

# UNILINGUA

*by Wikibooks contributors*

From **Wikibooks**,  
the open-content textbooks collection

# CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
License & Distribution.....	1
Basics.....	2
Word-building.....	7
Word Families.....	56
Grammar.....	140
Conversation Lessons.....	175
GNU Free Documentation License.....	180

## INTRODUCTION

**Glojo mir ebdayo zey yacana dayen.**

*Soon the world will converse through a common tongue.*

**Unilingua** (= **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*.)

## LICENSE & DISTRIBUTION

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>

This PDF was created on 15 July 2006.

## Unilingua • Chapter 01

# BASICS

## 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 Agapoff, 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 of words is regular and predictable.

## Alphabet

The Unilingua alphabet has both lower-case and upper-case letters. The alphabet is the same as that of English, except that the letters 'qQ' and 'xX' 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 set and are unique in that they have no semantic values; they are used for various grammatical-only purposes. A unique feature of **Mirad** is that every native letter, except for the two just mentioned, is a semantically-significant **atom** in the language and can be thought of as bricks in lexical construction.

The order of the alphabet is as follows:

**Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq\* Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx\* Yy Zz**

In Unicode representations and indexing, the uppercase values 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. The asterisked letters are special, used only in foreign borrowings.

## Punctuation

Punctuation is very much like that of American English. The graphemes are the same and the usage is similar.

## Consonants

The *consonants* are the following:

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

\*Note: The original author of this language did not include the letter **H/h** or **W/w** as a native grapheme. They been added here in order to encompass word structures not included by Agapoff, in addition to interjections and foreign borrowings. \*Note that 'y' is a hybrid, because it sometimes acts like a consonant, but most often just alters the pronunciation of a vowel in much the same way a diacritical mark does in many languages. See more on this under [#Vowels](#).

## Vowels

Vowels, or more accurately, *vowel nuclei* consist of plain vowels or *yodified* vowels, that is, vowels that have a y before, after, or around them.

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

**a e i o u**

The *yodified* vowel nuclei are:

**ya ye yi yo yu** (pre-yodified)  
**ay ey iy oy uy** (post-yodified)  
**yay yey yiy yoy yuy** (circum-yodified)

## Orthography

Spelling rules are mostly similar to that of English. Capitalization 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:

- **Kin** *China*
- **Kina** *Chinese (people or nation) [adj.]*
- **Kinad** *Chinese (language) [n.]*
- **Kinada** *Chinese (language) [adj.]*

- **Kinadey** *in Chinese [adv.]*
- **Kinut** *Chinese person*
- **Kinadaer** *to speak Chinese*
- **Kinader** *to utter in Chinese*
- **Kinadrer** *to write Chinese*
- **Kinadrun** *Chinese writing*
- **Kina vidrun** *Chinese calligraphy*
- **Kinadyeder** *to read Chinese*
- **Kinyena** *Chinese-like [adj.]*
- **Kinyenay** *in the Chinese way [adv.]*
- **Kin-Amerika vyeaner** *Sino-American relations*
- **Kinconi** *things Chinese*
- **Kinaser** *to sinofy*
- **Kintun** *Sinology*
- **Kintuna** *Sinological*
- **Kintut** *Sinologist*

Note: The author of this language uses non-Roman letters to represent some of the *pre-yodified* vowels (ɣ = ya, e = ye, ø = yo, and ɥ = yu. The author employs a breve over the vowel to represent post-yodification (ã = ay, ě = ey, etc.). This book, however, uses the letter y before and/or after the vowel to achieve yodification. It must be remembered, however, that **ya**, **yoy**, and other yodified vowels are considered single vowels in any analysis of the language (not consonant-vowel clusters). In other words, the letter y is never a consonant; it is merely a graphemic device to yodify vowels.

## Pronunciation

### Consonant sounds

grapheme	IPA	English	Mexican 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> o	<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> i	<u>j</u> ota	--	
<b>j</b>	ʒ	mir <u>ag</u> e	--	<u>j</u> our	
<b>k</b>	k	<u>k</u> etchup	<u>c</u> osa	<u>c</u> ar	
<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> ea	<u>p</u> oco	<u>p</u> eu	
<b>r</b>	r	--	to <u>r</u> o	--	Dental flap or trill
<b>s</b>	š	<u>sh</u> ed	--	<u>ch</u> aise	A fricative "sh" sound!
<b>t</b>	t	<u>t</u> ea	tú	<u>t</u> on	
<b>v</b>	v	<u>v</u> ie	--	<u>v</u> a	
<b>w</b>	w	<u>w</u> oo	J <u>u</u> an	<u>ou</u> i	
<b>z</b>	z	<u>z</u> oo	--	<u>z</u> one	

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*

## Yodified vowel sounds

**ya** as in English *yacht*  
**ye** as in German *jeder*  
**yi** as in French *yippie*  
**yo** as in German *Joga*  
**yu** as in German *Juli*

**ay** as in English *Thai*  
**ey** as in English *fey*  
**iy** as in English *see*  
**oy** as in English *boy*  
**uy** as in English *foey*

## Syllabification and Stress

If a word ends in a consonant or semi-vowel y, then the last syllable receives the stress, otherwise the penultimate (next-to-the-last) syllable is stressed. A syllable is defined as a group of letters with a single vowel nucleus.

**gafif** ⇒ *ga-FIF*  
**ifla** ⇒ *I-fla*  
**yansea** ⇒ *yan-SE-a*  
**manay** ⇒ *ma-NAY*  
**Kinadae** ⇒ *ki-na-DA-e*

**Kinad** ⇒ *ki-NAD*

Every vowel in Unilingua is given its full syllabic pronunciation, even when juxtaposed in what English speakers would see as diphthongs:

**daea** ⇒ *da - E - a* (three syllables)

**oif** ⇒ *o - If* (two syllables)

[live version](#) • [discussion](#) • [edit lesson](#) • [comment](#) • [report an error](#) • [ask a question](#)

Unilingua • Chapter 02

## WORD-BUILDING

Unilingua makes use of various principles and devices in order to accomplish logical, analogical, consistent, and extensive word-building:

### Taxonomic codification of consonants

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*. The following words all contain the consonant **p**, which indicates *motion*:

**zyip** *travel*  
**jap** *precedence*  
**tyoyap** *step*  
**zoyp** *regression*  
**pyan** *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, position, or furniture*:

**tom** *residence*  
**cem** *table*  
**dyenam** *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:

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

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

- **yeb** between
- **yez** inside
- **eza** moderate
- **ge** equal
- **zem** middle
- **gye** 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*  
**yadeb** *marquis*  
**yedeb** *count*  
**yudeb** *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 Unilingua, there are two qualitative vowel series:

positive	neutral	negative
<b>a</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>o</b>
<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. For example:

positive	neutral	negative
<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>	<b>ve</b> <i>maybe</i>	<b>vo</b> <i>no</i>
<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>eza</b> <i>moderate</i>	<b>oza</b> <i>weak</i>
<b>fia</b> <i>good</i>		<b>fua</b> <i>bad</i>
<b>iga</b> <i>fast</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):

<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:

- **ab** *on* ⇒ **eb** *at* ⇒ **ob** *off*
- **yib** *far* ⇒ **yeb** *between* ⇒ **yub** *near*
- **zi** *right* ⇒ **ze** *in the middle* ⇒ **zu** *left*
- **yaber** *to raise* ⇒ **yeber** *to contain* ⇒ **yober** *to lower*

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>mompar</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>ayma</b> <i>warm</i>
<b>oma</b> <i>cold</i>	<b>oyma</b> <i>cool</i>
<b>ima</b> <i>wet</i>	<b>iyma</b> <i>humid</i>
<b>at vage</b> <i>I want</i>	<b>at vayge</b> <i>I'd like</i>
<b>at yege</b> <i>I must</i>	<b>at yeyge</b> <i>I should</i>
<b>moza</b> <i>black</i>	<b>moyza</b> <i>blackish</i>
<b>e</b> <i>two</i>	<b>ey</b> <i>half</i>
<b>gla</b> <i>very</i>	<b>glay</b> <i>somewhat</i>
<b>mar</b> <i>sun</i>	<b>mayr</b> <i>star</i>
<b>ifer</b> <i>to love</i>	<b>iyfer</b> <i>to like</i>
<b>byok</b> <i>pain</i>	<b>byoyk</b> <i>ache</i>
<b>tom</b> <i>residence</i>	<b>toym</b> <i>home</i>
<b>dom</b> <i>city</i>	<b>doym</b> <i>town</i>
<b>din</b> <i>story</i>	<b>diyn</b> <i>tale</i>
<b>pener</b> <i>to seize</i>	<b>peyner</b> <i>to catch</i>
<b>pon</b> <i>rest</i>	<b>poyn</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>yom</b> <i>ice</i>
<b>am</b> <i>heat</i>	<b>yam</b> <i>fire</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>gya</b> <i>most</i>
<b>pener</b> <i>to seize</i>	<b>pyener</b> <i>to strike</i>
<b>pot</b> <i>animal</i>	<b>pyot</b> <i>wild animal</i>
<b>vaa</b> <i>affirmative</i>	<b>vyaa</b> <i>true</i>
<b>ab</b> <i>on</i>	<b>yab</b> <i>above</i>
<b>ze</b> <i>in the middle</i>	<b>zye</b> <i>through</i>

<i>of</i>	
<b>uba</b> <i>away</i>	<b>yuba</b> <i>far</i>
<b>bok</b> <i>illness</i>	<b>byok</b> <i>pain</i>
<b>paner</b> <i>to move</i>	<b>pyaner</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>byok</b> <i>pain</i>	<b>blyok</b> <i>agony</i>	<b>bryok</b> <i>torture</i>
<b>vag</b> <i>desire</i>	<b>valg</b> <i>yearning</i>	<b>varg</b> <i>craving</i>
<b>yega</b> <i>necessary</i>	<b>yelga</b> <i>urgent</i>	<b>yerga</b> <i>critical</i>
<b>pyener</b> <i>to hit</i>	<b>pyenler</b> <i>to beat</i>	<b>to pyenrer</b> <i>smash</i>
<b>fyuder</b> <i>to offend</i>	<b>flyuder</b> <i>to insult</i>	<b>fryuder</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>byeler</b> <i>to retain</i>	<b>byeeler</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>boyk</b> <i>ailment</i>	post-yodification (mitigation)

<b>book</b> <i>fatigue</i>	lengthening
<b>booyk</b> <i>lassitude</i>	post-yodification (mitigation)
<b>byok</b> <i>pain</i>	pre-yodification (intensification)
<b>byoyk</b> <i>ache</i>	post-yodification (mitigation)
<b>byook</b> <i>suffering</i>	lengthening
<b>blyok</b> <i>agony</i>	L-intensification (1st order)
<b>bryok</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>vayger</b> <i>to wish for</i>	post-yodification (mitigation)
<b>vaayger</b> <i>to aspire to</i>	lengthening

Other consonants are used variously to differentiate nuances of words:

derived word
<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>
<b>vaa</b> <i>positive</i>
<b>vala</b> <i>sure</i>
<b>vayla</b> <i>certain</i>
<b>vaala</b> <i>safe</i>
<b>vara</b> <i>evident</i>
<b>vayra</b> <i>manifest</i>
<b>valda</b> <i>certified</i>
<b>vayca</b> <i>secure</i>
<b>vyaa</b> <i>true</i>
<b>vyaya</b> <i>genuine</i>
<b>vyaca</b> <i>correct</i>

<b>vyayca</b> <i>right</i>
<b>vyaba</b> <i>regular</i>
<b>vyayba</b> <i>statutory</i>
<b>vyava</b> <i>exact</i>
<b>vyalva</b> <i>perfect</i>
<b>vyafa</b> <i>precise</i>
<b>vyata</b> <i>fair</i>
<b>vyama</b> <i>real</i>
<b>vyabama</b> <i>virtual</i>
<b>vyayma</b> <i>actual</i>
<b>vyada</b> <i>frank</i>
<b>vyala</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>yepet</b> <i>dog</i>	<b>yepeder</b> <i>to bark</i>
<b>apet</b> <i>horse</i>	<b>apeder</b> <i>to neigh</i>
<b>yapet</b> <i>pig</i>	<b>yapeder</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>zey</b> <i>across</i>	<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>zeymep</b> <i>bridge</i>
<b>zye</b> <i>through</i>	<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>zyemep</b> <i>thoroughfare</i>
<b>elyam</b> <i>iron</i>	<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>elyamep</b> <i>railroad</i>
<b>mag</b> <i>fire</i>	<b>meb</b> <i>mountain</i>	<b>magmeb</b> <i>volcano</i>
<b>tyoyab</b> <i>foot</i>	<b>per</b> <i>to go</i>	<b>tyoyaper</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>yuj-</b> <i>to close</i>	<b>nof</b> <i>cloth</i>	<b>yujof</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>yan</b> <i>together</i>	<b>iv</b> <i>joy</i>	<b>yaniv</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>mac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>ejnac</b> <i>cash</i>
<b>vye</b> <i>relative</i>	<b>naz</b> <i>'value</i>	<b>vyenaz</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>miliary</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>yapet</b> <i>pig</i>	<b>tel</b> <i>meat</i>	<b>yapel</b> <i>park</i>

