular*  
**taib** *bone*  
**taibán** *skeleton*  
**taibána** *skeletal*  
**taibàa** *bony*  
**taibcer** *ossify*  
**taibcen** *ossification*  
**taibòa** *boneless*  
**taibòser** *to debone*  
**taob** *flesh*  
**taoba** *carnal*  
**egtaobcen** *reincarnation*  
**taobàa** *fleshy*  
**taobtelea** *flesh-eating*  
**potaob** *meat*  
**potaobtelea** *carnivorous*  
**taub** *cartilage*  
**tauba** *cartilagenous*  
**taób** *skin*  
**taóbil** *sweat*  
**taóbilér** *to sweat*  
**taóbilàa** *sweaty*  
**petaób** *hide*  
**taóf** *leather*

**taófud** *leatherer*  
**taóféna** *leathery*  
**tàab** *fat*  
**tàaba** *fat-related*  
**tàabòà** *fat-free*  
**tàabél** *lard*  
**tàabil** *oil*  
**tàbiler** *to oil*  
**tàabilém** *oilcan*  
**tàabilàa** *oily*  
**tàabàa** *fatty*  
**taéb** *hair*  
**tàabàa** *hairy*  
**taébòà** *bald*  
**taébòcer** *to go bald*  
**taébòat** *bald person*  
**taébòan** *baldness*  
**taébòser** *to depilate*  
**taêb** *fuzz*  
**taêbàa** *fuzzy*  
**pataéb** *feather*  
**pataébán** *plumage*  
**petaéb** *mane*  
**pitaéb** *scales*  
**pitaébàa** *scaly*  
**taéf** *wig*  
**taíb** *nerve*  
**taíba** *nervous*  
**taíbaanea** *nerve-rattling*  
**taíbzem** *nerve-center*  
**tap** *physique*  
**tapa** *physical*  
**íztapa** *metaphysical*  
**taptun** *physiology*  
**taptut** *physiologist*  
**taf** *suit [of clothes]*  
**tàf** *dress*  
**teb** *head*  
**tebném** *cranium*  
**tebnéma** *cranial*  
**teboc** *brain*  
**teboca** *cerebral*  
**ábteb** *forehead*  
**óbteb** *chin*  
**obteb** *neck*  
**obteba** *cervical*  
**zaobteb** *throat*  
**zoobteb** *nape*  
**tebzan** *face*

**tebzana** *facial*  
**tebzanábs** *face-lift*  
**tebzanoà** *faceless*  
**teab** *eye*  
**teaba** *ocular*  
**teabéb** *eyebrow*  
**teabil** *tear*  
**teabiler** *to weep*  
**teabéb** *eyebrow*  
**fateab** *eyelid*  
**fateabéb** *eyelash*  
**zeteab** *pupil*  
**anteaba** *one-eyed*  
**teac** *sight*  
**teacer** *to see*  
**oteaca** *blind*  
**oteacan** *blindness*  
**oteacat** *blind person*  
**oteacacer** *go blind*  
**oteacaser** *to blind*  
**teacoker** *gain one's sight*  
**teacoker** *lose one's sight*  
**teacar** *eye glasses*  
**teas** *look*  
**teaser** *to look*  
**igteaser** *to glance*  
**ágteaser** *to stare*  
**uzteaser** *to look askance*  
**izteaser** *to look directly in the eye*  
**teabzúen** *eyeball*  
**teaczéc** *eye socket*  
**teeb** *ear*  
**teeba** *aural*  
**fozteeb** *ear lobe*  
**teec** *hearing*  
**teecer** *to hear*  
**teeca** *auditory*  
**teecier** *to listen*  
**teeciud** *listener*  
**teeciudán** *audience*  
**teecien** *audition*  
**teeciar** *listening device*  
**oteeca** *deaf*  
**oteecser** *to deafen*  
**oteecseá** *deafening*  
**oteecat** *deaf person*  
**oteecan** *deafness*  
**teecar** *hearing aid*

**ózteeb** *outer ear*  
**teib** *nose*  
**teiba** *nasal*  
**teibil** *snot*  
**teibila** *mucous*  
**teiv** *handkerchief*  
**ózteiber** *to sneeze*  
**teic** *smell*  
**teicer** *to smell*  
**teica** *olfactory*  
**treic** *odor*  
**treicàa** *odorous*  
**fiteic** *fragrance*  
**futeic** *stink*  
**teiz** *perfume*  
**teicier** *to sniff*  
**teiceucer** *to snore*  
**teibzéc** *nostril*  
**teob** *cheek*  
**zeteob** *cheekbone*  
**teobéb** *beard*  
**teobébàa** *bearded*  
**teobébòa** *beardless*  
**teub** *mouth*  
**teuba** *oral*  
**teubil** *saliva*  
**teubiler** *to salivate*  
**ózteuber** *to spit*  
**teubíjer** *to yawn*  
**ézteuber** *to swallow*  
**teubob** *lip*  
**teuboz** *smile*  
**teuboc** *kiss*  
**teuboba** *labial*  
**teud** *shout*  
**teuder** *to scream*  
**teuc** *taste*  
**teucer** *to taste*  
**fiteuca** *delicious*  
**futeuca** *nasty-tasting*  
**teumib** *palate*  
**teumiba** *palatal*  
**teubéb** *mustache*  
**teubébàa** *mustachioed*  
**teubab** *tongue*  
**teubaba** *lingual*  
**teubaber** *to lick*  
**éztèbaber** *to suck*  
**teubeb** *gum*

**teubib** *jaw*  
**teubiser** *to chew*  
**teupib** *tooth*  
**teupiba** *dental*  
**teupibut** *dentist*  
**teupibutam** *dentist's office*  
**teupicer** *to bite*  
**teupicoger** *to nibble*  
**oteupiba** *toothless*  
**teupibán** *denture*  
**tef** *hat*  
**tefet** *cap*  
**tefud** *haberdasher*  
**tefam** *haberdashery*  
**tep** *mind*  
**tepa** *mental*  
**tepcan** *sentiment*  
**tepcana** *sentimental*  
**tes** *thought*  
**teser** *to think*  
**ágteser** *to ponder*  
**tesa** *cognitive*  
**tesen** *cognition*  
**teseá** *conceivable*  
**oteseá** *inconceivable*  
**tesoker** *to forget*  
**otesokeá** *unforgettable*  
**tesaker** *to remember*  
**ter** *to know*  
**oter** *to ignore*  
**ota** *unknown*  
**otea** *unaware*  
**tuer** *to teach*  
**tuna** *scientific*  
**tut** *scientist*  
**tuen** *teaching*  
**tuena** *didactic*  
**tuut** *teacher*  
**tuután** *academe*  
**tun** *science*  
**tuun** *lesson*  
**tier** *to learn*  
**titam** *school*  
**atitam** *grade school*  
**etitam** *high school*  
**iritam** *college*  
**tiud** *student*  
**tiudán** *student body*

**tiun** study  
**tiuna** scholastic  
**tiunán** studies, scholastics  
**tin** doctrine  
**tina** doctrinal  
**tez** culture  
**teza** cultural  
**ten** knowledge  
**tena** awareness-related  
**teá** known  
**tea** aware  
**tean** awareness  
**trer** to recognize  
**tren** cognizance  
**treá** recognizable  
**trea** cognizant  
**éztrer** be conscious  
**éztren** conscience  
**éztrea** conscious  
**oéztrea** unconscious  
**otra** incognito  
**otrea** incognizant  
**tec** perception  
**tecer** to perceive  
**teceá** perceptible  
**tecpan** emotion  
**tecpaña** emotional  
**tecpaña** emotive  
**tecpaña** emotivity  
**tecpaña** excitable  
**tecpaner** to emote  
**tib** trunk  
**zetib** waist  
**tetibgan** waist size  
**zotib** back  
**zotiba** dorsal  
**zotibók** back pain  
**tiab** chest  
**tilab** breast  
**tilabil, bil** milk  
**tilabiler** to lactate  
**tilabila** lactic  
**tilabilbier** to milk  
**tilabilbuer** to give milk  
**tilabiléna** milky  
**tieb** lung  
**tieba** pulmonary  
**tieser** to breathe  
**éztieser** to inhale



**óztieser** to exhale  
**tiebok** pneumonia  
**tieboser** to cough  
**tiib** heart  
**tiiba** cardiac  
**tiibil** blood  
**tiibiler** to bleed  
**tiibilàa** bloody  
**tiibiloker** to lose blood  
**tiibilotila** blood-thirsty  
**tiibila** sanguinary  
**tiibilánam** bloodbank  
**tiibuf** artery  
**tiibufa** arterial  
**tiibufog** arteriole  
**zòtiibuf** vein  
**zòtiibufa** venal  
**tiub** belly  
**tiuba** ventral  
**tiùb** abdomen  
**tiùba** abdominal  
**zetiub** navel  
**zotiub** buttock  
**tiób** kidney  
**tióba** renal  
**tióbok** kidney disease  
**tióbil** urine  
**tióbiler** to urinate  
**tióbilem** urinal  
**tióbila** urinary  
**tiáb** penis  
**tiába** penile  
**tíáb** vagina  
**tíába** vaginal  
**ébtíába** sexual  
**tiábcán** phallus  
**tiábcana** phallic  
**tiábòser** to castrate  
**tiábòcat** castrato  
**tiáv** condom  
**tikob** esophagus  
**tikoba** esophageal  
**tikab** stomach  
**tikaba** gastric  
**tikeb** liver  
**tikeba** hepatic  
**tikebok** hepatitis  
**tikebil** bile

**tikib** pancreas  
**tikiba** pancreatic  
**tikub** instestine  
**tikuba** instestinal  
**tikubil** feces  
**tikubila** fecal  
**tikubiler** to defecate  
**tikubuj** anus  
**tikubuja** anal  
**tikubujbok** proctitis  
**tub** arm  
**tuba** brachial  
**tuab** shoulder  
**tueb** upper arm  
**tuib** elbow  
**tuiber** to elbow  
**tuub** forearm  
**tuób** wrist  
**tuáb** hand  
**tuába** manual  
**tuácer** to handle  
**tuábier** to grasp  
**tuábuer** to lend a hand  
**tuúpúner** to slap  
**ébtuáber** to clasp/shake hands  
**tuápaner** to clap/applaud  
**tuálpaner** to massage/knead  
**tuásiner** to sign  
**tuádotsiner** to wave [hello/goodbye]  
**tuáf** glove  
**tuáfém** glove compartment  
**tuáfud** glover  
**tuéb** fist  
**tuépaner** to pound  
**tuúb** finger  
**tuúba** digital  
**atuúb** thumb  
**etuúb** index  
**etuúber** to point  
**ituúb** middle finger  
**utuúb** ring finger  
**ótuúb** little finger  
**tuúcer** to feel  
**tuúca** tactile  
**tuúceá** palpable  
**tuúpaner** to tap  
**tuúdrer** to type  
**tuúdrar** typewriter, keyboard  
**tuúbuj** finger tip

**tulob** fingernail  
**tulocer** to scratch  
**tulop** claw  
**tuloper** to claw  
**tuúb** palm  
**tuúpaner** to slap  
**tulib** knuckle  
**tulipaner** to knock  
**tób** leg  
**tóab** hip  
**tóaper** to sit  
**tóeb** thigh  
**tóib** knee  
**tóiper** to kneel  
**tóub** shin  
**tôab** foot  
**tôabektun** podiatry  
**tôabektut** podiatrist  
**tôaper** to walk  
**tôapud** pedestrian  
**tôapem** sidewalk  
**tôapar** walker  
**igtôaper** to run  
**igtôapem** racetrack  
**tôapúner** to kick  
**tôapaner** to stomp  
**tôabar** pedal  
**tôaf** shoe  
**tôafser** to cobble  
**tôafsud** shoemaker  
**tôafsam** shoemaker's shop  
**tôafber** to shoe  
**tôafba** shod  
**apetôaf** horseshoe  
**tôafmacil** shoe polish  
**tôafnífet** shoelace  
**tôafodet** shoetack  
**tôeb** heel  
**tôepaner** to supplant  
**tôib** sole  
**tôub** toe  
**tôuper** to tiptoe  
**tólob** toenail  
**toba** human  
**tobaser** to humanize  
**otobaser** to dehumanize  
**toban** humanity  
**tobin** humanism

**tobina** humanistic  
**tobinat** humanist  
**iftoba** humanitarian  
**iftoban** humanitarianism  
**tobán** mankind  
**tobéna** human  
**toob** male  
**tooba** masculine  
**otoobaser** to emasculate  
**tooban** masculinity  
**toòba** feminine  
**toòban** femininity  
**tooc** sex  
**tooca** sexual  
**toocan** sexuality  
**otooca** asexual  
**entooca** bisexual  
**hátooca** pansexual  
**getooca** homosexual  
**getoocan** homosexuality  
**getoocat** homosexual [person]  
**tos** instinct  
**tosa** instinctual  
**toséna** instinctive  
**top** soul  
**toptun** psychology  
**toptuna** psychological  
**toptut** psychologist  
**topéna** animate  
**topénaser** to animate  
**topénasen** animation  
**otopéna** inanimate  
**topòa** soulless  
**tòb** woman  
**tòba** female  
**eóntòba** effeminate, quasi-female  
**tòbéna** feminine  
**otobéna** unwomanly  
**tòbet** girl  
**tòbeténa** girlish  
**tòbetan** girlhood  
**tòbán** womankind  
**tobob** child  
**toboba** infantile  
**toboban** infancy  
**tobéna** childish  
**tobobòa** childless  
**tobobikam** child care center  
**tobet** boy

**tobeténa** boyish  
**tobetan** boyhood  
**tobog** kid, midget  
**tobòg** kiddie  
**tobóg** brat  
**tobag** giant  
**tobagéna** gigantic  
**tobág** monster  
**tobágéna** monstrous  
**toc** sense  
**toca** sensorial  
**tocan** sensation  
**tocer** to sense  
**toceá** sensible  
**tocea** sensitive  
**boc** organ  
**boca** organic  
**bocán** organism  
**bocet** gland  
**boceta** glandular

## Bodily functions (tab...er)

body part	body function
<b>tab</b> <i>body</i>	<b>óbtaber</b> <i>to bow, stoop</i> <b>áztaber</b> <i>to prostrate oneself</i> <b>ábtaber</b> <i>to stand erect</i>
<b>teb</b> <i>head</i>	<b>óbteber</b> <i>to duck</i> <b>tebciner</b> <i>to nod</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>mind</i>	<b>ter</b> <i>to know, etc.</i> [see Mental Activities]
<b>teab</b> <i>eye</i>	<b>teacer</b> <i>to see</i> <b>teaser</b> <i>to look</i> <b>teabiler</b> <i>to weep</i> <b>zóteaber</b> <i>to squint</i> <b>ágteaser</b> <i>to stare</i> <b>igteaser</b> <i>to glance</i> <b>igteacer</b> <i>to glimpse</i> <b>teabciner</b> <i>to wink</i> <b>teabigíjer</b> <i>to blink</i>
<b>taéb</b> <i>hair</i>	<b>taébòcer</b> <i>to bald</i>
<b>taób</b> <i>skin</i>	<b>taóbiler</b> <i>to sweat</i> <b>taóboker</b> <i>to shed</i>
<b>taíb</b> <i>nerve</i>	<b>taíser</b> <i>irritate</i> <b>iftaíser</b> <i>to tickle</i> <b>taícer</b> <i>to itch</i>

<b>teeb</b> <i>ear</i>	<b>teecer</b> <i>hear</i> <b>teeser</b> <i>listen</i>
<b>teib</b> <i>nose</i>	<b>teicer</b> <i>to smell</i> <b>teiser</b> <i>to sniff</i> <b>teiseucer</b> <i>to snore</i> <b>teibiler</b> <i>to run at the nose</i> <b>teibilpuner</b> <i>to sneeze</i> <b>teibukser</b> <i>to blow the nose</i>
<b>teub</b> <i>mouth</i>	<b>teubiler</b> <i>to salivate</i> <b>teubilpuner</b> <i>to spit</i> <b>ézteuber</b> <i>swallow</i> <b>teubíjer</b> <i>to yawn</i> <b>teuder</b> <i>to shout</i>
<b>teubob</b> <i>lip</i>	<b>teubocer</b> <i>to kiss</i> <b>éztèbober</b> <i>to suck</i> <b>teubozer</b> <i>to smile</i> <b>teucozer</b> <i>to laugh</i>
<b>teubab</b> <i>tongue</i>	<b>teubaber</b> <i>to lick</i> <b>teucer</b> <i>to taste</i>
<b>teuib</b> <i>jaw</i>	<b>teubiser</b> <i>to chew</i>
<b>teipid</b> <i>tooth</i>	<b>teupicer</b> <i>to bite</i>
<b>tilab</b> <i>breast</i>	<b>tilabiler</b> <i>to lactate</i>
<b>tikab</b> <i>stomach</i>	<b>tikabilpuner</b> <i>to vomit</i>
<b>tieb</b> <i>lung</i>	<b>tieser</b> <i>to breath</i> <b>éztieser</b> <i>to inhale</i> <b>óztieser</b> <i>to exhale</i> <b>tiebil</b> <i>phlegm</i> <b>tiebukser</b> <i>to cough</i>
<b>tiib</b> <i>heart</i>	<b>tiibiler</b> <i>to bleed</i>
<b>tiób</b> <i>kidney</i>	<b>tióbiler</b> <i>to urinate</i>
<b>tuab</b> <i>shoulder</i>	<b>tuaber</b> <i>to shoulder</i>
<b>tuib</b> <i>elbow</i>	<b>tuiber</b> <i>to elbow</i>
<b>tuáb</b> <i>hand</i>	<b>tuábier</b> <i>to grab</i> <b>tuábuer</b> <i>to hand</i> <b>tuáser</b> <i>to manipulate</i> <b>ébtuáber</b> <i>to shake hands</i> <b>tuáciner</b> <i>to wave</i> <b>tuápéner</b> <i>to slap</i> <b>tuápéneter</b> <i>to pat</i> <b>tuálpuner</b> <i>to massage</i>
<b>tuúb</b> <i>finger</i>	<b>tuúcer</b> <i>to feel</i> <b>tuúpéneter</b> <i>to tap</i> <b>tuúdrer</b> <i>to type</i> <b>iztuúber</b> <i>to point</i>

	<b>ivtuúcer</b> to tickle <b>tuúbginer</b> to poke <b>tuúser</b> to strum, fiddle
<b>tôab</b> foot	<b>tôapéner</b> to kick <b>tôaper</b> to walk <b>igtôaper</b> to run <b>kitôaper</b> to hobble
<b>tôob</b> knee	<b>tôocer</b> to kneel <b>tôoper</b> to crawl
<b>tôeb</b> heel	<b>tôepéner</b> to stomp
<b>tôub</b> toe	<b>tôuper</b> to tiptoe
<b>tulob</b> nail	<b>tuloser</b> to scratch

## Bodily fluids and other liquids (tab...il)

object	fluid
<b>tab</b> body	<b>tabil</b> humor
<b>teab</b> eye	<b>teabil</b> tear
<b>teib</b> nose	<b>teibil</b> mucus, snot
<b>tilab</b> breast	<b>bil</b> milk ( <b>tila</b> dropped)
<b>teub</b> mouth	<b>teubil</b> saliva, spit
<b>tiib</b> heart	<b>tiibil</b> blood
<b>tiób</b> kidney	<b>tióbil</b> urine, piss
<b>tikeb</b> liver	<b>tikebil</b> bile
<b>tikub</b> intestine	<b>tikubil</b> feces, shit
<b>taób</b> skin	<b>taóbil</b> perspiration, sweat
<b>tieb</b> lung	<b>tiebil</b> phlegm, sputum
<b>tobij</b> seed	<b>tobijil</b> semen
<b>mam</b> sky	<b>mamil</b> rain
<b>vafáb</b> grape	<b>vafil</b> wine ( <b>vafáb</b> shortened to <b>vaf</b> )
<b>voz</b> color	<b>vozil</b> paint
<b>dr-</b> write	<b>dril</b> ink
<b>mag</b> fire	<b>magil</b> petroleum
<b>mag</b> fire	<b>maagil</b> fuel
<b>mag</b> fire	<b>maegil</b> gasoline
<b>mag</b> fire	<b>maigil</b> kerosene
<b>meg</b> rock	<b>megil</b> cement
<b>magmeb</b> volcano	<b>magmebil</b> lava (fire mountain liquid)
<b>án</b> together	<b>ánil</b> glue
<b>mel</b> ground	<b>meil</b> mud

<b>tel</b> food	<b>telil</b> soup
<b>ovob</b> cereal	<b>ovobil</b> meal, porridge
<b>bil</b> milk	<b>biel</b> cream
<b>fáb</b> fruit	<b>fábil</b> juice
<b>afáb</b> apple	<b>afábil</b> apple juice
<b>ufáb</b> prune	<b>ufábil</b> prune juice
<b>lafáb</b> orange	<b>lafábil</b> orange juice
<b>afáb</b> apple	<b>afil</b> cider ( <b>afáb</b> shortened to <b>af</b> )
<b>kafáb</b> olive	<b>kafábél</b> olive oil
<b>vol</b> vegetable	<b>volél</b> vegetable oil
<b>levol</b> beet	<b>levolil</b> beet juice
<b>fab</b> tree	<b>fabil</b> sap
<b>ávob</b> hop	<b>ávil</b> beer ( <b>ávob</b> shortened to <b>áv</b> )
<b>levaf</b> ...	<b>levafil</b> liqueur
<b>level</b> sugar	<b>levil</b> syrup ( <b>el</b> < <b>tel</b> food, <b>il</b> < <b>til</b> drink)
<b>tul</b> plate	<b>tulil</b> sauce
<b>m-</b> nature	<b>mil</b> water
<b>mil</b> water	<b>miil</b> liquid
<b>óm</b> ice	<b>ómil</b> dew
<b>óm</b> ice	<b>ómbiil</b> ice cream
<b>t-</b> human/animal	<b>til</b> drink
<b>bek</b> treatment	<b>bekil</b> medicine
<b>bok</b> illness	<b>bokil</b> poison
<b>mag</b> fire	<b>magil</b> fuel
<b>cafaéb</b> tea leaf	<b>cafaél</b> tea ( <b>-b</b> organism to <b>-l</b> liquid)
<b>cefáb</b> coffee bean	<b>cefál</b> coffee
	<b>él</b> oil
	<b>fél</b> wax
<b>apelat</b> bee	<b>apelatel</b> honey ( <b>-el</b> food)
<b>apelat</b> bee	<b>apelatél</b> wax ( <b>-él</b> oil)
<b>c</b> metalloid	<b>cil</b> acid
<b>ílom</b> 80-electron metalloid	<b>ílomil</b> mercury
<b>mam</b> sky	<b>mal</b> air ( <b>mam</b> shortened to <b>ma</b> )
<b>mal</b> air	<b>meal</b> gas
<b>mal</b> air	<b>mial</b> vapor
<b>amc</b> 1-electron metalloid	<b>amcal</b> hydrogen ( <b>-al</b> gas)
<b>ímc</b> 8-electron metalloid	<b>ímc</b> oxygen



<b>émc</b> <i>7-electron metalloid</i>	<b>émcal</b> <i>azote</i>
--	---------------------------

## Health (bak)

<b>bak</b> <i>health</i>	<b>bek</b> <i>treatment, remedy, cure</i>	<b>bok</b> <i>illness</i>
<b>baka</b> <i>healthy</i>	<b>beka</b> <i>clinical</i>	<b>boka</b> <i>sick</i>
<b>baker</b> <i>to be healthy</i>	<b>beker</b> <i>to treat</i>	<b>boker</b> <i>to be sick'</i>
<b>bakcer</b> <i>to heal'</i>	<b>bekcer</b> <i>to heal [intr.]</i>	<b>bokcer</b> <i>to fall ill</i>
<b>bakser</b> <i>to cure</i>	<b>bekser</b> <i>to heal [tr.]</i>	<b>bokser</b> <i>to sicken'</i>
<b>baktun</b> <i>hygiene</i>	<b>bekler</b> <i>to cure, to remedy</i>	<b>boktun</b> <i>pathology</i>
<b>baktut</b> <i>hygienist</i>	<b>beklacer</b> <i>to be cured</i>	<b>boktut</b> <i>pathologist</i>
<b>bakam</b> <i>sanatorium</i>	<b>bektun</b> <i>medecine (practice of)</i>	<b>boktuna</b> <i>pathological</i>
<b>bakat</b> <i>healthy person</i>	<b>bektut</b> <i>doctor</i>	<b>bokus</b> <i>pathogen</i>
<b>baktel</b> <i>health food</i>	<b>bekam</b> <i>clinic, hospital, care facility</i>	<b>bokam</b> <i>hospital</i>
<b>baktelam</b> <i>health food place</i>	<b>bekim</b> <i>hospital room</i>	<b>bokamber</b> <i>to hospitalize</i>
<b>baak</b> <i>sanitation</i>	<b>bekat</b> <i>patient</i>	<b>bokat</b> <i>patient</i>
<b>baaka</b> <i>sanitary</i>	<b>bekut</b> <i>care-giver, nurse</i>	<b>book</b> <i>fatigue</i>
<b>obaaka</b> <i>unsanitary</i>	<b>bekil</b> <i>medecine, drug</i>	<b>booka</b> <i>tired</i>
<b>baakser</b> <i>to sanitize</i>	<b>bekel</b> <i>pill</i>	<b>bookcer</b> <i>to grow tired</i>
<b>tabak</b> <i>physical health</i>	<b>bekila</b> <i>medicinal</i>	<b>bookser</b> <i>to tire</i>
<b>tebak</b> <i>mental health</i>	<b>bekilam</b> <i>pharmacy</i>	<b>bookseá</b> <i>tiresome</i>
<b>bàk</b> <i>safety</i>	<b>bekiler</b> <i>to medicate</i>	<b>bokil</b> <i>poison</i>
<b>bàka</b> <i>safe</i>	<b>tebektun</b> <i>psychiatry</i>	<b>bokiler</b> <i>to poison</i>
<b>bàker</b> <i>to save</i>	<b>tebektut</b> <i>psychiatrist</i>	<b>bokiléna</b> <i>poisonous</i>
<b>bàkser</b> <i>to make safe</i>	<b>bekleá</b> <i>curable</i>	<b>obokilam</b> <i>detox facility</i>
<b>bàksud</b> <i>savior</i>	<b>obekleá</b> <i>incurable</i>	<b>ombok</b> <i>cold</i>
<b>obàk</b> <i>danger, peril</i>	<b>obekeá</b> <i>untreatable</i>	<b>teibok</b> <i>influenza, flu</i>
<b>obàka</b> <i>unsafe, dangerous</i>	<b>fubek</b> <i>mistreatment, abuse</i>	<b>vúrbok</b> <i>infection</i>
<b>obàkser</b> <i>to endanger</i>	<b>fubeker</b> <i>to mistreat, to abuse</i>	<b>ambok</b> <i>inflammation</i>
		<b>tebok</b> <i>mental illness</i>
		<b>teboka</b> <i>mentally ill</i>
		<b>tebokam</b> <i>insane asylum</i>
		<b>tebokat</b> <i>mentally ill person</i>
		<b>tebook</b> <i>boredom</i>
		<b>tebooker</b> <i>to bore</i>
		<b>tebookcer</b> <i>to grow bored</i>
		<b>tebookca</b> <i>bored</i>
		<b>oboker</b> <i>to cure, to heal, to save</i>
		<b>obokut</b> <i>savior, healer</i>
		<b>egbokcer</b> <i>to relapse</i>

<b>bik</b> <i>care</i>	<b>buk</b> <i>wound</i>	<b>bók</b> <i>pain</i>
<b>bikea</b> <i>careful</i>	<b>buka</b> <i>wounded</i>	<b>bók</b> <i>ache</i>
<b>biker</b> <i>to care for</i>	<b>buker</b> <i>to wound</i>	<b>bókcer</b> <i>to ache</i>
<b>biktun</b> <i>nursing</i>	<b>bukcer</b> <i>to be wounded</i>	<b>bóker</b> <i>to hurt (someone)</i>
<b>biktut</b> <i>nurse</i>	<b>bùk</b> <i>sore</i>	<b>bókcer</b> <i>to be in pain</i>
<b>bikam</b> <i>care facility</i>	<b>buket</b> <i>scratch</i>	<b>bókeá</b> <i>painful</i>
<b>bikat</b> <i>care patient</i>	<b>buketer</b> <i>to scratch</i>	<b>bókòà</b> <i>painless</i>
<b>bikof</b> <i>bandage</i>	<b>bukof</b> <i>patch</i>	<b>bókòsil</b> <i>painkiller</i>
<b>bikofer</b> <i>to bandage</i>	<b>bukofber</b> <i>to patch up</i>	<b>bóker</b> <i>to ache</i>
<b>obik</b> <i>lack of care</i>	<b>bukat</b> <i>trauma patient, victim</i>	<b>bókcer</b> <i>to suffer</i>
<b>obiker</b> <i>to leave uncared for</i>	<b>buuk</b> <i>harm</i>	<b>brók</b> <i>agony</i>
<b>tebiker</b> <i>to care (about)</i>	<b>buuker</b> <i>to harm</i>	<b>bróker</b> <i>to torture</i>
<b>otebik</b> <i>apathy, lack of concern</i>	<b>buukeá</b> <i>harmful</i>	<b>brókeá</b> <i>torturous</i>
<b>otebiker</b> <i>to be unconcerned about</i>	<b>buukòà</b> <i>harmless</i>	<b>brókcer</b> <i>to agonize</i>
<b>obikea</b> <i>careless</i>	<b>buukék</b> <i>danger</i>	<b>tebók</b> <i>anguish</i>
<b>otebikea</b> <i>unconcerned, apathetic</i>		<b>tebókcer</b> <i>to anguish</i>
<b>igéga bik</b> <i>urgent care</i>		
<b>igéga bikim</b> <i>emergency room</i>		

## Clothes (tof)

body part	heavier material	lighter material
<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>tof</b> <i>apparel</i>	<b>tov</b> <i>underwear</i>
<b>tab</b> <i>body</i>	<b>taf</b> <i>suit</i>	<b>pontav</b> <i>pijama</i>
<b>teb</b> <i>head</i>	<b>tef</b> <i>hat</i>	<b>tev</b> <i>scarf</i>
<b>teib</b> <i>nose</i>	<b>teif</b> <i>nose cover</i>	<b>teiv</b> <i>handkerchief</i>
<b>teób</b> <i>neck</i>	<b>teóf</b> <i>tie</i>	<b>teóv</b> <i>collar</i>
<b>tuab</b> <i>shoulder</i>	<b>tuaf</b> <i>shawl</i>	
<b>tib</b> <i>trunk</i>	<b>tif</b> <i>vest</i>	
<b>zetib</b> <i>waist</i>	<b>zetif</b> <i>belt</i>	<b>zetiv</b> <i>sash</i>
<b>tiab</b> <i>chest</i>	<b>nefiab</b> <i>sweater</i>	<b>tiav</b> <i>shirt</i>
<b>tiub</b> <i>belly</i>	<b>tiuf</b> <i>corset</i>	<b>tiuv</b> <i>underpants</i>
<b>tilab</b> <i>breast</i>		<b>tilav</b> <i>brassiere</i>

<b>tiáb</b> <i>penis</i>		<b>tiáv</b> <i>loin cloth</i>
<b>tób</b> <i>leg</i>	<b>tóf</b> <i>pants</i>	
<b>tôab</b> <i>foot</i>	<b>tôaf</b> <i>shoe</i>	<b>tôav</b> <i>sock</i>
<b>tuáb</b> <i>hand</i>	<b>tuáf</b> <i>mit</i> <b>tuáfém</b> <i>pocket</i>	<b>tuáv</b> <i>glove</i>
<b>tiúb</b> <i>tail</i>	<b>tiúf</b> <i>train</i>	

## Habitation (tom)

<b>tom</b> <i>habitation</i>	<p><b>tomer</b> <i>to live</i>, <b>tomud</b> <i>inhabitant</i>  <b>tòm</b> <i>home</i>, <b>tòma</b> <i>domestic</i>  <b>toem</b> <i>place of residence</i>  <b>toom</b> <i>accommodation, lodging</i>, <b>toomer</b> <i>to accommodate</i>  <b>tomet</b> <i>apartment</i>, <b>tometán</b> <i>apartment building</i>  <b>tomof</b> <i>tent</i>  <b>utom</b> <i>property</i>  <b>tomtun</b> <i>architecture</i>, <b>tomtut</b> <i>architect</i>, <b>tomtuna</b> <i>architectural</i>  <b>tombuer</b> <i>to lease</i>, <b>tombuud</b> <i>landlord</i>, <b>dren tombuena</b> <i>lease</i>  <b>tombier</b> <i>to rent, let</i>, <b>tombiud</b> <i>renter, lessee</i>  <b>tomnoc</b> <i>rent</i></p> <p><b>tombel</b> <i>housekeeping</i>, <b>tombelud</b> <i>conciierge</i>  <b>ábtom</b> <i>hi-rise</i></p>
<b>tém</b> <i>residence</i>	<p><b>témer</b> <i>to reside</i>  <b>témud</b> <i>resident</i>  <b>téma</b> <i>residential</i>  <b>vegdren témuda</b> <i>resident's permit</i>  <b>otémud</b> <i>non-resident</i></p>
<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<p><b>tameb</b> <i>master of the house</i>  <b>taam</b> <i>villa</i>  <b>agtam</b> <i>chateau</i>  <b>ivagtam</b> <i>palace</i>  <b>ogtam</b> <i>cottage</i>  <b>tamet</b> <i>cabin</i>  <b>ogtamet</b> <i>hut</i>  <b>potam</b> <i>hotel</i>, <b>igpotam</b> <i>motel</i>  <b>zútam</b> <i>tower</i>  <b>azcatam</b> <i>castle</i>  <b>tamán</b> <i>housing complex</i>  <b>tamózem</b> <i>yard</i>  <b>tameézem</b> <i>courtyard</i>  <b>abtamac</b> <i>roof</i>  <b>zatom</b> <i>facade</i>  <b>telam</b> <i>restaurant</i></p>

	<p><b>epam</b> <i>station</i>  <b>tilam</b> <i>bar</i>  <b>tuzam</b> <i>museum</i>  <b>dénam</b> <i>library</i>  <b>titam</b> <i>school</i>  <b>tutam</b> <i>institute</i>  <b>nunam</b> <i>store</i>  <b>cesam</b> <i>factory</i>  <b>avolam</b> <i>bakery</i>  <b>bikam</b> <i>hospital</i>  <b>totam</b> <i>church</i>  <b>spanam</b> <i>gym</i>  <b>milbam</b> <i>bathhouse</i>  <b>pemtam</b> <i>garage</i>  <b>beelam</b> <i>warehouse</i>  <b>vobésam</b> <i>farm</i></p>
<b>tàm</b> <i>building</i>	<p><b>tàmser</b> <i>to build</i>, <b>otàmser</b> <i>to demolish</i>, <b>otàms</b> <i>ruins</i>,  <b>tàmsud</b> <i>builder</i>  <b>tamcer</b> <i>to found</i>, <b>tamc</b> <i>foundation</i>  <b>mamtàm</b> <i>skyscraper</i></p>
<b>tem</b> <i>space</i>	<p><b>abtem</b> <i>attic</i>  <b>obtem</b> <i>basement</i>  <b>ágtem</b> <i>gallery</i>  <b>pemepem</b> <i>parking lot</i>  <b>ponem</b> <i>rest stop</i>  <b>ifekem</b> <i>playground</i>  <b>dropekem</b> <i>battleground</i>  <b>maparem</b> <i>airport</i>  <b>ózem</b> <i>yard, outdoors</i>  <b>ázem</b> <i>flat space</i>  <b>úbem</b> <i>neighborhood</i>  <b>íbem</b> <i>the far side</i>  <b>kum</b> <i>side</i>  <b>abem</b> <i>top</i>  <b>obem</b> <i>bottom</i>  <b>zam</b> <i>front</i>  <b>zom</b> <i>back</i>  <b>zem</b> <i>middle</i>  <b>zém</b> <i>indoors</i>  <b>kunadam</b> <i>frontier</i>  <b>kim</b> <i>slope</i>  <b>ábem</b> <i>upstairs</i>  <b>óbem</b> <i>downstairs</i>  <b>zém</b> <i>tunnel</i>  <b>zèm</b> <i>bridge</i>  <b>ifpem</b> <i>promenade</i>  <b>mimkum</b> <i>beach</i></p>

	<b>ifpopem</b> <i>resort</i> <b>tujémem</b> <i>cemetery</i> <b>tatem</b> <i>shrine</i> <b>zúm</b> <i>zone</i> <b>ubem</b> <i>destination</i> <b>ibem</b> <i>origin</i> <b>pum</b> <i>destination</i> <b>pim</b> <i>starting point</i> <b>epem</b> <i>station</i> <b>ijem</b> <i>starting point</i> <b>ujem</b> <i>endpoint</i>
<b>tim</b> <i>room, chamber</i>	<b>miltim</b> <i>bathroom</i> <b>éstim</b> <i>bureau</i> <b>datim</b> <i>salon, living room</i> <b>zótim</b> <i>hall, corridor</i> <b>tjujim</b> <i>bedroom</i> <b>telim</b> <i>dining room</i> <b>magelim</b> <i>kitchen</i> <b>tilim</b> <i>bar</i> <b>zatic</b> <i>lobby</i> <b>zotim</b> <i>antechamber</i> <b>áktim</b> <i>waiting room</i> <b>timet</b> <i>cubicle, cabin, roomette</i>

## Places and containers

The "place" suffixes **am**, **(e)m**, **im**, **ém**, and **éb** are short for and recall **tam** *house*, **tem** *space*, **tim** *room*, **ném** *box*, and **céb** *container*.