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



first concept	second concept
<b>kum</b> <i>side</i>	<b>kumep</b> <i>sidewalk</i>
<b>tyoyab</b> <i>walk</i>	<b>toyamep</b> <i>walkway</i>
<b>dom</b> <i>city</i>	<b>domep</b> <i>boulevard</i>
<b>dom</b> <i>city</i>	<b>domeyp</b> <i>avenue</i>
<b>dom</b> <i>city</i>	<b>domeap</b> <i>street</i>
<b>yeb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>yebdomeap</b> <i>alley</i>
<b>zey</b> <i>across</i>	<b>zeymep</b> <i>bridge</i>
<b>zye</b> <i>through</i>	<b>zymep</b> <i>thoroughfare</i>
<b>yog-</b> <i>short</i>	<b>yogmep</b> <i>shortcut</i>
<b>oiz</b> <i>indirect</i>	<b>oizmep</b> <i>byway</i>
<b>yoz</b> <i>out</i>	<b>yozmep</b> <i>exit</i>
<b>yez</b> <i>in</i>	<b>yezmep</b> <i>entrance</i>
<b>yiz</b> <i>beyond</i>	<b>yizmep</b> <i>detour</i>
<b>yuz</b> <i>around</i>	<b>yuzmep</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>nuyc</b> <i>fee</i>	<b>nuycmep</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>vyo-</b> <i>wrong</i>	<b>vyomep</b> <i>blind alley</i>
<b>yab</b> <i>high</i>	<b>yabmep</b> <i>raised highway</i>
<b>mom</b> <i>underground</i>	<b>momep</b> <i>subway</i>
<b>elyam</b> <i>iron</i>	<b>elyamep</b> <i>railroad</i>
<b>kum</b> <i>side</i>	<b>kumep</b> <i>sidewalk</i>
<b>tyoyap-</b> <i>to walk</i>	<b>tyoyamep</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>-yan</b> <i>collective</i>	<b>mepyan</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:

classifier	ordinal	generic	meaning
t	o	b	man
t	a	b	body
d	o	t	society
d	o	m	city
t	a	m	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>yo</b>	5
<b>ya</b>	6
<b>ye</b>	7
<b>yi</b>	8
<b>yu</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>ya</b>	up	onto		<b>yab</b> (up), <b>yaper</b> (climb), <b>pyaer</b> (rise)
<b>o</b>	under, off	underneath	down/south	<b>ob</b> (under), <b>ober</b> (remove), <b>boer</b> (support)

<b>yo</b>	down	down to		<b>yoper</b> (descend), <b>pyoer</b> (fall)
<b>u</b>	near	to	left/west	<b>uper</b> (come), <b>puer</b> (arrive)
<b>yu</b>	toward	until		<b>yub</b> (near), <b>yuper</b> (approach), <b>pyuer</b> (reach)
<b>i</b>	away	from	right/east	<b>iper</b> (go away), <b>pier</b> (leave)
<b>yi</b>	far off	off		<b>yib</b> (away), <b>yiber</b> (take away), <b>pyier</b> (originate)
<b>e</b>	between	at	center/middle	<b>eb</b> (at), <b>eper</b> (stop), <b>peer</b> (remain)
<b>ye</b>	in	into		<b>yez</b> (in), <b>yeber</b> (contain), <b>byeer</b> (detain)

## Table of vowel geo-specific values

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

## Table of vowel temporal values (for verbs)

vowel	value	example
<b>a</b>	<b>past</b>	<b>pa</b> <i>went</i> , <b>paa</b> <i>had gone</i> , <b>pao</b> <i>will have gone</i> , <b>pae</b> <i>has gone</i>
<b>e</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>pe</b> <i>goes</i> , <b>pee</b> <i>is going</i> , <b>pea</b> <i>has been going</i> , <b>peo</b> <i>will be going</i>
<b>o</b>	<b>future</b>	<b>po</b> <i>will go</i> , <b>poa</b> <i>would go</i> , <b>poe</b> <i>is about to go</i>

## 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> <i>good</i>	<b>fua</b> <i>bad</i>
<b>via</b> <i>beautiful</i>	<b>vua</b> <i>ugly</i>
<b>fyia</b> <i>brave</i>	<b>fyua</b> <i>afraid</i>
<b>vyia</b> <i>clean</i>	<b>vyua</b> <i>dirty</i>
<b>ifa</b> <i>lovable</i>	<b>ufa</b> <i>hateful</i>
<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>
<b>yifa</b> <i>modest</i>	<b>yufa</b> <i>proud</i>
<b>yiva</b> <i>free</i>	<b>yuva</b> <i>dependent</i>
<b>iga</b> <i>fast</i>	<b>uga</b> <i>slow</i>
<b>yiga</b> <i>hard</i>	<b>yuga</b> <i>soft</i>
<b>gia</b> <i>sharp</i>	<b>gua</b> <i>dull</i>
<b>gyia</b> <i>difficult</i>	<b>gyua</b> <i>easy</i>
<b>ika</b> <i>full</i>	<b>uka</b> <i>empty</i>
<b>kia</b> <i>oblique</i>	<b>kua</b> <i>lateral</i>
<b>kyia</b> <i>heavy</i>	<b>kyua</b> <i>light</i>
<b>yika</b> <i>solid</i>	<b>yuka</b> <i>fragile</i>
<b>yiba</b> <i>far</i>	<b>yuba</b> <i>near</i>
<b>byi</b> <i>since</i>	<b>byu</b> <i>up to</i>
<b>iza</b> <i>straight</i>	<b>uza</b> <i>crooked</i>
<b>zia</b> <i>right</i>	<b>zua</b> <i>left</i>
<b>yiz</b> <i>beyond</i>	<b>yuz</b> <i>around</i>
<b>zyi</b> <i>all over</i>	<b>zyua</b> <i>round</i>

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

<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>eza</b> <i>medium</i>	<b>oza</b> <i>weak</i>
<b>yaza</b> <i>flat</i>	<b>yeza</b> <i>concave</i>	<b>yoza</b> <i>convex</i>
<b>yaz</b> <i>along</i>	<b>yez</b> <i>in</i>	<b>yoz</b> <i>out</i>
<b>za</b> <i>front</i>	<b>ze</b> <i>middle</i>	<b>za</b> <i>behind</i>
<b>zay</b> <i>ahead</i>	<b>zey</b> <i>across</i>	<b>zoy</b> <i>back</i>
<b>zyaa</b> <i>wide</i>	<b>zye</b> <i>through</i>	<b>zyoa</b> <i>narrow</i>
<b>aga</b> <i>big</i>	<b>eg-</b> <i>repeat</i>	<b>oga</b> <i>small</i>

<b>yaga</b> <i>long</i>	<b>yeg-</b> <i>must</i>	<b>yoga</b> <i>short</i>
<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>	<b>ve</b> <i>maybe</i>	<b>vo</b> <i>no</i>
<b>vay</b> <i>and, both</i>	<b>vey</b> <i>or, either</i>	<b>voy</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>vyaa</b> <i>true</i>	<b>vyea</b> <i>relative</i>	<b>vyoa</b> <i>false</i>
<b>yava</b> <i>innocent</i>	<b>yev-</b> <i>to judge</i>	<b>yova</b> <i>guilty</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>ge</b> <i>equal</i>	<b>go</b> <i>less</i>
<b>gay</b> <i>also</i>	<b>gey</b> <i>as</i>	<b>goy</b> <i>but, except</i>
<b>gyaa</b> <i>fat</i>	<b>gyea</b> <i>moderate</i>	<b>gyoa</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>gya</b> <i>most</i>	<b>gye</b> <i>average</i>	<b>gyo</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>kyeer</b> <i>fluctuate</i>	<b>kyoer</b> <i>stay fixed</i>
<b>aker</b> <i>win</i>	<b>eker</b> <i>play</i>	<b>oker</b> <i>lose</i>
<b>yaker</b> <i>to expect</i>	<b>yeker</b> <i>to try</i>	<b>yoker</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>jya</b> <i>early</i>	<b>jye</b> <i>on time</i>	<b>jyo</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>yab</b> <i>above</i>	<b>yeb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>yob</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:

<b>positive</b>	<b>negative</b>	<b>positive</b>	<b>negative</b>
<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>ifa</b> <i>dear</i>	<b>ufa</b> <i>hateful</i>	<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>

<b>fyia</b> <i>brave</i>	<b>fyua</b> <i>afraid</i>	<b>vyia</b> <i>clean</i>	<b>vyua</b> <i>dirty</i>
<b>yifa</b> <i>modest</i>	<b>yufa</b> <i>proud</i>	<b>yiva</b> <i>free</i>	<b>yuva</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>gyia</b> <i>difficult</i>	<b>gyua</b> <i>easy</i>	<b>kyia</b> <i>heavy</i>	<b>kyua</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>zyi-</b> <i>all around</i>	<b>zyu-</b> <i>round</i>	<b>yiz-</b> <i>beyond</i>	<b>yuz-</b> <i>around</i>
<b>ij-</b> <i>begin</i>	<b>uj-</b> <i>end</i>	<b>yij-</b> <i>open</i>	<b>yuj-</b> <i>close</i>
<b>ib</b> <i>from</i>	<b>ub</b> <i>to</i>	<b>yib</b> <i>far</i>	<b>yub</b> <i>near</i>
<b>ib-</b> <i>receive</i>	<b>ub-</b> <i>send</i>	<b>yib-</b> <i>take away</i>	<b>yub-</b> <i>bring</i>
<b>bi-</b> <i>take</i>	<b>bu-</b> <i>give</i>	<b>byi</b> <i>away</i>	<b>byu</b> <i>toward</i>
<b>bin-</b> <i>pull</i>	<b>bun-</b> <i>push</i>	<b>byin-</b> <i>...</i>	<b>byun-</b> <i>touch</i>
<b>ip-</b> <i>go (away)</i>	<b>up-</b> <i>come</i>	<b>yip-</b> <i>escape</i>	<b>yup-</b> <i>approach</i>
<b>pi-</b> <i>depart</i>	<b>pu-</b> <i>arrive</i>	<b>pyi-</b> <i>originate</i>	<b>pyu-</b> <i>reach</i>
<b>pin-</b> <i>grab</i>	<b>pun-</b> <i>throw</i>	<b>pyin-</b> <i>...</i>	<b>pyun-</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>vyaa</b> <i>true</i>	<b>vyea</b> <i>relative</i>	<b>vyoa</b> <i>false</i>
<b>av</b> <i>for</i>	<b>ev</b> <i>if</i>	<b>ov</b> <i>against</i>
<b>yava</b> <i>innocent</i>	<b>yev-</b> <i>judge</i>	<b>yova</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>gya</b> <i>most</i>	<b>gye</b> <i>enough</i>	<b>gyo</b> <i>least</i>
<b>gyaa</b> <i>fat</i>	<b>gyea</b> <i>moderate</i>	<b>gyoa</b> <i>thin</i>
<b>aga</b> <i>big</i>	<b>eg</b> <i>again</i>	<b>oga</b> <i>small</i>

<b>yaga</b> <i>long</i>	<b>yeg-</b> <i>must</i>	<b>yoga</b> <i>short</i>
<b>ka-</b> <i>find</i>	<b>ke-</b> <i>search</i>	<b>ko-</b> <i>hide</i>
<b>kya-</b> <i>change</i>	<b>kye-</b> <i>waver</i>	<b>kyo-</b> <i>stay</i>
<b>ak-</b> <i>win</i>	<b>ek-</b> <i>play</i>	<b>ok-</b> <i>lose</i>
<b>yak-</b> <i>expect</i>	<b>yek-</b> <i>try</i>	<b>yok-</b> <i>be surprised</i>
<b>za</b> <i>front</i>	<b>ze</b> <i>middle</i>	<b>zo</b> <i>back</i>
<b>zyaa</b> <i>wide</i>	<b>zye</b> <i>through</i>	<b>zyoa</b> <i>narrow</i>
<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>eza</b> <i>average</i>	<b>oza</b> <i>weak</i>
<b>yaza</b> <i>flat</i>	<b>yeza</b> <i>concave</i>	<b>yoza</b> <i>convex</i>
<b>yaz</b> <i>along</i>	<b>yez</b> <i>in</i>	<b>yoz</b> <i>out</i>
<b>ja</b> <i>before</i>	<b>je</b> <i>during</i>	<b>jo</b> <i>after</i>
<b>jya</b> <i>early</i>	<b>jye</b> <i>on time</i>	<b>jyo</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>yab</b> <i>above</i>	<b>yeb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>yob</b> <i>lower</i>
<b>yab-</b> <i>lift</i>	<b>yeb-</b> <i>contain</i>	<b>yob-</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>bya-</b> <i>erect</i>	<b>bye-</b> <i>lay</i>	<b>byo-</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>yap-</b> <i>ascend</i>	<b>yep-</b> <i>intervene</i>	<b>yop-</b> <i>descend</i>
<b>pan-</b> <i>move</i>	<b>pen-</b> <i>seize</i>	<b>pon-</b> <i>rest</i>
<b>pya-</b> <i>jump</i>	<b>pye-</b> <i>stand</i>	<b>pyo-</b> <i>fall</i>
<b>pyan-</b> <i>surge</i>	<b>pyen-</b> <i>attack</i>	<b>pyon-</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:

<b>positive</b>	<b>negative</b>	<b>positive</b>	<b>negative</b>
<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>viya</b> <i>pretty</i>	<b>vuya</b> <i>vile</i>
<b>fian</b> <i>goodness</i>	<b>fula</b> <i>malignant</i>	<b>vila</b> <i>magnificent</i>	
<b>fila</b> <i>delicious</i>	<b>fuyra</b> <i>ferocious</i>	<b>vira</b> <i>marvelous</i>	
<b>fira</b> <i>excellent</i>	<b>fueca</b> <i>unhappy</i>	<b>vria</b> <i>luxurious</i>	
<b>fiyla</b> <i>exquisite</i>	<b>flua</b> <i>wicked</i>	<b>viaga</b> <i>somptuous</i>	
<b>fieca</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>fluica</b> <i>sinister</i>	<b>vifa</b> <i>elegant</i>	



<p><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>fiaysener</b> <i>to favor</i>  <b>fibyena</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>yisfira</b> <i>useful</i>  <b>fiyiser</b> <i>to utilize</i></p>	<p><b>frueca</b> <i>furious</i>  <b>fuvayra</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>fuyser</b> <i>to debase</i>  <b>fuyaser</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>fuyn</b> <i>vice</i>  <b>fuuyn</b> <i>sin</i>  <b>dofuyna</b> <i>immoral</i></p>	<p><b>viyfa</b> <i>chic</i>  <b>vifia</b> <i>charming</i>  <b>videryena</b> <i>eloquent</i>  <b>vikaeya</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>iyfa</b> <i>dear</i>  <b>iyfciona</b> <i>gracious</i>  <b>ifcra</b> <i>delightful</i>  <b>ifra</b> <i>adorable</i>  <b>ifla</b> <i>tender</i>  <b>iyfala</b> <i>cute</i>  <b>ifta</b> <i>nice</i>  <b>iyfla</b> <i>nice</i>  <b>ifrana</b> <i>passionate</i>  <b>iyfsrea</b> <i>seductive</i>  <b>ifer</b> <i>to love</i>  <b>iyfer</b> <i>to like</i>  <b>ifcer</b> <i>to be pleased</i>  <b>ifcler</b> <i>to be charmed</i>  <b>ifcrer</b> <i>to be delighted</i>  <b>ifser</b> <i>to please</i>  <b>ifsler</b> <i>to charm</i>  <b>ifsrer</b> <i>to delight</i>  <b>iifper</b> <i>to stroll</i></p>	<p><b>ufa</b> <i>hateful</i>  <b>ufcla</b> <i>disagreeable</i>  <b>ufcea</b> <i>unpleasant</i>  <b>ufta</b> <i>mean</i>  <b>ufer</b> <i>to hate</i>  <b>uyfer</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>iyva</b> <i>joyous</i>  <b>ivla</b> <i>glad</i>  <b>iyvla</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>iyvler</b> <i>to satisfy</i>  <b>ivalser</b> <i>to amuse</i>  <b>ivaylser</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>uyva</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>vyonuyvuser</b> <i>to regret</i>  <b>yebuvader</b> <i>to pity</i>  <b>uvbaner</b> <i>to move</i>  <b>yebuvlacer</b> <i>to have compassion</i>  <b>uvalser</b> <i>to bore</i>  <b>uvuser</b> <i>to chagrin</i>  <b>uyvuser</b> <i>to punish</i>  <b>uvluser</b> <i>to afflict</i></p>

<b>ifi</b> thanks			
<b>ifider</b> to thank			
<b>ifcaler</b> 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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>tob</b></td><td>human</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>tab</b></td><td>body</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>teb</b></td><td>head</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>tib</b></td><td>trunk</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>tub</b></td><td>arm</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>tyob</b></td><td>leg</td> </tr> </table>	<b>tob</b>	human	<b>tab</b>	body	<b>teb</b>	head	<b>tib</b>	trunk	<b>tub</b>	arm	<b>tyob</b>	leg	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>mor</b></td><td>universe</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>mar</b></td><td>sun</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>mer</b></td><td>planet</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>mir</b></td><td>earth</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>mu</b></td><td rowspan="2">moon</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>r</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>mor</b>	universe	<b>mar</b>	sun	<b>mer</b>	planet	<b>mir</b>	earth	<b>mu</b>	moon	<b>r</b>
<b>tob</b>	human																									
<b>tab</b>	body																									
<b>teb</b>	head																									
<b>tib</b>	trunk																									
<b>tub</b>	arm																									
<b>tyob</b>	leg																									
<b>mor</b>	universe																									
<b>mar</b>	sun																									
<b>mer</b>	planet																									
<b>mir</b>	earth																									
<b>mu</b>	moon																									
<b>r</b>																										
<b>jab</b>	year																									
<b>jeb</b>	season																									
<b>jib</b>	month																									
<b>jub</b>	day																									
<b>jyob</b>	hour																									
<b>jyab</b>	minute																									
<b>jyeb</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>tyob</b>	leg
<b>tuab</b>	shoulder	<b>tyoab</b>	hip
<b>tueb</b>	upper arm	<b>tyoeb</b>	thigh
		<b>tyoib</b>	knee
<b>tuib</b>	elbow	<b>tyoub</b>	tibia
<b>tuub</b>	forearm	<b>tyoyob</b>	ankle
<b>tuyob</b>	wrist	<b>tyoyab</b>	foot
<b>tuyab</b>	hand	<b>tyoyeb</b>	talon
<b>tuyeb</b>	fist	<b>tyoyib</b>	heel
<b>tuyib</b>	palm	<b>tyoyub</b>	toe
<b>tuyu</b>	finger	<b>tyoyob</b>	toe nail
<b>tuyob</b>	finger nail		

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

<b>tuyub</b>	finger
--------------	--------

<b>atuyub</b>	thumb
<b>etuyub</b>	index
<b>ituyub</b>	middle finger
<b>utuyub</b>	ring finger
<b>yotuyub</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>	principalit y
<b>udob</b>	marquisate
<b>yodob</b>	earldom
<b>yadob</b>	barony
<b>yedob</b>	duchy
<b>yidob</b>	dominion
<b>yudob</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) + **byok** (pain) ⇒ **tebyok** (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)
- **tyoyab** (foot) + **nov** (tissue) ⇒ **tyoyav** (sock)
- **teb** (head) + **nof** (cloth) ⇒ **tef** (hat)
- **tib** (trunk) + **nof** (cloth) ⇒ **tif** (vest)
- **tyob** (leg) + **nof** (cloth) ⇒ **tyof** (pants)
- **tuyob** (hand) + **nof** (cloth) ⇒ **tuyof** (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>tayf</b> <i>dress/outfit</i>
<b>tyoyav</b> <i>sock</i>	<b>tyoyayv</b> <i>stocking</i>
<b>tef</b> <i>pants</i>	<b>teyf</b> <i>skirt</i>
<b>nyef</b> <i>carrying case</i>	<b>nyeyf</b> <i>purse</i>
<b>it</b> <i>he</i>	<b>iyt</b> <i>she</i>
<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>toyb</b> <i>woman</i>
<b>apet</b> <i>horse</i>	<b>apeyt</b> <i>mare</i>
<b>tad</b> <i>husband</i>	<b>tayd</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:

<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>gla</b> <i>very much</i>	<b>gra</b> <i>too much</i>
<b>yuzbaer</b> <i>squeeze</i>	<b>yuzbaler</b> <i>pinch</i>	<b>yuzbarer</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:

<b>vager</b> <i>want</i>	<b>vayger</b> <i>wish</i>
<b>fuf</b> <i>pipe</i>	<b>fuyf</b> <i>tube</i>
<b>nas</b> <i>price</i>	<b>nays</b> <i>cost</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>mind</i>	<b>teyp</b> <i>spirit</i>
<b>din</b> <i>story</i>	<b>diyn</b> <i>tale</i>
<b>cin</b> <i>image</i>	<b>ciyn</b> <i>mark</i>
<b>ciun</b> <i>sign</i>	<b>ciuyn</b> <i>signal</i>
<b>sen</b> <i>action</i>	<b>seyn</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:

<b>bok</b> <i>malady</i>	<b>byok</b> <i>pain</i>
<b>pan</b> <i>motion</i>	<b>pyan</b> <i>jump</i>
<b>beer</b> <i>to remain</i>	<b>byeer</b> <i>to detain</i>
<b>aper</b> <i>to get on</i>	<b>yaper</b> <i>to get up</i>
<b>pet</b> <i>animal</i>	<b>pyet</b> <i>reptile</i>
<b>otata</b> <i>unholy</i>	<b>yotata</b> <i>diabolical</i>
<b>vua</b> <i>ugly</i>	<b>vyua</b> <i>dirty</i>
<b>go</b> <i>less</i>	<b>gyo</b> <i>least</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>gya</b> <i>most</i>
<b>ze</b> <i>in the middle</i>	<b>zye</b> <i>though</i>
<b>ijer</b> <i>to begin</i>	<b>yijer</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>nyu-</b> <i>to produce</i>	<b>nyuen</b> <i>product</i>
<b>at</b>	person (-er)	<b>yoga</b> <i>young</i>	<b>yogat</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>vyis-</b> <i>to clean</i>	<b>vyisir</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>magyel-</b> <i>to cook</i>	<b>magyelim</b> <i>kitchen</i>

<b>yan</b>	collection	<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nacyan</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>dyen</b> <i>book</i>	<b>dyeni</b> <i>books</i>
<b>ag</b>	augmentative	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamag</b> <i>palace</i>
<b>ayg</b>	augmentative affective	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamayg</b> <i>nice big house</i>
<b>yag</b>	augmentative pejorative	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamyag</b> <i>big ugly house</i>
<b>og</b>	diminutive	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamog</b> <i>hut</i>
<b>oyg</b>	diminutive affective	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamoyg</b> <i>cottage</i>
<b>yog</b>	diminutive pejorative	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamyog</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>tyab</b> <i>grandfather</i>	<b>tyabet</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>ofyisa</b> <i>hypocritical</i>	<b>ofyisat</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>kobiyt</b> <i>thief</i>
<b>tyoyafser</b> <i>to make shoes</i>	<b>tyoyafsut</b> <i>shoemaker</i>
<b>teaper</b> <i>to visit</i>	<b>teapyt</b> <i>visitor</i>
<b>deuzer</b> <i>sing</i>	<b>deuzyt</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>yalber</b> <i>to lift</i>	<b>yalbur</b> <i>elevator</i>
<b>yalber</b> <i>to lift</i>	<b>yalbar</b> <i>lever</i>
<b>yalbir</b> <i>to lift</i>	<b>yalbir</b> <i>fork lift</i>
<b>vyiarer</b> <i>to sweep</i>	<b>vyiarar</b> <i>sweeper</i>
<b>ilyujer</b> <i>to plug</i>	<b>ilyujar</b> <i>faucet</i>
<b>kyacanerto</b> <i>transform</i>	<b>kyacanur</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>byeer</b> <i>to detain</i>	<b>byeen</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>vyarar</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>zyefser</b> <i>to make glass jewelry</i>	<b>zyefsun</b> <i>glass jewelry</i>

### The -yan suffix

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

<b>fab</b> <i>tree</i>	<b>fabyan</b> <i>forest</i>
<b>cir</b> <i>machine</i>	<b>ciryan</b> <i>machinery</i>
<b>meb</b> <i>mountain</i>	<b>mebyan</b> <i>mountain</i>

	<i>range</i>
<b>tolar</b> <i>food dish</i>	<b>tolaryan</b> <i>dishes</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 -ayg suffix

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

<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamayg</b> <i>big old house</i>
<b>cim</b> <i>chair</i>	<b>cimayg</b> <i>big old chair</i>

### The -yag suffix

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

<b>apet</b> <i>horse</i>	<b>apetyag</b> <i>nag</i>
<b>pem</b> <i>car</i>	<b>pemyag</b> <i>jalopy</i>

### The -yog 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>dyen</b> <i>book</i>	<b>dyenog</b> <i>booklet</i>

### The -oyg suffix

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

<b>yepet</b> <i>dog</i>	<b>yepetoyg</b> <i>doggie, pooch</i>
<b>toyb</b> <i>lady</i>	<b>toyboyg</b> <i>little old lady</i>
<b>teybos</b> <i>kiss</i>	<b>teybosoyg</b> <i>peck</i>

### The -yog suffix

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

<b>tebzan</b> <i>face</i>	<b>tebzanyog</b> <i>mug</i>
<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>tobyog</b> <i>wretched fellow</i>

### The -in suffix

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

<b>oytota</b> <i>godless</i>	<b>oytotin</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>yisfrana</b> <i>utilitarian</i>	<b>yisfranin</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>-a</b>	<i>past participle</i>	<b>tuj-</b> <i>to die</i>	<b>tuja</b> <i>dead</i>
<b>-ea</b>	<i>present participle</i>	<b>abdab-</b> <i>to dominate</i>	<b>abdabea</b> <i>dominant</i>
<b>-yena</b>	<i>like</i>	<b>tobob</b> <i>child</i>	<b>tobobyena</b> <i>childish</i>
<b>-yea</b>	<i>tending to</i>	<b>da-</b> <i>to talk</i>	<b>dayea</b> <i>talkative</i>
<b>-oa</b>	<i>future participle</i>	<b>tuj-</b> <i>to die</i>	<b>tujoa</b> <i>moribund</i>

<b>-eya</b>	<i>-able</i>	<b>tel-</b> <i>to eat</i>	<b>teleya</b> <i>edible</i>
<b>-aya</b>	<i>-ous, -y, -ful, having</i>	<b>maf</b> <i>cloud</i>	<b>mafaya</b> <i>cloudy</i>
<b>-oya</b>	<i>-less</i>	<b>maf</b> <i>cloud</i>	<b>mafoya</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: **-aya/-oya** 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>

- The ending **-a** is also used to form the past participle of verbs (passive, in the case of transitive verbs). The form is synonymous in form with the past tense of the verb, but acts as a participial adjective if it modifies a noun syntactically.