### Buildings (-tam, -am)

<b>t-</b> <i>human-related</i>	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>
<b>nun</b> <i>merchandise</i>	<b>nunam</b> <i>store</i>
<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nacam</b> <i>bank</i>
<b>apelat</b> <i>bee</i>	<b>apelatam</b> <i>beehive</i>
<b>pancin</b> <i>cinema</i>	<b>pancinam</b> <i>moviehouse</i>
<b>tel</b> <i>food</i>	<b>telam</b> <i>restaurant</i>
<b>til</b> <i>drink</i>	<b>tilam</b> <i>bar</i>
<b>tier</b> <i>to study</i>	<b>titam</b> <i>school</i>
<b>tuer</b> <i>to instruct</i>	<b>tutam</b> <i>institute</i>
<b>tata</b> <i>holy</i>	<b>tatam</b> <i>church</i>
<b>dénán</b> <i>book collection</i>	<b>dénánam</b> <i>library</i>

<b>cuzán</b> <i>art collection</i>	<b>cuzánam</b> <i>museum</i>
<b>bekil</b> <i>drug</i>	<b>bekilam</b> <i>pharmacy</i>
<b>ep</b> <i>stop</i>	<b>epam</b> <i>station</i>
<b>pon</b> <i>rest</i>	<b>ponam</b> <i>hotel</i>
<b>bek</b> <i>treatment</i>	<b>bekam</b> <i>clinic</i>
<b>bok</b> <i>illness</i>	<b>bokam</b> <i>hospital</i>
<b>bik</b> <i>care</i>	<b>bikam</b> <i>nursing home</i>
<b>bak</b> <i>health</i>	<b>bakam</b> <i>sanatorium</i>
<b>avol</b> <i>bread</i>	<b>avolam</b> <i>bakery</i>
<b>dez</b> <i>show</i>	<b>dezam</b> <i>theatre</i>
<b>daz</b> <i>dance</i>	<b>dazam</b> <i>dance studio</i>
<b>cefál</b> <i>coffee</i>	<b>cefálam</b> <i>café</i>
<b>belud</b> <i>guard</i>	<b>beludam</b> <i>guardhouse</i>
<b>apet</b> <i>horse</i>	<b>apetam</b> <i>stable</i>
<b>koer</b> <i>to hide</i>	<b>koam</b> <i>shelter</i>
<b>def</b> <i>paper</i>	<b>defam</b> <i>stationery</i>
<b>túj</b> <i>sleep</i>	<b>tújam</b> <i>dormitory</i>
<b>voc</b> <i>flower</i>	<b>vocam</b> <i>floristry</i>
<b>par</b> <i>vehicle</i>	<b>param</b> <i>garage</i>
<b>pat</b> <i>bird</i>	<b>patam</b> <i>nest</i>
<b>vab</b> <i>grass</i>	<b>vabam</b> <i>grange</i>

### Places and spaces (-tem, -em)

<b>t-</b> <i>human-related</i>	<b>tem</b> <i>hall</i>
<b>ep</b> <i>stop</i>	<b>epem</b> <i>stopping point</i>
<b>tij</b> <i>birth</i>	<b>tijem</b> <i>birthplace</i>
<b>és</b> <i>work</i>	<b>ésem</b> <i>factory</i>
<b>ek</b> <i>play</i>	<b>ekem</b> <i>playground</i>
<b>dropek</b> <i>war</i>	<b>dropekem</b> <i>battlefield</i>
<b>koer</b> <i>to hide</i>	<b>koem</b> <i>hideaway</i>
<b>pier</b> <i>to depart</i>	<b>piem</b> <i>departure point</i>
<b>puer</b> <i>to arrive</i>	<b>puem</b> <i>arrival point</i>
<b>ab</b> <i>on</i>	<b>abem</b> <i>top</i>
<b>ob</b> <i>under</i>	<b>obem'</b> <i>bottom</i>
<b>áb</b> <i>up</i>	<b>ábem</b> <i>upstairs</i>
<b>ób</b> <i>down</i>	<b>óbem</b> <i>downstairs</i>
<b>éb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>ébem</b> <i>interstice</i>
<b>éz</b> <i>in</i>	<b>ézem</b> <i>interior</i>

<b>óz</b> <i>out</i>	<b>ózem</b> <i>exterior</i>
<b>ib</b> <i>from</i>	<b>ibem</b> <i>origin</i>
<b>ub</b> <i>to</i>	<b>ubem</b> <i>destination</i>
<b>ij</b> <i>start</i>	<b>ijem</b> <i>starting point</i>
<b>uj</b> <i>end</i>	<b>ujem</b> <i>endpoint, goal</i>
<b>úb</b> <i>near</i>	<b>úbem</b> <i>vicinity</i>
<b>íb</b> <i>far</i>	<b>íbem</b> <i>distance</i>
<b>za</b> <i>before</i>	<b>zam</b> <i>front</i>
<b>zo</b> <i>behind'</i>	<b>zom</b> <i>back</i>
<b>ze</b> <i>middle'</i>	<b>zem</b> <i>center</i>
<b>ák</b> <i>wait</i>	<b>akem</b> <i>waiting area</i>
<b>úz</b> <i>around</i>	<b>územ</b> <i>environment</i>
<b>zú</b> <i>round</i>	<b>zúm</b> <i>zone</i>
<b>uka</b> <i>empty</i>	<b>ukem</b> <i>vacant lot</i>
<b>kua</b> <i>lateral</i>	<b>kum</b> <i>side</i>
<b>kua</b> <i>lateral</i>	<b>kuem</b> <i>sidelines</i>
<b>kia</b> <i>oblique</i>	<b>kiem</b> <i>slope</i>
<b>kes</b> <i>trial</i>	<b>kesem</b> <i>proving ground</i>
<b>vab</b> <i>grass</i>	<b>vabem</b> <i>prairie</i>
<b>áza</b> <i>flat</i>	<b>ázem</b> <i>plain</i>
<b>íja</b> <i>open</i>	<b>íjem</b> <i>open area</i>
<b>zé</b> <i>through</i>	<b>zém</b> <i>transit area</i>
<b>zè</b> <i>across</i>	<b>zèm</b> <i>crossing/bridge</i>
<b>záa</b> <i>wide</i>	<b>zám</b> <i>expanse</i>
<b>zóa</b> <i>narrow</i>	<b>zóm</b> <i>tight spot</i>
<b>pon</b> <i>rest</i>	<b>ponem</b> <i>rest area</i>
<b>tapek</b> <i>sport</i>	<b>tapekem</b> <i>sports arena</i>
<b>ifzíp</b> <i>tour</i>	<b>ifzípem</b> <i>tourist site</i>
<b>ánup</b> <i>meeting</i>	<b>ánupem</b> <i>meeting venue</i>
<b>tujém</b> <i>coffin'</i>	tujyemem <b>cemetery</b>
<b>ézmelben</b> <i>burial</i>	<b>ézmelbem</b> <i>burial ground</i>
<b>tata</b> <i>holy</i>	<b>tatem</b> <i>shrine</i>
<b>tesbeler</b> <i>to memorialize</i>	<b>tesbelem</b> <i>memorial (site)</i>
<b>nun</b> <i>merchandise</i>	<b>nunem</b> <i>marketplace</i>
<b>hea</b> <i>which</i>	<b>hem</b> <i>where?</i>
<b>háa</b> <i>every</i>	<b>hám</b> <i>everywhere</i>
<b>héa</b> <i>any</i>	<b>hém</b> <i>anywhere</i>



<b>hoa</b> <i>no</i>	<b>hom</b> <i>nowhere</i>
<b>hua</b> <i>this</i>	<b>hum</b> <i>here</i>
<b>hia</b> <i>that</i>	<b>him</b> <i>there</i>
<b>gea</b> <i>same</i>	<b>gem</b> <i>the same place</i>
<b>teler</b> <i>to eat</i>	<b>telem</b> <i>refectory</i>
<b>ób</b> <i>under</i>	<b>óbtem</b> <i>cellar</i>
<b>úja</b> <i>open</i>	<b>újtem</b> <i>court</i>
<b>ága</b> <i>long</i>	<b>ágtem</b> <i>gallery</i>
<b>áb</b> <i>above</i>	<b>ábtem</b> <i>attic</i>
<b>zaóz</b> <i>front outside</i>	<b>zaóztem</b> <i>front porch</i>
<b>zaéz</b> <i>front inside</i>	<b>zaéztém</b> <i>lobby</i>
<b>tier</b> <i>to study</i>	<b>titem</b> <i>study hall</i>
<b>tuer</b> <i>to teach</i>	<b>tutem</b> <i>class</i>

### Rooms (-tim, -im)

<b>t-</b> <i>human-related</i>	<b>tim</b> <i>room</i>
<b>tjujer</b> <i>to sleep</i>	<b>tjujim</b> <i>bedroom</i>
<b>teler</b> <i>to eat</i>	<b>telim</b> <i>dining room</i>
<b>mageler</b> <i>to cook</i>	<b>magelim</b> <i>kitchen</i>
<b>és</b> <i>work</i>	<b>ésim</b> <i>bureau</i>
<b>mil</b> <i>water</i>	<b>militim</b> <i>bathroom</i>
<b>tata</b> <i>holy</i>	<b>tatim</b> <i>chapel</i>
<b>vi</b> <i>nice</i>	<b>vitim</b> <i>salon</i>
<b>ák</b> <i>wait</i>	<b>áktim</b> <i>waiting room</i>
<b>za</b> <i>front</i>	<b>zatim</b> <i>lobby</i>
<b>zo</b> <i>back</i>	<b>zotim</b> <i>backroom</i>
<b>daer</b> <i>to talk</i>	<b>datim</b> <i>parlor</i>
<b>tapek</b> <i>sport</i>	<b>tapektim</b> <i>exercise room</i>
<b>teacibar</b> <i>t.v.</i>	<b>teacibarim</b> <i>t.v. den</i>
<b>mover</b> <i>to smoke</i>	<b>movim</b> <i>smoking den</i>
<b>ón</b> <i>apart</i>	<b>óntim</b> <i>compartment</i>
<b>éz</b> <i>in</i>	<b>éztim</b> <i>chamber</i>
<b>zóa</b> <i>narrow</i>	<b>zótim</b> <i>corridor/hall</i>
<b>tuer</b> <i>to teach</i>	<b>tutim</b> <i>classroom</i>
<b>cim</b> <i>chair</i>	<b>bimer</b> <i>to sit</i>
<b>cum</b> <i>bed</i>	<b>bumer</b> <i>to lie down</i>

## Enclosures (-tém, -ném, -ém) and containers (-céb, -éb, -éf)

<b>t-</b> <i>human-related</i>	<b>tém</b> <i>residence</i>
<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>azém</b> <i>safe</i>
<b>koer</b> <i>to hide</i>	<b>koém</b> <i>shelter</i>
<b>pon</b> <i>vacation</i>	<b>poném</b> <i>suitcase</i>
<b>mog</b> <i>ash</i>	<b>mogém</b> <i>ashtray</i>
<b>óm</b> <i>ice</i>	<b>ómém</b> <i>ice chest</i>
<b>voc</b> <i>flower</i>	<b>vocém</b> <i>flower bed</i>
<b>voc</b> <i>flower</i>	<b>vocéb</b> <i>flower pot</i>
<b>il</b> <i>liquid</i> + <b>neer</b> <i>reserve</i>	<b>ilneéb</b> <i>tank</i>
<b>il</b> <i>liquid</i>	<b>iléb</b> <i>bottle</i>
<b>il</b> <i>liquid</i>	<b>ilcéb</b> <i>carafe</i>
<b>til</b> <i>drink</i>	<b>tiléb</b> <i>glass</i>
<b>til</b> <i>drink</i>	<b>tilcéb</b> <i>cup</i>
<b>el</b> <i>food</i>	<b>elcéb</b> <i>pot</i>
<b>tol</b> <i>food</i>	<b>toléb</b> <i>casserole</i>
<b>áz</b> <i>flat+tol</i> <i>consumables</i>	<b>áztoléb</b> <i>pan</i>
<b>telil</b> <i>soup</i>	<b>teliléb</b> <i>bowl</i>
<b>ber</b> <i>put</i>	<b>bém</b> <i>position</i>
<b>tab</b> <i>body</i>	<b>tabém</b> <i>posture</i>
<b>tes</b> <i>thought</i>	<b>tesbém</b> <i>method</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>mind</i>	<b>tebém</b> <i>attitude</i>
<b>eber</b> <i>to stop</i>	<b>ebém</b> <i>situation</i>
<b>uka</b> <i>empty</i>	<b>ukém</b> <i>slot,</i> <i>vacancy</i>
<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nacém</b> <i>cashbox</i>
<b>noz</b> <i>jewel</i>	<b>nozém</b> <i>jewelry box</i>
<b>n-</b> <i>commercial</i>	<b>ném</b> <i>box</i>
<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nacéf</b> <i>purse</i>
<b>n-</b> <i>commercial</i>	<b>néf</b> <i>bag</i>
<b>néf</b> <i>weave</i>	<b>néfém</b> <i>basket</i>
<b>faof</b> <i>wood</i>	<b>faoféb</b> <i>barrel</i>
<b>mak</b> <i>electricity</i>	<b>nakéb</b> <i>battery</i>

## Building structures and furniture (com)

<b>moc</b> <i>floor [stage]</i>
---------------------------------

<b>amoc</b> <i>ground floor</i>
---------------------------------

	<p><b>emoc</b> <i>second floor</i>  <b>imoc</b> <i>third floor</i>  <b>obmoc</b> <i>basement</i>  <b>abmoc</b> <i>penthouse</i>  <b>ébmoc</b> <i>mezzanine</i>  <b>mocpar</b> <i>elevator</i> (also: <b>álbur</b>)</p>
<b>mac</b> <i>wall</i>	<p><b>abmac</b> <i>roof</i>  <b>obmac</b> <i>foundation</i>  <b>ézabmac</b> <i>ceiling</i>  <b>ézobmac</b> <i>floor</i>  <b>uzabmac</b> <i>vault</i>  <b>abzamac</b> <i>balcony</i>  <b>abkumac</b> <i>ledge</i>  <b>macsud</b> <i>mason</i>  <b>mactén</b> <i>masonry</i> (industry)  <b>macán</b> <i>masonry</i>  <b>ózmac</b> <i>outer wall</i>  <b>ézmac</b> <i>inner wall</i>  <b>úzmac</b> <i>fence</i>  <b>mefa mac</b> <i>brick wall</i>  <b>macet</b> <i>fence</i>  <b>ónsmac</b> <i>partition</i>  <b>màc</b> <i>screen</i></p>
<b>mec</b> <i>door</i>	<p><b>mecag</b> <i>entrance-way</i>  <b>zamec</b> <i>threshold</i></p>
<b>mic</b> <i>window</i>	<p><b>micet</b> <i>ticket window, porthole</i>  <b>micof</b> <i>blinds</i>  <b>micov</b> <i>curtain</i>  <b>abmic</b> <i>sunroof</i>  <b>micog</b> <i>skylight</i></p>
<b>muc</b> <i>stairs</i>	<p><b>mucnog</b> <i>step</i>  <b>mùc</b> <i>ladder</i>  <b>zúpea muc</b> <i>escalator</i>  <b>mucim</b> <i>stairwell</i>  <b>igózpen muc</b> <i>fire escape</i></p>
<b>com</b> <i>item of furniture</i>	<p><b>comber</b> <i>to furnish</i>  <b>comán</b> <i>furniture</i>  <b>comser</b> <i>to make furniture</i>  <b>comsud</b> <i>furniture maker</i>  <b>milcom</b> <i>sink</i>  <b>comiper</b> <i>to move</i></p>
<b>cam</b> <i>closet</i>	<p><b>telarcam</b> <i>buffet</i>  <b>tofcam</b> <i>clothes closet</i>  <b>déncam</b> <i>bookcase</i>  <b>macam</b> <i>cupboard</i></p>

	<b>comoc</b> shelf <b>tovcam</b> linen closet <b>ècam</b> alcove
<b>cem</b> table	<b>drecem</b> desk <b>cèm</b> pulpit <b>cemném</b> drawer <b>cemof</b> table cloth <b>cemób</b> table leg <b>cemet</b> board <b>úscemet</b> serving tray <b>tilcem</b> bar <b>cágcem</b> counter <b>cemaper</b> to sit down at the table (also: <b>bemer</b> )
<b>cim</b> chair	<b>cìm</b> seat <b>agcim</b> armchair <b>ágcim</b> couch <b>ciim</b> bench <b>ècim</b> stool <b>tôabcim</b> footstool <b>cimub</b> arm rest <b>cimzom</b> seat back <b>baanetcim</b> rocking chair <b>zoólbcm</b> recliner <b>milnef cim</b> bucket seat <b>cimbier</b> to occupy a seat <b>cimbuer</b> to seat (someone) <b>cimober</b> to unseat <b>cimaper</b> to sit down (also: <b>bimer</b> )
<b>cum</b> bed	<b>cuam</b> cushin <b>cuàm</b> pillow <b>cuem</b> mattress <b>cuav</b> bedspread <b>cuev</b> sheet <b>cuef</b> cover <b>cuim</b> box springs <b>cumnán</b> litter <b>cumaper</b> to go to bed, lie down (also: <b>bumer</b> )

## Food (tol)

<b>tol</b> foodstuffs	<b>toler</b> to feed <b>tola</b> alimentary <b>tolcéb</b> pot <b>toléb</b> casserole <b>áztoléb</b> pan <b>tolam</b> grocery store, market, <b>tolamud</b> grocer
-----------------------	--

	<p><b>tolar</b> <i>eating utensil</i>, <b>tolarán</b> <i>dishes</i>  <b>tolnún</b> <i>produce, groceries</i></p>
<p><b>tel</b> <i>(prepared) food</i></p>	<p><b>teler</b> <i>to eat</i>  <b>otel</b> <i>hunger</i>, <b>otelcer</b> <i>to hunger</i>, <b>otela</b> <i>hungry</i>, <b>otelag</b> <i>famine</i>,  <b>oteltujer</b> <i>to starve (to death)</i>  <b>telun</b> <i>edible (item)</i>  <b>vitelyd</b> <i>gourmet</i>  <b>vitelea</b> <i>gourmand</i>  <b>telam</b> <i>restaurant</i>, <b>telamet</b> <i>cafe</i>, <b>telamseb</b> <i>restauranteur</i>  <b>telém</b> <i>buffet</i>  <b>teléb</b> <i>plate</i>, <b>telébar</b> <i>serving tray</i>  <b>telar</b> <i>fork</i>, <b>telarán</b> <i>place setting, cutlery</i>  <b>telim</b> <i>kitchen</i>  <b>telten</b> <i>culinary</i>  <b>telsur</b> <i>cooker</i>  <b>telsud</b> <i>cook</i>  <b>telseb</b> <i>chef</i>  <b>telil</b> <i>soup</i>, <b>teliléb</b> <i>soup bowl</i>  <b>magtelur</b> <i>stove</i>  <b>teleá</b> <i>edible</i>, <b>oteleá</b> <i>inedible</i></p>
<p><b>teluz</b> <i>taste</i></p>	<p><b>teluzer</b> <i>to taste</i>  <b>tèluz</b> <i>savor</i>, <b>tèluza</b> <i>savory</i>, <b>tèluzer</b> <i>to savor</i>  <b>oteluz</b> <i>disgust</i>  <b>oteluza</b> <i>disgusting</i>  <b>oteluzer</b> <i>to be disgusted</i></p>
<p><b>til</b> <i>drink</i></p>	<p><b>tiler</b> <i>to drink</i>  <b>otil</b> <i>thirst</i>  <b>otilcer</b> <i>to thirst</i>  <b>otila</b> <i>thirsty</i>  <b>otilag</b> <i>draught</i>  <b>tilam</b> <i>bar</i>  <b>tilamag</b> <i>brasserie</i>  <b>tiléb</b> <i>glass</i>  <b>tilcéb</b> <i>bowl</i>  <b>tìlcéb</b> <i>cup</i>  <b>tilar</b> <i>spoon</i>  <b>tilarag</b> <i>soup spoon</i>  <b>tilarog</b> <i>teaspoon</i>  <b>tileá</b> <i>potable</i>, <b>otileá</b> <i>non-potable</i>  <b>omtil</b> <i>refreshment, soft-drink</i></p>
<p><b>tul</b> <i>dish, served food</i></p>	<p><b>tulán</b> <i>meal</i>  <b>atulán</b> <i>breakfast</i>, <b>atuláner</b> <i>to eat breakfast</i>  <b>etulán</b> <i>lunch</i>, <b>etuláner</b> <i>to lunch</i>  <b>itulán</b> <i>dinner</i>, <b>ituláner</b> <i>to dine</i>  <b>jatul</b> <i>appetizer</i>  <b>jotul</b> <i>dessert</i></p>

	<p><b>ébtul</b> <i>snack</i>  <b>tuléb</b> <i>platter</i>  <b>tulil</b> <i>soup</i>  <b>tulánag</b> <i>banquet</i>  <b>tuldren</b> <i>menu</i>  <b>tulusud</b> <i>waiter</i>, <b>tulusudán</b> <i>wait staff</i>, <b>tulusdeb</b> <i>head waiter</i>, <i>maitre d'</i>, <b>tulúsnac</b> <i>(restaurant) tip</i>  <b>tuljób</b> <i>mealtime</i></p>
<b>-ol/ól</b> (solid)	<p><b>taol</b> <i>meat</i>, <b>taolam</b> <i>butcher shop</i>, <b>taolud</b> <i>butcher</i>, <b>taolil</b> <i>stew</i>,  <b>úgtaol</b> <i>beef steak</i>, <b>ápetaol</b> <i>sausage</i>, <b>ápetól</b> <i>ham</i>  <b>mimol</b> <i>salt</i>, <b>mimolika</b> <i>salty</i>  <b>vavol</b> <i>salade, greens</i>  <b>avol</b> <i>bread</i>, <b>avolet</b> <i>bread crumb</i>, <b>abavol</b> <i>crust</i>, <b>avolek</b> <i>flour</i>,  <b>avolam</b> <i>bakery</i>, <b>avolud</b> <i>baker</i>  <b>ébcavol</b> <i>sandwich</i>  <b>cabavol</b> <i>slice of bread</i>  <b>ázavol</b> <i>pancake, flatbread, pizza</i>  <b>úzavol</b> <i>wrap, burrito</i>  <b>góavol</b> <i>crepe</i>  <b>leavol</b> <i>pastry</i>  <b>leávol</b> <i>cake</i>  <b>aleavol</b> <i>brioche</i>  <b>umleavol</b> <i>cookie</i>  <b>umcavol</b> <i>cracker, biscuit</i>  <b>uzleavol</b> <i>croissant</i>  <b>afleavol</b> <i>fruit pie</i>  <b>taoleavol</b> <i>meatpie</i>  <b>leavolser</b> <i>to make pastry</i>  <b>leavolsud</b> <i>pastrymaker</i>  <b>leavolam</b> <i>patisserie</i></p>
<b>-el/él/ál</b> (semi-solid)	<p><b>eopel</b> <i>beef</i>, <b>gocra eopel</b> <i>ground beef</i>, <b>gocra eopel ébcavol</b> <i>hamburger</i>  <b>uopel</b> <i>mutton</i>  <b>ápel</b> <i>pork</i>  <b>él</b> <i>oil</i>  <b>kafabél</b> <i>olive oil</i>  <b>gevobél</b> <i>corn oil</i>  <b>magél</b> <i>cooking oil</i>  <b>tàal</b> <i>fat, grease</i>  <b>mageler</b> <i>to cook</i>  <b>magéler</b> <i>to fry</i>  <b>level</b> <i>sugar</i>, <b>levela</b> <i>sweet</i>, <b>leveler</b> <i>to sweeten</i>, <b>lèvel</b> <i>candy</i>,  <b>levil</b> <i>syrop</i>, <b>lèvelud</b> <i>confectioner</i>, <b>lèvelam</b> <i>confectionary</i>  <b>elcéb</b> <i>pot</i>  <b>ápel</b> <i>pork</i>, <b>ápelán</b> <i>pork meats</i>, <b>ápelam</b> <i>pork butchery</i></p>
<b>-il</b> (liquid)	<p><b>iléb</b> <i>bottle</i>  <b>tuil</b> <i>sauce</i></p>

	<p><b>tulil</b> <i>soup</i>  <b>vafil</b> <i>wine</i>  <b>ígvafile</b> <i>vinegar</i>  <b>afil</b> <i>cider</i>  <b>ávil</b> <i>beer</i>  <b>levafil</b> <i>liqueur</i>  <b>bil</b> <i>milk</i>, <b>bilam</b> <i>dairy</i>, <b>bilíg</b> <i>cheese</i>, <b>bilúg</b> <i>butter</i>  <b>bilúgl</b> <i>yoghurt</i>  <b>abil</b> <i>cream</i>  <b>fáblevil</b> <i>compote</i>  <b>fábil</b> <i>fruit juice</i>  <b>taobil</b> <i>gravy, jus</i>  <b>levil</b> <i>syrup</i>  <b>apelatil</b> <i>honey</i></p>
<b>mag-</b>	<p><b>mageler</b> <i>to cook</i>, <b>magelur</b> <i>cooker</i>  <b>magiler</b> <i>to boil</i>, <b>magilur</b> <i>boiler</i>  <b>màgiler</b> <i>to broil</i>, <b>màgilur</b> <i>broiler</i>  <b>magler</b> <i>to roast</i>, <b>maglúr</b> <i>roaster</i>  <b>abmagler</b> <i>to grill</i>, <b>abmaglur</b> <i>grill</i>  <b>magéler</b> <i>to fry</i>, <b>magélur</b> <i>frier</i>  <b>magoler</b> <i>to bake</i>, <b>magolur</b> <i>oven</i>  <b>magler</b> <i>to roast</i>, <b>maglur</b> <i>roaster</i>  <b>magtelur</b> <i>stove</i>  <b>magsur</b> <i>burner</i></p>
<b>gopar</b>	<i>knife</i>

## Time (job)

<b>job</b> <i>time</i>	<p><b>joba</b> <i>temporal</i>  <b>ponjob</b> <i>vacation</i>  <b>ógjob</b> <i>short while</i>,  <b>ógjoba</b> <i>temporary</i>  <b>ívjob</b> <i>leisure</i>  <b>ágjob</b> <i>longtime</i>, <b>ágjoba</b> <i>chronic</i>  <b>jejoba</b> <i>chronic</i>  <b>zé job</b> <i>over time</i>  <b>ádjjob</b> <i>eternity</i>, <b>ádjjoba</b> <i>eternal</i>  <b>gonjoba</b> <i>part-time</i>  <b>jobúgc</b> <i>delay</i>, <b>jobúgser</b> <i>to delay</i>, <b>jobúgca</b> <i>delayed</i>  <b>jobigc</b> <i>haste</i>, <b>jobigcer</b> <i>to hurry</i>  <b>kóca (jonabca)</b> <i>jobem</i></p>				
---------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

	<i>appointment</i> <b>jobnabs</b> <i>schedule</i> <b>jobdaf</b> <i>schedule</i>				
<b>joob</b> <i>period</i>	<b>joòb</b> <i>era, epoch</i> <b>joobag</b> <i>eon</i> <b>joobog</b> <i>short period</i> <b>jooba</b> <i>periodic</i> <b>jooban</b> <i>periodicity</i> <b>joobà</b> <i>periodically</i> <b>odjobu?</b> <i>when?</i> <b>udjobu</b> <i>now</i> <b>idjobu</b> <i>then</i> <b>ádjebu</b> <i>always</i> <b>ódjobu</b> <i>never</i> <b>édjobu</b> <i>whenever</i> <b>gedjobu</b> <i>at the same time</i> <b>ogedjobu</b> <i>some other time</i> <b>údjebu</b> <i>sometime</i>				
<b>jab</b> <i>year</i>	<b>jaba</b> <i>annual</i> <b>cojab</b> <i>century, cojaba</i> <i>secular</i> <b>jabij</b> <i>new year</i> <b>jabuj</b> <i>year's end</i> <b>jabdén</b> <i>yearbook</i> <b>jabzòp</b> <i>anniversary</i>				
<b>jeb</b> <i>season</i>	<b>jeba</b> <i>seasonal</i> <b>jeab</b> <i>spring</i> <b>jeeb</b> <i>summer</i> <b>jeib</b> <i>autumn</i> <b>jeub</b> <i>winter</i>				
<b>jib</b> <i>month</i>	<b>jiba</b> <i>monthly</i> <b>ijib</b> <i>trimester</i> <b>ájib</b> <i>semester</i> <b>jiab</b> <i>January</i> <b>jieb</b> <i>February</i> <b>jiib</b> <i>March</i> <b>jiub</b> <i>April</i> <b>jiób</b> <i>May</i> <b>jiáb</b> <i>June</i> <b>jiéb</b> <i>July</i> <b>jiúb</b> <i>August</i> <b>jiáb</b> <i>September</i> <b>jilob</b> <i>October</i> <b>jilab</b> <i>November</i>				