<b>ter</b> <i>to know</i>	<b>ta</b> <i>known</i> ( <b>Ca ta ada meir ce yaza.</b> <i>It was known that the earth is flat.</i> )
<b>fiser</b> <i>to improve</i>	<b>fisa</b> <i>improved</i> ( <b>Fisa nyun improved product</b> )
<b>ifer</b> <i>to love</i>	<b>ifa</b> <i>loved, beloved, dear</i> ( <b>Ifa ted...</b> <i>Dear Father...</i> )

### The -yena suffix

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

<b>tobob</b> <i>child</i>	<b>tobobyena</b> <i>childish, infantile</i>
<b>ted</b> <i>father</i>	<b>tedyena</b> <i>paternal, fatherly</i>
<b>bilyig</b>	<b>bilyigyena</b> <i>cheesy</i>

<i>cheese</i>	
---------------	--

### The -yea suffix

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

<b>tuser</b> <i>persuade</i>	<b>tusyeya</b> <i>persuasive</i>
<b>oc eser</b> <i>destroy</i>	<b>ocesyea</b> <i>constructive</i>
<b>abdaber</b> <i>dominate</i>	<b>abdabyea</b> <i>dominating</i>
<b>daer</b> <i>talk</i>	<b>dayea</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> <i>dominate</i>	<b>abdabea</b> <i>dominant</i>

### The -eya suffix

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

<b>teler</b> <i>eat</i>	<b>teleya</b> <i>edible</i>
<b>teacer</b> <i>see</i>	<b>teaceya</b> <i>visible</i>
<b>tiler</b> <i>drink</i>	<b>tileya</b> <i>potable</i>

### The -aya suffix

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

<b>meg</b> <i>rock</i>	<b>megaya</b> <i>rocky</i>
<b>miek</b> <i>sand</i>	<b>miekaya</b> <i>sandy</i>
<b>meb</b> <i>mountain</i>	<b>mebaya</b> <i>mountainous</i>

### The -oya suffix

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

<b>tayeb</b> <i>hair</i>	<b>tayeboya</b> <i>hairless, bald</i>
<b>tec</b> <i>meaning</i>	<b>tecoya</b> <i>meaningless</i>
<b>toc</b> <i>feeling</i>	<b>tocoya</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 **-aya**.

<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 **-oya** and the opposite of **-ika** and **-aya**.

<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>nyanut</b> <i>population</i>	<b>nyanutuka</b> <i>unpopulated, deserted</i>

## Adverb-forming derivational suffixes

### The -ay suffix

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

<b>yufa</b> <i>proud</i>	<b>yufay</b> <i>proudly</i>
<b>teaceya</b>	<b>teaceyay</b>

<i>visible</i>	<i>visibly</i>
<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>	<b>uvay</b> <i>sadly</i>

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

<b>iyfcion</b> <i>grace</i>	<b>iyfcionay</b> <i>with grace</i>
<b>at</b> <i>me</i>	<b>atay</b> <i>with me</i>
<b>yuf</b> <i>pride</i>	<b>yufay</b> <i>with pride</i>

### The -oy suffix

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

<b>nas</b> <i>cost</i>	<b>nasoy</b> <i>cost-free</i>
<b>seuc</b> <i>noise</i>	<b>seucoy</b> <i>noiselessly</i>
<b>et</b> <i>you</i>	<b>etoy</b> <i>without you</i>

### The -ey suffix

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

<b>pam</b> <i>plane</i>	<b>pamey</b> <i>by plane</i>
<b>iyt</b> <i>her</i>	<b>iytey</b> <i>by her</i>
<b>yesag</b> <i>hard work</i>	<b>yesagey</b> <i>through hard work</i>
<b>Paris</b> <i>Paris</i>	<b>Parisey</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. As in English, these verbs may be transitive or intransitive, depending on whether they are followed by a direct object. For example, **Duz ija eymaju.** *The music began (intr.) at noon.* vs. **Izbud ija duzun jye.** *The conductor began the concert on time.*

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>tyuj</b> <i>sleep</i>	<b>tyujer</b> <i>to sleep</i>
<b>ij</b> <i>beginning</i>	<b>ijer</b> <i>to begin</i>
<b>yij</b> <i>opening</i>	<b>yijer</b> <i>to open</i>
<b>tyij</b> <i>wakening</i>	<b>tyijer</b> <i>to waken</i>
<b>yuj</b> <i>closing</i>	<b>yujer</b> <i>to close</i>
<b>tyem</b> <i>residence</i>	<b>tyemer</b> <i>to reside</i>
<b>dryen</b> <i>print</i>	<b>dryener</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 igay 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>yigza</b> <i>sour</i>	<b>yigzacer</b> <i>to grow sour</i>	<b>yigzaser</b> <i>to make sour</i>
<b>yiva</b> <i>free</i>	<b>yivcer</b> <i>to go free</i>	<b>yivser</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>yabta</b> <i>vertical, upright</i>	<b>yabtacer</b> <i>to stand up</i>	<b>yabtaser</b> <i>to erect</i>
<b>yazta</b> <i>incumbant, reclined</i>	<b>yaztacer</b> <i>to lie down</i>	<b>yaztaser</b> <i>to lay down</i>
<b>yobta</b> <i>sitting, settled</i>	<b>yobtacer</b> <i>to sit down, settle</i>	<b>yobtaser</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>yab</b> <i>up</i>	<b>yaper</b> <i>to rise</i>	<b>yaber</b> <i>to raise</i>
<b>yon</b> <i>apart</i>	<b>yonper</b> <i>to go apart</i>	<b>yonber</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** (1,000,000), 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>yo</b> <i>five</i>
6	<b>ya</b> <i>six</i>
7	<b>ye</b> <i>seven</i>
8	<b>yi</b> <i>eight</i>
9	<b>yu</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>alyo</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>two hundred</i>
123	<b>aceli</b> <i>one hundred twenty-three</i>
1000	<b>aro</b> <i>one thousand</i>
1089	<b>aro yilyu</b>
2348	<b>ero iculyi</b>
10000	<b>aloro</b> <i>ten thousand</i>
12487	<b>alero yilye</b>
1000000	<b>amlo</b> <i>one million</i>
6000000	<b>yamlo</b>
6058720	<b>yamlo yolyiro yecelo</b>

### Ordinal numeric adjectives

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

<b>cardinal</b>	<b>ordinal</b>
<b>a</b> <i>1</i>	<b>aa</b> <i>first</i>
<b>e</b> <i>2</i>	<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>

## Ordinal numeric substantives

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

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

## Collective numeric substantives

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

<b>cardinal</b>	<b>collective</b>
<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>yo</b> <i>five</i>	<b>yoon</b> <i>quintuple</i>
<b>ye</b> <i>seven</i>	<b>yeon</b> <i>sevenfold</i>
<b>ye</b> <i>seven</i>	<b>jubyeon</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>aconey</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>anzyuc</b> <i>unicycle</i>
<b>e</b> <i>two</i>	<b>en-</b> <i>double, bi-, di-, duo-</i>	<b>enzyuc</b> <i>bicycle</i>
<b>i</b> <i>three</i>	<b>in-</b> <i>triple, tri-</i>	<b>inzyuc</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>yo</b> <i>five</i>	<b>yon-</b> <i>quintuple, penta-</i>	<b>yongun</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>aronkyin</b> <i>kiloliter</i>

## Fractional numeric substantives

Fractional numeric substantives are formed by adding **yon** to the cardinal numeric form. The **on** is dropped in prefixed forms of the fractions:

cardinal	fraction	prefix	example
<b>a</b> <i>one</i>	<b>ayon</b> <i>unit, whole</i>	<b>ay-</b> <i>holo-</i>	<b>aycin</b> <i>hologram</i>
<b>e</b> <i>two</i>	<b>eyon</b> <i>half</i>	<b>ey-</b> <i>semi-, demi-</i>	<b>eytot</b> <i>demigod</i>
<b>i</b> <i>three</i>	<b>iyon</b> <i>third</i>	<b>iy-</b> <i>terci-</i>	<b>iygana</b> <i>terciform</i>
<b>u</b> <i>four</i>	<b>uyon</b> <i>quarter</i>	<b>uy-</b> <i>quatri-</i>	<b>uyser</b> <i>to quarter</i>
<b>alo</b> <i>ten</i>	<b>aloyon</b> <i>tenth</i>	<b>aloy-</b> <i>deci-</i>	<b>aloyser</b> <i>to decimate</i>
<b>aco</b> <i>hundred</i>	<b>acoyon</b> <i>hundredth</i>	<b>acoy-</b> <i>centi-</i>	<b>acoynog</b> <i>centrigrade</i>
<b>aro</b> <i>thousand</i>	<b>aroyon</b> <i>thousandth</i>	<b>aroy-</b> <i>milli-</i>	<b>aroykyik</b> <i>milligram</i>

## Frequentative numeric adverbs

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

cardinal	frequency
<b>o</b> <i>zero</i>	<b>ojigu</b> <i>never</i>
<b>a</b> <i>one</i>	<b>ajigu</b> <i>once</i>
<b>e</b> <i>two</i>	<b>ejigu</b> <i>twice</i>

<b>i</b> <i>three</i>	<b>ijigu</b> <i>thrice, three times</i>
<b>co</b> <i>hundred</i>	<b>acojigu</b> <i>a hundred times</i>
<b>od</b> <i>what</i>	<b>odjigu?</b> <i>how often, at what rate?</i>
<b>ge</b> <i>same</i>	<b>gejigu</b> <i>at the same rate, as often</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>gajigu</b> <i>more often</i>
<b>go</b> <i>less</i>	<b>gojigu</b> <i>less often</i>
<b>ud</b> <i>this</i>	<b>udjigu</b> <i>this often</i>
<b>id</b> <i>that</i>	<b>idjigu</b> <i>that often</i>
<b>gla</b> <i>much</i>	<b>glajigu</b> <i>very often</i>
<b>glo</b> <i>little</i>	<b>glojigu</b> <i>infrequently</i>
<b>glay</b> <i>rather</i>	<b>glayjigu</b> <i>rather often</i>

### Numeric adjectives of order or rank

**nap** *order, rank*

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

### Numeric adjectives of degree

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

<b>cardinal</b>	<b>degree</b>
<b>l</b>	

<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**:

<b>cardinal</b>	<b>base</b>	<b>grouping</b>
<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>yu</b> <i>eight</i>	<b>yuna</b> <i>octal</i>	<b>yunet</b> <i>octet, byte</i>
<b>alo</b> <i>ten</i>	<b>alona</b> <i>decimal</i>	
<b>alye</b> <i>sixteen</i>	<b>alyena</b> <i>hexadecimal</i>	<b>alyenet</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:

<b>root</b>	<b>numeric adjective</b>
<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>nyeg</b> <i>space</i>	<b>enyega</b> <i>double-spaced</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>mind</i>	<b>antepe</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>

izan direction	enizana bidirectional
----------------	-----------------------

## Numeric Expressions

### Distance/size measurements (zyak meter)=

(zyag is width, yag is length, ag is size, yiban is distance, yabag is height, yobag is depth, gyan is girth):

measurement	example
zyak meter	It ca ya zyaki yib. <i>He was 5 meters away.</i>
arozyak kilometer	Ce eli arozyaki byu dom. <i>It is 23 km. to (until) the city.</i>
aroyzyak millimeter	Cizo alo aroyzyaka nid. <i>Draw a ten mm. line.</i>
acozyak centimeter	Odgan acozyyaki yaga ce? <i>How many cm. long is it?</i>

### Weight measurements (kyik gram)

(kyin is weight):

measurement	example
kyik gram	Odgan et kyince? <i>How much do you weigh?</i>
arokyik kilogram	At vage u kyiki vyayba. <i>I want five kg. of grain.</i>
aroykyik milligram	Mez kyince e aroykyiki. <i>The crystal weighs two milligrams.</i>

### Volume measurements (nyek liter)

(nyed is volume):

measurement	example
nyek liter	Odganu nyeki it yebe? <i>How many liters does it hold?</i>
aronyek kiloliter	At vage u aronyeki vyayba. <i>I want five kilos of grain.</i>
aroynyek milliliter	Yezbo e aroynyeki mila. <i>Insert two ml. of water.</i>

### Math expressions

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

Unilingua	English
A gab a gece e.	<i>One plus one equals two.</i>
U gob a gece i.	<i>Four minus 1 equals three.</i>
E gar u gece yo.	<i>Two times four equals eight.</i>
Alo gor e gece ya.	<i>Ten divided by two equals five.</i>
E veg e gece u.	<i>Two to the second power equals four.</i>
E nod u.	<i>Two point five (2.5)</i>
U vay a eyon	<i>5 1/2</i>

### Clock time expressions

The international 24-hour clock is used.

Unilingua	English
Odjyob ce?	<i>What time is it?</i>
Ce a jyob.	<i>It's one o'clock.</i>
Ce ali jyob alya.	<i>It's 1:15 PM.</i>
Ce i jyob ilo.	<i>It's 3:30 AM.</i>
Ce ya jyob gob alo.	<i>It's ten 'til five.</i>

### Calendar expressions

Unilingua	English
Od ce udjuba jud?	<i>What's today's date?'</i>
Udjub ce alya jiub aroyucyuli.	<i>Today is 16 April 1993.</i>
Ted puo i jubi ib ej.	<i>Father will arrive in two days.</i>
Nunam yijace yada juebu.	<i>The store opens on Mondays.</i>
Nunam yijaco zaa juebu.	<i>The store opens on Monday (next).</i>
Janapa jibu mamila gya yadjoba.	<i>Last month it rained the most ever.</i>
Ju zajub!	<i>Until tomorrow!'</i>
Je jabi aroyuco eca gla dropeki.	<i>There were many wars during the 1900s.</i>
Juebu jonapa yejubyana at buo ivsej.	<i>On monday of next week I will give a party.</i>

### Age expressions

Unilingua	English
Odjaga et ce?	<i>How old are you?</i>



<b>At ce ele jaga.</b>	<i>I am 22 years old.</i>
<b>At upta yulo 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	Unilingua English
47	metal	<b>ulyem</b> <i>silver</i>
13	metal	<b>alim</b> <i>aluminum</i>
26	metal	<b>elyam</b> <i>iron</i>
15	nonmetal	<b>elyomc</b> <i>phosphorus</i>
6	nonmetal	<b>yamc</b> <i>carbon</i>
1	nonmetal gas	<b>amc</b> <i>hydrogen</i>
7	nonmetal gas	<b>yemcal</b> <i>azote</i>
8	nonmetal gas	<b>yimcal</b> <i>oxygen</i>
80	metal liquid	<b>yilomil</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> precious/art,etc.
<b>deuz</b> <i>song</i>	<b>d</b> speak/write

<b>tayeb</b> <i>hair</i>	<b>tab</b> human body
<b>fayeb</b> <i>leaf</i>	<b>fab</b> tree
<b>vocayeb</b> <i>petal</i>	<b>voc</b> flower
<b>potayeb</b> <i>mane</i>	<b>pot</b> animal
<b>patayeb</b> <i>feather</i>	<b>pat</b> bird
<b>petayeb</b> <i>fur</i>	<b>pet</b> land animal
<b>upetayeb</b> <i>fleece</i>	<b>upet</b> sheep
<b>pitayeb</b> <i>fin</i>	<b>pit</b> fish

<b>tayob</b> <i>skin</i>	<b>tab</b> human body
<b>tayof</b> <i>leather</i>	<b>nof</b> cloth
<b>fayob</b> <i>bark</i>	<b>fab</b> tree
<b>fyayob</b> <i>rind</i>	<b>fyab</b> fruit
<b>pitayob</b> <i>scales</i>	<b>pit</b> fish
<b>petayob</b> <i>hide,</i> <i>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>vyaleacer</b> <i>to check</i> <b>yoneater</b> <i>to discern</i>
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

	<b>yageacer</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:

prefix	root word	new concept
<b>ja</b> <i>before</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>jader</b> <i>to predict</i>
<b>jya</b> <i>early</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>jyader</b> <i>to warn</i>
<b>ja ve</b> <i>before maybe</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>javeder</b> <i>to guess</i>
<b>jo</b> <i>after</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>joder</b> <i>to reply</i>
<b>eg</b> <i>again</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>egder</b> <i>to repeat</i>
<b>oz</b> <i>weak</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ozder</b> <i>to whisper/hint</i>
<b>az</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>azder</b> <i>to insist</i>
<b>yo</b> <i>out</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yozer</b> <i>to express</i>
<b>zyi</b> <i>all around</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>zyider</b> <i>to broadcast</i>
<b>uj</b> <i>end</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ujder</b> <i>to conclude</i>
<b>ka-</b> <i>find</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>kader</b> <i>to reveal</i>
<b>ko-</b> <i>hide</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>koder</b> <i>to keep secret</i>
<b>fi</b> <i>well</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fider</b> <i>to eulogize</i>
<b>fu</b> <i>poorly</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fuder</b> <i>to curse/damn</i>
<b>fi</b> <i>good</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fiader</b> <i>to praise</i>
<b>fua</b> <i>bad</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fuader</b> <i>to malign</i>
<b>fri</b> <i>wonderful</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>frider</b> <i>to flatter</i>
<b>fru</b> <i>terrible</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fruder</b> <i>to insult</i>
<b>evfi</b> <i>if good</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>evfiader</b> <i>to critique</i>
<b>av</b> <i>for</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>avder</b> <i>to favor</i>
<b>ov</b> <i>against</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ovder</b> <i>to object/oppose</i>
<b>ava</b> <i>favorable</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>avader</b> <i>to side with</i>
<b>ova</b> <i>opposed</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vader</b> <i>to contradict</i>
<b>av od</b> <i>for what</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>avoder</b> <i>to question</i>
<b>va</b> <i>vegyes can</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vavegder</b> <i>to permit</i>
<b>vo</b> <i>vegno can</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vovegder</b> <i>to prohibit</i>
<b>vo vano</b> <i>yes</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vovader</b> <i>to contest</i>

<b>az ov</b> <i>strong against</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>azovder</b> <i>to protest</i>
<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vader</b> <i>to affirm/decide</i>
<b>ve</b> <i>maybe</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>veder</b> <i>to speculate</i>
<b>vo</b> <i>no</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>'voder</b> <i>to deny'</i>
<b>fiva</b> <i>good yes</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fivader</b> <i>to approve</i>
<b>o fi va</b> <i>not good yes</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ofivader</b> <i>to disapprove</i>
<b>fu va</b> <i>bad yes</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fuvader</b> <i>to condemn</i>
<b>az va</b> <i>strong yes</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fivader</b> <i>to confirm</i>
<b>val</b> <i>certainty</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>valder</b> <i>to certify</i>
<b>vac</b> <i>assurance</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vacder</b> <i>to assure</i>
<b>vag</b> <i>want</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vagder</b> <i>to mean/express desire</i>
<b>vyan</b> <i>truth</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vyader</b> <i>to swear</i>
<b>vyon</b> <i>falsehood</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vyoder</b> <i>to lie</i>
<b>yava</b> <i>innocent</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yavader</b> <i>to vindicate</i>
<b>yova</b> <i>guilty</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yovader</b> <i>to indict</i>
<b>yava</b> <i>innocent</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yavder</b> <i>to thank</i>
<b>yova</b> <i>guilty</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yovder</b> <i>to blame</i>
<b>yiva</b> <i>free</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yivader</b> <i>to acquit</i>
<b>yiva</b> <i>free</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yivder</b> <i>to forgive</i>
<b>yev</b> <i>judgement</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yevder</b> <i>to judge</i>
<b>yeb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yebder</b> <i>to discuss</i>
<b>yok</b> <i>surprise</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yokder</b> <i>to improvisate</i>
<b>yag</b> <i>long</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yagder</b> <i>to ramble</i>
<b>yog</b> <i>short</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yogder</b> <i>to summarize</i>
<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ivader</b> <i>to thank</i>
<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ivder</b> <i>to congratulate</i>
<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>uvder</b> <i>to complain</i>
<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>uvader</b> <i>to apologize</i>
<b>jo uva</b> <i>after sad</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>jovder</b> <i>to regret/mourn</i>
<b>ivcan</b> <i>merriment'</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ivcder</b> <i>to joke</i>
<b>fu iva</b> <i>bad happy</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fuvader</b> <i>to mock</i>
<b>yok</b> <i>surprise</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yokder</b> <i>to improvisate</i>
<b>aj</b> <i>past</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ajder</b> <i>to evoke</i>
<b>oj</b> <i>future</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ojder</b> <i>to promise</i>
<b>naz</b> <i>value</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>nazder</b> <i>to evaluate</i>
<b>yok</b> <i>surprise</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yokder</b> <i>to improvisate</i>

<b>dyun</b> <i>name</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>dyunder</b> <i>to nominate</i>
<b>kua</b> <i>lateral</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>kuder</b> <i>to remark (aside)</i>
<b>kia</b> <i>sloped</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>kider</b> <i>to hint</i>
<b>dyun</b> <i>name</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>dyunder</b> <i>to nominate</i>
<b>gra</b> <i>too much</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>grader</b> <i>to exaggerate</i>
<b>gro</b> <i>too little</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>groder</b> <i>to underplay</i>
<b>gan</b> <i>quantity</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>gander</b> <i>to quantify</i>
<b>yova</b> <i>guilty</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yovader</b> <i>to accuse</i>
<b>teab</b> <i>eye</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>teader</b> <i>to testify</i>
<b>cin</b> <i>picture</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>cinder</b> <i>to predict</i>
<b>kyoa</b> <i>fixed</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>kyoder</b> <i>to insist</i>
<b>o</b> <i>not</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>oder</b> <i>to keep silent</i>
<b>kebi</b> <i>choice</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>kebider</b> <i>to vote</i>
<b>tata</b> <i>holy</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>tatader</b> <i>to bless</i>
<b>fyun</b> <i>fear</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fyunder</b> <i>to express fear</i>
<b>vates</b> <i>belief</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vatesder</b> <i>to express belief</i>
<b>vetes</b> <i>doubt</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vetesder</b> <i>to express doubt</i>
<b>vika</b> <i>admiration</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>vikader</b> <i>to express admiration</i>
<b>fyil</b> <i>courage</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>fyilder</b> <i>to encourage</i>
<b>ofyil</b> <i>not courage</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ofyilder</b> <i>to discourage</i>
<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>gader</b> <i>to say more/go on</i>
<b>ge</b> <i>equal</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>geder</b> <i>to agree</i>
<b>oge</b> <i>not same</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ogeder</b> <i>to disagree</i>
<b>yek</b> <i>risk</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yekder</b> <i>to dare say</i>
<b>yeg</b> <i>obligation</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>yegder</b> <i>to be obliged to say</i>
<b>ek</b> <i>play</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>ekder</b> <i>to pretend</i>
<b>iz</b> <i>straight</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</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>yana</b>	<b>vagyana</b> <i>consensual</i>

	<i>together</i>	
<b>vag</b> <i>will</i>	<b>yona</b> <i>apart</i>	<b>vagyona</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>kyia</b> <i>heavy</i>	<b>tepsyia</b> <i>serious</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>kyua</b> <i>light</i>	<b>tepsyua</b> <i>light-hearted</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>kyaa</b> <i>variable</i>	<b>tepsyaa</b> <i>scatter-brained</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>kyoa</b> <i>fixed</i>	<b>tepsyoa</b> <i>attentive</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>zyaa</b> <i>wide</i>	<b>tepsyaa</b> <i>fair-minded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>zyoa</b> <i>narrow</i>	<b>tepsyoa</b> <i>narrow-minded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>yija</b> <i>open</i>	<b>tepyija</b> <i>open-minded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>yuja</b> <i>closed</i>	<b>tepyuja</b> <i>close-minded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>iga</b> <i>fast</i>	<b>tepyiga</b> <i>quick-witted</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>uga</b> <i>slow</i>	<b>tepyuga</b> <i>retarded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>yana</b> <i>together</i>	<b>tepyana</b> <i>like-minded</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>intellect</i>	<b>yona</b> <i>apart</i>	<b>tepyona</b> <i>dissenting</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>yiga</b> <i>hard</i>	<b>topyiga</b> <i>cruel</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>yuga</b> <i>soft</i>	<b>topyuga</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>yaba</b> <i>high</i>	<b>topyaba</b> <i>up-beat</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>yoba</b> <i>low</i>	<b>topyoba</b> <i>down-beat</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>iva</b> <i>happy</i>	<b>tepyija</b> <i>jolly</i>
<b>top</b> <i>spirit</i>	<b>uva</b> <i>sad</i>	<b>tepyuja</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>yab</b> <i>up</i>	<b>yaga</b> <i>long</i>	<b>yabyaga</b> <i>tall</i>
<b>yob</b> <i>down</i>	<b>yaga</b> <i>long</i>	<b>yobyaga</b> <i>deep</i>
<b>yab</b> <i>up</i>	<b>yoga</b> <i>short</i>	<b>yabyoga</b> <i>short</i> <i>(vertically)</i>
<b>yob</b> <i>down</i>	<b>yoga</b> <i>short</i>	<b>yobyoga</b> <i>shallow</i>
<b>job</b> <i>time</i>	<b>yaga</b> <i>long</i>	<b>jobyaga</b> <i>long (duration)</i>
<b>job</b> <i>time</i>	<b>yoga</b> <i>short</i>	<b>jobyoga</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>vyab</b> <i>rule</i>	<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>vyabaza</b> <i>strict</i>

<i>vyab rule</i>	<i>oza weak</i>	<i>vyaboza lax</i>
<b>dab</b> <i>government</i>	<i>ava for</i>	<b>dabava</b> <i>pro-government</i>
<b>dab</b> <i>government</i>	<i>ova 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>yem</b>	container
<b>ut</b>	agent
<b>j</b>	time
<b>jig</b>	rate
<b>nog</b>	degree
<b>byen</b>	manner
<b>caun</b>	kind
<b>can</b>	shape
<b>gan</b>	quantity
<b>pat</b>	bird
<b>pet</b>	land animal
<b>pyot</b>	wild animal
<b>pyet</b>	reptile
<b>pelt</b>	insect
<b>peit</b>	amphibian
<b>piit</b>	crustacean
<b>pit</b>	fish
<b>fab</b>	tree
<b>fyab</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>yel</b>	semi-solid
<b>ol</b>	solid
<b>of</b>	material
<b>uf</b>	cylinder
<b>yan</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