	<b>jileb</b> <i>December</i>				
<b>jub</b> <i>day</i>	<b>juba</b> <i>daily</i> <b>éjub</b> <i>week, éjuba</i> <i>weekly</i> <b>juab</b> <i>Monday</i> <b>jueb</b> <i>Tuesday</i> <b>juib</b> <i>Wednesday</i> <b>juub</b> <i>Thursday</i> <b>juób</b> <i>Friday</i> <b>juáb</b> <i>Saturday</i> <b>juéb</b> <i>Sunday</i> <b>ponjub</b> <i>holiday</i> <b>ívjub</b> <i>day off</i> <b>ádjubu</b> <i>every day,</i> <b>ádjuba</b> <i>daily</i> <b>jubdén</b> <i>diary</i> <b>jubdrén</b> <i>newspaper,</i> <b>jubdréna</b> <i>journalistic,</i> <b>jubdrénud</b> <i>journalist</i> <b>zojub</b> <i>yesterday</i> <b>udjub</b> <i>today</i> <b>zajub</b> <i>tomorrow</i> <b>ivjub</b> <i>feast, ivjuber</i> <i>to</i> <i>feast, ivjuber</i> <i>to</i> <i>celebrate</i> <b>tijub</b> <i>birthday</i> <b>agtijub</b> <i>Christmas</i> <b>zòtjub</b> <i>Easter</i>				
<b>jób</b> <i>hour</i>	<b>jóba</b> <i>hourly</i> <b>jóbar</b> <i>clock</i> <b>tíjóbar</b> <i>alarm clock</i> <b>tubjóbar</b> <i>wrist watch</i> <b>jóbándaf</b> <i>schedule</i>				
<b>jáb</b> <i>minute</i>	<b>jâb</b> <i>moment, jâba</i> <i>momentary</i>				
<b>jéb</b> <i>second</i>	<b>jêb</b> <i>instant, jêba</i> <i>instantaneous</i>				
<b>maj</b> <i>daytime</i>	<b>maja</b> <i>diurnal</i> <b>ijmaj</b> <i>dawn</i> <b>imaj</b> <i>morning</i> <b>ujmaj</b> <i>dusk</i> <b>umaj</b> <i>evening</i> <b>èmaj</b> <i>noon</i> <b>joèmaj</b> <i>afternoon</i> <b>fimaj</b> <i>good day!</i> <b>fiumaj</b> <i>good evening!</i>	<b>ádmaju</b> <i>every</i> <i>morning</i>	<b>udmaju</b> <i>this</i> <i>morning</i>	<b>zomaju</b> <i>yesterday</i> <i>morning</i>	<b>zomaju</b> <i>tomorrow</i> <i>morning</i>

<b>moj</b> <i>night</i>	<b>moja</b> <i>nocturnal</i> <b>èmoj</b> <i>midnight</i> <b>fimoj</b> <i>good night!</i> <b>ádmoju</b> <i>every night</i> <b>udmoju</b> <i>tonight</i>			
<b>jud</b> <i>date</i>	<b>judrer</b> <i>to date</i> <b>jojudrer</b> <i>to postdate</i> <b>jajudrer</b> <i>to antedate</i> <b>judar</b> <i>calendar</i> <b>judaf</b> <i>calendar</i> <b>judén</b> <i>datebook</i> <b>odjudu</b> <i>on what date</i>	<b>udjudu</b> <i>on this date</i>	<b>idjudu</b> <i>on that date</i>	
<b>jàg</b> <i>age</i>	<b>jaga</b> <i>old</i> , <b>jagat</b> <i>elder</i> , <b>jagan</b> <i>old age</i> , <b>jagat</b> <b>bikam</b> <i>elder care facility</i> , <b>jagcer</b> <i>to age</i> , <b>jagca</b> <i>aged</i> , <b>ágcea</b> <i>ageing</i> <b>joga</b> <i>young/new</i> , <b>jogan</b> <i>youth (state)</i> , <b>jogat</b> <i>youth (person)</i> , <b>jogatán</b> <i>youth (coll.)</i> , <b>egjogser</b> <i>to rejuvenate/renew</i> , <b>joganéna</b> <i>youthful</i> <b>gajàga</b> <i>elder</i> <b>gojàga</b> <i>younger</i> <b>gejàga</b> <i>of the same age</i> , <i>as old (as)</i> <b>jéga</b> <i>adult</i> <b>jega</b> <i>middle aged</i> <b>jòga</b> <i>adolescent</i> <b>ojéga</b> <i>minor</i> <b>gájàga</b> <i>eldest</i> <b>gójàga</b> <i>youngest</i> <b>glajàga</b> <i>antique</i> , <i>ancient</i> <b>glojàga</b> <i>brand new</i> , <i>very young</i> <b>odjàg</b> <i>how old?</i>			

## Time expressions

expression	example
<b>ja</b> <i>before</i>	<b>Yujo mani ja et pio.</b> <i>Turn out the lights before you leave.</i>
<b>je</b> <i>while</i>	<b>Tobob tuja je tújá.</b> <i>The child died while sleeping.</i>

<b>jo</b> <i>after</i>	<b>Jo teacera mavi it igípa.</b> <i>After seeing the flames, he fled.</i>
<b>ji</b> <i>since</i>	<b>Aita tijé ga fià ji dropek úja.</b> <i>We have been living better since the war ended.</i>
<b>ju</b> <i>until</i>	<b>Ju et agco, et ho tido.</b> <i>Until you grow up, you won't understand.</i>
<b>já</b> <i>early</i>	<b>Ga já ga fi.</b> <i>The earlier the better.</i>
<b>je</b> <i>on time</i>	<b>Valco puer je.</b> <i>Be sure to arrive on time.</i>
<b>jó</b> <i>late</i>	<b>Ho puo já!</b> <i>Don't arrive late!</i>
<b>zobjubu</b> <i>yesterday</i>	<b>Hè mamila zobjubu?</b> <i>Did it rain yesterday?</i>
<b>udjubu</b> <i>today</i>	<b>Iyt deuzo udjubu.</b> <i>She is going to sing today.</i>
<b>zajubu</b> <i>tomorrow</i>	<b>At ikso dén zajubu.</b> <i>I will finish the book tomorrow.</i>
<b>zomoju</b> <i>last night</i>	<b>Hè et fi túja zomoju?</b> <i>Did you sleep well last night?</i>
<b>udmoju</b> <i>tonight</i>	<b>Udmoju ho eco màri mamu.</b> <i>Tonight there will be no stars in the sky.</i>
<b>zamoju</b> <i>tomorrow night</i>	<b>Tijuba vitul aco zamoju.</b> <i>The birthday feast will occur tomorrow night.</i>
<b>jazobjubu</b> <i>the day before yesterday</i>	<b>Vab gorfàa jazobjubu.</b> <i>The grass had been mowed the day before yesterday.</i>
<b>jozajubu</b> <i>the day after tomorrow</i>	<b>Avolam ijco jozajubu.</b> <i>The bakery will open the day after tomorrow.</i>
<b>jà</b> <i>already</i>	<b>Uvà eta ted jà pia.</b> <i>Sadly, your father has already left.</i>
<b>gaj</b> <i>still</i>	<b>Hè pati gaj tijeja?</b> <i>Are the birds still alive?</i>
<b>jù</b> <i>yet</i>	<b>Hè et jù teuca hia pancin?</b> <i>Have you seen this movie yet?</i>
<b>aju</b> <i>in the past</i>	<b>Uti sá hubénaju.</b> <i>People used to act that way in the past.</i>
<b>eju</b> <i>at present</i>	<b>Eju ait ukce mil.</b> <i>At present, we are out of water.</i>
<b>oju</b> <i>in the future</i>	<b>Et fi to oju.</b> <i>You'll know better in the future.</i>
<b>ji idjob</b> <i>since then, thenceforth</i>	<b>Ji idjob eca hoga sejeti.</b> <i>Since then, there have been no further incidents.</i>
<b>jo udjob</b> <i>from now on, henceforth</i>	<b>Jo udjob at éso ga tepazà.</b> <i>From now on I will work more diligently.</i>
<b>ju idjob</b> <i>until then</i>	<b>Ju idjob at ho teacàa ídcuni.</b> <i>Until then, I had not seen such things.</i>
<b>ju udjob</b> <i>until now, up to now, so far</i>	<b>Hot ózpa ju udjob.</b> <i>Nobody has emerged so far.</i>
<b>iju</b> <i>first</i>	<b>At vagó iju ivader et av updier at.</b> <i>I would first like to thank you for inviting me.</i>
<b>jò</b> <i>next</i>	<b>Jò ait teeco drez Sekspira.</b> <i>Next we shall hear a</i>

	<i>poem by Shakespeare.</i>
<b>uju</b> <i>finally</i>	<b>Elánidpar uju pua.</b> <i>The train has finally arrived.</i>
<b>gloja</b> <i>recently</i>	<b>Iit gloja tadca.</b> <i>They recently married.</i>
<b>glojo</b> <i>soon</i>	<b>Jobipar co him glojo.</b> <i>The taxi will be here soon.</i>
<b>glaja</b> <i>a long time ago</i>	<b>Hua pancin ózpa glaja.</b> <i>That movie came out a long time ago.</i>
<b>glajo</b> <i>a long time hence</i>	<b>Dropek ujco glajo.</b> <i>The war will come to an end a long time from now.</i>
<b>gója</b> <i>just</i>	<b>At gója ijeaca eta vóon.</b> <i>I just now noticed your error.</i>
<b>úbji</b> <i>just</i>	<b>At úbji ijeaca eta vóon.</b> <i>I just now noticed your error.</i>
<b>úbju</b> <i>almost</i>	<b>At úbju aka.</b> <i>I almost won.</i>
<b>ja</b> <i>ago</i>	<b>Keus aca ja e jub.</b> <i>The accident occurred two days ago.</i>
<b>glaj</b> <i>for a long time</i>	<b>At ésa hum glaj.</b> <i>I worked there for a long time.</i>
<b>gloj</b> <i>for a short time</i>	<b>At ésa him anà gloj.</b> <i>I worked here only for a short time.</i>
<b>ókbénà</b> <i>suddenly, all of a sudden</i>	<b>Yokbénà teuzibar ceusa.</b> <i>Suddenly the phone rang.</i>
<b>igjobu</b> <i>suddenly, all of a sudden</i>	<b>Igjobu teuzibar ceusa.</b> <i>Suddenly the phone rang.</i>
<b>odjobu?</b> <i>when?</i>	<b>Odjobu et sa uda cizun?</b> <i>When did you do this painting?</i>
<b>adjobu</b> <i>when (relative)</i>	<b>At sa cizun adjobu at ca joga.</b> <i>I did the painting when I was young.</i>
<b>ji odjob?</b> <i>since when? for how long?</i>	<b>Ji objob et ce tadca?</b> <i>How long have you been married?</i>
<b>ju odjob</b> <i>until when?, how long</i>	<b>Ju odjob et drecéo eta dén?</b> <i>How long will you be writing your book?</i>
<b>idjubu</b> <i>then, at that time</i>	<b>Et ca via idjubu.</b> <i>You were beautiful then.</i>
<b>udjubu</b> <i>now, at this time</i>	<b>At ése ge tuut udjubu.</b> <i>I work as a teacher now.</i>
<b>ádjubu</b> <i>always, all the time</i>	<b>Iyt ádjubu teubòze.</b> <i>She always smiles.</i>
<b>údjubu</b> <i>sometime</i>	<b>Iyt egteapo údjubu.</b> <i>She'll visit again someday.</i>
<b>ódjubu</b> <i>never</i>	<b>Ata épet ódjubu épede.</b> <i>My dog never barks.</i>
<b>ju ádjub</b> <i>forever</i>	<b>Iit áke beer tadca ju ádjub.</b> <i>They hope to remain married forever.</i>
<b>édjubu</b> <i>ever, anytime</i>	<b>Et vege teaper édjubu et vage.</b> <i>You can visit anytime you like.</i>
<b>údjubu</b> <i>sometime</i>	<b>At teapo et údjubu úboju.</b> <i>I will visit you sometime in the near future.</i>

<b>ogedjubu</b> <i>some other time</i>	<b>Et égo uper ogedjubu.</b> <i>You'll have to come some other time.</i>
<b>ídjubu</b> <i>at such a time</i>	<b>Ait ége doer ídjubu.</b> <i>We must be silent at such a time.</i>
<b>gedjubu</b> <i>at the same time</i>	<b>Yad e nidpari pua gedjubu.</b> <i>Both trains arrived at the same time.</i>
<b>vo...gaj</b> <i>no longer, anymore</i>	<b>At vo vage gaj teacer et.</b> <i>I don't want to see you any longer.</i>
<b>odjopi?</b> <i>how often?</i>	<b>Odjopi et pe pancinu?</b> <i>How often to you go to the movies? (jop instance in time)</i>
<b>ajop</b> <i>once</i>	<b>Et ége utmilabaner ajop jubè.</b> <i>You must bathe once a day.</i>
<b>ejopi</b> <i>twice</i>	<b>At vísa par ejopi.</b> <i>I washed the car twice.</i>
<b>glajopi</b> <i>often</i>	<b>Ait deuze ánà glajop.</b> <i>We often sing together.</i>
<b>glojopi</b> <i>seldom</i>	<b>At glojopi teaca ídcun.</b> <i>Seldom have I seen such a thing.</i>
<b>gaijopi</b> <i>sometimes, at times</i>	<b>Iyt ceace geijopi jó.</b> <i>She sometimes shows up late.</i>
<b>ojop</b> <i>never</i>	<b>At ojop vóde.</b> <i>I never lie.</i>
<b>ídjop</b> <i>so often</i>	<b>Et ídjop abdabe ébdaen.</b> <i>You dominate the conversion so often.</i>
<b>gejopi</b> <i>as often</i>	<b>Upo gejopi vé et vage.</b> <i>Come as often as you like.</i>
<b>gajopi</b> <i>more often</i>	<b>Ata ted datupe gajopi vé ja.</b> <i>My father visits more often than before. (vé than)</i>
<b>gojopi</b> <i>less often</i>	<b>At zípe gojopi udjubi.</b> <i>I travel less often these days.</i>
<b>géjopi</b> <i>quite often</i>	<b>Nun ce géjopi nasaga.</b> <i>The merchandise is quite often expensive.</i>
<b>grajopi</b> <i>too often</i>	<b>Et tile grajopi.</b> <i>You drink too often.</i>
<b>grojopi</b> <i>too infrequently</i>	<b>At ózpe tam grajopi.</b> <i>I get out of the house too infrequently.</i>
<b>gájopi</b> <i>as often as possible</i>	<b>Et ége milaber voci gájopi.</b> <i>You should water the flowers as often as possible.</i>
<b>gójopi</b> <i>as seldom as possible</i>	<b>At ázte maru gójopi.</b> <i>I lie in the sun as seldom as possible.</i>

## Beginning and ending (ijer, ujer)

The following table shows **j** (time) words that forms parallels on the basis of the **i** ⇒ **u** ordinal vowel opposition:

<b>ijer</b> <i>to begin</i>	<b>ujer</b> <i>to end</i>
<b>ij</b> <i>beginning</i>	<b>uj</b> <i>end</i>

<b>ija</b> <i>initial</i>	<b>uja</b> <i>final</i>
<b>tijer</b> <i>to be born</i>	<b>tujer</b> <i>to die</i>
<b>tij</b> <i>birth</i>	<b>tuj</b> <i>death</i>
<b>tija</b> <i>natal, born</i>	<b>tuja</b> <i>mortal, dead</i>
<b>tijser</b> <i>to birth</i>	<b>tujser</b> <i>to kill</i>
<b>majij</b> <i>dawn</i>	<b>majuj</b> <i>dusk</i>
<b>tobij</b> <i>ovum&gt;</i>	
<b>vabij</b> <i>seed</i>	
<b>patij</b> <i>egg</i>	
<b>magijer</b> <i>to spark</i>	<b>magujer</b> <i>to extinguish</i>
<b>manijer</b> <i>to light</i>	<b>manujer</b> <i>to turn off</i>
<b>esijer</b> <i>to set in motion</i>	<b>esuj</b> <i>to terminate</i>
<b>tesij</b> <i>idea</i>	
<b>jabij</b> <i>new year's</i>	<b>jabuj</b> <i>year's end</i>
<b>íjer</b> <i>to open</i>	<b>újer</b> <i>to close</i>
<b>íj</b> <i>opening</i>	<b>új</b> <i>close</i>
<b>íja</b> <i>open</i>	<b>úja</b> <i>closed</i>
<b>íjar</b> <i>key</i>	<b>újar</b> <i>lock</i>
<b>íjem</b> <i>passageway</i>	<b>újem</b> <i>dead end</i>
<b>íjofer</b> <i>to unfold</i>	<b>újofer</b> <i>to fold</i>
<b>íjden</b> <i>introduction</i>	<b>újden</b> <i>conclusion</i>
<b>tíjer</b> <i>to wake</i>	<b>tújer</b> <i>to sleep</i>
<b>tíj</b> <i>wakefulness</i>	<b>túj</b> <i>sleep</i>
<b>tíja</b> <i>awake</i>	<b>túja</b> <i>asleep</i>

<b>aj</b> <i>past</i>	<b>aju</b> <i>in the past, then</i>	<b>ajer</b> <i>to delay</i>	<b>taj</b> <i>former life</i>	<b>ja</b> <i>before</i>	<b>já</b> <i>early</i>
<b>ej</b> <i>present</i>	<b>eju</b> <i>at present, now</i>	<b>ejer</b> <i>to wait</i>	<b>tej</b> <i>life</i>	<b>je</b> <i>during</i>	<b>jé</b> <i>on time</i>
<b>oj</b> <i>future</i>	<b>oju</b> <i>in the future</i>	<b>ojer</b> <i>to preempt</i>	<b>toj</b> <i>afterlife</i>	<b>jo</b> <i>after</i>	<b>jó</b> <i>late</i>
<b>ij</b> <i>beginning</i>	<b>iju</b> <i>in the beginning, at first</i>	<b>ijer</b> <i>to begin</i>	<b>tij</b> <i>birth</i>	<b>ji</b> <i>since</i>	
<b>uj</b> <i>end</i>	<b>uju</b> <i>in the end, at last</i>	<b>ujer</b> <i>to end</i>	<b>tuj</b> <i>death</i>	<b>ju</b> <i>until</i>	

## Natural phenomena (mor, mar, etc.)

**mor** *universe*

**mora** *universal,*

<b>mòr</b> <i>cosmos</i>	<b>mòra</b> <i>cosmic</i> , <b>mòrtun</b> <i>cosmology</i>
<b>mar</b> <i>sun</i>	<b>mara</b> <i>solar</i> , <b>marnad</b> <i>sun ray</i>
<b>màr</b> <i>star</i>	<b>màra</b> <i>stellar</i> , <b>màrán</b> <i>constellation</i> , <b>màránag</b> <i>galaxy</i> , <b>màrtun</b> <i>astronomy</i>
<b>mer</b> <i>planet</i>	<b>mear</b> <i>Mercury</i> <b>meer</b> <i>Venus</i> <b>meir</b> <i>Earth</i> <b>meur</b> <i>Mars</i> <b>meór</b> <i>Jupiter</i> <b>meár</b> <i>Saturn</i> <b>meér</b> <i>Uranus</i> <b>meír</b> <i>Pluto</i>
<b>mir</b> <i>world</i>	<b>mira</b> <i>global</i> <b>amir</b> <i>north</i> , <b>amira</b> <i>nordic</i> <b>omir</b> <i>south</i> , <b>omira</b> <i>southern</i> <b>imir</b> <i>east</i> , <b>imira</b> <i>oriental</i> <b>umir</b> <i>west</i> , <b>umira</b> <i>occidental</i> <b>emir</b> <i>equator</i> , <b>emira</b> <i>equatorial</i>
<b>mur</b> <i>moon</i>	<b>mura</b> <i>lunar</i> <b>mùr</b> <i>satellite</i> <b>muar</b> <i>comet</i> <b>muer</b> <i>meteor</i> <b>muerog</b> <i>meteorite</i>
<b>mol</b> <i>nature</i>	<b>mola</b> <i>natural</i> , <b>omola</b> <i>artificial</i>
<b>mul</b> <i>matter</i>	<b>mula</b> <i>material</i> , <b>multun</b> <i>physics</i> <b>mulet</b> <i>particle</i> <b>amul</b> <i>atom</i> <b>amulán</b> <i>molecule</i> <b>amulet</b> <i>atomic particle</i> <b>amula</b> <i>atomic</i> , <b>amulzem</b> <i>nucleus</i> , <b>amulzema</b> <i>nuclear</i> <b>emul</b> <i>electron</i> <b>imul</b> <i>proton</i> <b>umul</b> <i>neutron</i> <b>umulet</b> <i>neutrino</i> <b>ámul</b> <i>quark</i>
<b>mal</b> <i>air</i>	<b>mala</b> <i>aerial</i> <b>màl</b> <i>gas</i> <b>maal</b> <i>atmosphere</i> <b>mael</b> <i>troposphere</i> <b>mail</b> <i>stratosphere</i> <b>maul</b> <i>ionosphere</i> <b>maól</b> <i>exosphere</i> <b>malp</b> <i>airwave</i>
<b>mam</b> <i>sky</i>	<b>mama</b> <i>celestial</i> , <b>mamnad</b> <i>horizon</i> , <b>mamèzún</b> <i>rainbow</i> , <b>mamceus</b> <i>thunder</i>



	<p><b>mamevan</b> <i>weather</i>  <b>mamevantun</b> <i>meteorology</i></p>
<b>maem</b> <i>space</i>	<p><b>maema</b> <i>spatial</i>, <b>paem</b> <i>spacecraft</i>, <b>maempopud</b> <i>astronaut</i></p>
<b>map</b> <i>wind</i>	<p><b>maap</b> <i>gust</i>  <b>maep</b> <i>breeze</i>  <b>maip</b> <i>puff</i>  <b>mapag</b> <i>cyclone</i>  <b>mapaget</b> <i>storm</i>  <b>maper</b> <i>to blow</i>  <b>maiper</b> <i>to puff</i></p>
<b>maf</b> <i>cloud</i>	<p><b>maaf</b> <i>stratus</i>  <b>maef</b> <i>nimbostratus</i>  <b>maif</b> <i>cumulus</i>  <b>mauf</b> <i>cumulonimbus</i>  <b>maóf</b> <i>stratocumulus</i>  <b>màaf</b> <i>allocumulus</i>  <b>maéf</b> <i>allostratus</i>  <b>maíf</b> <i>cirrocumulus</i>  <b>maúf</b> <i>cirrostratus</i>  <b>malof</b> <i>cirrus</i>  <b>óbmaf</b> <i>nimbus</i>  <b>mafàa</b> <i>cloudy</i>  <b>mafòa</b> <i>cloudless</i></p>
<b>mel</b> <i>ground, earth</i>	<p><b>mela</b> <i>terrestrial</i>, <b>meltun</b> <i>geography</i>  <b>ánmel</b> <i>continent</i>, <b>ánmela</b> <i>continental</i>  <b>ónmel</b> <i>island</i>, <b>ónmela</b> <i>insular</i></p>
<b>mem</b> <i>country</i>	<p><b>meam</b> <i>region</i>  <b>meem</b> <i>land</i>  <b>meim</b> <i>countryside</i>  <b>memcin</b> <i>scenery</i>  <b>memud</b> <i>peasant</i>  <b>ázmam</b> <i>plain</i>  <b>ázmeam</b> <i>valley</i>  <b>ázmeem</b> <i>dale</i>  <b>ukmem</b> <i>desert</i>  <b>ènukmam</b> <i>steppe</i>  <b>vabem</b> <i>prairie</i>  <b>vabemet</b> <i>meadow</i>  <b>ébmam</b> <i>isthmus</i>  <b>ézmam</b> <i>to bury</i></p>
<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<p><b>mèp</b> <i>route</i>  <b>meap</b> <i>road</i>  <b>meep</b> <i>path</i>  <b>meip</b> <i>lane, track</i>  <b>meup</b> <i>pass</i>  <b>mepet</b> <i>alley</i></p>

	<b>uzmep</b> <i>detour</i> <b>izmep</b> <i>bee-line</i> <b>kumep</b> <i>sidewalk</i> <b>domep</b> <i>highway</i> <b>óbmep</b> <i>subway</i>
<b>meb</b> <i>mountain</i>	<b>mebán</b> <i>mountain chain</i> <b>ázmeb</b> <i>plateau</i> <b>miekmeb</b> <i>dune</i> <b>magmeb</b> <i>volcano</i> , <b>magmeba</b> <i>volcanic</i> , <b>magmebil</b> <i>lava</i> <b>mèb</b> <i>mount</i> <b>meab</b> <i>hill</i> <b>meabet</b> <i>hillock</i>
<b>met</b> <i>garden</i>	<b>zamet</b> <i>front yard</i> , <b>zomet</b> <i>back yard</i> , <b>kumet</b> <i>side yard</i> , <b>vocmet</b> <i>flower garden</i>
<b>med</b> <i>park</i>	<b>potmed</b> <i>zoo</i> , <b>fabmed</b> <i>arboretum</i> , <b>pemed</b> <i>parking lot</i>
<b>mom</b> <i>underground</i>	<b>moma</b> <i>subterranean</i> <b>mompar</b> <i>subway</i> <b>momesem</b> <i>mine</i> , <b>momesud</b> <i>miner</i>
<b>mob</b> <i>precipice</i>	<b>mòb</b> <i>abyss</i> <b>moab</b> <i>canyon</i> <b>moeb</b> <i>ravine</i> <b>moib</b> <i>cave</i> <b>moub</b> <i>ditch</i>
<b>mop</b> <i>tunnel</i>	
<b>mim</b> <i>sea</i>	<b>mima</b> <i>marine</i> <b>mimag</b> <i>ocean</i> <b>miam</b> <i>lake</i> <b>miem</b> <i>pond</i> <b>miim</b> <i>marsh</i> <b>mióm</b> <i>swamp</i> <b>ézmim</b> <i>bay</i> <b>midom</b> <i>port</i> <b>mimkum</b> <i>shore</i> <b>mimázkum</b> <i>beach</i> <b>mimuzkum</b> <i>gulf</i> <b>ébmim</b> <i>strait</i> <b>mimpop</b> <i>ocean cruise</i> <b>mimbok</b> <i>seasickness</i> <b>mimanar</b> <i>lighthouse</i>
<b>mit</b> <i>basin</i>	
<b>mip</b> <i>river</i>	<b>mipa</b> <i>fluvial</i> , <b>miper</b> <i>to flow, run</i> <b>miap</b> <i>river</i> <b>miep</b> <i>stream</i> <b>miip</b> <i>brook</i>

	<p><b>mipet</b> <i>tributary</i>  <b>igmip</b> <i>torrent</i>, <b>igmipa</b> <i>torrential</i>  <b>ébmip</b> <i>canal</i>  <b>mipkum</b> <i>riverbank</i>  <b>mimzèmep</b> <i>bridge</i>  <b>mipugar</b> <i>dam</i>  <b>mipàa</b> <i>riparian</i></p>
<p><b>mil</b> <i>water</i></p>	<p><b>mila</b> <i>aquatic</i>  <b>óbmila</b> <i>underwater</i>  <b>mamil</b> <i>rain</i>  <b>mamiler</b> <i>to rain</i>  <b>mileter</b> <i>to drip</i>, <b>milet</b> <i>drop</i>, <b>miletog</b> <i>droplet</i>, <b>mileteá</b> <i>drippy</i>  <b>umilóbiner</b> <i>to drown [intr.]</i>  <b>milpóer</b> <i>to drown [intr.]</i>  <b>miltujer</b> <i>to drown</i>, <b>miltujat</b> <i>drowning victim</i>, <b>miltuj</b> <i>drowning</i>  <b>milper</b> <i>to swim</i>  <b>milber</b> <i>to water</i>, <i>irrigate</i>  <b>milpón</b> <i>waterfall</i>  <b>milabaner</b> <i>to wash [tr.]</i>, <b>utmilabaner</b> <i>to bathe</i>, <b>milaban</b> <i>bath</i>,  <b>milabanim</b> <i>bathroom</i>, <b>milabanam</b> <i>bathhouse</i>, <b>milabaném</b>  <i>bathtub</i>  <b>miltim</b> <i>bath</i>, <i>washroom</i>  <b>milcom</b> <i>sink</i>  <b>ilper</b> <i>to flow</i>, <b>ilp</b> <i>flux</i>, <i>current</i>  <b>iligper</b> <i>to gush</i>, <i>stream</i>  <b>ilaper</b> <i>to float</i>, <b>ilapar</b> <i>flotation device</i>  <b>ilukser</b> <i>to flush</i>, <b>iluksar</b> <i>toilet</i>  <b>ilikser</b> <i>to flood</i>, <b>iliks</b> <i>inundation</i>  <b>gámiluper</b> <i>to flood</i>, <b>gámilup</b> <i>flood</i>  <b>ilóper</b> <i>to downpour</i>  <b>ilzíber</b> <i>to spray</i>  <b>ilpúner</b> <i>to squirt</i>  <b>ilpáner</b> <i>to gush</i>  <b>iloker</b> <i>to leak</i>, <b>ilok</b> <i>leak</i>  <b>ilpéner</b> <i>to splash</i>  <b>tiibiloker</b> <i>to bleed</i>  <b>ilzéper</b> <i>to leak</i>, <b>ilzép</b> <i>leak</i>  <b>ogilzéper</b> <i>to trickle</i>, <b>ogilzép</b> <i>trickle</i>  <b>zoílper</b> <i>to back up with water</i>, <b>zoílp</b> <i>reflux</i>  <b>ilpan</b> <i>wave</i>  <b>ilpanet</b> <i>ripple</i>  <b>ilápóper</b> <i>to undulate</i>, <b>ilápóp</b> <i>undulation</i>, <i>wave action</i>  <b>mimupip</b> <i>tide</i>, <b>mimupipa</b> <i>tidal</i>  <b>mimbin</b> <i>tide</i>, <b>mibina</b> <i>tidal</i>  <b>mimpán</b> <i>surf</i>, <b>mimpánud</b> <i>surfer</i>, <b>mimpán faof</b> <i>surfboard</i>  <b>ilbuner</b> <i>to pump</i>, <b>ilbunar</b> <i>pump</i>  <b>milbiner</b> <i>to pump</i>, <i>draw water</i>, <b>milbinar</b> <i>pump</i>, <b>milbinéc</b> <i>well</i>  <b>ilaber</b> <i>to pour</i></p>

	<p><b>utmilzíber</b> to take a shower  <b>milbím</b> spring  <b>tilcom</b> drinking fountain  <b>milbíc</b> fountain  <b>mimper</b> to navigate, sail, <b>mimpar</b> ship  <b>mimpoper</b> to sail, travel by sea, <b>mimpop</b> cruise, sea voyage,  <b>mimpopud</b> sea voyager, <b>mimpopar</b> cruise ship</p>
<b>ima</b> wet	<b>imcer</b> to get wet, <b>imsrer</b> to drench, <b>ìmser</b> to dampen, <b>iman</b> wetness, <b>ìman</b> humidity, <b>olimsar</b> dehumidifier
<b>uma</b> dry	<b>uman</b> dryness, <b>umser</b> to dry, <b>umsar</b> dryer, <b>umca</b> dried
<b>ama</b> hot	<b>aman</b> heat, <b>amanàg</b> temperature, <b>àma</b> warm, <b>àman</b> warmth, <b>amser</b> to heat, <b>amsar</b> heater
<b>oma</b> cold	<b>oman</b> cold, <b>òma</b> cool, <b>omser</b> to cool, <b>omsur</b> refrigerator, <b>òmser</b> to refresh, <b>òmsea</b> refreshing, <b>òmsun</b> refreshment
<b>óm</b> ice	<b>óma</b> frozen, <b>ómser</b> to freeze, <b>ómsur</b> freezer <b>óom</b> frost, <b>óoma</b> frosted, <b>óomcer</b> to frost over, <b>olóomser</b> to defrost, <b>ovóomil</b> antifreeze
<b>man</b> light	<b>maer</b> to shine <b>manet</b> glimmer, <b>maneter</b> to glimmer <b>manser</b> to light up <b>maníjer</b> to turn on the light <b>manújer</b> to turn off the light <b>manager</b> to illuminate <b>màna</b> clear, <b>mànsar</b> to clarify, <b>mànan</b> clarity <b>lomàna</b> opaque <b>manig</b> sparkle, <b>maniger</b> to sparkle <b>kumaner</b> to reflect <b>zòmaner</b> to mirror, <b>zòmanar</b> mirror
<b>mag</b> fire	<b>magar</b> match, <b>magam</b> fireplace <b>magser</b> to burn, <b>magsar</b> burner <b>magcer</b> to burn (intr.), <b>magca</b> burned, <b>magcun</b> a burn <b>mageler</b> to cook, <b>magelud</b> a cook, <b>magelun</b> cuisine, <b>magelar</b> oven, <b>magelur</b> frying pan <b>magújer</b> to extinguish a fire, <b>magújud</b> fireman, <b>magújam'</b> fire department  <b>magil</b> petroleum <b>magìl</b> naph <b>maagil</b> fuel <b>maegil</b> gasoline <b>maigil</b> kerosene
<b>mav</b> flame	<b>maver</b> to flame, <b>maveá</b> flammable, <b>mavser</b> to inflame, <b>mavsen</b> inflammation, <b>mavugea</b> flame retardant