[live version](#) • [discussion](#) • [edit lesson](#) • [comment](#) • [report an error](#) • [ask a question](#)



Unilingua • Chapter 03

# WORD FAMILIES

## Doing / making (ser)

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

	<b>alsud</b> operator <b>alsea</b> operational <b>arser</b> to effectuate
<b>saer</b> to execute	<b>saen</b> execution  <b>saud</b> executor <b>saena</b> executive <b>saler</b> to accomplish <b>sal</b> accomplishment
<b>iser</b> to have an effect	<b>is</b> effect  <b>ois</b> zero effect <b>ujis</b> purpose
<b>user</b> to cause	<b>us</b> cause  <b>usa</b> causal <b>uyser</b> to motivate <b>uys</b> motive <b>uysen</b> motivation <b>uysea</b> motivating <b>uysena</b> motivational <b>ulser</b> to influence <b>uls</b> influence <b>ulsey</b> influential <b>us vay is</b> cause and effect
<b>eser</b> to function	<b>es</b> function  <b>esea</b> functioning <b>esena</b> functional <b>esud</b> functionary <b>esem</b> office

<p><b>yeser</b> <i>to work</i></p>	<p><b>yesem</b> <i>worksite</i></p> <p><b>yeset</b> <i>job</i>  <b>yeser</b> <i>to work</i>  <b>yesud</b> <i>worker</i>  <b>yestut</b> <i>engineer</i>  <b>yesyan</b> <i>handiwork</i>  <b>yescyen</b> <i>process</i>  <b>yesnic</b> <i>salary</i>  <b>yesnicud</b> <i>salaried employee</i>  <b>yesep</b> <i>strike</i>  <b>yesepud</b> <i>striker</i>  <b>oyyes</b> <i>unemployment</i>  <b>oyyesud</b> <i>jobless person</i>  <b>oyesea</b> <i>lazy</i>  <b>yesjub</b> <i>workday</i>  <b>oyesjub</b> <i>holiday</i>  <b>yanyes</b> <i>collaboration</i>  <b>yanyesa</b> <i>collaborative</i>  <b>yanyesud</b> <i>collaborator</i></p>
<p><b>sier</b> <i>to result</i></p>	<p><b>siun</b> <i>result</i>  <b>osiun</b> <i>lack of result</i></p>
<p><b>suer</b> <i>to occasion</i></p>	<p><b>suler</b> <i>to provoke</i></p> <p><b>sul</b> <i>provocation</i>  <b>suleya</b> <i>provocative</i>  <b>sulud</b> <i>provocateur</i></p>
<p><b>seer</b> <i>to behave</i></p>	<p><b>seen</b> <i>behavior</i></p> <p><b>seena</b> <i>behavioral</i>  <b>seler</b> <i>to conduct oneself</i>  <b>syeer</b> <i>to busy oneself</i>  <b>syeler</b> <i>to practice</i>  <b>syener</b> <i>to profess</i></p>
<p><b>yiser</b> <i>to use</i></p>	<p><b>yis</b> <i>use</i></p> <p><b>yisud</b> <i>user</i>  <b>yirser</b> <i>to exploit</i></p>

	<b>yirs</b> <i>exploitation</i> <b>yirseya</b> <i>exploitative</i> <b>fiyiser</b> <i>to put to good use</i> <b>fuyiser</b> <i>to misuse</i>
<b>yuser</b> <i>to serve</i>	<b>yus</b> <i>service</i>  <b>yusud</b> <i>server</i> <b>fiyuser</b> <i>to benefit</i> <b>fuyuser</b> <i>to serve poorly</i> <b>yurser</b> <i>to be a slave to</i> <b>yurs</b> <i>slavery</i> <b>yursud</b> <i>slave</i>

## Being/becoming (cer)

<b>cer</b> <i>to be</i>	<b>cat</b> <i>creature</i> , <b>cyd</b> <i>subject</i>
<b>acer</b> <i>to become</i>	
<b>ocer</b> <i>to be nonexistent</i>	<b>ocun</b> <i>nothing</i> , <b>ocuner</b> <i>to annihilate</i>
<b>icer</b> <i>come about, happen</i>	<b>ic</b> <i>event</i> , <b>ijicer</b> <i>to originate</i> , <b>ujucer</b> <i>to end up</i> , <b>ujuc</b> <i>fate, destiny</i> , <b>fuic</b> <i>misfortune</i>
<b>ucer</b> <i>to make, create, cause</i>	<b>ucud</b> <i>creator</i> , <b>ucun</b> <i>a creation</i> , <b>ucunyan</b> <i>(all of) creation</i> , <b>uceya</b> <i>creative</i>
<b>ecer</b> <i>to exist</i>	<b>ece</b> <i>there is/are</i> , <b>eece</b> <i>available</i> , <b>ecen</b> <i>existence</i> , <b>oecea</b> <i>nonexistent</i>
<b>aycer</b> <i>to have, own, possess</i>	<b>aycun</b> <i>possession</i> , <b>aycud</b> <i>(owner)</i> , <b>ayca</b> <i>own</i> , <b>utayc</b> <i>property</i> , <b>ayser</b> <i>to make available</i>
<b>oycer</b> <i>to lack, need</i>	<b>oyc</b> <i>gap</i> , <b>oycea</b> <i>lacking</i> , <b>oyser</b> <i>to deprive</i> , <b>oycler</b> <i>to need</i> , <b>oycleya</b> <i>necessary</i>
<b>can</b> <i>form, shape</i>	<b>caner</b> <i>to form</i> , <b>canoaya</b> <i>shapeless</i> , <b>fucana</b> <i>malformed</i> , <b>canen</b> <i>formation</i> , <b>yozcan</b> <i>aspect</i> , <b>ficaner</b> <i>to reform</i> , <b>kyacaner</b> <i>to transform</i> , <b>canyaner</b> <i>to compose</i> , <b>yancaner</b> <i>to constitute</i> , <b>candrener</b> <i>to formulate</i>
<b>caun</b> <i>type, kind</i>	<b>aacaun</b> <i>prototype</i> , <b>vicaun</b> <i>model</i> , <b>vyacaun</b> <i>original</i> , <b>utcaun</b> <i>example</i> , <b>ajcaun</b> <i>precedent</i>
<b>caser</b> <i>to fabricate</i>	<b>casem</b> <i>factory</i>
<b>ceser</b> <i>to build</i>	<b>cesen</b> <i>construction</i> , <b>cesud</b> <i>builder</i> , <b>cesem</b> <i>building site</i> , <b>oceser</b> <i>to destroy</i> , <b>ocesen</b> <i>destruction</i> , <b>oceseya</b> <i>destructive</i>
<b>cun</b> <i>thing (concrete)</i>	<b>cunyan</b> <i>reality</i> , <b>ocuner</b> <i>to annihilate</i>

<b>acun</b> <i>element</i>	<b>acana</b> <i>elemental</i> , <b>acunyena</b> <i>elementary</i>
<b>con</b> <i>matter (abstract)</i>	<b>gyicon</b> <i>problem</i> , <b>kocon</b> <i>secret</i> , <b>kacon</b> <i>revelation</i> , <b>kyecon</b> <i>case</i> , <b>yegcon</b> <i>crisis</i>
<b>cin</b> <i>picture</i>	<b>tecin</b> <i>figure</i> , <b>ciyn</b> <i>mark</i> , <b>zociyn</b> <i>trace</i> , <b>utciyn</b> <i>character</i> , <b>penciyn</b> <i>track</i> , <b>ciun</b> <i>sign</i> , <b>siunet</b> <i>signal</i> , <b>mancin</b> <i>photograph</i> , <b>mancinar</b> <i>camera</i>
<b>cyen</b> <i>fashion</i>	<b>utcyen</b> <i>genre</i> , <b>secyen</b> <i>procedure</i>
<b>cyun</b> <i>object</i>	<b>cyunet</b> <i>article</i> , <b>cyufi</b> <i>effects</i>

## Putting (ber)

	<b>ber</b> <i>to put</i>	
	<b>bler</b> <i>to carry</i>	<b>brer</b> <i>to haul</i>
<b>aber</b> <i>to put on</i>	<b>eber</b> <i>to stop</i>	<b>ober</b> <i>to take off</i>
<b>yaber</b> <i>to raise</i>	<b>yeber</b> <i>to contain</i>	<b>yober</b> <i>to lower</i>
<b>baer</b> <i>to lean on</i>	<b>beer</b> <i>to hold</i>	<b>boer</b> <i>to hold up</i>
<b>barer</b> <i>to press (down on)</i>	<b>beler</b> <i>to keep</i>	<b>boler</b> <i>to support (from below)</i>
<b>byaer</b> <i>to lift</i>	<b>byeer</b> <i>to block</i>	<b>byoer</b> <i>to hang</i>
<b>byaler</b> <i>to rouse</i>	<b>byeler</b> <i>to hold back, retain/conservé'</i>	<b>byoler</b> <i>to suspend</i>
<b>yalber</b> <i>to elevate</i>	<b>yelber</b> <i>to hold steady</i>	<b>yolber</b> <i>to lower</i>
	<b>yezber</b> <i>to insert</i>	<b>yozber</b> <i>to extract</i>
	<b>yezbler</b> <i>to carry in</i>	<b>yozbler</b> <i>to carry out</i>
<b>obaer</b> <i>to relieve</i>	<b>obeer</b> <i>to release, let go</i>	<b>oboer</b> <i>to drop</i>
<b>obaler</b> <i>to relax</i>	<b>obelers</b> <i>to abandon</i>	<b>obolers</b> <i>to shirk</i>
	<b>obyeer</b> <i>to yield</i>	
		<b>obyoer</b> <i>to depend</i>
<b>yuzbaer</b> <i>to squeeze</i>	<b>yuzbeer</b> <i>to embrace</i>	<b>yuzboer</b> <i>to smash</i>
<b>yuzbaler</b> <i>to pinch</i>		
	<b>obyeer</b> <i>to release</i>	
<b>iber</b> <i>to receive</i>		<b>uber</b> <i>to send</i>
<b>bier</b> <i>to take</i>		<b>buer</b> <i>to give</i>
<b>yiber</b> <i>to take away</i>		<b>yuber</b> <i>to bring near</i>
<b>zyiber</b> <i>to diffuse</i>	<b>zeyber</b> <i>to transpose</i>	
<b>zyibler</b> <i>to carry around</i>	<b>zeybler</b> <i>to carry across, transport</i>	

<b>biner</b> to pull	<b>bener</b> to hold	<b>buner</b> to push
<b>yezbiner</b> to draw in	<b>yezbenner</b> to hold in	<b>yezbuener</b> to push in
<b>yubiner</b> to attract	<b>yubenner</b> to hold near	<b>yibuner</b> to repel
<b>yozbiner</b> to extract	<b>yozbener</b> to hold out	<b>yozbuner</b> to expel
<b>yabiner</b> to pull up	<b>yabenner</b> to hold high	<b>yabuner</b> to push up
<b>yonbiner</b> to yank apart	<b>yonbenner</b> to hold apart	<b>yonbuner</b> to shove apart
<b>yanbiner</b> to attract	<b>yanbenner</b> to adhere	<b>yanbuner</b> to combine C
<b>vabier</b> to accept		<b>vabuer</b> to volunteer;
<b>zyebirer</b> to yank through		<b>zyeburer</b> to stab (shove through)
<b>kebier</b> to choose		<b>kebuer</b> to disperse
<b>vobier</b> to refuse		<b>vobuer</b> to deny
<b>embier</b> to occupy		<b>embuer</b> to give way
<b>gorcbier</b> to take part		<b>gorcbuer</b> to give out shares
<b>pitbier</b> to fish		
<b>jobier</b> to borrow		<b>jobuer</b> to lend
<b>yembier</b> to replace		<b>yembuer</b> to resign
<b>yanabier</b> to collect		<b>yonabuer</b> to scatter
		<b>buyer</b> to remit
		<b>buler</b> to accord
		<b>buyler</b> to attribute
		<b>buyrer</b> to concede
<b>zoybier</b> to take back		<b>zoybuer</b> to give back
<b>ifbier</b> to welcome		<b>ifbuer</b> to offer
		<b>vegbuer</b> to delegate
		<b>ifbuler</b> to consecrate
		<b>ifbuyler</b> to dedicate
		<b>ifburer</b> to sacrifice
<b>nucbier</b> to buy		<b>nicbuer</b> to sell
<b>nacbiler</b> to expend		<b>nacbuler</b> to allocate
		<b>ifburer</b> to sacrifice
		<b>bluyer</b> to confer
		<b>zyibuer</b> to distribute
<b>obier</b> to relinquish		<b>obuer</b> to deprive
<b>bin</b> receipts		<b>bun</b> donation