<b>mak</b> <i>electricity</i>	<b>maka</b> <i>electrical</i> , <b>makser</b> <i>to electrify</i> , <b>makéna</b> <i>electronic</i> , <b>maktun</b> <i>electronics</i> , <b>makveg</b> <i>electric power</i> , <b>makvegam</b> <i>electric power plant</i>
<b>mov</b> <i>smoke</i>	<b>mover</b> <i>to smoke</i> , <b>movikca</b> <i>smoke-filled</i> , <b>movet</b> <i>plume</i>
<b>mon</b> <i>dark</i>	<b>mona</b> <i>dark</i> , <b>moncer</b> <i>to grow dark</i> , <b>monser</b> <i>to darken (tr.)</i> <b>otmon</b> <i>shadow</i> , <b>otmonéna</b> <i>shadowy</i> <b>mòn</b> <i>shade</i> , <b>mòna</b> <i>shady, obscure</i> , <b>mònan</b> <i>obscurity</i>
<b>meg</b> <i>stone</i>	<b>megéna</b> <i>(made of) stone</i> , <b>megàa</b> <i>rocky</i> , <b>megunkum</b> <i>cinder block</i> <b>megag</b> <i>boulder</i> <b>megog</b> <i>pebble</i> <b>meag</b> <i>marble</i> <b>meeg</b> <i>slate</i> <b>meig</b> <i>granite</i> <b>meug</b> <i>clay</i> <b>meóg</b> <i>clay</i> <b>meág</b> <i>chalk</i> <b>meég</b> <i>limestone</i> <b>meíg</b> <i>alabaster</i> <b>meúg</b> <i>rubble stone</i> <b>mealog</b> <i>sandstone</i> <b>megóg</b> <i>gravel</i> <b>mieg</b> <i>pebble</i> <b>mameg</b> <i>coal</i> <b>maameg</b> <i>anthracite</i> <b>èameg</b> <i>coke</i> <b>maameg</b> <i>peat</i> <b>maimeg</b> <i>lignite</i>
<b>mek</b> <i>dust</i>	<b>mék</b> <i>powder</i> <b>méik</b> <i>paste</i> <b>mékar</b> <i>mill</i> <b>mékam</b> <i>mill</i> <b>meil</b> <i>mud</i>
<b>mef</b> <i>brick</i>	<b>abmef</b> <i>tile</i>
<b>mev</b> <i>porcelaine</i>	
<b>mez</b> <i>gemstone</i>	<b>amez</b> <i>diamond</i> <b>emez</b> <i>topaze</i> <b>imez</b> <i>ruby</i> <b>ómez</b> <i>sapphire</i> <b>ámez</b> <i>amethyste</i> <b>vamez</b> <i>emerald</i> <b>mezán</b> <i>jewelry</i> , <b>mezánam</b> <i>jewelry shop</i>

## Money (nac)

<b>naz</b> value	<b>nazer</b> to be worth, <b>nazika</b> valuable, <b>nazuka</b> worthless, <b>nazder</b> to evaluate, <b>nazter</b> to esteem, <b>utnaz</b> merit, <b>utnazer</b> to deserve, <b>utnazika</b> meritorious, <b>onazteá</b> inestimable, <b>nazta</b> esteemed
<b>nas</b> price	<b>nasaga</b> expensive, <b>nasoga</b> cheap, <b>nasán</b> rates, <b>nasuka</b> priceless <b>nàs</b> cost, <b>nàser</b> to cost, <b>nàsaga</b> costly, <b>nàsòa</b> cost-free, <b>nàsán</b> costs, <b>nàsder</b> to cost out
'nac <b>money</b>	<i>nacet</i> <b>change</b> , <i>nacetéb</i> <b>coin purse</b> , <i>nacdref</i> <b>check</b> , <i>jonacdref</i> <b>bill</b> , <i>nacán</i> <b>capital</b> , <i>ánac</i> <b>funds</b> , <i>ánac</i> <b>sum</b> , <i>nactun</i> <b>finance</b> , <i>donactun</i> <b>economy</b> , <i>nacam</i> <b>bank</b> , <i>nacika</i> <b>rich</b> , <i>nacuka</i> <b>poor</b> , <i>úsnac</i> <b>gratuity</b> , <b>tip</b> , <i>nasak</i> <b>profit</b> , <i>nacok</i> <b>loss</b> , <i>gornacdren</i> <b>stock</b> , <i>gornacdrenam</i> <b>stock market</b> , <i>yebkyanac</i> <b>commission</b> , <i>nacyeg</i> <b>debt</b> , <i>nacyegaya</i> <b>indebted</b> , <i>nacyeger</i> to owe money
<b>noc</b> expense	<b>nocer</b> to spend, <b>nòc</b> fee, <b>funoc</b> waste, <b>finoca</b> generous
<b>nec</b> savings	<b>necer</b> to save, <b>necán</b> savings, <b>cágdin necána</b> savings account, <b>funeca</b> stingy, <b>nècer</b> to economize
<b>nuc</b> payment	<b>nucer</b> to pay out, <b>nucbier</b> to buy, <b>nucbiud</b> buyer, <b>nucbiudán</b> clientele, <b>dobnuc</b> tax, <b>nucvegeá</b> solvable, <b>jobnuc</b> credit, <b>jobnucud</b> creditor, <b>jobnucdaf</b> credit card, <b>januc</b> prepayment, <b>zònucer</b> to reimburse
<b>nic</b> income	<b>nicer</b> to collect, cash, <b>nicán</b> revenue, <b>nicbuer</b> to pay for, <b>nicbuud</b> vendor, <b>ésnic</b> salary, <b>ésnic</b> wage, <b>tutnic</b> honorarium, <b>égnicag</b> tribute, <b>dobnic</b> pension, <b>dotnic</b> allowance, <b>donic</b> annuity, <b>ésnicud</b> wage earner, <b>jonic</b> debit, <b>jonicud</b> debtor, <b>jonicdaf</b> debit card, <b>zònicerto</b> to recover

## Merchandise (nun) and materials (nof)

<b>nun</b> merchandise	<b>nunam</b> store, <b>nunàm</b> boutique, <b>nunamet</b> shop, <b>nunamán</b> shopping center, <b>nunem</b> market, <b>nunud</b> merchant, <b>nunébkán</b> commerce, <b>nundel</b> advertisement, <b>nunemtun</b> marketing, <b>nuler</b> to acquit,
<b>noz</b> jewel	<b>nozud</b> jeweler, <b>nozam</b> jewelry shop, <b>nozán</b> jewelry, <b>nozika</b> bejeweled, <b>tuóz</b> bracelet, <b>obtez</b> necklace, <b>tuúz</b> ring, <b>tiaz</b> broche, <b>teez</b> earring, <b>tez</b> crown, <b>teiz</b> nose ring, <b>nozkobilud</b> jewel thief
<b>nof</b> material	<b>nofser</b> to weave, <b>nofsar</b> loom, <b>nofán</b> textiles
<b>tof</b> clothes	<b>taf</b> suit <b>tif</b> vest, etc.
<b>nov</b> linen	<b>nòv</b> sheet <b>novet</b> rag <b>milnov</b> towel <b>milnovet</b> handtowel <b>milov</b> wash cloth
<b>naf</b> cloth	<b>naaf</b> drape/curtain, <b>naafán</b> drapery <b>naef</b> canvas

	<b>naif</b> velvet <b>nauf</b> net
<b>nef</b> knit, yarn	<b>nefser</b> to knit, yarn <b>neef</b> lace
<b>nif</b> thread, wire	<b>nifser</b> to thread, wire <b>nif</b> string <b>nifet</b> filament <b>nifar</b> needle <b>nivar</b> pin, <b>ánifer</b> to sew, <b>ánifur</b> sewing machine, <b>ániftén</b> couture, <b>nifòa</b> wireless, <b>maknif</b> electrical cord
<b>náf</b> knot	<b>náfser</b> to knot
<b>níf</b> cord	<b>nífet</b> lace <b>nífetog</b> braid
<b>néf</b> sack, bag	<b>ném</b> box, <b>némag</b> case, <b>poném</b> suitcase, <b>áznéfem</b> basket
<b>nóf</b> film	<b>nóv</b> ribbon
<b>núf</b> button	<b>núfec</b> buttonhole ( <b>zéc</b> hole)
<b>fuf</b> pipe	<b>fùf</b> tube <b>tilfuf</b> drinking straw <b>tiibuf</b> artery ( <b>fub</b> branch)
<b>zúf</b> post	<b>zúfet</b> column, <b>pimzúf</b> mast, <b>zézúf</b> cross-beam
<b>zúv</b> stick	<b>zúvet</b> cane, <b>ágzúv</b> pole
<b>faof</b> board	<b>faocéb</b> barrel ( <b>fab</b> tree + <b>nof</b> material + <b>céb</b> container)
<b>mez</b> crystal	<b>meg</b> stone + <b>naz</b> value
<b>zéf</b> glass	<b>zév</b> glass <b>cinzéf</b> mirror, <b>cimzéf</b> window pane ( <b>zéteaser</b> see through + <b>nof</b> material)
<b>utaéf</b> wool	<b>upet</b> sheep
<b>apeéf</b> silk	<b>apeét</b> worm
<b>favof</b> cotton	<b>favob</b> cotton plant
<b>fivof</b> hemp	<b>fivob</b> hemp plant
<b>fuvof</b> jute	<b>fuvob</b> jute plant
<b>favov</b> cotton wool	<b>favob</b> cotton plant
<b>taóf</b> leather	<b>taób</b> skin + <b>nof</b> material
<b>taéz</b> fur	<b>taéb</b> hair + <b>naz</b> value

## Measures and dimensions (nag)

<b>nog</b> degree	<b>anoga</b> primary <b>enoga</b> secondary <b>inoga</b> tertiary <b>unoga</b> quaternary
-------------------	--

	<p><b>henoga</b> to what degree, how?  <b>nogper</b> to step, <b>zànogper</b> to advance, progress, step ahead,  <b>zònogper</b> to step back, regress, <b>ábnogper</b> to step up, be promoted, advance, <b>óbnogper</b> to step down, be demoted, <b>nogà</b> by degrees  <b>nòg</b> grade, step, <b>nogéna</b> gradual, <b>ujnògper</b> to graduate, <b>ujnògpud</b> graduate  <b>noog</b> stage, level, status, <b>enooga</b> bi-level, two-staged, <b>ábnooga</b> high-status, <b>dotnoog</b> social status, class, <b>óbdotnooga</b> low-class, <b>kódotnoog</b> caste</p>
<b>nag</b> dimension	<p><b>anaga</b> one-dimensional  <b>enaga</b> two-dimensional  <b>inaga</b> three-dimensional  <b>glanaga</b> multi-dimensional</p> <p><b>nàg</b> measure, size', <b>nàger</b> to measure, <b>genàga</b> commensurate, <b>onnàgeá</b> immeasurable, zenayga <b>moderate</b>, ozenayga <b>immoderate</b>, zenaygaser <b>to moderate</b>, naygar <b>meter (measuring device)</b>, nayga <b>metric</b>, naygpar <b>taxi</b></p>
<b>neg</b> level	<b>genega</b> even, <b>ogenega</b> uneven, odd, <b>glanega</b> multiplanar, <b>negar</b> level (planing device), <b>enega</b> bi-level, <b>ébnega</b> interplanar
<b>nég</b> space	<b>néga</b> spatial, <b>onég</b> void, <b>glanéga</b> spacious, <b>ónanég</b> interval, <b>ónanégser</b> to space out, <b>tomnég</b> Lebensraum, cf. <b>néb</b> container
<b>nib</b> row, rank	<b>nibser</b> to arrange, <b>nibcer</b> to adapt, <b>niber</b> to array, <b>oniber</b> to disarray, <b>óniber</b> to topple, <b>nibémer</b> to dispose, <b>ábniiba</b> high-ranking
<b>nip</b> order, turn, sequence, queue	<b>nipber</b> to order, <b>onip</b> disorder, <b>onipber</b> to mess up, <b>nipba</b> ordered, orderly, neat, sequential, <b>onipba</b> out of sequence, out of order, messed up, <b>Heta nip ce?</b> Whose turn is it?, <b>jonipa</b> next, <b>janipa</b> prior, <b>niper</b> to queue up, to line up, to get in order, <b>zínipber</b> to sort, <b>vánip</b> proper order, order
<b>nud</b> column	<b>nuda</b> columnar, <b>nibnubi</b> coordinates, <b>nibnubcan</b> grid, matrix, row-column format
<b>nod</b> point	<b>zenod</b> mid-point, center, <b>zénod</b> hub, intersection, <b>ábnod</b> high-point, climax, apex, <b>óbnod</b> low-point, nadir, <b>ijnod</b> starting point, <b>ujnod</b> endpoint, butt, terminal, <b>drenod</b> period, dot
<b>ned</b> surface, plane, face	<b>neda</b> superficial, planar, <b>záned</b> stretch <b>nedet</b> facet, <b>glaneda</b> multifaceted
<b>nid</b> line (cf. <b>nif</b> wire)	<b>nida</b> linear, <b>teacnid</b> light of sight, <b>nidber</b> to align, <b>obnider</b> to underline, <b>nidar</b> ruler, <b>elánid</b> rail, <b>jopnid</b> track, <b>kunid</b> edge, <b>border</b> , <b>rim</b> , <b>zyunid</b> circumference, <b>boundary</b> , <b>zyeiznid</b> perpendicular (line), <b>zyeiznida</b> perpendicular, <b>mamnid</b> horizon, <b>yaztanida</b> horizontal, <b>yabtanida</b> vertical, <b>kinid</b> diagonal, <b>zeynid</b> transversal, <b>kinida</b> diagonal, <b>zenid</b> midline,



	<i>nidcer to line up, queue up, form a line, iznid straight line, geizana nid parallel line, ébnida interlinear, drenid line of text, zanid front-line, frontier, forward line, óznid limit, íbnid limit nìd ray, radius, nìdcer to radiate, marnìd sun ray, nìda radial niid trait</i>
<b>néd</b> volume (cf. <b>néb</b> container)	<b>nédàa</b> voluminous, <b>zúnéd</b> sphere <b>gekumnéd</b> cube
<b>cag</b> number	<b>caga</b> numeric, <b>cager</b> to number, <b>cág</b> count, <b>cáger</b> to count, <b>cáag</b> calculation, <b>cágar</b> computer, <b>cáagar</b> calculator, <b>cágud</b> accountant, <b>cágán</b> account
<b>nan</b> time (frequency)	<b>anan</b> one time <b>enan</b> twice <b>glanan</b> often, <b>glanana</b> frequent <b>glonan</b> seldom <b>henan</b> how often?

## Geometry

<b>kín</b> weight	
<b>azan</b> strength	
<b>igan</b> velocity	
<b>íban</b> distance	
<b>izan</b> direction	
<b>ágan</b> length	
<b>záan</b> width	
<b>óban</b> depth	
<b>ában</b> height	
<b>zúan</b> girth	
<b>bar</b> pressure	
<b>kítan</b> gravity	
<b>gáan</b> thickness	
<b>ígan</b> solidity	
<b>zeban</b> density	
<b>maan</b> brightness	
<b>nangan</b> frequency	<b>egan</b> repetition, <b>nan</b> time(s)
<b>jag</b> age	
<b>voz</b> color	
<b>gan</b> quantity	
<b>fin</b> quality	

<b>cág</b> number	meaning <i>count</i> ; number is <b>cag</b>
<b>nog</b> degree	
<b>nébgan</b> volume	<b>nég</b> volume, meaning a solid
<b>végan</b> ratio	
<b>nas</b> cost	
<b>naz</b> value	
<b>zènidgan</b> diameter	as a line: <b>zènid</b>
<b>zúnidgan</b> circumference	
<b>ènzègan</b> radius	as a line: <b>nìd</b>
<b>nag</b> dimension	
<b>neg</b> level	
<b>nib</b> row	
<b>nip</b> order	also: <i>turn, sequence</i>
<b>nub</b> column	(on a grid)
<b>can</b> shape	
<b>néd</b> volume, solid	<b>zúnéd</b> sphere, <b>gekumnéd</b> cube, <b>zúfnéd</b> cylinder, <b>defábnéd</b> cone, <b>aginé</b> cone
<b>nid</b> line	<b>kunid</b> border, <b>zúnid</b> contour, <b>zénid</b> transverse, <b>zéiznid</b> perpendicular, <b>kinid</b> diagonal, <b>áztanid</b> horizontal, <b>ábtanid</b> vertical, <b>zenid</b> midline, <b>iznid</b> vector, <b>uznid</b> curve, curved line, <b>geizana nid</b> parallel
<b>gun</b> angle	<b>gegun</b> right angle, <b>gagun</b> obtuse angle, <b>gogun</b> sharp angle, <b>igun</b> triangle, <b>ugegun</b> rectangle, <b>uogegun</b> rhomboid
<b>nod</b> point	<b>zenod</b> midpoint, <b>zúnod</b> turning point, <b>zénod</b> intersection
<b>kum</b> side	<b>ágkum</b> hypotenuse, <b>abkum</b> topside, <b>obkum</b> bottom, <b>gekuma</b> equilateral, <b>ekuma</b> bilateral, <b>glakuma</b> multilateral, <b>ugekum</b> square
<b>ned</b> plane	<b>eneda</b> biplane, <b>glaneda</b> multifaceted
<b>zúc</b> circle	<b>èzúc</b> semi-circle, <b>zúc</b> oval
<b>zúfuf</b> cylinder	
<b>gin</b> tip, point	<b>aginé</b> cone

## Instruments and Machines (-ar, -ir, -ur)

The **-ar** suffix is used for *instruments* and *devices* in general. The **-ir** suffix is used for *machines*, while **-ur** is used for *motors* and *engines*. The distinction is only made when necessary.

## Vehicles (par)

<b>zíp</b> travel	<b>zíper</b> to travel, <b>zíptam</b> hotel, <b>zípem</b> travel destination, <b>zìpud</b> traveler, <b>ifzíp</b> tourism, <b>ifzípud</b> tourist, <b>zìpdren</b> passport, <b>zípmeq</b> itinerary, <b>zípém</b> suitcase or <b>zípa ném</b> suitcase
<b>par</b> vehicle	<b>para</b> vehicular, <b>parupip</b> traffic, <b>pareper</b> to park, <b>parepam</b> garage, <b>parepem</b> parking lot <b>nunpar</b> truck <b>éspar</b> truck <b>nunparet</b> van <b>makabnifpar</b> tram(electrified overhead wire car) <b>binifpar</b> trolley, cable car (pulled cable car) <b>elánidpar</b> train (iron rail car), <b>elánidpar epam</b> railway station <b>nidpar</b> train <b>ágpár</b> train <b>gorsémpar</b> train (compartmented vehicle) <b>dompar</b> bus (city vehicle), <b>dompar epam</b> bus station, <b>bus stop</b> <b>dompar epem</b> <b>tánpar</b> bus (people vehicle) <b>zípar</b> bus (roundabout vehicle) <b>ébdompar</b> motorcoachintercity behicle) <b>paret</b> cart wheelbarrow <b>curezúcpár</b> motorcycle, <b>parizber</b> to drive/pilot, <b>parizbud</b> driver/pilot, <b>parizbuda vegdren</b> driver's license, pilot's license <b>jobnucpar</b> taxi, cab
<b>mamp</b> flight	<b>mamper</b> to fly, <b>mampud</b> aviator, <b>mampen</b> aviation
<b>mampar</b> airplane	<b>mamparam</b> hangar, <b>mamparem</b> airport, <b>mamparet</b> small plane, <b>memparag</b> jumbo jet, <b>zípuda mampar</b> passenger plane, <b>nunkína mampar</b> cargo plane, <b>dropeka mampar</b> warplane, <b>zúptuba mampar</b> helicopter ("rotating wing plane")
<b>memp</b> ride	<b>memper</b> to ride
<b>mempar</b> car	<b>memparam</b> carport, garage, <b>meparem</b> parking lot, <b>nàga mmpar</b> taxi
<b>mimp</b> sea voyage	<b>mimper</b> to sail, <b>mimpena</b> maritime
<b>mimpar</b> ship	<b>mimparem</b> marina, <b>mimparof</b> sail, <b>óbmimpar</b> submarine, <b>mimparud</b> mariner, <b>mimpartim</b> ship cabin, <b>mimzíp</b> cruise, <b>mimpareb</b> ship captain, <b>nunmimpar</b> cargo ship
<b>maimpar</b> hydroplane	
<b>meampar</b> funicular	
<b>mompar</b> subway	<b>momparem</b> subway station, <b>mompar zémep</b> subway tunnel

## Tools

<i>c- object</i>	<b>car</b> <i>tool</i> <b>carán</b> <i>toolset</i> <b>tuábcár</b> <i>handtool</i> <b>éscar</b> <i>work tool</i> <b>carném</b> <i>toolbox</i> <b>egcarser</b> <i>to retool, repair</i> <b>egcarsud</b> <i>repair technician</i>
<i>c- object</i>	<b>càr</b> <i>instrument</i> <b>càrán</b> <i>instrumentation</i> <b>càréna</b> <i>instrumental</i> <b>càrcer</b> <i>to be instrumental</i>
<i>c- object</i>	<b>cur</b> <i>device</i> <b>curán</b> <i>equipment</i> <b>curbàser</b> <i>to equip</i> <b>dopcurán</b> <i>ordnance</i>
<i>c- object</i>	<b>cúr</b> <i>apparatus, system</i> <b>cúra</b> <i>systemic</i> <b>cúraser</b> <i>to systematize</i>
<i>c- object</i>	<b>cír</b> <i>machine</i> <b>círán</b> <i>machinery</i> <b>círa</b> <i>mechanical</i> <b>círud</b> <i>mechanic</i> <b>círaser</b> <i>to mechanize</i>
<i>c- object</i>	<b>cír</b> <i>motor, engine</i> <b>círàa</b> <i>motorized</i> <b>círàser</b> <i>to motorize</i>
<i>c- object</i>	<b>cìr</b> <i>mecanism</i>
<i>p- go</i>	<b>par</b> <i>vehicle, car</i> <b>para</b> <i>vehicular</i> <b>parupip</b> <i>traffic</i> <b>parepam</b> <i>garage</i> <b>parepem</b> <i>parking lot</i> <b>círpár</b> <i>motor vehicle</i> <b>círezúcpár</b> <i>motorcycle (also: círezúc motorbike)</i>
<b>goper</b> <i>to cut</i>	<b>gopar</b> <i>knife</i> <b>goparer</b> <i>to stab</i>
<b>ígfagoper</b> <i>to saw</i>	<b>ígfagopar</b> <i>saw</i>
<b>gofer</b> <i>to shear</i>	<b>gofar</b> <i>scissors, shears</i>
<b>grorber</b> <i>to shave</i>	<b>grorbar</b> <i>shaver, razor</i>
<b>úzbaler</b> <i>to pinch</i>	<b>úzbalar</b> <i>pliers</i> <b>úzbalaret</b> <i>tweezers</i>

<b>zúfod</b> <i>screw</i>	<b>zúfodar</b> <i>screwdriver</i>
<b>apéner</b> <i>to hit</i>	<b>apénar</b> <i>hammer</i> <b>apénarer</b> <i>to hammer</i>
<b>mamil</b> <i>rain</i>	<b>ovmamilar</b> <i>umbrella</i>
<b>póner</b> <i>to fall</i>	<b>ovpónar</b> <i>parachute</i>
<b>mar</b> <i>sun</i>	<b>ovmarar</b> <i>parasol</i>
<b>biner</b> <i>to pull</i>	<b>binar</b> <i>handle</i>
<b>mobser</b> <i>to dig</i>	<b>mobsar</b> <i>excavator</i>
<b>uklan</b> <i>hollow</i>	<b>uklar</b> <i>shovel</i>
<b>zéc</b> <i>hole</i>	<b>zécbar</b> <i>bore</i>
<b>nofázer</b> <i>to iron</i>	<b>nofázar</b> <i>iron</i> <b>nofázenfaof</b> <i>ironing board</i>
<b>aman</b> <i>heat</i>	<b>amsar</b> <i>heater</i>
<b>oman</b> <i>cold</i>	<b>omsar</b> <i>refrigerator</i>
<b>óm</b> <i>ice</i>	<b>ómsar</b> <i>freezer</i>
<b>ánifer</b> <i>to sew</i>	<b>ánifur</b> <i>sewing machine</i>
<b>nif</b> <i>thread</i>	<b>nifar</b> <i>needle</i> <b>nivar</b> <i>pin</i>
<b>mék</b> <i>powder</i>	<b>mékar</b> <i>mill, grinder</i>
<b>taéb</b> <i>hair</i>	<b>taébar</b> <i>comb</i> <b>taébarer</b> <i>to comb</i>
<b>vícer</b> <i>to clean</i>	<b>vícar</b> <i>brush, sweep</i> <b>'vícarer</b> <i>to brush, sweep</i>
<b>albaner</b> <i>to wipe</i>	<b>albanar</b> <i>mop</i> <b>albanarer</b> <i>to mop</i>
<b>álber</b> <i>to lift</i>	<b>álbur</b> <i>elevator</i>
<b>teler</b> <i>to eat</i>	<b>telar</b> <i>fork</i>
<b>tiler</b> <i>to drink</i>	<b>tilar</b> <i>spoon</i>
<b>iber</b> <i>to receive</i>	<b>ibar</b> <i>receiver</i>
<b>uber</b> <i>to send</i>	<b>ubar</b> <i>transmitter</i>
<b>íjer</b> <i>to open</i>	<b>íjar</b> <i>key, opener</i>
<b>azújer</b> <i>to lock</i>	<b>azújar</b> <i>lock</i>
<b>céb</b> <i>container</i>	<b>cébíjar</b> <i>opener (for cans, bottles, etc.)</i>
<b>dopa</b> <i>military</i>	<b>dopar</b> <i>weapon</i> <b>doapar</b> <i>gun</i>  <b>dopur</b> <i>rifle</i> <b>igdopur</b> <i>machine-gun</i> <b>dopir</b> <i>canon</i> <b>doapir</b> <i>bazooka</i>

<b>mageler</b> <i>to cook</i>	<b>magelar</b> <i>cooker</i>
<b>magiler</b> <i>to boil</i>	<b>magilar</b> <i>boiler</i>
<b>magler</b> <i>to roast</i>	<b>maglar</b> <i>roaster, oven</i>
<b>abmagler</b> <i>to grill</i>	<b>abmaglar</b> <i>grill</i>
<b>tel</b> <i>food</i> + <b>éber</b> <i>to hold</i>	<b>telébar</b> <i>platter</i>
<b>telarán</b> <i>dishes</i>	<b>telarán milbar</b> <i>dishwasher</i>
<b>il</b> <i>liquid</i> + <b>újer</b> <i>to close</i>	<b>ilújar</b> <i>faucet</i>
<b>mip</b> <i>river</i> + <b>ugser</b> <i>to brake</i>	<b>mipugsar</b> <i>dam</i>
<b>mil</b> <i>water</i> + <b>ukser</b> <i>to flush</i>	<b>miluksar</b> <i>toilet</i>
<b>drer</b> <i>to write</i>	<b>drar</b> <i>pen</i> <b>drear</b> <i>pencil</i>
<b>uga</b> <i>slow</i>	<b>ugsar</b> <i>brake</i>
<b>úgcra</b> <i>elastic</i>	<b>úgcrar</b> <i>spring</i>
<b>eker</b> <i>to play</i>	<b>ekar</b> <i>toy</i>
<b>cág</b> <i>count</i>	<b>cágar</b> <i>calculator</i> <b>cágir</b> <i>computer</i>
<b>mancin</b> <i>photo</i>	<b>mancinar</b> <i>camera</i>
<b>panmancin</b> <i>movie</i>	<b>panmancinar</b> <i>movie camera</i>
<b>ceus</b> <i>sound</i>	<b>ceusdrar</b> <i>recorder</i>
<b>ceus</b> <i>sound</i> + <b>iber</b> <i>to receive</i>	<b>ceusibar</b> <i>radio</i>
<b>cin</b> <i>image</i> + <b>iber</b> <i>to receive</i>	<b>cinibar</b> <i>television</i>
<b>teuz</b> <i>voice</i> + <b>iber</b> <i>to receive</i>	<b>teuzibar</b> <i>telephone</i>
<b>mak</b> <i>electricity</i> + <b>cyefet</b> <i>cell</i>	<b>makcéfet teuzibar</b> <i>cellphone</i>
<b>nif</b> <i>wire</i>	<b>onifa teuzibar</b> <i>wireless phone</i>
<b>pan</b> <i>motion</i>	<b>paneá teuzibar</b> <i>mobile phone</i>
<b>tuúb</b> <i>finger</i> + <b>drer</b> <i>write</i>	<b>tuúdrar</b> <i>keyboard, typewriter</i>
<b>tun</b> <i>datum</i> + <b>káls</b> <i>conversion</i>	<b>ébtunkálsar</b> <i>modem</i>

## Animals (pot)

All animal terms contain the notions of *mobile* (**p**) and *organism* (**t**).

### Summary

<b>pot</b>	<i>animal (in general)</i>
<b>pót</b>	<i>wild beast</i>
<b>pat</b>	<i>bird</i>

<b>pet</b>	<i>animal (land)</i>
<b>pét</b>	<i>reptile</i>
<b>pelt</b>	<i>insect</i>
<b>pit</b>	<i>fish</i>

## Domesticated animals (pet)

male	female	child	home	noise	other
<b>pot</b> <i>animal</i>	<b>pòt</b> <i>female animal</i>	<b>potob</b> <i>baby animal</i>	<b>potmet</b> <i>zoo</i>	<b>poder</b> <i>to make an animal noise</i>	<b>potun</b> <i>zoology</i> <b>potuna</b> <i>zoological</i> <b>potmet</b> <i>zoo</i> <b>potuj</b> <i>hunt,</i> <b>potujud</b> <i>hunter,</i> <b>potujer</b> <i>to hunt</i> <b>potaéb</b> <i>mane</i> <b>poteub</b> <i>muzzle</i> <b>poteib</b> <i>snout</i> <b>potub</b> <i>paw</i> <b>potuúb</b> <i>claw</i> <b>tiúb</b> <i>tail</i> <b>teúb</b> <i>horn</i> <b>tampot</b> <i>pet,</i> <b>poténa</b> <i>animalistic,</i> <b>potán</b> <i>animalia,</i> <b>potan</b> <i>animality</i>
<b>apet</b> <i>horse</i>	<b>apèt</b> <i>mare</i>	<b>apetob</b> <i>foal</i>	<b>apetam</b> <i>stable</i>	<b>apeder</b> <i>to neigh</i>	<b>apeta</b> <i>equine</i> <b>apetapen</b> <i>equitation</i> <b>apetigpek</b> <i>horse race</i> <b>aopet</b> <i>gelding</i>
<b>epet</b> <i>bull</i>	<b>epèt</b> <i>cow</i>	<b>epetob</b> <i>calf</i>	<b>epetam</b> <i>bull pen</i>	<b>epeder</b> <i>to snort,</i> <b>epèder</b> <i>to moo</i>	<b>epeta</b> <i>bovine</i> <b>eapet</b> <i>buffalo</i> <b>eopel</b> <i>beef</i>
<b>ipet</b> <i>ass</i>	<b>ipèt</b> <i>she-ass</i>	<b>ipetob</b> <i>donkey</i>		<b>ipeder</b> <i>to bray, hehaw</i>	<b>iapet</b> <i>mule</i>
<b>upet</b> <i>ram</i>	<b>upèt</b> <i>ewe</i>	<b>upetob</b> <i>lamb</i>		<b>upeder</b> <i>to bleat</i>	<b>uopet</b> <i>sheep,</i> <b>uopetbelud</b> <i>shepherd</i> <b>utaef</b> <i>wool</i> <b>íopel</b> <i>mutton</i>
<b>ópet</b> <i>goat</i>	<b>ópèt</b> <i>nanny-goat</i>	<b>ópetob</b> <i>kid</i>			<b>ópetbelud</b> <i>goatherder</i> <b>ótaéf</b> <i>goat's hair</i>

<b>ápet</b> hog	<b>ápèt</b> sow	<b>ápetob</b> piglet	<b>ápetam</b> pigpen	<b>ápeder</b> to squeal	<b>ápet</b> porcine <b>ápetôafud</b> 'pig's foot <b>ápel</b> pork <b>ápetól</b> ham <b>ápetáol</b> sausage
<b>épet</b> dog	<b>épèt</b> bitch	<b>épetob</b> pup	<b>épetam</b> doghouse	<b>épeder</b> to bark	<b>épet</b> canine, <b>épetob</b> puppy
<b>ípet</b> cat	<b>ípèt</b> she-cat	<b>ípetob</b> kitten	<b>ípetam</b> cathouse	<b>ípeder</b> to meow, <b>îpeder</b> to purr	<b>ípeta</b> feline, <b>ípetobán</b> litter
<b>úpet</b> rabbit	<b>úpèt</b> doe rabbit	<b>ípetob</b> baby rabbit	<b>úpetam</b> rabbit cage		<b>úpetôafud</b> rabbit's foot <b>úlpét</b> hare
<b>tapet</b> monkey	<b>tapèt</b> female monkey			<b>tapeder</b> to make monkey noises	<b>taapet</b> chimpanzee, <b>tapetag</b> ape
<b>gapet</b> elephant		<b>gapetob</b> elephant cub			<b>gapeit</b> hippopotamus
<b>gepet</b> rhinoceros					
<b>vapet</b> stag, hart	<b>vapèt</b> doe, hind	<b>vapetob</b> fawn			
<b>vepet</b> deer					
<b>vipet</b> roebuck					
<b>vupet</b> chamois					
<b>vópet</b> llama					
<b>vápet</b> antelope					
<b>vépet</b> gazelle					
<b>vípet</b> elk, moose					
<b>fapet</b> camel	<b>fapèt</b> she-camel				
<b>fepet</b> dromadery					



<b>kapet</b> <i>squirrel</i>					
<b>kepet</b> <i>polecat</i>					
<b>kipet</b> <i>badger</i>					
<b>kupet</b> <i>otter</i>					
<b>kópet</b> <i>weasel, stone marten</i>					
<b>kápet</b> <i>beaver</i>					
<b>képet</b> <i>ermine, stoat</i>					
<b>sapet</b> <i>hedgehog</i>					
<b>sepet</b> <i>porcupine</i>					
<b>sipet</b> <i>mole</i>					
<b>zapet</b> <i>tortoise</i>					<b>zapeit</b> <i>turtle</i> <b>zataób</b> <i>turtle shell</i>
<b>klapet</b> <i>rat</i>		<b>klapetob</b> <i>baby rat</i>	<b>klapetam</b> <i>rat's nest</i>		
<b>klepet</b> <i>mouse</i>		<b>klepetob</b> <i>young mouse</i>		<b>klapeder</b> <i>to squeek</i>	<b>klepetar</b> <i>mouse (computer device)</i>

### Wild animals ( pyot )

male	female	child	home	noise	other
<b>ápót</b> <i>boar</i>					
<b>rapót</b> <i>lion</i>	<b>rapôt</b> <i>lioness</i>	<b>rapótob</b> <i>lion cub</i>	<b>rapótam</b> <i>lion's den</i>	<b>rapóder</b> <i>to roar</i>	
<b>repót</b> <i>tiger</i>	<b>repôt</b> <i>tigress</i>	<b>repótob</b> <i>tiger cub</i>	<b>repótam</b> <i>tiger's den</i>	<b>repóder</b> <i>to growl</i>	
<b>ripót</b> <i>leopard</i>	<b>ripôt</b> <i>female leopard</i>	<b>ripótob</b> <i>leopard cub</i>			<b>riapót</b> <i>panther</i> <b>riepót</b> <i>jaguar</i> <b>riipót</b> <i>puma</i> <b>riupót</b>

					lynx
<b>rupót</b> <i>wolf</i>	<b>rupôt</b> <i>she-wolf</i>	<b>rupótob</b> <i>wolf cub</i>	<b>rupótam</b> <i>wolf's lair</i>	<b>rupóder</b> <i>to howl</i>	<b>rupóta</b> <i>lupine</i>
<b>rópót</b> <i>fox</i>	<b>rópôt</b> <i>vixen</i>	<b>rópótob</b> <i>fox cub</i>	<b>rópótam</b> <i>foxhole</i>		
<b>gápót</b> <i>hyena</i>	<b>gâpôt</b> <i>she-hyena</i>	<b>gápótob</b> <i>baby byena</i>		<b>gápóder</b> <i>to laugh like a hyena</i>	<b>gáapót</b> <i>jackal</i>
<b>tapót</b> <i>orang-utang</i>					
<b>tepót</b> <i>bear</i>		<b>tepótob</b> <i>bear cub</i>	<b>tepótam</b> <i>bear cave</i>	<b>tepóder</b> <i>to growl (like a bear)</i>	

## Reptiles (pyet) and amphibians (pyeit)

male	female	child	home	noise	other
<b>pyet</b> <i>reptile</i>					<b>pyeta</b> <i>reptilian</i>
<b>gapyet</b> <i>crocodile</i>					<b>gaypyet</b> <i>alligator</i>
<b>gepyet</b> <i>cayman</i>					
<b>kepyet</b> <i>lizard</i>					
<b>lopyet</b> <i>snake</i>				<b>lopyeder</b> <i>to hiss</i>	<b>lopyeper</b> <i>to slither</i>
<b>lapyet</b> <i>boa</i>					
<b>lepyet</b> <i>cobra</i>					
<b>lipyet</b> <i>viper</i>			<b>lipyetam</b> <i>viper's nest</i>		
<b>sipet</b> <i>mole</i>					
<b>apyeat</b> <i>bat</i>			<b>apyeatam</b> <i>bat's cave</i>		
<b>epyeat</b> <i>vampire</i>					
<b>fapyet</b> <i>grass snake</i>					
<b>fepyet</b> <i>slug</i>					

<b>fipyet</b> <i>leech</i>					
<b>vapyet</b> <i>snail</i>					<b>vapyel</b> <i>escargot</i> <b>vapyetigyena</b> <i>sluggish, at a snail's pace</i> , <b>vapyeper</b> <i>to move at a snail's pace</i>
<b>apyeit</b> <i>toad</i>			<b>apyeitam</b> <i>toadstool</i>		
<b>epyeit</b> <i>frog</i>					<b>epyeiper</b> <i>to leapfrog</i>
<b>ipyeit</b> <i>tree</i> <i>frog</i>					

### Insects (pelt)

male	female	child	home	noise	other
<b>pelt</b> <i>insect</i>					<b>peltán</b> <i>swarm</i> , <b>ovpeltil</b> <i>insecticide</i> , <b>peltujsil</b> <i>insecticide</i> , <b>pelteleat</b> <i>insectivore</i> , <b>pelper</b> <i>to crawl around</i>
<b>kopelt</b> <i>vermine</i>					
<b>kapelt</b> <i>louse</i>					<b>kapeltika</b> <i>lousy</i>
<b>kepelt</b> <i>flea</i>					<b>ovkepeltof</b> <i>flea collar</i> , <b>kepeltika</b> <i>flea-bitten</i>
<b>kipelt</b> <i>bug</i>					<b>ovkipeltil</b> <i>bug spray</i>
<b>apelat</b> <i>bee</i>			<b>apelatam</b> <i>beehive</i>	<b>apelader</b> <i>to buzz</i>	<b>apelatil</b> <i>honey</i> , <b>apelatél</b> <i>wax</i> , <b>apelatán</b> <i>swarm of bees</i>
<b>epelat</b> <i>wasp</i>			<b>epelatam</b> <i>wasp's nest</i>		
<b>ipelat</b> <i>horsefly</i>					
<b>upelat</b> <i>fly</i>					<b>ovupelatar</b> <i>fly-swatter</i>
<b>ópelat</b> <i>mosquito</i>					<b>ovópelanef</b> <i>mosquito net</i>
<b>lapelat</b> <i>maybug</i>					
<b>lepelat</b> <i>beetle</i>					

<b>tapelat</b> <i>cicada</i>				<b>tapelader</b> <i>to chirp</i>	
<b>gapelat</b> <i>butterfly</i>					<b>ápelaper</b> <i>to flit about</i>
<b>fapelt</b> <i>ant</i>			<b>fapeltam</b> <i>anthill</i>		<b>fapeltán</b> <i>swarm of ants</i>
<b>peét</b> <i>worm</i>					<b>peétéc</b> <i>wormhole</i>
<b>apeát</b> <i>silkworm</i>					

## Birds (pat)

male	female	child	home	noise	other
<b>pat</b> <i>bird</i>			<b>patam</b> <i>bird's nest</i>	<b>pader</b> <i>to chirp</i>	<b>patijob</b> <i>egg</i> , <b>patijser</b> <i>to hatch</i> , <b>patper</b> <i>to fly</i> , <b>patpier</b> <i>to fly off</i> , <b>pateub</b> <i>beak</i> , <b>patub</b> <i>wing</i> , <b>pataéb</b> <i>feather</i> , <b>patulob</b> <i>claw</i> , <b>patésun</b> <i>aviculture</i> , <b>patém</b> <i>farmyard</i> , <b>patán</b> <i>poultry</i>
<b>apat</b> <i>rooster, cock</i>	<b>apàt</b> <i>hen</i>	<b>apatob</b> <i>chick</i>	<b>apatam</b> <i>chicken coop</i>	<b>apader</b> <i>to crow</i>	<b>apàtog</b> <i>chicken</i>
<b>epat</b> <i>duck, drake</i>	<b>epàt</b> <i>hen</i>	<b>epatob</b> <i>duckling</i>		<b>epader</b> <i>to quack</i>	<b>epatob</b> <i>duckling</i>
<b>ipat</b> <i>turkey</i>	<b>ipàt</b> <i>turkey hen</i>			<b>ipader</b> <i>to gobble</i>	
<b>upat</b> <i>goose</i>					<b>upatijob</b> <i>goose-egg</i>
<b>ópat</b> <i>guinea-fowl</i>					
<b>ápat</b> <i>pigeon</i>	<b>ápàt</b> <i>dove</i>		<b>ápatam</b> <i>pigeon house</i>	<b>ápader</b> <i>to coo</i>	
<b>rapat</b> <i>eagle</i>		<b>rapatob</b> <i>eaglet</i>			
<b>repat</b> <i>vulture</i>					
<b>ripat</b> <i>kite</i>					
<b>rupat</b> <i>buzzard</i>					
<b>rópat</b> <i>hawk</i>					

Word Families

<b>rápat</b> <i>falcon</i>					<b>rápatud</b> <i>falconer</i>
<b>fapat</b> <i>raven</i>					
<b>fepat</b> <i>crow</i>					
<b>fipat'</b> <i>magpie</i>					
<b>gapat</b> <i>ostrich</i>					
<b>gepat</b> <i>peacock</i>					
<b>dapat</b> <i>stork</i>					
<b>dapait</b> <i>heron</i>					
<b>depat</b> <i>marabou</i>					
<b>depait</b> <i>crane</i>					
<b>zapat</b> <i>swallow</i>					
<b>zepat</b> <i>martinet</i>					
<b>tapat</b> <i>parrot</i>				<b>tapader</b> <i>to parrot</i>	
<b>tepat</b> <i>budgie</i>					
<b>vapat</b> <i>nightingale</i>					
<b>vepat</b> <i>yellow canary</i>					
<i>'vipat</i> <i>canary</i>					
<b>vupat</b> <i>chaffinch</i>					
<b>vápat</b> <i>robin</i>					
<b>fapat</b> <i>thrush</i>					
<b>fepat</b> <i>warbler</i>				<b>fepader</b> <i>to warble, yodel</i>	
<b>fipat</b> <i>sparrow</i>					

<b>sapat</b> <i>partridge</i>					
<b>sepat</b> <i>quail</i>					
<b>sipat</b> <i>woodcock</i>					
<b>supat</b> <i>lark</i>					
<b>sópat</b> <i>pheasant</i>					
<b>sápat</b> <i>grouse</i>					
<b>lapait</b> <i>swan</i>					
<b>apait</b> <i>cormorant</i>					
<b>epait</b> <i>gull</i>					
<b>gapait</b> <i>penguin</i>					<b>gapaiper</b> <i>to strut like a penguin</i>

## Fish (pit)

<b>pit</b> <i>fish</i>	<b>pitán</b> <i>school of fish</i> , <b>pitub</b> <i>fin</i> , <b>pitaéb</b> <i>scale</i> , <b>pitésun</b> <i>pisciculture</i> , <b>pitun</b> <i>ichthyology</i> , <b>pitut</b> <i>ichthyologist</i> , <b>pitpin</b> <i>fishing</i> , <b>pitpinud</b> <i>fisherman</i>
<b>rapit</b> <i>shark</i>	
<b>repit</b> <i>dolphin</i>	
<b>ripit</b> <i>sperm whale</i>	
<b>rupit</b> <i>walrus</i>	
<b>rópit</b> <i>porpoise</i>	
<b>rápit</b> <i>swordfish</i>	
<b>répit</b> <i>tuna</i>	
<b>rípit</b> <i>sturgeon</i>	
<b>rúpit</b> <i>cod</i>	
<b>lapit</b> <i>ray</i>	
<b>lepit</b> <i>turbot</i>	
<b>lipit</b> <i>salmon</i>	
<b>lupit</b> <i>sole</i>	
<b>capit</b> <i>herring</i>	
<b>cepit</b> <i>barbel</i>	

<b>cipit</b> <i>anchovie</i>	
<b>cupit</b> <i>gilt-head</i>	
<b>apit</b> <i>sardine</i>	
<b>epit</b> <i>perch</i>	
<b>ipit</b> <i>pike</i>	
<b>upit</b> <i>carp</i>	
<b>ópit</b> <i>tench</i>	
<b>ápit</b> <i>gudgeon</i>	
<b>épit</b> <i>stickleback</i>	
<b>ípit</b> <i>marline</i>	
<b>gapit</b> <i>whale</i>	
<b>vapit</b> <i>eel</i>	
<b>apiet</b> <i>seal</i>	
<b>epiet</b> <i>sea-lion</i>	

## Crustaceans (piit)

<b>piit</b> <i>shellfish</i>	
<b>apiit</b> <i>lobster</i>	
<b>epiit</b> <i>crayfish</i>	
<b>ipiit</b> <i>prawn</i>	
<b>upiit</b> <i>crawfish</i>	
<b>ópiit</b> <i>prawn</i>	
<b>ápiit</b> <i>shrimp</i>	<b>ápiitpin</b> <i>shrimping</i>
<b>lapiit</b> <i>crab</i>	<b>lapiitpin</b> <i>crabbing</i>
<b>apiét</b> <i>oyster</i>	<b>piétaób</b> <i>shell</i> , <b>piéz</b> <i>pearl</i> , <b>piètésun</b> <i>ostreiculture</i>
<b>epiét</b> <i>mussle</i>	
<b>ipiét</b> <i>clam</i>	<b>ipiétpinud</b> <i>clamdigger</i>

## Vegetation (fob)

### Summary

<b>fob</b>	<i>vegetatio</i> <i>n</i>
<b>fab</b>	<i>tree</i>

<b>fáb</b>	<i>fruit</i>
<b>vob</b>	<i>plant</i>
<b>vol</b>	<i>legume</i>
<b>voc</b>	<i>flower</i>
<b>voz</b>	<i>color</i>
<b>vab</b>	<i>grass</i>

## Trees and fruits

<b>fob</b> <i>vegetation</i>	<b>fobtun</b> <i>botany</i> , <b>fobtut</b> <i>botanist</i> , <b>fobéstun</b> <i>agronomy</i> , <b>fobésun</b> <i>agriculture</i> , <b>fobésuna</b> <i>agricultural</i> , <b>fobésud</b> <i>farmer</i> , <b>fobésem</b> <i>farm</i>
<b>fab</b> <i>tree</i>	<b>fàb</b> <i>shrub</i> , <b>fàbet</b> <i>bush</i> , <b>fàbán</b> <i>shrubery</i> , <b>fabán</b> <i>forest</i> , <b>fabánésun</b> <i>forestry</i> , <b>fabánésud</b> <i>forester</i> , <b>fabánàca</b> <i>forested</i> , <b>fabánet</b> <i>woods</i> , <b>fabánog</b> <i>grove, copse</i> , <b>fàbánet</b> <i>scrub</i> , <b>fàbán</b> <i>thicket</i> , <b>fabmed</b> <i>orchard</i>
<b>fib</b> <i>trunk</i>	
<b>fub</b> <i>branch, limb</i>	<b>fubet</b> <i>twig</i>
<b>faéb</b> <i>leaf</i>	<b>faébán</b> <i>foliage</i> , <b>faébet</b> <i>bud</i>
<b>fáb</b> <i>fruit</i>	<b>fábéna</b> <i>fruity</i> , <b>fábél</b> <i>jam</i> , <b>fâbél</b> <i>jelly, marmalade</i> , <b>fábóm</b> <i>sherbet</i> , <b>fábtul</b> <i>fruit cocktail</i> , <b>fábzeb</b> <i>pit (of fruit)</i> , <b>fâob</b> <i>peel</i>
<b>fób</b> <i>root</i>	<b>radicule</b> , <b>fóbober</b> <i>to deracinate</i>
<b>faob</b> <i>wood</i>	<b>faoba</b> <i>wooden</i>
<b>faab</b> <i>sap</i>	
<b>faób</b> <i>bark</i>	
<b>afab</b> <i>apple tree</i>	<b>afáb</b> <i>apple</i> , <b>afabet</b> <i>boxer tree</i>
<b>efab</b> <i>pear tree</i>	<b>efáb</b> <i>pear</i> , <b>efabet</b> <i>spindle-tree</i>
<b>ifab</b> <i>cherry tree</i>	<b>ifáb</b> <i>cherry</i> , <b>ifabet</b> <i>privet</i>
<b>ufab</b> <i>prune tree</i>	<b>ufáb</b> <i>prune</i>
<b>ófab</b> <i>apricot tree</i>	<b>ófáb</b> <i>apricot</i>
<b>áfab</b> <i>peach tree</i>	<b>áfáb</b> <i>peach</i>
<b>éfab</b> <i>quince tree</i>	<b>éfáb</b> <i>quince</i>
<b>ífab</b> <i>walnut tree</i>	<b>ífáb</b> <i>walnut</i>
<b>úfab</b> <i>hazelnut tree</i>	<b>úfáb</b> <i>hazelnut</i>



<b>alofàb</b> <i>blackberry vine</i>	<b>alofáb</b> <i>blackberry</i>
<b>lafab</b> <i>orange tree</i>	<b>lafáb</b> <i>orange</i>
<b>lefab</b> <i>mandarin tree</i>	<b>lefáb</b> <i>mandarin</i>
<b>lifab</b> <i>lemon tree</i>	<b>lifáb</b> <i>lemon</i>
<b>lufab</b> <i>grapefruit tree</i>	<b>lufáb</b> <i>grapefruit</i>
<b>fefab</b> <i>date tree</i>	<b>fefáb</b> <i>date</i>
<b>fifab</b> <i>banana tree</i>	<b>fifáb</b> <i>banana</i>
<b>fufab</b> <i>cononut tree</i>	<b>fufáb</b> <i>coconut</i>
<b>fófab</b> <i>pomegranite tree</i>	<b>fófáb</b> <i>pomegranite</i>
<b>fífab</b> <i>fig tree</i>	<b>fífab</b> <i>fig</i>
<b>vafàb</b> <i>grape vine</i>	<b>vafáb</b> <i>grape</i> , <b>vafàbem</b> <i>vineyard</i> , <b>vafábil</b> <i>grape juice</i> , <b>vafil</b> <i>wine</i> , <b>vafilsam</b> <i>winery</i> , <b>ígvafile</b> <i>vinaiger</i> , <b>vafilifud</b> <i>oinophile</i>
<b>cafàb</b> <i>tea plant</i>	<b>cafaéb</b> <i>tea leaf, tea</i> , <b>cafile</b> <i>tea (drink)</i> , <b>cafilem</b> <i>tea house</i>
<b>cefàb</b> <i>coffee plant</i>	<b>cefáb</b> <i>coffee bean, coffee</i> , <b>cefile</b> <i>coffee (drink)</i> , <b>cefilem</b> <i>cafe</i>
<b>cifàb</b> <i>blackcurrant bush</i>	<b>cifáb</b> <i>blackcurrant</i>
<b>cufàb</b> <i>raspberry bush</i>	<b>cufáb</b> <i>raspberry</i>
<b>cófàb</b> <i>currant bush</i>	<b>cófáb</b> <i>currant</i>
<b>sifàb</b> <i>pepper plant</i>	<b>sifáb</b> <i>pepper</i> , <b>sifáber</b> <i>to pepper</i> , <b>sifábika</b> <i>peppery</i>
<b>kafab</b> <i>olive tree</i>	<b>kafáb</b> <i>olive</i> , <b>kafábél</b> <i>olive oil</i>
<b>rafab</b> <i>oak tree</i>	<b>rafáb</b> <i>acorn</i>
<b>refab</b> <i>beech tree</i>	<b>refaob</b> <i>beechwood</i>
<b>rifab</b> <i>chestnut tree</i>	<b>rifáb</b> <i>chestnut</i>
<b>rufab</b> <i>plane tree</i>	

<b>rófab</b> poplar tree	' <b>rófaob</b> poplar wood
<b>ráfab</b> birch tree	<b>ráfaob</b> birchwood
<b>réfab</b> locust tree	
<b>rífab</b> chestnut tree	<b>fífáb</b> chestnut
<b>rúfab</b> willow tree	<b>rúafab</b> weeping willow
<b>ralafab</b> lime tree, linden	<b>ralafáb</b> lime
<b>ralefab</b> maple tree	<b>ralefaob</b> maplewood
<b>ralofab</b> elm tree	<b>ralofaob</b> elmwood
<b>dofab</b> evergreen tree	<b>dofáb</b> cone
<b>dafab</b> fir tree	
<b>defab</b> pine tree	<b>defáb</b> pine cone, <b>defaéb</b> pine needle, <b>defaob</b> pine (wood)
<b>dufab</b> cypress tree	<b>dufaob</b> cypress wood

## Plants, vegetables, grains, and legumes

<b>vob</b> plant	<b>vober</b> to plant, <b>vobem</b> plantation, <b>vobud</b> planter, <b>vobier</b> to harvest, <b>vobijob</b> harvest (time), <b>vobésam</b> farm, vobyesud farmer
<b>vab</b> grass	<b>vabem</b> grassland, prairie, <b>vabema</b> rural, <b>vabgorcer</b> to mow, <b>vabemet</b> lawn, <b>vabán</b> grass (lawn), <b>vabij</b> germ, <b>vabóg</b> moss, <b>vabib</b> crop, harvest, <b>vabiber</b> to reap, <b>vabam</b> barn
<b>veb</b> ear, tuft, spike	
<b>vib</b> stem	
<b>vaob</b> hay	
<b>vub</b> blade, sprig, twig	
<b>váb</b> seed	<b>vábet</b> seedling, <b>váber</b> to seed
<b>vâb</b> grain, bean	
<b>vulob</b> thorn, spine	<b>vulobika</b> thorny
<b>ovob</b> cereal	

<b>avob</b> <i>wheat</i>	<b>avol</b> <i>bread</i> , <b>avolek</b> <i>flour</i>
<b>evob</b> <i>rye</i>	
<b>ivob</b> <i>barley</i>	
<b>uvob</b> <i>buckwheat</i>	
<b>óvob</b> <i>oat</i>	<b>óvolek</b> <i>oatmeal</i>
<b>ávob</b> <i>hop</i>	<b>ávil</b> <i>beer</i>
<b>évob</b> <i>rapeseed</i> , <i>colza</i>	
<b>ívob</b> <i>rice</i>	
<b>gavob</b> <i>sunflower</i>	<b>gaváb</b> <i>sunflower seed</i>
<b>gevob</b> <i>corn</i> , <i>maize</i>	<b>geváb</b> <i>kernel</i> , <b>gevobek</b> <i>cornmeal</i>
<b>givob</b> <i>tobacco</i>	<b>givoc</b> <i>cigar</i> , <b>givocet</b> <i>cigarette</i> , <b>givov</b> <i>tobacco smoke</i>
<b>favob</b> <i>cotton</i>	<b>faváb</b> <i>cottonseed</i> , <b>favof</b> <i>cotton fabric</i>
<b>fevob</b> <i>flax</i>	
<b>fivob</b> <i>hemp</i>	<b>fuvov</b> <i>marijuana</i> , <i>pot</i>
<b>fuvob</b> <i>jute</i>	
<b>zavob</b> <i>strawberry</i> <i>bush</i>	<b>zaváb</b> <i>strawberry</i>
<b>cavob</b> <i>fern</i>	
<b>cevob</b> <i>thistle</i>	
<b>civob</b> <i>nettle</i>	
<b>savob</b> <i>mushroom</i>	
<b>zevob</b> <i>basil</i>	
<b>zivob</b> <i>thyme</i>	
<b>zuvob</b> <i>rosemary</i>	
<b>ováb</b> <i>legume</i> , <i>bean</i>	
<b>aváb</b> <i>green</i> <i>bean</i>	
<b>eváb</b> <i>lentil</i>	
<b>iváb</b> <i>pea</i>	
<b>uváb</b> <i>broad</i> <i>bean</i>	
<b>óváb</b> <i>lima</i> <i>bean</i>	

<b>vol</b> <i>vegetable</i>	<b>volinud</b> <i>vegetarian</i> , <b>volem</b> <i>vegetable garden</i> , <b>volcer</b> <i>to vegetate</i>
<b>lovol</b> <i>tuber</i>	
<b>lavol</b> <i>potato</i>	
<b>levol</b> <i>beet</i>	<b>level</b> <i>sugar</i> , <b>levela</b> <i>sweet</i>
<b>livol</b> <i>radish</i>	
<b>luvol</b> <i>carrot</i>	
<b>lával</b> <i>artichoke</i>	
<b>lóvol</b> <i>turnip</i>	
<b>favol</b> <i>leek</i>	
<b>fevol</b> <i>onion</i>	
<b>fivol</b> <i>shallot</i>	
<b>fuvol</b> <i>garlic</i>	
<b>pavol</b> <i>cabbage</i>	
<b>pevol</b> <i>cauliflower</i>	
<b>bavol</b> <i>tomato</i>	<b>bavil</b> <i>tomato juice</i>
<b>bevol</b> <i>eggplant</i>	
<b>bivol</b> <i>squash</i>	
<b>buvol</b> <i>cucumber</i>	<b>ígza buvol</b> <i>pickle</i>
<b>bával</b> <i>artichoke</i>	
<b>bóvol</b> <i>gherkin</i>	
<b>vavol</b> <i>lettuce</i>	
<b>vevol</b> <i>spinach</i>	
<b>vivol</b> <i>sorrel</i>	
<b>vuvol</b> <i>dandelion</i>	
<b>vával</b> <i>watercress</i>	
<b>vóvol</b> <i>chicory</i>	
<b>gavol</b> <i>pumpkin</i>	
<b>gevol</b> <i>melon</i>	
<b>givol</b> <i>watermelon</i>	
<b>zavol</b> <i>parsley</i>	







## Flowers and colors

<b>voc</b> flower	<b>voca</b> floral, <b>vocer</b> to flower, <b>vocen</b> flowering, <b>vocud</b> florist, <b>vocán</b> bouquet, <b>vocaéb</b> petal, <b>vocém</b> flowerbed, <b>vocésun</b> horticulture
<b>avoc</b> lily	<b>avoza</b> white
<b>evoc</b> narcissus	<b>evoza</b> yellow
<b>ivoc</b> poppy	<b>ivoza</b> red
<b>uvoc</b> rose	<b>uvoza</b> pink
<b>óvoc</b> cornflower	<b>óvoza</b> blue
<b>ávoc</b> hydrangea	<b>ávoza</b> mauve
<b>évoc</b> lilac	<b>évoza</b> lilac
<b>ívoc</b> violet	<b>ívoza</b> violet
<b>úvoc</b> carnation	
<b>lovoc</b> daisy	
<b>lavoc</b> lily of the valley	
<b>levoc</b> jonquil	
<b>livoc</b> geranium	
<b>luvoc</b> forget-me-not	
<b>lávoc</b> tulip	
<b>lévoc</b> dahlia	
<b>lóvoc</b> hyacinthe	
<b>elavoc</b> iris	
<b>elevoc</b> primrose	
<b>elivoc</b> chrysanthemum	

## Colors (voz)

Change **-oza** to **-òza** to get *-ish* as in *whitish* (**avòza**).

Change **-oza** to **-óza** to get *dark ...* as in *dark red* (**ivóza**).

 <b>voz</b> color	<b>vooz</b> tint, hue
 <b>avoza</b> white	from <b>avoc</b> lily
 <b>evoza</b> yellow	from <b>evoc</b> narcissus
 <b>ivoza</b> red	from <b>ivoc</b> poppy
 <b>uvoza</b> pink	from <b>uvoc</b> rose
 <b>óvoza</b> blue	from <b>óvoc</b> cornflower

<b>ávoza</b> <i>mauve</i>	from <b>ávoc</b> <i>hydrangea</i>
<b>évoza</b> <i>lilac</i>	from <b>óvoča</b> <i>lilac</i>
<b>ívoza</b> <i>violet, purple</i>	from <b>ívoc</b> <i>violet</i>
<b>vaza</b> <i>green</i>	from <b>vab</b> <i>grass</i>
<b>moza</b> <i>black</i>	from <b>mon</b> <i>darkness</i> or <b>moj</b> <i>night</i>
<b>maza</b> <i>sky blue</i>	from <b>mam</b> <i>sky</i> or <b>maj</b> <i>day</i>
<b>èmoza</b> <i>gray</i>	from <b>è</b> <i>half</i> + <b>moza</b> <i>black</i>
<b>meza</b> <i>khaki</i>	from <b>mel</b> <i>soil</i>
<b>lafáza</b> <i>orange</i>	from <b>lafáb</b> <i>orange</i>
<b>rifáza</b> <i>maroon</i>	from <b>rifáb</b> <i>water chestnut</i>
<b>rifyza</b> <i>brown</i>	from <b>rífáb</b> <i>chestnut</i>
<b>vápeza</b> <i>beige</i>	from <b>vápét</b> <i>antelope</i>

## Some Cross-thematic Analogies in Vocabulary

human	tree	grass	food	material															
<b>taob</b>	<b>faob</b>	<b>vaob</b>	<b>taol</b>	<b>faof</b>															
flesh	wood	hay	meat	board															
human	tree	plant	fruit	fish	cloth														
<b>taób</b>	<b>faób</b>	<b>vaób</b>	<b>vâob</b>	<b>piétaób</b>	<b>taóf</b>														
skin	bark	husk	rind	shell	leather														
human	tree	plant	flower	bird	fish														
<b>taéb</b>	<b>faéb</b>	<b>vaéb</b>	<b>vocaéb</b>	<b>pataéb</b>	<b>pitaéb</b>														
hair	leaf	twig	petal	feather	scale														
human	tree	plant	bird	fish	government	animal													
<b>tub</b>	<b>fub</b>	<b>vub</b>	<b>patub</b>	<b>pitub</b>	<b>dub</b>	<b>petub</b>													
arm	branch	blade	wing	fin	minister	forepaw													
society	human	work	plant	fish															
<b>deb</b>	<b>teb</b>	<b>seb</b>	<b>veb</b>	<b>piteb</b>															
chief	head	boss	tuft	fish-head															
form	gesture	knowledge	action	society	citizen	people	person	past+pe rson	person										
<b>cén</b>	<b>bén</b>	<b>tén</b>	<b>sén</b>	<b>dotcén</b>	<b>ditbén</b>	<b>udánbén</b>	<b>utbén</b>	<b>ajutbén</b>	<b>utcén</b>										
style	manner	profession	tracraft	civilization	civility	custom	habit	tradition	genre										
t-d	t-z	d-c	d-z	s-c	s-z	c-z	c-s												
<b>teud</b>	<b>teuz</b>	<b>deuc</b>	<b>deuz</b>	<b>seuc</b>	<b>seuz</b>	<b>ceuz</b>	<b>ceus</b>												
shout	voice	accent	song	noise	melody	tone	sound												

# Word Families

t-c		t-s		b-c		t-p		t-d		c-c		iz-c		n-c		ij-c	
<b>teacer</b>		<b>teaser</b>		<b>beacer</b>		<b>teaper</b>		<b>teader</b>		<b>ceacer</b>		<b>izeacer</b>		<b>neacer</b>		<b>ijeacer</b>	
to see		to look		to watch		to visit		to witness		to seem		to show		to aim		to perceive	
<b>mar</b>	<b>mag</b>	<b>man</b>	<b>mak</b>			<b>maz</b>		<b>mav</b>	<b>mal</b>	<b>mam</b>	<b>map</b>	<b>maf</b>	<b>maj</b>				
sun	fire	light	electricity			sparkle		flame	air	sky	wind	cloud	day				
<b>mer</b>	<b>meg</b>	<b>mek</b>	<b>mez</b>	<b>mef</b>	<b>mev</b>			<b>mel</b>	<b>mem</b>	<b>meb</b>		<b>mep</b>	<b>mej</b>	<b>med</b>	<b>met</b>		
planet	rock	dust	gem	brick	porcelain		soil	land	mountain	road	noon	park	garden				
<b>ij</b>		<b>tij</b>	<b>patij</b>	<b>tobij</b>		<b>atobij</b>	<b>vobij</b>	<b>tesij</b>									
beginning		birth	egg	embryo		germ	seed	idea									

# 5 GRAMMAR

[live version](#) · [discussion](#) · [edit chapter](#) · [comment](#) · [report an error](#)

## Spelling

The author of Unilingua, Agapoff, uses a double quote to signal capitalization and thus dispenses with all majuscules. In this Mirad textbook, however, majuscules (upper case graphemes) are used and capitalization adheres to the American English model.

In this book, the mostly Cyrillic single-grapheme characters used by Agapoff for yodified vowels are replaced with the following system:

Pre-yodified vowels, that is, those preceded by a y-glide sound, take an acute accent:

plain vowel	pre-yodified vowel
<b>a</b>	á ( <i>ya</i> )
<b>e</b>	é ( <i>ye</i> )
<b>i</b>	í ( <i>yi</i> )
<b>o</b>	ó ( <i>yo</i> )
<b>u</b>	ú ( <i>yu</i> )

Post-yodified vowels, that is, those followed by a y-glide sound, take a grave accent:

plain vowel	post-yodified vowel
<b>a</b>	à ( <i>ay</i> )
<b>e</b>	è ( <i>ey</i> )
<b>i</b>	ì ( <i>iy</i> )
<b>o</b>	ò ( <i>oy</i> )
<b>u</b>	ù ( <i>uy</i> )

Circum-yodified vowels, that is those that are both preceded and followed by a y-glide sound, take a circumflex accent:

plain vowel	circum-yodified vowel
<b>a</b>	â ( <i>yay</i> )
<b>e</b>	ê ( <i>yey</i> )
<b>i</b>	î ( <i>yiy</i> )
<b>o</b>	ô ( <i>yoy</i> )
<b>u</b>	û ( <i>yuy</i> )

A pre-yodified vowel always begins a new vowel syllabic nucleus, whereas a post-yodified vowel ends a vowel syllabic nucleus.



Upper-case vowels take the yodifying accents just as the lower-case values do (thus **Á**, **È**, **Ô**, etc.

## Punctuation

The punctuation marks in Mirad are the same as in English. For example, a question mark (?) is used at the end of a sentence or sentence fragement to signal an interrogation.

## Nouns

### Structure

All nouns in their base form end in a consonant. This distinguishes them from adjectives and conjugated verbs, which end in a vowel.