		<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>baynler</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>boys</b> <i>quiet</i>
		<b>oboys</b> <i>worry</i>
		<b>yobos</b> <i>care</i>
		<b>yobyos</b> <i>anxiety</i>
	<b>byen</b> <i>manner</i>	
		<b>byuer</b> <i>to reach (out to)</i>
		<b>byuner</b> <i>to touch</i>
		<b>bryuner</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>yaper</b> <i>to get up</i>	<b>yeper</b> <i>to intervene</i>	<b>yoper</b> <i>to get down</i>
<b>yalper</b> <i>to rise/ascend</i>	<b>yelper</b> <i>to block</i>	<b>yolper</b> <i>to sink'/descend'</i>
<b>yaylper</b> <i>to climb up</i>	<b>yoylper</b> <i>to bow</i>	
<b>yarper</b> <i>to soar</i>		<b>yorper</b> <i>to tumble</i>
<b>yaprer</b> <i>to scamper up</i>	... ..	<b>yoprer</b> <i>to collapse</i>
<b>pyaer</b> <i>to jump</i>	<b>pyeer</b> <i>to stand still</i>	<b>pyoer</b> <i>to drop</i>
<b>pyaner</b> <i>to leap</i>	<b>pyener</b> <i>to seize</i>	<b>pyoner</b> <i>to dive</i>
<b>pyarer</b> <i>to shoot up</i>	<b>pyenuer</b> <i>to attack</i>	<b>pyorer</b> <i>to plummet</i>

<b>iper</b> <i>go (away)</i>		<b>uper</b> <i>to come</i>
<b>emiper</b> <i>to emigrate</i>		<b>emuper</b> <i>to immigrate</i>
<b>igiper</b> <i>to flee</i>	<b>'igeper</b> <i>to stop suddenly</i>	<b>iguper</b> <i>to rush (toward)</i>
<b>jauper</b> <i>to come before, precede</i>		<b>jouper</b> <i>to come after, succeed</i>
<b>ayiper</b> <i>to off with/take along</i>		<b>ayuper</b> <i>to come along with/bring along</i>
		<b>zoyayuper</b> <i>to pick up (and bring back)</i>
<b>zoyiper</b> <i>to go back</i>		<b>zoyuper</b> <i>to return (come back)</i>
<b>yiper</b> <i>to go away</i>		<b>yuper</b> <i>to approach</i>
<b>yilper</b> <i>to escape</i>		<b>yulper</b> <i>to come home</i>
<b>yibemper</b> <i>to go in exile</i>	... ..	... ..
<b>pier</b> <i>to depart</i>		<b>puer</b> <i>to arrive</i>
<b>jopier</b> <i>to get a headstart</i>		<b>jopuer</b> <i>to arrive ahead of/beat</i>
<b>igpier</b> <i>to flee</i>		
<b>piler</b> <i>to quit</i>		
<b>cper</b> <i>to carry</i>		
<b>yezpcper</b> <i>to import</i>	<b>zeycper</b> <i>to transport</i>	<b>yozcper</b> <i>to export</i>
<b>zoyciper</b> <i>to take back</i>	<b>zyicper</b> <i>to propagate</i>	<b>zoycuper</b> <i>to bring back</i>
<b>zayper</b> <i>to advance</i>	<b>zayper</b> <i>to cross</i>	<b>zoyper</b> <i>to retreat</i>
<b>yanper</b> <i>to go together</i>		<b>yonper</b> <i>to separate</i>
<b>izper</b> <i>to head (straight)</i>		<b>uzper</b> <i>to veer, turn</i>
<b>zyiper</b> <i>to tour</i>		<b>zyuper</b> <i>to rotate</i>
<b>japer</b> <i>to precede</i>	<b>jeper</b> <i>to go along</i>	<b>joper</b> <i>to follow</i>
<b>zaper</b> <i>to go in front</i>	<b>zeper</b> <i>to go in the middle</i>	<b>zoper</b> <i>to go in back</i>
<b>yezper</b> <i>to enter</i>	<b>zyeper</b> <i>to go through</i>	<b>yozper</b> <i>to exit</i>
<b>igper</b> <i>to run</i>	<b>zoigper</b> <i>to chase after</i>	<b>ugper</b> <i>to amble</i>
<b>yizper</b> <i>to pass up</i>	<b>uzper</b> <i>to curve</i>	<b>yuzper</b> <i>to go around</i>
<b>kiper</b> <i>to limp</i>	<b>kyeper</b> <i>to stagger</i>	<b>'kuper</b> <i>to avoid, sidestep</i>
<b>egyezper</b> <i>to reinter</i>	<b>azyezper</b> <i>to invade</i>	<b>egyozper</b> <i>to reemerge</i>
<b>ifper</b> <i>to stroll</i>	<b>ifpopper</b> <i>to tour</i>	<b>ifpipper</b> <i>to cruise</i>
	<b>zyeper</b> <i>to penetrate</i>	
<b>popper</b> <i>to travel</i>	<b>kyepopper</b> <i>to shuttle back and forth</i>	<b>zyipopper</b> <i>to travel around</i>
<b>papiper</b> <i>to take off (flying)</i>	<b>paper</b> <i>to fly</i>	<b>papuer</b> <i>to land</i>



<b>pepier</b> <i>to ride off</i>	<b>peper</b> <i>to ride</i>	<b>pepuer</b> <i>to park</i>
<b>pipier</b> <i>to set sail</i>	<b>pipier</b> <i>to sail</i>	<b>pipuer</b> <i>to dock</i>
<b>tyoyaper</b> <i>to walk, step</i>	<b>tuyaper</b> <i>to crawl</i>	<b>tyoyuper</b> <i>to tiptoe</i>
<b>pan</b> <i>motion</i>	<b>pen</b> <i>seizure</i>	<b>pon</b> <i>rest</i>
<b>paz</b> <i>dance</i>		
<b>paner</b> <i>to move</i>	<b>pener</b> <i>to seize</i>	<b>poner</b> <i>to rest</i>
<b>pazer</b> <i>to dance</i>		
<b>opaner</b> <i>to freeze</i>	<b>opener</b> <i>to release</i>	<b>oponer</b> <i>to stir</i>
<b>paaner</b> <i>to shake</i>	<b>peener</b> <i>to catch</i>	<b>pooner</b> <i>to stay</i>
<b>apaner</b> <i>to massage</i>	<b>paaneter</b> <i>to vibrate</i>	
<b>alpaner</b> <i>to rub</i>		
<b>yopaner</b> <i>to reverse</i>		
<b>kipaner</b> <i>to stumble</i>		<b>kupaner</b> <i>to slide</i>
<b>yonpaner</b> <i>to break</i>		
<b>papaner</b> <i>to soar</i>	<b>pepaner</b> <i>to skate</i>	<b>pipaner</b> <i>to swim</i>
<b>ovpaner</b> <i>to block</i>		
<b>paneter</b> <i>to balance</i>		
<b>puner</b> <i>to throw</i>	<b>punrer</b> <i>to hurl</i>	<b>puyner</b> <i>to launch</i>
<b>pyuner</b> <i>to bump into</i>		
<b>pryuner</b> <i>to crash into</i>		
<b>apyener</b> <i>to hit</i>	<b>apyeneter</b> <i>to batter</i>	
<b>apyeyner</b> <i>to tap</i>		
<b>apyenler</b> <i>to beat</i>		
<b>yopyener</b> <i>to knock down</i>		
<b>yonpyener</b> <i>to break</i>		
<b>yonpyeyner</b> <i>to crack</i>		
<b>yonplyener</b> <i>to smash'</i>		
<b>yonplyener</b> <i>to burst</i>		
<b>yonpryener</b> <i>to explode</i>		
<b>pyenuer</b> <i>to attack</i>	<b>ovpyenuer</b> <i>to counter-attack</i>	<b>opyenuer</b> <i>to defend</i>
<b>pyaner</b> <i>to leap (up)</i>	<b>pyener</b> <i>to lunge</i>	<b>pyoner</b> <i>to dive</i>
<b>yezpyaner</b> <i>to jump in</i>	<b>zyepyanser</b> <i>to jump through</i>	<b>yozypaner</b> <i>to jump out</i>
<b>zaypyaner</b> <i>to leap forward</i>	<b>zeypyaner</b> <i>to leap across</i>	<b>zozypaner</b> <i>to leap backward</i>
<b>pyenarer</b> <i>to whip</i>	<b>pyaneter</b> <i>to skip</i>	<b>peneter</b> <i>to step</i>

## Saying/talking (der, daer)

<b>dier</b> <i>to ask</i>	<b>der</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>duer</b> <i>to propose</i>
<b>updier</b> <i>to invite</i>	<b>ebdier</b> <i>to discuss</i>	
<b>dider</b> <i>to question</i>	<b>doder</b> <i>to be silent</i>	<b>duder</b> <i>to answer</i>
<b>vader</b> <i>to affirm</i>	<b>veder</b> <i>to quibble</i>	<b>voder</b> <i>to deny</i>
<b>vyader</b> <i>to swear</i>		<b>vyoder</b> <i>to lie</i>
<b>yavder</b> <i>to excuse</i>	<b>yevder</b> <i>to judge</i>	<b>yovder</b> <i>to accuse</i>
<b>fivader</b> <i>to approve</i>		<b>fuvader</b> <i>to condemn</i>
<b>fider</b> <i>to praise</i>		<b>fyder</b> <i>to curse</i>
<b>avder</b> <i>to advocate</i>		<b>ovder</b> <i>to oppose</i>
<b>frider</b> <i>to glorify</i>		<b>fruder</b> <i>to blaspheme</i>
		<b>fyuder</b> <i>to offend</i>
		<b>flyuder</b> <i>to insult</i>
		<b>fryuder</b> <i>to outrage</i>
		<b>ufyuder</b> <i>to threaten</i>
		<b>fuyebder</b> <i>to dispute</i>
<b>azder</b> <i>to shout</i>	<b>egder</b> <i>to repeat</i>	<b>ozder</b> <i>to whisper</i>
<b>jader</b> <i>to predict</i>	<b>jeder</b> <i>to narrate</i>	<b>joder</b> <i>to recount</i>
<b>ivder</b> <i>to thank</i>		<b>uvder</b> <i>to complain</i>
<b>ijder</b> <i>to introduce</i>		<b>ujder</b> <i>to conclude</i>
<b>fiader</b> <i>to recommend</i>		<b>fuader</b> <i>to criticize</i>
<b>ajder</b> <i>to evoke</i>		<b>ojder</b> <i>to foretell</i>
<b>tider</b> <i>to understand</i>		<b>tuder</b> <i>to explain</i>
<b>yagder</b> <i>to elaborate</i>		<b>yogder</b> <i>to summarize</i>
<b>diler</b> <i>to beseech</i>	<b>deler</b> <i>to announce</i>	<b>duler</b> <i>to submit</i>
<b>direr</b> <i>to require</i>	<b>deyler</b> <i>to declare</i>	
	<b>daer</b> <i>to speak</i>	
	<b>yagdaer</b> <i>to ramble</i>	
	<b>yebdaer</b> <i>to converse</i>	<b>fuyebdaer</b> <i>to quarrel</i>
<b>dad</b> <i>language</i>	<b>daun</b> <i>speech</i>	<b>dod</b> <i>silence</i>

<b>din</b> <i>history</i>	<b>diyn</b> <i>story</i>	<b>diin</b> <i>recitation</i>
<b>dyun</b> <i>name</i>	<b>zadyun</b> <i>first name</i>	<b>abdyun</b> <i>last name</i>
<b>dun</b> <i>word</i>	<b>dlun</b> <i>phrase</i>	<b>drun</b> <i>sentence</i>