### Pluralization

Nouns are made plural by adding the suffix **-i**.

singular	plural
<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>tobi</b> <i>men</i>
<b>dat</b> <i>friend</i>	<b>dati</b> <i>friends</i>
<b>car</b> <i>instrument</i>	<b>cari</b> <i>instruments</i>

### Femininization

Although nouns do not have inherent gender, the *feminine* or *female-related* counterpart of a noun can be formed by post-yodifying the ordinal (inner) vowel, that is, by adding the grave accent ` to the vowel. If the vowel is already pre-yodified (with an acute accent), then the the acute accent is replaced with a circumflex (^) (circum-yodification) to show that it is both pre-yodified and post-yodified.

male-related	female-related
<b>tad</b> <i>father</i>	<b>tàd</b> <i>mother</i>
<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>tòb</b> <i>woman</i>
<b>tóáv</b> <i>sock</i>	<b>tôâv</b> <i>stocking</i>
<b>epet</b> <i>bull</i>	<b>epèt</b> <i>cow</i>

## Case Tagging

Nouns can take the following case endings, which are shortcuts for prepositional phrases:

case ending	category	base	cased form
-a	genitive/possessive/relative/ablative [origin]	<b>tob</b> man	<b>toba</b> of the man, human (adj.), man's, from the man
-u	locative/dative [destination]	<b>tam</b> house	<b>tamu</b> to the house, (at) home, for the house
-à	comitative [accompaniment]	<b>at</b> I, me	<b>atà</b> with me
-è	instrumental [means]	<b>és</b> work	<b>ésè</b> through / by / via work
-ò	privative ["without"]	<b>tec</b> meaning	<b>tecò</b> without meaning, senseless

Examples of the *genitive/possessive* case:

**Meira zem ce gra ama.** = *The earth's core is very hot.*

**Ata ted tome ibà.** = *My father lives far away.*

**Ed et te dad ifana?** = *Do you know the language of love?*

Examples of the *locative/dative* case:

**Pu tamu!** = *Go home!*

**Ít peé tamu.** = *She is staying at home / in the house / home.*

**At teaco et uda moju.** = *I'll see you this evening.* (= at this evening)

**Buu dén atu!** = *Give the book to me!*

**Ev ud ce atu?** = *Is this for me?*

Examples of the *comitative* case:

**Upu atà!** = *Come with me!*

**Ud ca ekpan tija tujà.** = *This was a life-and-death struggle.*

**At ubeé uda ébdren ifanà.** = *I am sending you this letter with love.*

Examples of the *instrumental* case:

**Et vege nacikcer anà esè.** = *You can get rich only through work.*

**It aksa koenè ván.** = *He succeeded by hiding the truth.*

**Ágpar pa Parisè.** = *The train went through Paris.*

Examples of the *privative* case:

**Et vò vege akser nacò.** = *You cannot succeed without money.*

**Tij ifanò vò naze ser.** = *Life without love is not worth living.*

**Od et su atò?** = *What would you do without me.*

## Pronouns

### Forms

All animate pronouns (those referring to people) end in **t** in their base form, while all inanimate pronouns (those referring to things) end in **d** in their base form. Pronouns can be singular or plural. All plural pronouns take the plural suffix **i**.

<b>animate</b>	<b>animate</b>
<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
<b>ot?</b> <i>who?, whom?</i>	<b>oti?</b> <i>who all?</i>
<b>at</b> <i>I, me</i>	<b>ati</b> <i>we, us</i>
<b>et</b> <i>you</i>	<b>eti*</b> <i>you (pl.), you all</i>
<b>it</b> <i>he, him, that person</i>	<b>iti</b> <i>they, these persons</i>
<b>ìt</b> <i>she, her</i>	<b>ìti</b> <i>they (fem.)</i>
<b>ut</b> <i>this person, he</i>	<b>uti</b> <i>those persons, they</i>
<b>ót</b> <i>nobody, no one</i>	<b>óti</b> <i>none</i>
<b>át</b> <i>everyone, everybody, each person</i>	<b>áti</b> <i>all</i>
<b>ót</b> <i>another, someone else</i>	<b>éti</b> <i>others</i>
<b>ít</b> <i>such a person</i>	<b>íti</b> <i>such people</i>
<b>ét</b> <i>whoever, anyone</i>	<b>óti</b> <i>any</i>
<b>út</b> <i>someone, somebody</i>	<b>úti</b> <i>certain people</i>
<b>oát</b> <i>not a single person, nobody, no one</i>	
<b>get</b> <i>the same person</i>	<b>geti</b> <i>the same ones</i>
<b>oget</b> <i>someone else</i>	<b>ogeti</b> <i>others</i>
<b>gat</b> <i>another one</i>	<b>gati</b> <i>several</i>
<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
<b>od</b> <i>what</i>	<b>odi</b> <i>what things</i>
<b>ad</b> <i>that (relative), the one</i>	<b>adi</b> <i>the things that</i>
<b>id</b> <i>that</i>	<b>idi</b> <i>those things</i>
<b>ud</b> <i>this</i>	<b>udi</b> <i>these things</i>
<b>ód</b> <i>nothing</i>	<b>ódi</b> <i>nothing</i>
<b>ád</b> <i>everything, each</i>	<b>ádi</b> <i>all things</i>
<b>ód</b> <i>something else, another</i>	<b>édi</b> <i>other things</i>
<b>íd</b> <i>such a thing</i>	<b>ídi</b> <i>such things</i>
<b>éd</b> <i>whatever, anything</i>	<b>édi</b> <i>any</i>
<b>úd</b> <i>something</i>	<b>údi</b> <i>some things, certain things</i>

<b>oád</b> <i>not a single thing, nothing</i>	<b>oádi</b> <i>none</i>
<b>ged</b> <i>the same thing</i>	<b>gedi</b> <i>the same things</i>
<b>oged</b> <i>something else</i>	<b>ogedi</b> <i>other things</i>
<b>gad</b> <i>another one</i>	<b>gadi</b> <i>several things</i>

Note: Agapoff prefers **ait**, **eit**, **iit** for **ati**, **eti**, and **iti**.

## Inflection

All pronouns can take cases, just as nouns do:

<b>genitive/possessive ("of") ablative ("from") adjectival</b>	<b>dative ("to/in/on/at") locative</b>	<b>comitive ("with")</b>	<b>instrumental ("by/through/via")</b>	<b>privative ("without")</b>
<b>ata</b> <i>my, of me, from me</i>	<b>atu</b> <i>to me</i>	<b>atà</b> <i>with me</i>	<b>atè</b> <i>by me</i>	<b>atò</b> <i>without me</i>
<b>eta</b> <i>your, of you, from you</i>	<b>etu</b> <i>to you</i>	<b>età</b> <i>with you</i>	<b>etè</b> <i>by you</i>	<b>etò</b> <i>without you</i>
<b>ita</b> <i>his, of him, from him</i>	<b>itu</b> <i>to him</i>	<b>ità</b> <i>with you</i>	<b>itè</b> <i>by him</i>	<b>itò</b> <i>without him</i>
<b>ità</b> <i>her, of her, from her</i>	<b>ìtu</b> <i>to her</i>	<b>ità</b> <i>with her</i>	<b>itè</b> <i>by her</i>	<b>itò</b> <i>without her</i>
<b>atia</b> <i>our, of us, from us</i>	<b>atiu</b> <i>to us</i>	<b>atià</b> <i>with us</i>	<b>atiè</b> <i>by us</i>	<b>atiò</b> <i>without us</i>
<b>ota</b> <i>whose?, of whom?, from whom?</i>	<b>otu</b> <i>to whom</i>	<b>otà</b> <i>with whom</i>	<b>otè</b> <i>by whom</i>	<b>otò</b> <i>without whom</i>
<b>áta</b> <i>everyone's</i>	<b>átu</b> <i>to everyone</i>	<b>átà</b> <i>with everyone</i>	<b>átè</b> <i>by everyone</i>	<b>átò</b> <i>without everyone</i>
<b>oda</b> <i>which, of what, from what</i>	<b>odu</b> <i>to which, at which, in which</i>	<b>odà</b> <i>with what?</i>	<b>odè</b> <i>by what?, how?</i>	<b>odò?</b> <i>without what?</i>
<b>ida</b> <i>that, of that, from that, those</i>	<b>idu</b> <i>to that, at that, in that</i>	<b>idà</b> <i>with that</i>	<b>idè</b> <i>by that, thus</i>	<b>idò'</b> <i>without that</i>
<b>uda</b> <i>this/these, of this, from this</i>	<b>udu</b> <i>to/at this, therefore</i>	<b>udà</b> <i>with this</i>	<b>udè</b> <i>by this, thus</i>	<b>udò</b> <i>without this</i>
<b>áda</b> <i>every, each, all</i>	<b>ádu</b> <i>to everything, in everything</i>	<b>ádà</b> <i>with everything</i>	<b>ádè</b> <i>by everything, by all means</i>	<b>ádò</b> <i>without everything</i>
<b>óda</b> <i>not, not a</i>	<b>ódu</b> <i>to nothing</i>	<b>ódà</b> <i>with</i>	<b>ódè</b> <i>by nothing</i>	<b>ódò</b> <i>without</i>

		<i>nothing</i>		<i>nothing</i>
<b>oáda</b> <i>not a single, no</i>	<b>oádu</b> <i>in not a single one, to none</i>	<b>oádà</b> <i>with nothing</i>	<b>oádè</b> <i>by nothing, in no way</i>	--
<b>éda</b> <i>any, whichever</i>	<b>édu</b> <i>to anything</i>	<b>édà</b> <i>with whatever</i>	<b>édè</b> <i>by whatever, however</i>	<b>édò</b> <i>without whatever</i>
<b>úda</b> <i>some, a certain</i>	<b>údu</b> <i>at a certain thing</i>	<b>údà</b> <i>with something</i>	<b>údè</b> <i>by something, somehow</i>	<b>údò</b> <i>without something</i>
<b>geda</b> <i>same, the same</i>	<b>gedu</b> <i>to the same thing</i>	<b>gedà</b> <i>with the same thing</i>	<b>gedè</b> <i>by the same thing</i>	<b>gedò</b> <i>without the same thing</i>
<b>ogeda</b> <i>different, the other, another</i>	<b>ogedu</b> <i>to another thing</i>	<b>ogedà</b> <i>with another thing</i>	<b>ogedè</b> <i>by something else</i>	<b>ogedò</b> <i>without another thing</i>

### Possessive Pronouns

Any of the above pronominal adjective forms can be substantivized by adding **-c**. The resulting possessive pronouns can then take the plural affix and case endings.

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
<b>atac</b> <i>mine</i>	<b>ataci</b> <i>mine</i>
<b>etac</b> <i>yours</i>	<b>etaci</b> <i>yours</i>
<b>itac</b> <i>his</i>	<b>itaci</b> <i>his</i>
<b>ìtac</b> <i>hers</i>	<b>ìtaci</b> <i>hers</i>
<b>atiac</b> <i>ours</i>	<b>atiaci</b> <i>ours</i>
<b>etiac</b> <i>yours</i>	<b>etiaci</b> <i>yours</i>
<b>itiac</b> <i>theirs</i>	<b>itiaci</b> <i>theirs</i>
<b>ìtiac</b> <i>theirs</i>	<b>ìtiaci</b> <i>theirs</i>
<b>utac</b> <i>one's</i>	<b>utaci</b> <i>one's</i>
<b>otac?</b> <i>whose?</i>	<b>otaci</b> <i>whose</i>
<b>átac</b> <i>everyone's</i>	<b>átaci</b> <i>everyone's</i>
<b>ótac</b> <i>nobody's</i>	<b>ótaci</b> <i>nobody's</i>
<b>odac?</b> <i>which one</i>	<b>odaci</b> <i>which ones</i>
<b>ódac</b> <i>the other one</i>	<b>ódaci</b> <i>the other ones</i>
<b>udac</b> <i>this one</i>	<b>udaci</b> <i>these</i>
<b>idac</b> <i>that one</i>	<b>idaci</b> <i>those</i>
<b>ádac</b> <i>each one</i>	<b>ádaci</b> <i>all of them</i>
<b>édac</b> <i>any one, whichever one</i>	<b>édaci</b> <i>whichever ones</i>

Any of the above substantival pronouns can take case endings:

<b>Mirad</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>ataca</b>	<i>of mine</i>
<b>otacà</b>	<i>with whose</i>
<b>átacu</b>	<i>to everyone's</i>
<b>udacò</b>	<i>without this one</i>

Examples:

<b>Mirad</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>Uda tam ce atac.</b>	<i>That house is mine.</i>
<b>Oda déni et dédaé?</b>	<i>Which books have you read?</i>
<b>Ída tej aju vò teacâe.</b>	<i>Such a life has not been seen before.</i>
<b>Buu atu udi!</b>	<i>Give me those!</i>
<b>Áda tej nazace.</b>	<i>Every life counts.</i>
<b>Ádac nazace.</b>	<i>Each one counts.</i>
<b>Áta tej nazace.</b>	<i>Everyone's life counts.</i>
<b>Átac nazace.</b>	<i>Everyone's counts.</i>
<b>Áda évcunuti kode.</b>	<i>All lawyers lie.</i>
<b>Áti kode.</b>	<i>All of them lie.</i>
<b>Át kodeé.</b>	<i>Everyone is lying.</i>
<b>Ád ce kod.</b>	<i>Everything is a lie.</i>
<b>Mar ce zem áda.</b>	<i>The sun is the center of everything.</i>
<b>Ót ége kaer if ádu.</b>	<i>One can find pleasure in everything.</i>
<b>If ége uper bi éd.</b>	<i>Pleasure can come from anything.</i>
<b>Ud ce ga fia vél id (or: ga fia idu).</b>	<i>This is better than that.</i>
<b>Od ce eta dún?</b>	<i>What is your name?</i>
<b>At vage éd et vage.</b>	<i>I want what(ever) you want.</i>
<b>At vò ta ev it upo.</b>	<i>I didn't know whether he would come.</i>
<b>At ta ad it upo.</b>	<i>I knew (that) he would come.</i>
<b>Ad tej ce gúa vò vege vodé.</b>	<i>That life is hard cannot be denied.</i>
<b>Ev it íztejo vò twe.</b>	<i>Whether he will survive is unknown.</i>
<b>At vò te ev it íztejo.</b>	<i>I don't know if he'll survive.</i>
<b>Ad it sa ce ota seun.</b>	<i>What she did is nobody's business.</i>
<b>Atac ce ga aga vé etac.</b>	<i>Mine is bigger than yours.</i>
<b>Odac ce etac.</b>	<i>Which one is yours?</i>
<b>Édac cu fia atu.</b>	<i>Whichever one would be fine for me.</i>
<b>Otac ce ud?</b>	<i>Whose is this?</i>

<b>Otaci ce udi?</b>	<i>Whose are these?</i>
<b>Ev et co ata dat?</b>	<i>Are you going to be my friend?</i>
<b>Oádad ifca atu.</b>	<i>I did not like a single one.</i>
<b>Odè ìt tujswa?</b>	<i>How (by what) was she killed?</i>
<b>Otà et pa?</b>	<i>With whom did you go?</i>
<b>...otacò ait vò vegu íztejer.</b>	<i>...without whose we could not survive.</i>
<b>Odu et sa id?</b>	<i>Why (for what) did you do it (that)?</i>
<b>Iti údè kaa mep.</b>	<i>They somehow found the way.</i>
<b>Ébdren drwa atà otè?</b>	<i>The letter was written to me by whom?</i>
<b>Ota tamu et peé?</b>	<i>To whose house are you going?</i>
<b>Otacu et peé?</b>	<i>To whose are you going?</i>

## Correlatives

By "correlatives" is meant a set of functional words in the languages than can be arranged in a matrix, all sharing a set of "deictic" or "specifier" prefixes. For example, the English words "which, what, where, why, when, how, who, whether, etc." can be considered part of a matrix of correlatives, because they all ask a question about topics such as "place", "time", "manner", and are therefore called "interrogative correlatives." The situation is similar in Unilingua. Note, however, that some of the correlative words in the chart below are slightly different from those invented by the original author of Unilingua.

### Deictic morphemes (specifiers)

<b>category</b>	<b>deictic morpheme</b>
interrogative	<b>od-</b> <i>which, what</i>
relative	<b>ad-</b> <i>the, the one which</i>
proximal	<b>ud-</b> <i>this</i>
distal	<b>id-</b> <i>that</i>
intensive	<b>íd-</b> <i>so, such a</i>
generic	<b>úd-</b> <i>some, a certain</i>
distributive	<b>ád-</b> <i>all, every, each</i>
indeterminate	<b>éd-</b> <i>any, whatever</i>
negative	<b>ód-</b> <i>no, not any</i>
identical	<b>ged-</b> <i>same, selfsame</i>
non-identical	<b>oged-</b> <i>different, other</i>

## Dimensional Classifiers

The above deictic morphemes combine with the following dimensional classifiers to form a whole matrix of functional deictic correlatives:

category	classifier	short version
person	<b>-t</b>	
thing	<b>-d</b>	
place	<b>-em</b>	<b>m</b>
time	<b>-job</b>	<b>j</b>
manner/means	<b>-è</b>	
quality/kind	<b>-én</b>	
quantity	<b>-gan</b>	
degree	<b>-nog</b>	
frequency	<b>-jig</b>	

## Matrix of Deictic Correlatives

thing	person	adjective	place	time	manner	kind	frequency	quantity	degree
<b>od</b> <i>what</i>	<b>ot</b> <i>who</i>	<b>oda</b> <i>which</i>	<b>o</b> <b>dmu</b> <i>where</i>	<b>odju</b> <i>when</i>	<b>odè</b> <i>how</i>	<b>odén</b> <b>a</b> <i>what kind of</i>	<b>odjigu</b> <i>how often</i>	<b>odganu</b> <i>how much</i>	<b>odnog</b> <b>u</b> <i>how</i>
<b>ud</b> <i>this</i>	<b>ut</b> <i>this person</i>	<b>uda</b> <i>this</i>	<b>u</b> <b>dmu</b> <i>here</i>	<b>udju</b> <i>now</i>	<b>udè</b> <i>this way</i>	<b>udén</b> <b>a</b> <i>this kind of</i>	<b>udjigu</b> <i>this often</i>	<b>udganu</b> <i>this much</i>	<b>udnog</b> <b>u</b> <i>to this extent</i>
<b>id</b> <i>that</i>	<b>it</b> <i>that person, he</i>	<b>ida</b> <i>that</i>	<b>idmu</b> <i>there</i>	<b>idju</b> <i>then</i>	<b>idè</b> <i>that way, thus</i>	<b>idén</b> <b>a</b> <i>that kind of</i>	<b>idjigu</b> <i>that often</i>	<b>idganu</b> <i>that much</i>	<b>idnog</b> <b>u</b> <i>to that extent</i>
<b>íd</b> <i>such a thing</i>	<b>ít</b> <i>such a person</i>	<b>ída</b> <i>such, such a</i>	<b>ídmu</b> <i>at such a place</i>	<b>ídju</b> <i>at such a time</i>	<b>ídè</b> <i>in such a way, so</i>	<b>ídén</b> <b>a</b> <i>such a</i>	<b>ídjigu</b> <i>so often</i>	<b>ídganu</b> <i>so much</i>	<b>ídnog</b> <b>u</b> <i>so</i>
<b>úd</b> <i>something</i>	<b>út</b> <i>someone</i>	<b>úda</b> <i>some, a certain</i>	<b>údmu</b> <i>some where</i>	<b>údju</b> <i>sometimes</i>	<b>údè</b> <i>somehow</i>	<b>údén</b> <b>a</b> <i>some kind</i>	<b>údjigu</b> <i>sometimes</i>	<b>údganu</b> <i>some</i>	<b>údnog</b> <b>u</b> <i>somewhat</i>



		<i>n</i>	<i>e</i>			<i>of</i>			
<b>ád</b> every thing	<b>át</b> everyo ne	<b>áda</b> every, each	<b>ádmu</b> every wher e	<b>ádju</b> ever y time , alwa ys	<b>ádè</b> <i>in</i> every way	<b>ádén</b> <b>a</b> ever y kind of	<b>ádjigu</b> <i>at</i> all times	<b>ádganu</b> all of	<b>ádnog</b> <b>u</b> comple tely
<b>éd</b> what ever, anyth ing	<b>ét</b> whoeve r, anyone	<b>éda</b> which ever, any	<b>édmu</b> wher ever, anyw here	<b>édju</b> whe neve r, anyt ime	<b>édè</b> however , <i>in any</i> way	<b>édén</b> <b>a</b> what ever kind of	<b>édjigu</b> however often	<b>édganu</b> however much, any	<b>édnog</b> <b>u</b> <i>to</i> any extent
<b>ód</b> nothi ng	<b>ót</b> nobody	<b>óda</b> no, not a	<b>ódmu</b> nowh ere	<b>ódju</b> neve r	<b>ódè</b> <i>in</i> no way	<b>ódén</b> <b>a</b> <i>no</i> kind of	<b>ódjigu</b> <i>not</i> once	<b>ódganu</b> <i>not any,</i> no	<b>ódnog</b> <b>u</b> <i>not</i> at all
<b>ged</b> the same thing	<b>get</b> <i>the</i> same person, self	<b>geda</b> the same, the very	<b>gedm</b> <b>u</b> <i>at</i> the same place	<b>gedj</b> <b>u</b> <i>at</i> the sam e time	<b>gedè</b> <i>in</i> the same way	<b>gedé</b> <b>na</b> the same kind of	<b>gedjigu</b> <i>as often</i>	<b>gedganu</b> , <b>ge</b> <i>as</i> much	<b>gedno</b> <b>gu, ge</b> <i>to the</i> same degree , <i>as</i>
<b>oged</b> somet hing else	<b>oget</b> someo ne else	<b>ogeda</b> the other, anothe r	<b>oged</b> <b>mu</b> elsew here	<b>ogedj</b> <b>u</b> <i>at</i> anot her time	<b>ogedè</b> <i>elsewise</i>	<b>oged</b> <b>éna</b> anot her kind of	<b>ogedjigu</b> <i>at a</i> different frequency	<b>ogedgan</b> <b>u</b> <i>not as</i> much	<b>ogedn</b> <b>ogu</b> <i>otherw</i> ise

### Basic deictic adjectives / Determiners

category	determiner	example
indefinite/unary	<b>a</b> <i>a</i>	<b>a tam</b> <i>a house</i>
definite/relative	<b>ada</b> <i>the</i>	<b>ada tam</b> <i>the house</i> , <b>ada tami</b> <i>the houses</i>
interrogative	<b>oda</b> <i>which</i>	<b>oda dén</b> <i>which book</i> , <b>oda déni</b> <i>which books</i>
proximal	<b>uda</b> <i>this, these</i>	<b>uda pat</b> <i>this bird</i> , <b>uda pati</b> <i>these birds</i>
distal	<b>ida</b> <i>that, those</i>	<b>ida pat</b> <i>that bird</i> , <b>ida pati</b> <i>those birds</i>
negative	<b>óda</b> <i>no</i>	<b>óda mep</b> <i>no road</i> , <b>óda mepi</b> <i>no roads</i>

totalative	<b>áda</b> every, all, each	<b>áda mep</b> every road, <b>áda mepi</b> all roads
indeterminate	<b>éda</b> any, whichever	<b>éda voz</b> any color, <b>éda vozi</b> whichever colors
intensive	<b>ída</b> such a, such	<b>ída dún</b> such a name, <b>ída dúni</b> such names
partitive	<b>úda</b> some, a certain, certain	<b>úda tob</b> some man, <b>úda tobi</b> certain men
identical	<b>geda</b> same	<b>geda dún</b> the same name
non-identical	<b>ogeda</b> different, other	<b>ogeda dún</b> different name, another name
quasi-identical	<b>gèda</b> similar	<b>gèda ceus</b> a similar sound
superior	<b>ga</b> more	<b>ga nac vé at</b> more money than I
equal	<b>ge</b> as much, as many	<b>ge job vé et vage</b> as much time as you want
inferior	<b>go</b> less, fewer	<b>go és</b> less work
majorative	<b>gla</b> a lot, much	<b>gla if</b> a lot of fun
quasi-majorative	<b>glà</b> a goodly portion of, several	<b>glà jubi</b> several days
excessive	<b>gra</b> too much, too many	<b>gra tel</b> too much food
maximal	<b>gá</b> most	<b>gá poti</b> most animals
sufficient	<b>gé</b> enough, quite a bit	<b>gé job</b> enough time
minorative	<b>glo</b> very little, very few	<b>glo auti</b> very few individuals
insufficient	<b>gro</b> too little, too few	<b>gro ék</b> too little effort
minimal	<b>gó</b> the least	<b>gó ék</b> the least effort

Note: Nouns in Mirad are not normally accompanied by a definite article (*the*) or an indefinite article (*a/an*). The word **tob** can mean *man, a man, or the man*, depending on circumstances. Where further definition is required, **a**, the numeric or deictic adjective *one*, can be used for the indefinite article, while **ada**, the deictic adjective *the* can be used for the definite article.

## Deitic pronouns

### Inanimate pronouns

singular	plural
<b>od?</b> what?	<b>odi?</b> what (things)
<b>ad</b> the thing (that)	<b>adi</b> the things (that)
<b>ud</b> this	<b>udi</b> these
<b>id</b> that	<b>idi</b> those

<b>ád</b> <i>everything</i>	<b>ádi</b> <i>all things</i>
<b>éd</b> <i>anything, whatever</i>	<b>édi</b> <i>any things</i>
<b>íd</b> <i>such, such a thing</i>	<b>ídi</b> <i>such things</i>
<b>ód</b> <i>nothing</i>	<b>ódi</b> <i>none</i>
<b>úd</b> <i>something</i>	<b>údi</b> <i>certain things</i>
<b>ged</b> <i>the same thing</i>	<b>gedi</b> <i>the same things</i>
<b>oged</b> <i>another, something else</i>	<b>ogedi</b> <i>other things</i>
<b>gèlac</b> <i>a similar thing</i>	<b>gèlaci</b> <i>similar things</i>
<b>gac</b> <i>more</i>	<b>gaci</b> <i>more things</i>
<b>gec</b> <i>as much</i>	<b>geci</b> <i>as many things</i>
<b>goc</b> <i>less</i>	<b>goci</b> <i>fewer things</i>
<b>glac</b> <i>a lot, much</i>	<b>glaci</b> <i>many things</i>
<b>glàc</b> <i>a goodly portion</i>	<b>glàci</b> <i>several things</i>
<b>grac</b> <i>too much</i>	<b>graci</b> <i>too many things</i>
<b>gác</b> <i>the most</i>	<b>gáci</b> <i>most things</i>
<b>géc</b> <i>enough, quite a bit</i>	<b>géci</b> <i>quite a few things</i>
<b>gloc</b> <i>very little</i>	<b>gloci</b> <i>few things</i>
<b>groc</b> <i>too little</i>	<b>groci</b> <i>too few things</i>
<b>góc</b> <i>the least</i>	<b>góic</b> <i>as few things as possible</i>

### Animate pronouns

singular	plural
<b>ot?</b> <i>who?</i>	<b>oti</b> <i>who (pl.)</i>
<b>at</b> <i>I</i>	<b>ati</b> <i>we</i>
<b>et</b> <i>you</i>	<b>eti</b> <i>you (pl.)</i>
<b>ut</b> <i>this person, this one</i>	<b>uti</b> <i>these</i>
<b>it</b> <i>that person, that one</i>	<b>iti</b> <i>those</i>
<b>át</b> <i>everyone</i>	<b>áti</b> <i>all people</i>
<b>ét</b> <i>anyone, whoever</i>	<b>éti</b> <i>any people</i>
<b>ít</b> <i>such a person</i>	<b>íti</b> <i>such people</i>
<b>ót</b> <i>not a single person, nobody</i>	<b>óti</b> <i>none</i>
<b>út</b> <i>somebody</i>	<b>úti</b> <i>certain people</i>
<b>get</b> <i>the same person, self</i>	<b>geti</b> <i>the same people, themselves</i>
<b>oget'</b> <i>the other person, someone else</i>	<b>ogeti</b> <i>others, other people</i>
<b>ìt</b> <i>that female, she, her</i>	<b>ìti</b> <i>they (f.), them</i>

<b>ùt</b> <i>this female, she, her</i>	<b>ùti</b> <i>they (f.), them</i>
<b>aut</b> <i>person, individual</i>	<b>auti</b> <i>persons, people</i>
<b>out</b> <i>nobody, no one</i>	<b>outi</b> <i>no people, none</i>
	<b>ga auti</b> <i>more people</i>
	<b>ge auti</b> <i>as many people</i>
	<b>go auti</b> <i>fewer people</i>
	<b>gla auti</b> <i>many people</i>
	<b>glà auti</b> <i>several people</i>
	<b>gra auti</b> <i>too many people</i>
	<b>gá auti</b> <i>most people</i>
	<b>gé auti</b> <i>quite a few people</i>
	<b>glo auti</b> <i>few people</i>
	<b>gro auti</b> <i>too few people</i>
	<b>gó auti</b> <i>as few people as possible</i>

Note: As with all pronouns and nouns, the above pronouns can appear in the genitive/ablative/possessive case (-**a**) or dative/locative case (**u**). For example: **otu** *to whom*, **ota** *whose*, **áta** *everyone's*, **gla autia** *most people's*, **ata** *my*, **etu** *to you*. The possessive adjective forms can, in turn, be substantivized by adding -**c** (*thing*): **atac** *mine*, **atacu** *to mine*, **otac** *whose*, **getac** *the same person's*, etc.

### Determiners of Place

place
<b>odmu?</b> <i>where?, whither? (also: <b>odma?</b> <i>from where?, whence?</i>)</i>
<b>udmu</b> <i>here (also: <b>udma</b> <i>from here, hence</i>)</i>
<b>idmu</b> <i>there (also: <b>idma</b> <i>from there, thence</i>)</i>
<b>admu</b> <i>at/in/to the place where (relative)</i>
<b>ódmu</b> <i>nowhere</i>
<b>ádmu</b> <i>everywhere</i>
<b>édmu</b> <i>anywhere, wherever</i>
<b>ídmu</b> <i>at/in/to such a place</i>
<b>ogedmu</b> <i>elsewhere (<b>ogedem</b> <i>alibi</i>)</i>
<b>údmu</b> <i>somewhere</i>
<b>gedmu</b> <i>at/in/to the same place (also: <b>gedma</b> <i>from the same place</i>)</i>
<b>gèdmu</b> <i>at/in/to a similar place (also: <b>gèdma</b> <i>from a similar place</i>)</i>

## Determiners of Time

time
<b>odju?</b> <i>when? (also: <b>odja</b> whence?, <b>ji odjob</b> since when?, etc.)</i>
<b>udju</b> <i>now (also: <b>udja</b> hence)</i>
<b>idju</b> <i>then (also: <b>idja</b> thence)</i>
<b>adju</b> <i>when, at the time when (relative)</i>
<b>ódju</b> <i>never</i>
<b>ádju</b> <i>each time, everytime, always, ever</i>
<b>édju</b> <i>anytime, whenever</i>
<b>ídju</b> <i>at/in/to such a time</i>
<b>údju</b> <i>sometime</i>
<b>gedju</b> <i>at the same time</i>
<b>ogedju</b> <i>at another time</i>

## Determiners of Quality

kind
<b>odéna?</b> <i>what kind of?</i>
<b>udéna</b> <i>this kind of</i>
<b>idéna</b> <i>that kind of</i>
<b>adéna</b> <i>the/what kind of (relative)</i>
<b>ódéna</b> <i>no kind of</i>
<b>ádéna</b> <i>every kind of</i>
<b>édéna</b> <i>any/whatever kind of</i>
<b>ídéna</b> <i>such</i>
<b>údeána</b> <i>some kind of</i>
<b>gedéna</b> <i>the same kind of</i>
<b>gèdéna</b> <i>a similar kind of</i>
<b>ogedéna</b> <i>another kind of</i>

## Determiners of Degree

degree
<b>odnogu?</b> <i>how (...big, ...little, etc.)?, to what extent?</i>
<b>udnogu</b> <i>this, to this degree</i>
<b>idnogu</b> <i>that, to that extent</i>
<b>adnogu</b> <i>how, to what degree, to the extent (that...) (relative)</i>
<b>ódnogu</b> <i>not at all, to no extent</i>
<b>ádnogu</b> <i>completely, to the full extent</i>

<b>édnogu</b> <i>however, to whatever extent</i>
<b>ídno<u>gu</u></b> <i>so, to such an extent</i>
<b>údnogu</b> <i>in some way, somehow</i>
<b>ge, genogu</b> <i>equally, to the same degree, as</i>
<b>oge, ogenogu</b> <i>unequally, to a different extent</i>
<b>gè, gèno<u>gu</u></b> <i>similarly, to a similar extent</i>
<b>ga, ganogu</b> <i>more, to a greater extent</i>
<b>gla, glanogu</b> <i>very, greatly, very much so</i>
<b>gra, granogu</b> <i>too, to too great an extent, overly, extremely</i>
<b>go, gonogu</b> <i>less, to a lesser extent</i>
<b>glo, glonogu</b> <i>slightly, to a small extent</i>
<b>gro, gronogu</b> <i>to too small a degree, under</i>
<b>gá, gánogu</b> <i>maximally, to the greatest extent possible</i>
<b>gó, gónogu</b> <i>minimally, to the smallest extent possible</i>
<b>gé, gèno<u>gu</u></b> <i>enough, rather, pretty, sufficiently, quite</i>
<b>ogé, ogénogu</b> <i>insufficiently</i>
<b>fià, finogu</b> <i>to a good extent, well</i>
<b>fuà, funogu</b> <i>to a bad extent, poorly</i>
<b>végà, véga no<u>gu</u></b> <i>proportionately</i>
<b>vácà, váca no<u>gu</u></b> <i>to the right extent, properly, duly</i>
<b>vócà, vóca no<u>gu</u></b> <i>to the wrong extent, disproportionately, unduly</i>
<b>anogu</b> <i>primarily</i>
<b>enogu</b> <i>secondarily</i>
<b>uja no<u>gu</u></b> <i>ultimately</i>

### Determiners of Manner, Means

<b>manner</b>
<b>odè?</b> <i>how?, in what way?</i>
<b>udè</b> <i>this way, thus</i>
<b>idè</b> <i>that way, thus</i>
<b>adè</b> <i>how, in the way that, as</i>
<b>ódè</b> <i>in no way</i>
<b>ádè</b> <i>in every way</i>
<b>édè</b> <i>in whatever way, however</i>
<b>ídè</b> <i>so, in such a way</i>
<b>údè</b> <i>somehow'</i>
<b>gedè</b> <i>in the same way, also</i>
<b>ogedè</b> <i>otherwise</i>

**gèdè** *similarly, likewise*

### Determiners of Quantity

The noun following the determiner is in the singular if a mass noun (**odganu dril** *how much ink*) or in the plural if a countable noun (**odganu jubi** *how many years*).

quantity
<b>odganu?</b> * <i>how much, how many</i>
<b>udganu</b> <i>this much, this many</i>
<b>idganu</b> <i>that much, that many</i>
<b>adganu</b> <i>how much, how many, the amount/number that</i>
<b>ódganu</b> <i>no, not any, no amount of</i>
<b>ádganu</b> <i>all</i>
<b>édganu</b> <i>any, however much, however many</i>
<b>ídganu</b> <i>so much, so many</i>
<b>údganu</b> <i>a certain amount of, some, some number of</i>
<b>ge, geganu</b> <i>as much, as many</i>
<b>oge, ogeganu</b> <i>a different quantity of</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>
<b>go</b> <i>less, fewer</i>
<b>gla</b> <i>a lot (of), much, many</i>
<b>glà</b> <i>a goodly amount (of), quite a few</i>
<b>glo</b> <i>little, too many</i>
<b>glò</b> <i>barely, scarcely, hardly</i>
<b>gá</b> <i>most</i>
<b>gro</b> <i>too little, too few</i>
<b>gó</b> <i>as little/few as possible</i>
<b>gé</b> <i>a fair amount (of), enough, quite a lot (of)</i>
<b>gê</b> <i>several</i>

\* Literally: *in what quantity*, as in **Odganu nac et àce?** *How much money do you have?*. Used substantively, **Odganu** becomes **Odgan**, as in **Odgan et àce?** *How much do you have?* If followed by a mass noun, **gla** means *much*; if followed by a counting noun, **gla** means *many*; if followed by an adjective or adverb, it means *very*. All of the **ga...ge...go** words are multifunctional in this way.

### Determiners of Frequency

**frequency (jig = rate, frequency)**

<b>odjigu?</b> <i>how often?(lit: on how many occasions)</i>
<b>udjigu</b> <i>this often</i>
<b>idjigu</b> <i>that often</i>
<b>adjigu</b> <i>as often as, the rate that</i>
<b>ódjigu</b> <i>never</i>
<b>ádjigu</b> <i>every time</i>
<b>édjigu</b> <i>however often, anytime</i>
<b>ídjigu</b> <i>so often</i>
<b>údjigu</b> <i>with some frequency, sometimes'</i>
<b>gejigu</b> <i>as often</i>
<b>ogejigu</b> <i>at a different rate</i>
<b>gajigu</b> <i>more often</i>
<b>gojigu</b> <i>less often</i>
<b>glajigu</b> <i>(very) often, frequently</i>
<b>glojigu</b> <i>seldom, rarely, not very often</i>
<b>grajigu</b> <i>too often</i>
<b>gájigu</b> <i>as often as possible</i>
<b>grojigu</b> <i>too seldom</i>
<b>gójigu</b> <i>as seldom as possible</i>
<b>géjigu</b> <i>quite often, rather often, frequently enough</i>

## Prepositions and relational adverbs

positive		middle		negative	
<b>ab</b>	on, at the top of	<b>eb</b>	between	<b>ob</b>	off, at the bottom of
<b>áb</b>	above, up	<b>éb</b>	amid, among	<b>ób</b>	below, down
<b>bà</b>	with, along	<b>bè</b>	by, via	<b>bò</b>	without
<b>ib</b>	away from	---		<b>ub</b>	toward
<b>íb</b>	far from	---		<b>úb</b>	near to
<b>bi</b>	from, of	<b>be</b>	at	<b>bu</b>	to
<b>bí</b>	starting with, since	---		<b>bú</b>	ending with, up to, as far as
<b>án</b>	together	---		<b>ón</b>	apart
<b>za</b>	in front of	<b>ze</b>	in the middle of	<b>zo</b>	behind
<b>zà</b>	forward	<b>zè</b>	across	<b>zò</b>	back
<b>áz</b>	flush with	<b>éz</b>	in	<b>óz</b>	out
<b>iza</b>	straight	---		<b>uza</b>	roundabout



<b>íz</b>	beyond	---		<b>úz</b>	around, about
<b>zi</b>	right	---		<b>zu</b>	left
<b>zí</b>	all over	<b>zé</b>	through	<b>zúa</b>	round
<b>ja</b>	before	<b>je</b>	during, while	<b>jo</b>	after
<b>jà</b>	ahead (in time)	<b>jè</b>	throughout	<b>jò</b>	back (in time)
<b>ji</b>	since	---		<b>ju</b>	until
<b>av</b>	for	<b>ev</b>	if	<b>ov</b>	against

### Compound prepositions

Prepositions can be compounded for more detailed senses:

compound preposition	example
<b>ézbú</b> <i>into</i>	<b>It tôapa ézbú tim.</b> He walked <i>into</i> the room.
<b>ézbí</b> <i>in from</i>	<b>At upa ézbí mamíl.</b> I came <i>in from</i> the rain.
<b>ézbé</b> <i>in (location)</i>	<b>Dén ce ézbé ném.</b> The book is <i>inside</i> the box.
<b>ózbú</b> <i>out to</i>	<b>Po ózbú ekem.</b> Go <i>out to</i> the playground.
<b>ózbí</b> <i>out of, out from</i>	<b>It upea ózbí ita ésim.</b> He was coming <i>out of</i> his office.
<b>ózbé</b> <i>out in (as in: out in the backyard)</i>	<b>Potòg ce ózbé mamíl.</b> The pet is <i>out in</i> the rain.
<b>ábzè</b> <i>over</i>	<b>Mampar pa ábzè tam.</b> The plane flew <i>over</i> the house.
<b>óbzè</b> <i>under</i>	<b>At tôapa óbzè domep.</b> I walked <i>under</i> the highway.
<b>zèbú</b> <i>across to</i>	<b>At tôapa zèbú ogeda kum.</b> I walked <i>over to</i> the other side.
<b>zèbí</b> <i>across from</i>	<b>It beme zèbí at.</b> He sits <i>across from</i> me.
<b>zòbú</b> <i>back to</i>	<b>Ait pee zòbú Berlin.</b> We are going <i>back to</i> Berlin.
<b>zòbé</b> <i>back at</i>	<b>Ait ce zòbé tom.</b> We are <i>back at</i> home.
<b>zòbí</b> <i>back from</i>	<b>Ait ce zòbí Berlin.</b> We are <i>back from</i> Berlin.
<b>zàbú</b> <i>ahead to</i>	<b>Teaso zàbú eta oj.</b> Look <i>forward to</i> your future.
<b>zàbí</b> <i>ahead of</i>	<b>Ed et ce zàbí at?</b> Are you <i>ahead of</i> me?
<b>ónbí</b> <i>apart from</i>	<b>Pa ónbí ogeti.</b> It went <i>apart from the others</i> .
<b>ánbé</b> <i>together with</i>	<b>Upo ánbé at.</b> Come <i>along with</i> me.
<b>izbú</b> <i>straight to</i>	<b>Po izbú ótotem!</b> Go <i>straight to</i> hell!
<b>izbí</b> <i>straight from</i>	<b>Ìt upa izbí nunem.</b> She came <i>straight from</i> the market.
<b>izbé</b> <i>right at</i>	<b>At ca izbé zem.</b> I was <i>right at</i> the center.
<b>zabí</b> <i>in front of</i>	<b>At ce zabí et.</b> I am <i>in front of</i> you.

<b>zobi</b> <i>in back of</i>	<b>Et ce zobi at.</b> You are <i>in back of</i> me.
<b>abu</b> <i>onto</i>	<b>Bo dén abu cem.</b> Put the book <i>onto</i> the table.
<b>abe</b> <i>on (at)</i>	<b>Dén ce abe cem.</b> The book is <i>on</i> the table.
<b>obi</b> <i>off of</i>	<b>Bio dén obi cem.</b> Take the book <i>off of</i> the table.
<b>obe</b> <i>on the underside of</i>	<b>Ece úd obe cem.</b> There is something <i>on the underside of</i> the table.
<b>ábu</b> <i>up to</i>	<b>Po ábi eta tim.</b> Go <i>up to</i> your room.
<b>ábe</b> <i>up in</i>	<b>Od ce íd ábe mam?</b> What is that <i>up in</i> the sky?
<b>ábi</b> <i>up from</i>	<b>It upa ábi aaned.</b> He came <i>up from</i> the first floor.
<b>ábè</b> <i>up (via)</i>	<b>At tôapa ábè meb.</b> I walked <i>up</i> the mountain.
<b>óbu</b> <i>down to</i>	<b>Upo óbu momtim.</b> Come <i>down to</i> the basement.
<b>óbe</b> <i>down in</i>	<b>At ce óbe momtim.</b> I am <i>down in</i> the basement.
<b>óbi</b> <i>down from</i>	<b>Upo óbi mantim.</b> Come <i>down from</i> the attic.
<b>óbè</b> <i>down (via)</i>	<b>It igpa óbè meb.</b> He hurried <i>down</i> the mountain.
<b>óbézbú</b> <i>down into</i>	<b>Pa óbézbú mom.</b> He went <i>down into</i> the underground.
<b>úzbú</b> <i>around to</i>	<b>Po úzbú ogeda kum tama.</b> Go <i>around to</i> the other side of the house.
<b>úzbè</b> <i>around (via)</i>	<b>Par pa úzbè tam.</b> The car went <i>around</i> the house.
<b>ízbi</b> <i>past, beyond</i>	<b>Par pa ízbi ait.</b> The car went <i>past</i> us.
<b>ízbu</b> <i>on to</i>	<b>At pa ízbu Kanad.</b> I went <i>on to</i> Canada.

### Postpositions / Cases

The following case endings or postpositions are shortcuts for prepositions:

short form	long form
-a <i>of, from</i>	<b>bi</b>
-u <i>to, on, at</i>	<b>bu to</b> or <b>be at / in / on</b>
-à <i>with</i>	<b>bà</b>
-ò <i>without</i>	<b>bò</b>
-è <i>by, via, through, per</i>	<b>bè</b>

For example, the following expressions are equivalent:

short form	long form
<b>be tam bi X</b> <i>at the house of X</i>	<b>tamu Xa</b>
<b>bi dom bu dom</b> <i>from town to town</i>	<b>doma domu</b>

<b>tej bò</b> <i>if life without pleasure</i>	<b>tej ifò</b>
<b>bè Paris</b> <i>by way of Paris</i>	<b>Parisè</b>
<b>bà at</b> <i>with me</i>	<b>atà</b>

### Other Prepositional Constructions

<b>vélu</b> <i>regarding, concerning, about, with respect to</i>
<b>gè ov</b> <i>despite</i>
<b>kumu</b> <i>next to, beside, along, on the side of</i>
<b>ón bi</b> <i>apart from</i>
<b>án bu</b> <i>together with</i>
<b>gal</b> <i>in addition to, plus, including, besides</i>
<b>gol</b> <i>minus, except</i>
<b>gar</b> <i>times, multiplied by</i>
<b>gor</b> <i>divided by</i>
<b>zamu...-a</b> <i>in the face of (also: <b>be zamu bi</b>)</i>
<b>cànu ...-a</b> <i>in the guise of</i>
<b>canu ...-a</b> <i>in the form of</i>
<b>debanu ...-a</b> <i>under the auspices of</i>
<b>ûb</b> <i>in the presence of, in the face of</i>
<b>dida ...-è</b> <i>at the request of</i>
<b>iju...-a</b> <i>at the end of</i>
<b>tecu...-a</b> <i>in the sense of</i>
<b>av búun...-a</b> <i>for the sake of</i>
<i>... thanks to</i>
<i>... along the lines of</i>
<b>izanu...-a</b> <i>in the direction of</i>
<b>zág</b> <i>along</i>
<b>kumnidu ...-a</b> <i>on the edge of, on the brink of</i>
<b>genidu ...-a</b> <i>in line with, parallel to</i>
<b>úbanu ...-a</b> <i>in the vicinity of, around</i>
<b>gáanu ...-a</b> <i>in excess of</i>
<b>bi abem...-a</b> <i>off the top of</i>
<b>bi kumnidu...-a</b> <i>from the brink of</i>
<b>dudea...-u</b> <i>in response to</i>
<b>ovbea</b> <i>in opposition to</i>
<i>... in contrast to</i>
<b>lovanu...-a</b> <i>in spite of</i>

<b>oejanu...-a</b> <i>in the absence of</i>
<b>usu ...-a</b> <i>because of</i>
<b>usu ...-a</b> <i>on account of</i>
<b>gè ov</b> <i>notwithstanding</i>
<b>...-è</b> <i>per</i>
<b>zé</b> <i>via</i>
<b>vél</b> <i>than, compared to, relative to</i>
<b>adju ...-a</b> <i>at the time of</i>
<b>admu ...-a</b> <i>at the place of</i>

### Using prepositions

Prepositions go between the two elements they link, just as in English. Here are some examples:

Mirad	English
Odju et po <b>bu déntam?</b> (or: <b>déntamu</b> )	When are you going <i>to the library</i> ?
Uda bun ce <b>av et</b> (or: <b>etu</b> ).	This gift is <i>for you</i> .
Dyen ca <b>ab cem</b> (or: <b>cemu</b> ).	The book was <i>on the table</i> .
Upu <b>bay at</b> (or: <b>atà</b> ).	Come <i>with me</i> .
Iyt igpa <b>ub titam</b> .	She ran <i>toward the school</i> .
Et co <b>éz gela titim</b> .	You will be <i>in the same class</i> .
Tob tyoyapa <b>ózbi tam</b> .	The man walked <i>out of the house</i> .
Mampar zaymampa <b>ábzè dom</b> .	The plane flew <i>over the city</i> .
Nidpar pa <b>bi him bu hum</b> .	The train went <i>from here to there</i> .
Et voy ibo bun <b>ju zemoj</b> .	You won't receive the <i>gift until midnight</i> .

### Prepositions prefixed to verbs

As adverbials, many prepositions can be prefixed to other words, especially to verb bases. The following is a list of **per** (go) and **ber** (put) verbs with prepositional prefixes. Note that prepositions ending in **b** drop the **b** before the verb bases **per** and **ber**.

intransitive		transitive	
<b>aper</b>	get on	<b>aber</b>	put on
<b>eper</b>	stop	<b>eber</b>	stop
<b>oper</b>	get off	<b>ober</b>	take off
<b>áper</b>	rise	<b>áber</b>	raise
<b>éper</b>	intervene	<b>éber</b>	block
<b>óper</b>	descend	<b>óber</b>	lower

<b>iper</b>	go (away)	<b>iber</b>	receive
<b>uper</b>	come	<b>uber</b>	send
<b>úper</b>	approach	<b>úber</b>	bring near
<b>íper</b>	go away	<b>íber</b>	take away
<b>ézper</b>	enter	<b>ézber</b>	bring in
<b>ízper</b>	surpass	<b>ízber</b>	take beyond
<b>zéper</b>	go through	<b>zéber</b>	pull through
<b>zèper</b>	transit	<b>zèber</b>	take across
<b>ánper</b>	meet	<b>ánber</b>	unite
<b>ónper</b>	separate	<b>ónber</b>	separate
<b>izper</b>	go straight/ head (for)	<b>izber</b>	guide
<b>zúper</b>	roll	<b>zúber</b>	turn
<b>ózper</b>	exit	<b>ózber</b>	take out
<b>zòper</b>	return, go back	<b>zòber</b>	take back
<b>zòpuer</b>	arrive back	<b>zòbuer</b>	give back
<b>zateaser</b>	look forward	<b>zoteaser</b>	look behind
<b>zèteaser</b>	look across	<b>zíteaser</b>	look all around
<b>zéteaser</b>	look through	<b>ízteaser</b>	look beyond
<b>ézteaser</b>	look in	<b>ózteaser</b>	look out
<b>ábteaser</b>	look up	<b>óbteaser</b>	look down
<b>ibteaser</b>	look away	<b>izteaser</b>	look straight (ahead)
<b>ziteaser</b>	look left	<b>zuteaser</b>	look right
<b>uzteaser</b>	look askance	<b>úzteaser</b>	look around
<b>avdaer</b>	speak for	<b>ovdaer</b>	speak against

## Personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives

Personal pronouns have three *persons* (represented by the ordinal vowels **a** (1st), **e** (2nd), and **i** (3rd)).

The plural forms have the suffix **i**.

There are also three *case* forms, which are alternate ways of expressing prepositional relations: Add **-a** for the genitive/possessive (*of, from*); **-u** for the locative/dative (*to, at, 'for*); **-à** (short for **bà**) for with; **è** (short for **bè**) for through/by, and **ò** (short for **bò**) for without.

Note: These are the same case endings that can be added to any nouns. For example, **tamu** (to the house), **taébò** (without hair), **teda** (father's).

<b>nominative/ac cusative</b>	<b>genitive/po ssessive</b>	<b>dative/lo cative</b>	<b>comitive</b>	<b>instrumental</b>	<b>privative</b>
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------	---------------------	------------------

<b>at</b> (I, me)	<b>ata</b> (my, mine)	<b>atu</b> (to/for me)	<b>atà</b> (with me)	<b>atè</b> (through/by me)	<b>atò</b> (without me)
<b>et</b> (you)	<b>eta</b> (your, yours)	<b>etu</b> (to/for you)	<b>età</b> (with you)	<b>etè</b> (through/by you)	<b>etò</b> (without you)
<b>it</b> (he, him)	<b>ita</b> (his)	<b>itu</b> (to/for him)	<b>ità</b> (with him)	<b>itè</b> (through/by him)	<b>itò</b> (without him)
<b>ìt</b> (she, her)	<b>ità</b> (her, hers)	<b>ìtu</b> (to/for her)	<b>ità</b> (with her)	<b>itè</b> (through/by her)	<b>itò</b> (without her)
<b>ati</b> (we, our)	<b>atia</b> (our, ours)	<b>atiu</b> (to/for us)	<b>atià</b> (with us)	<b>atiè</b> (through/by us)	<b>atiò</b> (without us)
<b>eti</b> (you [all])	<b>etia</b> (your, yours)	<b>etiu</b> (to/for you)	<b>etià</b> (with you)	<b>etiè</b> (through/by you)	<b>etiò</b> (without you)
<b>iti</b> (they, them (m. or m/f))	<b>itia</b> (their)	<b>itiu</b> (to/for them)	<b>itià</b> (with them)	<b>itiè</b> (through/by them)	<b>itiò</b> (without them)
<b>ìt</b> (they (f.))	<b>ità</b> (their)	<b>ìtiu</b> (to/for them)	<b>ità</b> (with them)	<b>itiè</b> (through/by them)	<b>itiò</b> (without them)

Possessive pronouns are expressed with the addition of **-c** to the genitive/possessive ending:

English	Mirad
This book is <i>mine</i> .	<b>Uda dén ce atac.</b>
Those books are <i>ours</i> .	<b>Ida déni ce atiaci.</b>
<i>Theirs</i> has not arrived.	<b>Itiac vò puaé.</b>
<i>Theirs</i> have arrived.	<b>Itiaci puaé.</b>
Is this <i>yours</i> or <i>mine</i> ?	<b>Ev ud ce etac vè atac?</b>
Will you come <i>to mine</i> tomorrow?	<b>Ev et upo atacu zajubu?</b>
Nothing will happen <i>without yours</i> .	<b>ód swo etacò.</b>

## Conjunctions

### Correlative Conjunctions/Adverbs

positive	neutral	negative
<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>	<b>ve</b> <i>maybe</i>	<b>vo</b> <i>no</i>

<b>và</b> indeed	<b>vè</b> possibly	<b>vò</b> not
<b>và...và</b> both...and	<b>vè...vè</b> either...or	<b>vò...vò</b> neither...nor
<b>av</b> that, so that, for	<b>ev</b> whether, if	<b>ov</b> lest, against
<b>à</b> and	<b>è</b> or	<b>ò</b> but
<b>-à</b> with	<b>-è</b> by, through, via	<b>-ò</b> without
<b>ga</b> more (than)	<b>ge</b> as, equal to	<b>go</b> less (than)
<b>gá</b> most	<b>gé</b> enough	<b>gó</b> least
<b>gà</b> also, moreover	<b>gè</b> even, including	<b>gò</b> except, but
<b>gla</b> very	<b>gle</b> somewhat	<b>glo</b> slightly, little, not very
<b>gra</b> too (much)	<b>gre</b> just, exactly	<b>gro</b> too little

Note: **oev** = unless; **ad** means *that* as the conjunction introducing a factual clause, not to be confused with **av** meaning *so that* introducing a subjunctive or unreal clause.

English	Mirad
<i>I <u>do</u> want to go, but I <u>cannot</u>.</i>	<b>At <u>và</u> vage per ò at <u>vò</u> vege.</b>
<i><u>Do</u> you know <u>whether</u> he's coming.</i>	<b><u>Ev</u> et te <u>ev</u> it upo?</b>
<i>It will <u>either</u> rain <u>or</u> snow.</i>	<b><u>Vè</u> mamilo <u>vè</u> màlómo.</b>
<i><u>If</u> it rains, I'll not come.</i>	<b><u>Ev</u> mamilo at <u>vò</u> upo.</b>
<i><u>No</u>, it's <u>not</u> true <u>that</u> he died.</i>	<b><u>Vo</u>, <u>vò</u> ce <u>váa</u> <u>ad</u> it tuja.</b>
<i>My father <u>and</u> mother are still alive.</i>	<b>Ata ted <u>à</u> tèd gaju tejeé.</b>
<i><u>Is</u> it true <u>that</u> you were you born here?</i>	<b><u>Ev</u> et tija udmu?</b>
<i>We did <u>not</u> know (<u>that</u>) you were married.</i>	<b>Ati <u>vò</u> ta <u>ad</u> et ce tadca.</b>
<i><u>The fact</u> <u>that</u> you work is not the issue.</i>	<b><u>Ad</u> et ése <u>vò</u> ce kos.</b>
<i><u>Whether</u> you work <u>or</u> play is more important.</i>	<b>Et <u>vè</u> ése <u>vè</u> eke ce ga kíta.</b>
<i><u>Unless</u> you go to school you will never learn anything.</i>	<b><u>Oev</u> et po titamu et ódju tio úd.</b>
<i><u>In order</u> to learn you must study <u>more</u>.</i>	<b><u>Av</u> ticer et ége <u>ga</u> tier.</b>
<i>Everyone <u>except</u> you is ready.</i>	<b>Yat <u>gò</u> et ce perfia.</b>
<i><u>Did</u> you want me <u>to</u> come long?'</i>	<b><u>Ev</u> et vaga <u>av</u> at àpu?</b>
<i>I want you <u>not</u> to leave.</i>	<b>At vage <u>ov</u> et piu.</b>
<i><u>Don't</u> tell her what I did.</i>	<b><u>Ov</u> du itu od at sa.</b>
<i>Are you <u>for</u> <u>or</u> <u>against</u> me?</i>	<b><u>Ev</u> et <u>av</u> è <u>ov</u> at?</b>

### Other Conjunctional Expressions

conjunction	example
<b>ad</b> that	<b>Ati ta ad it upo.</b> <i>We knew (that) he would come.</i>
<b>av</b> so that	<b>At egdo id av et tico.</b> <i>I will repeat it so that you'll</i>

	<i>understand.</i>
<b>avad</b> <i>because</i>	<b>It tuja bi us avad it vò abá ígtef.</b> <i>He died because he was not wearing a helmet.</i>
<b>ju</b> <i>until</i>	<b>Ju et uvdo at vò teapo et.</b> <i>Until you apologize, I will not visit you.</i>
<b>ji</b> <i>since</i>	<b>Ji et pua at cee iva.</b> <i>Since you arrived, I've been happy.</i>
<b>ánad</b> <i>even though, although</i>	<b>Ánad et oka, at gaju fítce et.</b> <i>Even though you lost, I still respect you.</i>
<b>ovad</b> <i>despite the fact that</i>	<b>Ovad et zageda, et vò upa.</b> <i>Despite the fact that you agreed in advance, you didn't come.</i>
<b>igjo</b> <i>as soon as</i>	<b>Igjo ìt pua at gafi teca.</b> <i>As soon as she arrived, I felt better.</i>
<b>váfà ge</b> <i>just as</i>	<b>Váfà ge at jada, ija mamiler.</b> <i>Just as I predicted, it started raining.</i>
<b>ge ev</b> <i>as if</i>	<b>Ìt teubozá ge ev ìt ca iva.</b> <i>She smiled as if she were happy.</i>
<b>ev</b> <i>whether</i>	<b>At vò te ev mamilo.</b> <i>I don't know whether it will rain.</i>
<b>ev</b> <i>if</i>	<b>Et zàpo ev et éko.</b> <i>You will advance if you try.</i>
<b>à</b> <i>and</i>	<b>Et à at ce gá fia.</b> <i>You and I are the best.</i>
<b>è</b> <i>or</i>	<b>Et vege jobier è kobier; ce eta kebi.</b> <i>You can borrow or steal; it's your choice.</i>
<b>kéà ad</b> <i>in the event that</i>	<b>Kéà ad mamilo, aúbio eta mamilo var.</b> <i>In the event that it should rain, bring along your umbrella.</i>
<b>fiákea av</b> <i>in the hope that</i>	<b>It nucbia drénet fiákea av it ako.</b> <i>He bought a ticket in the hope that he would win.</i>
<b>fúnea ov</b> <i>for fear that</i>	<b>It ézpa fúnea ov mamilo.</b> <i>He went inside for fear that it might rain.</i>
<b>ov</b> <i>lest</i>	<b>Bono ov et tíjso lopét.</b> <i>Stay calm lest you awake the snake.</i>
<b>ónad</b> <i>aside from the fact that</i>	<b>Yonad gaijop mamile, doma mamecan ce gla fia.</b> <i>Aside from the fact that it rains occasionally, the city's weather is very nice.</i>
<b>tea ad</b> <i>knowing that</i>	<b>At vage tujer tea ad at po totamu.</b> <i>I want to die knowing that I will go to heaven.</i>

## Verbs

Verbs in Mirad are conjugated for tense (present, past, future), mood (indicative, conditional/imperative/subjunctive/jussive), voice (active, passive), and finiteness. The verbal system is perfectly regular and predictable.

The *infinitive*, which serves as the dictionary lookup form, always ends in **-er**. The *stem*, therefore, is the infinitive without the **-er** ending. For example, the stem of the verb **buner** (to push) is **bun**. The stem is used as the base of all conjugated verb forms.



## Finite forms

Finite verb forms are modulated for tense based on the three-way vowel distinction **a** (present), **e** (past), and **o** (future).

A fourth ending, **u** is used for the equivalent of the English conditionals, subjunctives, and imperatives.

Verbs can be further modulated for progressive, anterior (perfect), and imminent senses through compounding.

Endings do not change depending on the subject person. For example, unlike in English where *am*, *are*, and *is* are used in the present depending on the subject, the Unilingua verb **cer** has one present indicative form of *to be* for all persons: **ce**.

Mirad	English
<b>at ce</b>	<i>I am</i>
<b>et ce</b>	<i>you are</i>
<b>it ce</b>	<i>he is</i>
<b>ìt ce</b>	<i>she is</i>
<b>id ce</b>	<i>that is, it is</i>
<b>ud ce</b>	<i>this is</i>
<b>ot ce</b>	<i>who is?</i>
<b>ati ce</b>	<i>we are</i>
<b>eti ce</b>	<i>you (all) are</i>
<b>iti ce</b>	<i>they are</i>
<b>íti ce</b>	<i>they are</i>
<b>oti ce</b>	<i>who are?</i>
<b>át ce</b>	<i>everyone is</i>
<b>ét ce</b>	<i>whoever/anyone is</i>
<b>ód ce</b>	<i>nothing is</i>
<b>apeti ce</b>	<i>horses are</i>

## Simple tense forms

The simple tense verb forms are generated by adding the tense markers **a**, **e**, **o**, or the conditional marker **u** to the stem of the verb. For example, the stem of the verb **ter** *to know* is **t** and the inflected forms of the simple tenses are as follows:

## Active voice forms

ending	meaning	example
<b>e</b>	<i>present</i>	<b>It te.</b> <i>He knows.</i>

<b>a</b>	<i>past</i>	<b>At ta.</b> <i>I knew.</i>
<b>o</b>	<i>future</i>	<b>Et to.</b> <i>You will know.</i>
<b>u</b>	<i>conditional</i>	<b>Iti tu.</b> <i>They would know.</i>

### Non-indicative forms

The **u** ending is not only used for the conditional as above, but also non-indicatives moods such as the imperative and and subjunctive. The conditional form without a subject is used for imperatives (direct commands). Positive subjunctives and jussives are expressed with the use of the affirmative jussive conjunction **av** (for, so that, let) followed by the subject and the verb in the conditional.

pattern	meaning	example
<b>Vu</b>	<i>direct command</i>	<b>Aku!</b> (short for <b>Av et aku!</b> ) <i>Win!</i> .
<b>av N Vu</b>	<i>may N V</i>	<b>Av ati aku!</b> <i>May we win!</i> .
<b>av N Vu</b>	<i>let N V</i>	<b>Av it upu.</b> <i>Let him come.</i>
<b>av N Vu</b>	<i>wishes, etc.</i>	<b>At vège (av) et piu.</b> <i>I wish you would leave.</i>

Negative subjunctives and jussives are expressed with the use of the negative jussive conjunction **ov** (against, lest) followed by the subject and the verb in the conditional.

pattern	meaning	example
<b>ov Vu</b>	<i>direct command</i>	<b>Ov oku!</b> <i>Don't lose!</i>
<b>ov N Vu</b>	<i>may N V</i>	<b>Ov ati oku!</b> <i>May we NOT lose!</i> .
<b>ov N Vu</b>	<i>lest N V</i>	<b>Ov it upu.</b> <i>Don't let him come.</i>
<b>ov N Vu</b>	<i>wishes, etc.</i>	<b>At vayge ov et piu.</b> <i>I wish you would NOT leave (lit: I wish lest you leave).</i>

Unreal conditionals are expressed with the conditional conjunction **ev** (if, whether) followed by the subject and the verb in the conditional (**-u**) in both the main and subordinate clause..

pattern	meaning	example
<b>ev N Vu, N Vu...</b>	<b>if N were..., N would...</b>	<b>Ev at cu edeb, at ívsu it.</b> <i>If I were king, I would free him.</i>

### Illative patterns

#### Interrogative

Beginning a sentence with the conditional conjunction **ev** (whether, if) makes the

sentence into a yes/no question:

pattern	meaning	example
<b>ev + VP</b>	<i>Is it true that...?</i>	<b>Ev et aka?</b> <i>Did you win?</i>

### Negative

Use the negative adverb **voy** (not) in front a verb to negate it:

pattern	meaning	example
<b>vò + V</b>	<i>negative</i>	<b>Et vò ako.</b> <i>You will not win.</i>
<b>ev + negVP</b>	<i>negative interrogative</i>	<b>Ev et vò akeé?</b> <i>Aren't you winning?</i>

### Affirmative

Similarly, the positive adverb **vay** (indeed) is used in various combinations to qualify verbs. Like **voy** (not), this adverb immediate precedes the verb form.

ending	meaning	example
<b>vay + V</b>	<i>affirmative</i>	<b>At vay aka.</b> <i>I did win. / I won indeed.</i>

### Potential

Used the potential adverb **vè** (maybe) in front of a verb to qualify it as potential or possible (like English *may*):

ending	meaning	example
<b>vè + V</b>	<i>potential</i>	<b>It vè ako</b> <i>He may win!</i>
<b>ev + VP</b>	<i>negative potential interrogative</i>	<b>Ev et vè vò akaú?</b> <i>Might'nt you have won?</i>

### Passive voice forms

The passive voice is formed by preceding the tense endings with **w**.

ending	meaning	example
<b>w+e</b>	<i>present</i>	<b>It twe.</b> <i>He is known.</i>
<b>w+a</b>	<i>past</i>	<b>It twa.</b> <i>He was known.</i>
<b>w+o</b>	<i>future</i>	<b>It two.</b> <i>He will be known.</i>
<b>w+u</b>	<i>conditional</i>	<b>It twu.</b> <i>He would be known.</i>

## Progressive aspect forms

The progressive or continuous tenses, which are optional and used only where the distinction is useful, are formed from the simple present forms by compounding with pre-yodified tense vowels.

ending	meaning	example
<b>e+é</b>	<i>present continuous active</i>	<b>At akeé.</b> <i>I am winning.</i> (pronounced: a-KE-ye)
<b>e+á</b>	<i>past continuous active</i>	<b>At akeá</b> <i>I was winning.</i> (pronounced: a-KE-ya)
<b>e+ó</b>	<i>future continuous active</i>	<b>At akeó.</b> <i>I will be winning.</i>
<b>e+ú</b>	<i>conditional continuous active</i>	<b>At akeú.</b> <i>I would be winning.</i>
<b>we+é</b>	<i>present continuous passive</i>	<b>At akweé.</b> <i>I am being beaten.</i>
<b>we+á</b>	<i>past continuous passive</i>	<b>At akweá</b> <i>I was being beaten.</i>
<b>we+ó</b>	<i>future continuous passive</i>	<b>At akweó.</b> <i>I will be in the process of being beaten.</i>
<b>we+ú</b>	<i>conditional continuous passive</i>	<b>At akweú.</b> <i>I would be in the process of being beaten.</i>

## Anterior tense forms

The anterior or perfect tenses, which are also optional, are formed from the simple past tense form by compounding with pro-yodified tense vowels.

ending	meaning	example
<b>a+é</b>	<i>present perfect active</i>	<b>At akaé.</b> <i>I have won.</i>
<b>a+á</b>	<i>past perfect active</i>	<b>Ati akaá</b> <i>We had won.</i>
<b>a+ó</b>	<i>future perfect active</i>	<b>Ati akaó.</b> <i>We will have won.</i>
<b>a+ú</b>	<i>conditional perfect active</i>	<b>Ati akaú.</b> <i>We would have won.</i>
<b>wa+é</b>	<i>present perfect passive</i>	<b>Iti akwaé.</b> <i>They have been beaten.</i>
<b>wa+á</b>	<i>past perfect passive</i>	<b>Iti akwaá.</b> <i>They had been beaten.</i>
<b>wa+ó</b>	<i>future perfect passive</i>	<b>Iti akwaó.</b> <i>They will have been beaten.</i>
<b>wa+ú</b>	<i>conditional perfect passive</i>	<b>Iti akwaú.</b> <i>They would have been beaten.</i>

## Imminent aspect forms

The so-called *imminent* tenses are formed from the simple future active tense forms in the same way.

ending	meaning	example
--------	---------	---------

<b>o+é</b>	<i>present imminent active</i>	<b>At akoé.</b> <i>I am going to win.</i>
<b>o+á</b>	<i>past imminent active</i>	<b>At akoá</b> <i>I was about to win.</i>
<b>wo+é</b>	<i>present imminent passive</i>	<b>Et akwoé.</b> <i>You are going to be beaten.</i>
<b>wo+á</b>	<i>past imminent passive</i>	<b>Et akwoá.</b> <i>You were about to be beaten.</i>

### Non-finite forms

ending	meaning	example
<b>er</b>	active infinitive	<b>Et áge aker</b> <i>You must win.</i>
<b>wer</b>	passive infinitive	<b>Et vò vagu akwer</b> <i>You would not want to be defeated.</i>
<b>en</b>	active verbal noun	<b>Aken ce ád.</b> <i>Winning is everything.</i>
<b>wen</b>	passive verbal noun	<b>At vò ife akwen.</b> <i>I do not like being beaten.</i>
<b>ea</b>	active present participle	<b>Akea ekut</b> <i>The winning player</i>
<b>aa</b>	active past participle	<b>Akaa ekut</b> <i>The player who won.</i>
<b>oa</b>	active future participle	<b>Tob ce tujoa.</b> <i>Man is mortal (about to die).</i>
<b>ua</b>	active conditional participle	<b>Tob cua deb.</b> <i>The man who would be king.</i>
<b>wea</b>	passive present participle	<b>Akwea ekut</b> <i>The player being beaten</i>
<b>waa</b>	passive past participle	<b>Magelwaa taol</b> <i>Cooked meat.</i>
<b>woa</b>	passive future participle	<b>Teacwoa pancin</b> <i>the film to be seen</i>
<b>wua</b>	passive conditional participle	<b>Oteacwua tob</b> <i>the invisible man</i>
<b>eà</b>	present affirmative gerundive	<b>At teacibso pueà.</b> <i>I will call upon arriving.</i>
<b>eò</b>	present negative gerundive	<b>At ija teò éd.</b> <i>I started without knowing anything.</i>
<b>aà</b>	past affirmative gerundive	<b>Teacaà at pia.</b> <i>Having seen, I left.</i>
<b>aò</b>	past negative gerundive	<b>At pila dom teacaò ád.</b> <i>I left the town without having seen everything.</i>
<b>enè</b>	present instrumental gerundive	<b>Et akso gla ésenè.</b> <i>You will succeed by working hard.</i>

- Note: The **-ua/wua** ending approximates the English *-able* ending. **oteacwua** = *invisible*, **íztijua** = *survivable*, **ogorwua** = *'indivisible*, **vegua** = *capable*, **opania** = *immobile*. Adding an **-n** forms the substantive, eg. **ogorwuan** = *indivisibility*.

## Conditional constructions

In sentences with conditional clauses the conditional clause is in the same tense as the main clause, contrary to the practice in English:

- **Ev mamilo at co uva.** *If it rains (= will rain), I will be sad.*
- **Ev mamilaú at caú uva.** *If it had rained (= would have rained), I would have been sad.*
- **Ev at cu nasika at ga zípu.** *If I were (=would be) rich, I'd travel more.*
- **Ev et tu dud, (av et) du id atu.** *If you (= would) know the answer, (= that you would) tell it to me.*

## Sequence of tenses

Unlike in English, the tense of a consecutive clause is a real tense, not an adjusted tense relative to the main clause:

- **It da ad it tadco at.** *He said he would (= will) marry me.*
- **It da ad it teaca it ejipu.** *He said he had seen (= saw) it twice.*

## Impersonal constructions

Impersonal verbs are conjugated without the subject personal pronoun:

- **Mamileé.** *It is raining.*
- **Amco.** *It will warm up.*
- **Eco dropek.** *There will be a war.*
- **Ége av et upu já.** *It is necessary that you come early.*
- **Ce fia.** *It's ok.*

## The verb "to be"

In Mirad, the verb **cer** (*to be*) is not suppressed in the present tense as in some languages like Russian or Agapoff's original version of Unilingua. Also, there is no existential distinction as in Spanish between **ser** and **estar**. Furthermore, the progressive forms **ceá** and **ceé** can be used at times as in some of the examples below:

- **Ati ce íva!** *We are free.*
- **At co idmu.** *I'll be there.*
- **Déni ca ab cem.** *The books were on the table.*
- **Cayo e jubi ji at ca dopu.** *It will have been two days since I was in the army.*
- **Cer ey voy cer.** *To be or not to be.*
- **At caú uva ev et vò upaú.** *I would have been sad if you hadn't*

come.

- **Et ceé gla fua.** *You are being very bad.*
- **At vò ceá ivcla.'** **I was not being funny.**

### Reflexive constructions

Verbs can be made reflexive by adding the direct object **get** (self).

- **At vímila get ja per majtulu.** *I washed up (washed myself) before going to breakfast.*
- **Tobet tuja get.** *The boy killed himself.*
- **At teasa get cinzéfu.** *I looked at myself in the mirror.*
- **Tu get!** *Know thyself!*

### Modal or auxiliary verbs

Mirad	English	Meaning	Example
íver	may	permission	<b>Et íve iper.</b> <i>You may leave.</i>
úver	must	requirement	<b>Et úve iper.</b> <i>You must leave.</i>
ûver	should	obligation	<b>Et ûve iper.</b> <i>You should leave.</i>
éger	have to	necessity	<b>At ége iper.</b> <i>I have to leave.</i>
êger	should	obligation	<b>Et êge iper.</b> <i>You ought to leave.</i>
vager	want to	volition	<b>At vage iper.</b> <i>I want to leave.</i>
vaager	long to	yearning	<b>At vaage iper.</b> <i>I long to leave.</i>
vàger	would like to	preference	<b>At vâge iper.</b> <i>I would like to go.</i>
vagrer	be eager to	eagerness	<b>At vagre iper.</b> <i>I am eager to leave.</i>
valter	intend to	intention	<b>At valte iper.</b> <i>I intend to leave.</i>
veger	can	ability	<b>At vege ser id.</b> <i>I can do that.</i>
voger	refuse to	refusal	<b>At voge ser id.</b> <i>I refuse to do that.</i>
áker	expect to	expectation	<b>At áke aker.</b> <i>I expect to win.</i>
áaker	hopeto	aspiration	<b>At áake aker.</b> <i>I hope to win.</i>
éker	try to	attempt	<b>It vò éko iper.</b> <i>He won't try to leave.</i>
ékler	dare to	dare	<b>It vò éklo iper.</b> <i>He will not dare leave.</i>
óker	to be surprised to	surprise	<b>At óka aker.</b> <i>I was surprised to win.</i>
ifer	to love to	love	<b>It ife eker.</b> <i>He loves to play.</i>
ìfer	to like to	liking	<b>It ife eker.</b> <i>He likes to play.</i>
ufer	to hate to	hate	<b>It ufe eker.</b> <i>He hates to play.</i>
ùfer	to dislike to	dislike	<b>It ùfe eker.</b> <i>He dislikes playing.</i>

<b>iver</b>	to be glad to	gladness	<b>At ivo iper.</b> <i>I shall be glad to leave.</i>
<b>uver</b>	to regret to	regret	<b>At uva der id.</b> <i>I regretted saying it.</i>
<b>aver</b>	to favor	espousal	<b>At ave iper.</b> <i>I favor leaving.</i>
<b>over</b>	to be opposed to	opposition	<b>At ove eker.</b> <i>I am opposed to playing.</i>

As you see in the examples above, modal verbs are followed by the infinitive form (-er) of the main verb.

### Subordinate clauses introduced by ad

The positive complementizer particle **ad** (*the fact that*) is used to introduce a subordinate clause:

- **At ta (ad) it upo.** *I knew THAT he would come.*
- **At ce vala (ad) et vádeé.** *I'm sure THAT you are telling the truth.*
- **Ad mamilo ce valan.** *THAT it will rain is a certainty.*
- **Ata tèd da (ad) iyt co tamu ojo èmaj.** *My mother said THAT she would be home by noon.*

As in English, if the *that* can be dropped without any loss of meaning, it can be:

- **At da at dro.** *I said I'd (= I'll) write.*
- **Et ta it sa id.** *You knew he had done (= did) it.*

Unlike in English, a relative sequence of tenses is not applied. For example, English "I knew he would come." is rendered in Unilingua as "I knew he will come."

Do not confuse the particles **ad** and **av**. Clauses following **ad** are facts, whereas clauses following **av** are unreal wishes. **Av** should be thought of as *so that*.

- **At pana av it ábtu.** *I moved so that he could (= would) sit down.*
- **At ta ad it ábto.** *I knew that he would (= will) sit down.*

### Subordinate clauses introduced by ev

The conditional complementizer particle **ev** (*whether*) is used to introduce a subordinate clause of the type "whether...":

- **At vò ta ev it upo.** *I did not know whether he would come.*
- **Ev it upo ca teskía atu.** *whether he would or would come was not important to me.*

## Adjectives

Adjectives end in the suffix **-a**. They are invariable in form:



- **aga** *big*
- **oga** *small*
- **aza** *strong*
- **oza** *weak*
- **taba** *bodily*
- **teaba** *ocular*
- **tea** *aware*
- **otea** *unaware*

Adjectives used substantively to describe persons end in **-t**, while those used to describe things end in **-c**:

adjective	animate substantive	inanimate substantive
<b>yoga</b> <i>young / new</i>	<b>yogat</b> <i>youth</i>	<b>yogac</b> <i>novelty</i>
<b>tuja</b> <i>dead</i>	<b>tujat</b> <i>dead person</i>	<b>tujac</b> <i>dead thing</i>
<b>fia</b> <i>good</i>	<b>fiat</b> <i>good person</i>	<b>fiac</b> <i>good thing</i>

Adjectives always precede the noun they modify:

- **aga tam** *a big house*
- **yaga drun** *the long sentence*
- **aza tob** *the strong man*
- **mona maf** *a dark cloud*

Serial adjectives usually go in the same order as in English:

- **ujna via jeeba jub** *the last beautiful summer day*

## Degrees of Comparison in Adjectives and Adverbs

### Summary of Comparison Constructions

Note: **vél** is a preposition that comes from the verb **véler** *to relate* and is used to signal the object against which a relative comparison is being made (*than, relative to*).

Mirad	English
<b>ga...vél</b>	<i>more...than</i>
<b>ge...vél</b>	<i>as...as</i>
<b>go...vél</b>	<i>less...than</i>
<b>gá...vél</b>	<i>the most...in/of</i>
<b>gé...vél</b>	<i>rather...compared to</i>

<b>gó...vél</b>   <i>the least...in/of</i>
--

### The Comparative of Superiority

*More than* is expressed by the adverb **ga**, followed by the adjective, adverb, or verb and the preposition **vél** (in relation to, than, as) preceding the noun, pronoun, or predicate being compared:

Mirad	English
<b>Ata tadet ce ga aza vél et.</b>	<i>My brother is stronger than you.</i>
<b>At ga ése vél et.</b>	<i>I work more than you.</i>
<b>Ita tedet ga aga vél ata.</b>	<i>His son is taller than mine.</i>
<b>Uda dén ce ga ketlea vél idac.</b>	<i>This book is more interesting than that one.</i>
<b>Mam ce ga aga vél et tese.</b>	<i>The sky is bigger than you think.</i>

### The Comparative of Equality

*As...as* is expressed by the adverb **ge**, following by the adjective, adverb, or verb and the preposition **vél** (in relation to, than, as) preceding the noun, pronoun, or predicate being compared.

Mirad	English
<b>Ìt ge te vél at.</b>	<i>She knows as much as I do.</i>
<b>At ge fi deuze vél et.</b>	<i>I sing as well as you do.</i>
<b>Ata tam ce ge aga vél eta.</b>	<i>My house is as big as yours.</i>
<b>Ece ge tobi vél tobomi.</b>	<i>There are as many grownups as babies.</i>

### The Comparative of Inferiority

*Less...than* is expressed by the adverb **go**, following by the adjective, adverb, or verb and the preposition **vél** (in relation to, than, as) preceding the noun, pronoun, or predicate being compared.

Mirad	English
<b>Ìt go te vél at.</b>	<i>She knows less than I do.</i>
<b>At go fi deuze vél et.</b>	<i>I sing less well than you do.</i>
<b>Ata tam ce go aga vél etac.</b>	<i>My house is less big than yours.</i>
<b>Ece go tobi vél tobomi.</b>	<i>There are fewer grownups than babies.</i>

*The Superlative of Superiority*

The *most...of/in'* is expressed by the adverb **gya**, followed by the adjective, adverb, or verb, and the compared noun or pronoun preceded by the preposition **vyel**.

Mirad	English
<b>Ud ce gya yobaga miam vyel mir.</b>	<i>This is the deepest lake in the world.</i>
<b>At gya fi deuze.</b>	<i>I sing the best.</i>
<b>Gya fia ticudi vyel ticudyán akbuyo.</b>	<i>The best students in the class will be rewarded.</i>
<b>At ce gya ivat vyel yati.</b>	<i>I am the happiest person of all.</i>

*The Superlative of Inferiority*

The *least...of/in'* is expressed by the adverb **gyo**, followed by the adjective, adverb, or verb, and the compared noun or pronoun preceded by the preposition **vyel**.

Mirad	English
<b>Uda ticud ce gó tepaza vél áda ticudi.</b>	<i>This student is the least intelligent of all the students.</i>
<b>At gó fi deuze.</b>	<i>I sing the least well.</i>
<b>Gó fia ticudi vél ticudyán uóvfuso.</b>	<i>The worst students in the class will be punished.</i>
<b>At ce gó ivat vél áti.</b>	<i>I am the least happy person of all.</i>

*Idioms Using Adjectival/Adverbial Comparison Constructions*

Mirad	English	example
<b>ga...ga</b>	<i>the more...the more</i>	<b>Ga mamile ga ilirke.</b> <i>The more it rains, the more it floods.</i>
<b>ga...go</b>	<i>the more...the less</i>	<b>Ga iva at ce ga azà at dae.</b> <i>The happier I am the louder I speak.</i>
<b>go...ga</b>	<i>the less...the more</i>	<b>Go et tile ga fia ce.</b> <i>The less you drink the better.</i>
<b>go...go</b>	<i>the less...the less</i>	<b>Go et ézbue go et ózbie.</b> <i>The less you put in the less you get out.</i>
<b>gá...</b>	<i>as much as possible...</i>	<b>At tele gá ida telamu.</b> <i>I eat as much as possible in that restaurant.</i>
<b>gá veá...</b>	<i>the most possible</i>	<b>Puo gá já veá.</b> <i>Arrive as early as possible.</i>
<b>gó veá...</b>	<i>the least possible</i>	<b>Bookco gó veá.</b> <i>Tire yourself out the least possible.</i>

<b>vòga...v</b> <b>él</b>	<i>no more...than</i>	<b>At tila oga vél jubénà.</b> <i>I drank no more than usual.</i>
------------------------------	-----------------------	---

Note: **vél**, as a preposition, originates from a verb, much like the prepositions **gal plus** and **gar times**:

verb	preposition
<b>galer</b> <i>to add</i>	<b>gal</b> <i>plus</i>
<b>garer</b> <i>to multiply</i>	<b>gar</b> <i>times</i>
<b>goler</b> <i>to subtract</i>	<b>gol</b> <i>minus</i>
<b>gorer</b> <i>to divide</i>	<b>gor</b> <i>divided by</i>
<b>véler</b> <i>to relate</i>	<b>vél</b> <i>relative to, than</i>

## Adverbs

### Formation

Adverbs can be formed from adjectives by post-yodifying the adjectival ending, that is, by changing **-a** to **-à**, for example:

adjective	adverb
<b>fia</b> <i>good</i>	<b>fià</b> <i>well</i>
<b>ana</b> <i>single</i>	<b>anà</b> <i>only</i>
<b>gía</b> <i>easy</i>	<b>già</b> <i>easily</i>

The adverbial ending **-à** is really the same as the comitative ending, meaning *with*. So, in effect, nouns in the comitative case are really adverbs. The same holds true for the instrumental ending **-è** by *means of, through, by*.

noun	adverb
<b>gúan</b> <i>difficulty</i>	<b>gúanà</b> <i>with difficulty</i>
<b>ágan</b> <i>length</i>	<b>áganè</b> <i>lengthwise, by length</i>
<b>bik</b> <i>care</i>	<b>bikà</b> <i>with care, carefully</i>
<b>at</b> <i>me</i>	<b>atè</b> <i>by me</i>

Similarly, a noun in the dative case (**-u**) can amount to an adverbial expression.

noun	adverb
<b>uda job</b> <i>this day</i>	<b>udjobu</b> <i>today</i>

<b>oda em</b> <i>which place</i>	<b>od(e)mu</b> <i>where?</i>
<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamu</b> <i>(at) home</i>
<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>mepu</b> <i>en route</i>

Some words are inherently adverbs:

- **áb** *up* as in *go up*
- **ób** *down* as in *come down*
- **zà** *ahead* as in *run ahead*
- **zò** *back* as in *come back*
- **úz** *around* as in *spin around*
- **ga** *more* as in *eat more*
- **go** *less* as in *eat less*
- **ge** *same, as* as in *as big or do the same*
- **gla** *very* as in *very good*
- **glo** *not so* as in *not so bad*
- **và** *indeed* as in *He is indeed our leader.*
- **vò** *not* as in *He is not our leader.*
- **vè** *possibly* as in *It's possibly true.*

## Comparison

Adverbs are compared in the same way as adjectives:

normal	equalitive degree	comparitive degree	maximal degree
<b>igà</b> <i>quickly</i>	<b>ge igà (vél)</b> <i>as quickly (as)</i>	<b>ga igà</b> <i>more quickly</i>	<b>gá igà</b> <i>as quickly as possible</i>
<b>ugà</b> <i>slowly</i>	<b>ge ugà (vél)</b> <i>as slowly (as)</i>	<b>go ugà</b> <i>less slowly</i>	<b>gá ugà</b> <i>as slowly as possible</i>

## Syntax

Adverbs, like adjectives, normally precede the element in the sentence which they modify, however, this rule is a loose one and can be bent without peril in most cases.

- **Igà upu!** *Come quickly!*
- **At anà go te.** *I know only a little.*
- **Uda tam fià ceswa.** *This house was built well.*
- **Et vò sa ge fuà.** *You did not do as badly.*
- **Upu gá ubà.** *Come as closely as possible.*
- **At vò te ev it pa áb è ób.** *I don't know whether he went up or down.*

## Shortcuts

Adverbs formed from adjectives ending in **-ia** or **-ua** can be shorted to **-i** and **-u**, respectively:

- **Pu fi! Fare well!**
- **vi swa** *beautifully done*
- **ésu gú!** *Work hard!*

# 6 CONVERSATION LESSONS

[live version](#) · [discussion](#) · [edit chapter](#) · [comment](#) · [report an error](#)

## Lesson 1: Greetings (Dotsini)

Mirad	English
<b>Cu baka!</b>	<i>Hello!</i> [Lit: "Be healthy."]
<b>Gè et.</b>	<i>Hi.</i> (in return) [Lit: "Equally you."]
<b>Fijub!</b>	<i>Good day!</i>
<b>Fimaj!</b>	<i>Good morning!</i>
<b>Fiumaj!</b>	<i>Good evening!</i>
<b>Fimoj!</b>	<i>Good night.</i>
<b>Upu vâ!!</b>	<i>Welcome!</i> [Lit: "Come indeed"]
<b>Et ce odéna?</b>	<i>How are you?</i> [Lit: "You are what-like"]
<b>Et ce odbéna?</b>	<i>How are you?</i> [Lit: "You are in-what-situation."]
<b>At ce baka.</b>	<i>I'm fine.</i> [Lit: "I am well."]
<b>At ce fibéna.</b>	<i>I'm fine.</i> [Lit: "I am in-good-situation."]
<b>At ce ficana.</b>	<i>I'm fine.</i> [Lit: "I am in-good-form."]
<b>Ev conì fipe?</b>	<i>How are things?</i> [Lit: "Are things going well?"]
<b>Yad fipe.</b>	<i>Everything is going well.</i>
<b>Et se odà?</b>	<i>How are you doing?</i> [Lit: "You do how?"]
<b>At se fià.</b>	<i>I'm doing well.</i> [Lit: "I do well."]
<b>Vò fia vò fua.</b>	<i>So-so.</i> [Lit: "Not good not bad."]
<b>Naztwe!</b>	<i>Thanks!</i> [Lit: "It is appreciated."][ <b>naz</b> = <i>value</i> ]
<b>Atu ifca.</b>	<i>You're welcome.</i> [Lit: "It was a pleasure for me."]
<b>À ev et?</b>	<i>And you?</i> [Lit: "And whether you?"]
<b>At gè ce baka.</b>	<i>I'm fine, too.</i> [Lit: "I likewise am healthy."]
<b>Od ce joga?</b>	<i>What's new.</i> [Lit: What is new?"]
<b>Ód.</b>	<i>Nothing.</i>
<b>Eta tod ce odéna?</b>	<i>How is your family?</i> [Lit: "You family is what-way?"]
<b>Ata tod ce ficana.</b>	<i>My family is fine.</i> [Lit: "My family is in good shape."]
<b>Cu baka!!</b>	<i>Goodbye!, Farewell!</i> [Lit: "Be healthy."]
<b>Gè et!!</b>	<i>Goodbye to you, too!</i> [Lit: "Likewise you."]

### Vocabulary Notes

- **bak** = *health*
- **baka** = *healthy*
- **cer** = *to be*

- **cer baka** = *to be healthy, to be well*
- **Cu baka!!** [future/imperative] = *Be well! Farewell! Hello!*
- **At ce baka.** = *I'm fine. (= I am well.)*
  
- **gè** = *equally, also, too, likewise*
- **gè at** = *me too; I, as well*
- **gè fia** = *equally good, also good*
- **gebénu** = *in the same situation/manner*
  
- **ev** = *Whether?; Is it true that?*
- **od?** = *What?*
  - **odà?** = *How? (-à = adverbial ending/"with")*
  - **odéna?** = *How?, (Lit: what-wise?)*
  - **odbéna?** = *How? (Lit: what-mannered?)*
  - **odcana?** = *How? (Lit: what-shaped?)*
- **av** = *for (prep), let, so that (conj.)*
  - **Av it bakcu.** = *Let him be well. [Lit: "So that he be healthy."]*
- **à** = *and (ò = but, è = or)*
- **vo** = *no (va = yes, ve = maybe)*
  - **vò** = *not (và = indeed, certainly, vè = possibly, may)*
  - **vò fua** = *not bad*
  - **At vè ce boka.** = *I may be ill.*
  - **It vè ce ficana.** = *He is really in good shape.*
- **ód** = *nothing (ád = everything)*
  
- **at** = *I, me*
- **atu** = *to me, for me*
- **ata** = *my, mine*
  
- **et** = *you*
- **etu** = *to you, for you*
- **eta** = *your*
  
- **it** = *he, him*
- **itu** = *to him, for him*
- **ita** = *his*
  
- **can** = *shape, form, condition, state, status*
- **ficán** = *good shape, good form, good condition*
- **ficana** = *in good shape, well, in good condition*
- **ficana cer / fincancer** = *to be in good shape, to be fine*
- **fucan** = *bad shape, bad condition*
- **fucana cer / fucancer** = *to be in bad shape, to be unwell*
- **odcana** = *in what shape, how*
- **odcana ce...** = *How is...*
  
- **bén** = *manner, situation*
- **fia** = *good (fua = bad)*



- **fibéna** = *in a good situation, fine*
- **odbéna?** = *in what situation?, in what manner?, how?*
- **ge** = *equal, same, as*
- **gebéna** = *in the same situation, unchanged*
  
- **naz** = *value*
- **ter** = *to know*
- **twer** = *to be known*
- **nazter** = *to appreciate, to know the value, to be thankful*
  - **naztwe.** = *(It) is appreciated [passive voice], thank-you, thanks*
  - **Gla naztwe.** = *Much appreciated; Thank-you very much.*
- **der** = *to say (...to [someone] = ...-u)*
- **nazder** = *to express appreciation, to thank (+ ...-u)*
  - **At nazda itu av ita és.** = *I thanked him for his work.*
- **nazden** = *thanks, expression of appreciation*

## Lesson 2: Getting Acquainted

Mirad	English
<b>At vâge [ad] et ijtu ata dat Ivan.</b>	<i>I'd like you to meet my friend, Ivan. [Lit: "I'd like that you be acquainted with..."]</i>
<b>Ce gla if ijter et.</b>	<i>Very pleased to meet you. [Lit: "It is a great pleasure to..."]</i>
<b>Od ce eta dún?</b>	<i>What's your name?</i>
<b>Ata dún ce Maria.</b>	<i>My name is Mary.</i>
<b>Odmu et tome?</b>	<i>Where do you live?</i>
<b>At tome New Yorku/erozáki udma.</b>	<i>I live in New York/two kilometers from here.</i>
<b>Et tome idmu ji od?</b>	<i>How long have you lived there? [Lit: "You live there since what?"]</i>
<b>At tome ida domu ji alo jabi.</b>	<i>I have lived in that city for 10 years. [Lit: I live in that city since...]</i>
<b>Od ce eta és?</b>	<i>What do you do for a living? [Lit: "What is your work?"]</i>
<b>At ése ge biktut. À ev et?</b>	<i>I work as a nurse. And you?</i>
<b>At eju keé és.</b>	<i>I am currently looking for work.</i>
<b>Ev et aé aga tod?</b>	<i>Do you have a big family?</i>
<b>Ata tedeti ce odjaga?</b>	<i>How old are your children? [Lit: "What-aged are..."]</i>
<b>Gajagat ce ale jaga à gajogat ce ú jaga.</b>	<i>The elder is twelve years old and the younger is nine. [Lit: "...is 12 of age...is 9 of age."]</i>
<b>Ev et gè ce tadca (or: tadaá)?</b>	<i>Are you also married?</i>

<b>Vo. At ce tadokca/tadónca/tadoá.</b>	<i>No. I'm widowed/divorced/unmarried. [Lit: "mate-lost/mate-separated/mate-less"]</i>
<b>Odmu et tija?</b>	<i>Where were you born?</i>
<b>At tija úb udem.</b>	<i>I was born near here.</i>
<b>Odju et emkála udmu?</b>	<i>When did you move here. [Lit: "...change location..."]</i>
<b>At pua ji e jabi.</b>	<i>I arrived four years ago. [Lit: "...since four years"]</i>

## Vocabulary Notes

- **ijter** = to get to know, to become acquainted with, to meet (for the first time) (*ijtat* acquaintance)
- **ifcer/uifcer** = to please/be pleased
- **tomer** = to reside, to live, to make one's home
- **éser** = to work
- **aér** = to have
- **vàger** = to wish, to like to (**At vège --er** = I'd like to --)
- **dúncer** = to be named, to be called
- **ser** = to do, to make
- **keer** = to seek, to look for (**kaer** = to find, **koer** = to hide)
- **tijer** = to be born (**tujer** = to die)
- **tadcer** = to get married
- **tadokcer** = to be widowed
- **tadócer** = to be unmarried
- **emkáler** = to relocate, to move (**emkóler** = to settle down)
- **puer** = to arrive (**pier** = to depart)
- **jagcer** = to get old, to age (**jogcer** = to get young)
  
- **dat** = friend
- **tad** = spouse, mate (**tàd** = wife, **tadca** married)
  - **tadokcat** = widow(er)
  - **tadóncat** = divore(e)
  - **tadoát** = bachelor/bachelorette
- **tedet** = offspring, son, daughter, child
- **tod** = family
- **tom** = residence, home = (**tomu** = at home)
- **dom** = city (**domu** = in the city, in town)
- **és** = work (**ésu** = at work)
- **jag** = age (**jaga** = old, **joga** = young)
- **tij** = birth (**tuj** = death, **tej** = life)
- **dún** = name
- **job** = time
- **jab** = year (**jabi** = years, **e jabi** two years, **udjabu** this year)
- **ej** = the present (**eju** at present, **eja** present)
- **em** = place, space (**emkáer** to relocate)
- **jagat** = young person (**gajagat** = cadet, younger one)
- **jogat** = old person (**gajogat** = elder)

- **if** = *pleasure* (**Ca if**. *It was a pleasure.*)
- **ja** = *before* (**jo** = *after*, **je** = *during*)
  - **ja ej** = *ago* [Lit: *before the present*]
- **ji** = *since* (**ju** = *until*)
  - **ji od** = *since when, for how long* (**ji e jabi** = *for two years*)
- **ga** = *more* (**go** = *less*, **ge** = *equal*)
- **gla** = *very, much, many* (**glo** = *little, few, slightly*)
- **úb** = *near to* (**íb** = *far from*, **úbem** *vicinity*)
- **bu** = *to* (**bi** = *from*)
  
- **udem** = *this place* (**ud(e)mu** = *here*, **ud(e)ma** *from here*, **od(e)mu?** = *where?*)
- **idem** = *that place* (**id(e)mu** = *there*, **id(e)ma** *from there*)
- **udjob** = *the present* (**udj(ob)u** = *now*, **odj(ob)u?** *when?*)
- **idjob** = *that time* (**idj(ob)u** = *then*, **ji id** *since then*)

# 7 HISTORY & DOCUMENT NOTES

## Wikibook History

This book was created on 2005-03-15 and was developed on the [Wikibooks](#) project by the contributors listed in the [Authors section](#). The latest version may be found at <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Unilingua>.

## PDF Information & History

This PDF was created on 2007-07-24 based on the 2007-07-20 version of the Unilingua Wikibook. A transparent copy of this document is available at [Wikibooks:Unilingua/Print version](#). The SXW source of this PDF document is available at [Wikibooks:Image:Unilingua.sxw](#). The template from which the document was created is available at [Wikibooks:Image:PDF template.sxw](#). A printer-friendly version of this document may be available at [Wikibooks:Image:Unilingua printable version.pdf](#).

## Authors

[Derbeth](#), [GumbaGumba](#), [Hagindaz](#), [Iamunknown](#), [James Shoemaker](#), [Nabo0o](#), [Nikki](#), [Robert Horning](#), [Strait](#), [Thomas Steinel](#), [Tyoyafud](#), [Whiteknight](#), [Wknight8111](#), anonymous contributors

# 8 GNU FREE DOCUMENTATION LICENSE

Version 1.2, November 2002

Copyright (C) 2000,2001,2002 Free Software Foundation, Inc.  
51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA  
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies  
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

## 0. PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document "free" in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of "copyleft", which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

## 1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The "Document", below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as "you". You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A "Modified Version" of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or

translated into another language.

A "Secondary Section" is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The "Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The "Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A "Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not "Transparent" is called "Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The "Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such

following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, "Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

A section "Entitled XYZ" means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", "Endorsements", or "History".) To "Preserve the Title" of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section "Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

## **2. VERBATIM COPYING**

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

## **3. COPYING IN QUANTITY**

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited

to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

## 4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- A.** Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- B.** List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.
- C.** State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- D.** Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- E.** Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.



- F.** Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.
- G.** Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.
- H.** Include an unaltered copy of this License.
- I.** Preserve the section Entitled "History", Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled "History" in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.
- J.** Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the "History" section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.
- K.** For any section Entitled "Acknowledgements" or "Dedications", Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.
- L.** Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.
- M.** Delete any section Entitled "Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.
- N.** Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled "Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.
- O.** Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled "Endorsements", provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties--for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover,

previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

## 5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled "History" in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled "History"; likewise combine any sections Entitled "Acknowledgements", and any sections Entitled "Dedications". You must delete all sections Entitled "Endorsements."

## 6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

## 7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

## 8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", or "History", the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

## 9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided for under this License. Any other attempt to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Document is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

---

## 10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/>.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation.

### External links

- [GNU Free Documentation License](#) (Wikipedia article on the license)
- [Official GNU FDL webpage](#)