## Writing/reading (drer, dyeder)

<b>drer</b> <i>to write</i>	<b>vyedrer</b> <i>to correspond</i> , <b>dyundrer</b> <i>to sign</i> , <b>abdrer</b> <i>to inscribe</i> , <b>geydrer</b> <i>to copy</i> , <b>yezdrer</b> <i>to register</i> , <b>zeydrer</b> <i>to transcribe</i> , <b>tuyudrer</b> <i>to type</i> , <b>tuyudra</b> <i>typewritten</i> , <b>tuyudrud</b> <i>typist</i> , <b>cindrer</b> <i>to draw</i> , <b>dreciyn</b> <i>letter (of the alphabet)</i> , <b>desiyna</b> <i>literal</i> , <b>dreciynyan</b> <i>alphabet</i> , <b>dreciynyana</b> <i>alphabetical</i> <b>dreciynyanser</b> <i>to alphabetize</i> , <b>dra</b> <i>written</i> , <b>odra</b> <i>unwritten</i>
<b>droer</b> <i>to erase</i>	<b>droun</b> <i>erasure</i> , <b>droar</b> <i>eraser</i>
<b>dren</b> <i>script</i>	, <b>dreud</b> <i>writer</i> , <b>drenet</b> <i>article</i> , <b>drenetyan</b> <i>series of articles</i> , <b>yebdren</b> <i>letter</i> , <b>yebdrenyan</b> <i>mail</i> , <b>tuyadren</b> <i>manuscript</i> , <b>jadren</b> <i>preface</i> , <b>jodren</b> <i>postscript</i> , <b>dedren</b> <i>prose</i> , <b>candren</b> <i>formula</i> , <b>vyadren</b> <i>spelling</i> , <b>vyedren</b> <i>correspondence</i> , <b>vidrenyan</b> <i>literature (belles lettres)</i> , <b>drenyan</b> <i>scripture</i> , <b>dreden</b> <i>report</i> , <b>cunyandren</b> <i>program</i>
<b>dreyn</b> <i>text</i>	<b>dreyna</b> <i>textual</i> , <b>yobdreyn</b> <i>subtext</i> , <b>zyudreyn</b> <i>context</i> , <b>zyudreyna</b> <i>contextual</i>
<b>dyeder</b> <i>to read</i>	<b>dyedud</b> <i>reader</i> , <b>dyedudyan</b> <i>readership</i> , <b>zyidyeder</b> <i>to scan</i> , <b>dyed</b> <i>lecture</i> , <b>dyedim</b> <i>lecture hall</i> , <b>dyedar</b> <i>scanner</i>
<b>dyen</b> <i>book</i>	<b>dyenyam</b> <i>book collection</i> , <b>dyenyanam</b> <i>library</i> , <b>dyenunam</b> <i>bookstore</i> , <b>dyengorc</b> <i>chapter</i> , <b>dyenifud</b> <i>bookworm</i> , <b>dyenabkum</b> <i>bookcover</i> , <b>dyenembelar</b> <i>bookmark</i> , <b>dyendyunyan</b> <i>bibliography</i> , <b>dyenet</b> <i>booklet</i> , <b>dindyen</b> <i>storybook</i> , <i>novel</i> , <b>tiundyen</b> <i>textbook</i>
<b>dreun</b> <i>document, file</i>	<b>dreunyan</b> <i>dossier, documentation</i> , <b>dreuner</b> <i>to document, file</i>
<b>drec</b> <i>note</i>	<b>drecer</b> <i>to note</i> , <b>dodrec</b> <i>bulletin</i>
<b>drecin</b> <i>drawing, design</i>	<b>dreciner</b> <i>to draw</i> , <b>drecinud</b> <i>designer</i> , <b>drecinam</b> <i>design studio</i>
<b>drezn</b> <i>poem</i>	<b>drezyan</b> <i>poetry</i> , <b>drezet</b> <i>verse</i> , <b>drezut</b> <i>poet</i> , <b>drezyena</b> <i>poetic</i>
<b>drevyan</b> <i>grammar</i>	<b>drevyana</b> <i>grammatical</i> , <b>drevyanut</b> <i>grammarian</i>
<b>dryener</b> <i>to print</i>	<b>dryen</b> <i>print</i> , <b>dryenar</b> <i>printer</i> , <b>dryenam</b> <i>printshop</i> , <b>jubdryen</b> <i>newspaper</i> , <b>jubdryenyan</b> <i>the press</i> , <b>jubdryenud</b> <i>journalist</i> , <b>jobdryen</b> <i>magazine</i> , <b>cindryen</b> <i>illustration</i> , <b>zyidryen</b> <i>poster</i> , <b>zyidryenet</b> <i>prospectus</i> , <b>dryenet</b> <i>ticket</i> , <b>yozdryener</b> <i>to publish</i> , <b>yozdryenam</b> <i>publishing house</i> , <b>dryenciyn</b> <i>type, character (of a font)</i> , <b>dryenciynyan</b> <i>font</i> , <b>dryenciynyanam</b> <i>foundry</i>

<b>drar</b> <i>pen</i>	<b>drear</b> <i>pencil, drill ink</i>
<b>dof</b> <i>cardboard</i>	
<b>daf</b> <i>card</i>	<b>mircindaf</b> <i>map</i> , <b>ekdaf</b> <i>playing card</i> , <b>yebdrendaf</b> <i>postcard</i> , <b>dafyan</b> <i>stack of cards</i>
<b>def</b> <i>paper</i>	<b>defyan</b> <i>stationary</i> , <b>defyanam</b> <i>stationary shop</i> , <b>defet</b> <i>scrap of paper</i> , <b>defcasam</b> <i>paper mill</i>
<b>dyaf</b> <i>notebook</i>	<b>dyafet</b> <i>book (of tickets, etc.)</i> , <b>agdyaf</b> <i>register</i>
<b>dyuf</b> <i>sheet</i> <i>(of paper)</i>	<b>dyufbuar</b> <i>sheetfeeder</i>
<b>dyuv</b> <i>page</i>	<b>dyuvyan</b> <i>ream of paper</i> , <b>mirmepyan dyuv</b> <i>webpage</i> , <b>zaydyuver</b> <i>to page forward</i>

## Society (dot)

<b>dot</b> <i>society</i>	<p><b>dota</b> <i>societal</i>, <b>dotcer</b> <i>to socialize (intr.)</i>  <b>dotin</b> <i>socialism</i>, <b>dotinat</b> <i>socialist</i>  <b>odota</b> <i>savage, barbaric</i>, <b>odotan</b> <i>savagery, barbarism</i>, <b>odotat</b> <i>savage, barbarian</i>  <b>dotyus</b> <i>social welfare</i>  <b>dotvaycan</b> <i>social security</i>  <b>dotbyen</b> <i>custom, more (n.)</i>  <b>dotbyena</b> <i>customary</i></p> <p><b>ajdotbyen</b> <i>tradition</i>  <b>ajdotbyena</b> <i>traditional</i>  <b>dotcyen</b> <i>civilization</i>, <b>dotcyener</b> <i>to civilize</i></p>
<b>dat</b> <i>friend</i>	<p><b>data</b> <i>friendly</i>, <b>datcer</b> <i>to befriend</i>, <b>datan</b> <i>friendship</i>  <b>dayt</b> <i>girlfriend</i>  <b>daat</b> <i>buddy</i>, <b>daater</b> <i>to buddy around</i>, <b>daatan</b> <i>buddyship</i>  <b>ifdat</b> <i>sweetheart</i>, <b>ifdatan</b> <i>romance</i>, <b>ifdata</b> <i>romantic</i>  <b>odat</b> <i>enemy</i>, <b>odata</b> <i>inimical</i>, <b>ovdata</b> <i>hostile</i>, <b>ovdatan</b> <i>hostility</i>  <b>datibut</b> <i>host</i>, <b>daytibut</b> <i>hostess</i>, <b>datibyea</b> <i>hospitable</i>, <b>datibyea</b> <i>hospitality</i>  <b>datupud</b> <i>guest, visitor</i>, <b>datupudim</b> <i>guestroom</i>, <b>datupudem</b> <i>reception area</i>,  <b>datuper</b> <i>to be a guest, to visit</i>, <b>datup'</b> <i>visit</i></p>
<b>det</b> <i>comrade, companion, associate</i>	<b>detan</b> <i>comraderie, association</i> , <b>detcer</b> <i>to associate</i> <b>aydet</b> <i>companion</i> , <b>aydetan</b> <i>company</i>
<b>dit</b> <i>citizen</i>	<b>dita</b> <i>civil</i> , <b>ditan</b> <i>citizenship</i> , <b>dityan</b> <i>citizenry</i> <b>ditbyen</b> <i>civility</i> <b>doita</b> <i>civic</i>
<b>dut</b> <i>sir, Mr.</i>	<b>duyt</b> <i>madam, Mrs.</i> , <b>dutyen</b> <i>messieurs</i> <b>dutet</b> <i>master, lad</i>

	<b>duytet</b> <i>miss, mademoiselle, young lady</i> <b>duut</b> <i>sire</i> <b>dityus</b> <i>civil service</i>
<b>dout</b> <i>bourgeois</i>	<b>douta</b> <i>bourgeois (adj.)</i> , <b>doutan</b> <i>bourgeoisie</i> , <b>doutyan</b> <i>bourgeoisie (coll.)</i>
<b>aut</b> <i>person</i>	<b>auta</b> <i>personal</i> <b>autbyen</b> <i>personality</i> <b>agaut</b> <i>personnage, v.i.p.</i> <b>autyan</b> <i>group</i> , <b>autyana</b> <i>collective</i> <b>autgran</b> <i>crowd</i> , <b>autgrana</b> <i>crowded</i> , <b>autgrancer</b> <i>to form a crowd</i>
<b>aut</b> <i>individual</i>	<b>auta</b> <i>individual</i> , <b>autan</b> <i>individuality</i> <b>anuta</b> <i>private</i> , <b>anutan</b> <i>privacy</i> <b>autyan</b> <i>group</i>
<b>yaut</b> <i>commune</i>	<b>yauda</b> <i>communal</i> , <b>yaudan</b> <i>community</i> , <b>yaudana</b> <i>community-related</i> <b>yaudin</b> <i>communism</i> , <b>yaudinat</b> <i>communist</i>
<b>yaut</b> <i>collective</i>	<b>yauta</b> <i>collective</i> <b>yautan</b> <i>collectivity</i> <b>yautser</b> <i>to collectivize</i> , <b>yautin</b> <i>collectivism</i> , <b>yautinat</b> <i>collectivist</i>
<b>yat</b> <i>everyone</i>	<b>yata</b> <i>everyone's</i>
<b>tyan</b> <i>people</i>	<b>tyana</b> <i>popular</i> , <b>tyanikcer</b> <i>to populate</i> , <b>tyanikca</b> <i>populated</i> , <b>tyanika</b> <i>populous</i> , <b>tyanukser</b> <i>todepopulate</i> , also: <b>tyanoyser</b> <i>to depopulate</i> , <b>tyanuka</b> <i>unpopulated, deserted</i> <b>tyancyag</b> <i>population</i> , <b>tyancyagtut</b> <i>demographics</i> <b>tyayn</b> <i>populace</i> <b>tyanin</b> <i>populism</i> , <b>tyaninat</b> <i>populist</i> <b>tyanifa</b> <i>popular</i> , <b>tyanifan</b> <i>popularity</i> , <b>tyanifser</b> <i>to popularize</i> , <b>otyanifa</b> <i>unpopular</i> <b>tyanbyen</b> <i>custom</i> , <b>tyanbyena</b> <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>adeyb</b> <i>empress</i>
<b>edob</b> <i>kingdom</i>	<b>edeb</b> <i>king, monarch</i>	<b>edeyb</b> <i>queen</i>
<b>idob</b> <i>principality</i>	<b>ideb</b> <i>prince</i>	<b>ideyb</b> <i>princess</i>
<b>udob</b> <i>marquisate</i>	<b>ideb</b> <i>marquis</i>	<b>ideyb</b> <i>marquise</i>
<b>yodob</b> <i>earldom</i>	<b>yodeb</b> <i>count</i>	<b>yodeyb</b> <i>countess</i>
<b>yadob</b> <i>barony</i>	<b>yadeb</b> <i>baron</i>	<b>yadeyb</b> <i>baroness</i>
<b>yedob</b> <i>duchy</i>	<b>yedeb</b> <i>duke</i>	<b>yedeyb</b> <i>duchess</i>
<b>yidob</b> <i>domain</i>	<b>yideb</b> <i>lord</i>	<b>yideyb</b> <i>lordess</i>
<b>yudob</b> <i>tribe</i>	<b>yudeb</b> <i>tribal chief</i>	

<b>tyandob</b> <i>republic</i>	<b>tyandeb</b> <i>president (of the republic)</i>	
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------	--

## Government (dab)

<b>dab</b> <i>government</i>	<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>nacdad</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>
<b>daab</b> <i>administration</i>	<b>daaber</b> <i>to administer</i> <b>daaba</b> <i>administrative</i>
<b>deb</b> <i>chief, leader</i>	<b>deber</b> <i>to lead, command</i> <b>andeb</b> <i>dictator, autocrat</i> <b>deban</b> <i>leadership</i> <b>debyan</b> <i>leadership (coll.)</i> <b>debveg</b> <i>authority</i> , <b>debvegdren</b> <i>authorization</i> <b>deboyser</b> <i>to depose</i> <b>debovper</b> <i>to rebel</i> , <b>debovpud</b> <i>rebel</i> , <b>debovpen</b> <i>rebellion</i> , <b>vodebder</b> <i>to prohibit</i> , <b>vodebden</b> <i>prohibition</i> , <b>debden</b> <i>order</i>
<b>doob</b> <i>nation</i>	<b>dooba</b> <i>national</i> <b>dooban</b> <i>nationality</i> <b>doof</b> <i>flag</i>
<b>dub</b> <i>minister</i>	<b>duba</b> <i>ministerial</i> , <b>dubam</b> <i>ministry</i> <b>yozdub</b> <i>ambassador</i> , <b>yozdubam</b> <i>embassy</i> <b>yozdubet</b> <i>consul</i> , <b>yozdubetam</b> <i>consulate'</i>
<b>dek</b> <i>combat</i>	<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>dropekyena</b> <i>bellicose</i>
<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>dombyen</b> <i>polity</i> <b>yuzdom</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>doym</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>domeyp</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>yabmep</b> <i>highway</i> <b>igmep</b> <i>expressway</i> <b>abzēmep</b> <i>bridge, overpass</i> <b>obzēmep</b> <i>underpass</i> <b>zymep</b> <i>tunnel</i> <b>yizmep</b> <i>bypass, detour</i> <b>yuzmep</b> <i>beltway</i> <b>yebdomep</b> <i>interstate</i>
<b>domyem</b> <i>square</i>	<b>domzyum</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>tin</b> <i>doctrine,</i> <i>-ism</i>	<b>ter</b> <i>to know</i> <b>oter</b> <i>to ignore</i> <b>keter</b> <i>to be curious</i> <b>jayter</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>tutamyan</b> <i>university</i> <b>tut</b> <i>expert, scholar, scientist</i> <b>tun</b> <i>science, -ology</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>tyujteser</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</i> <i>remember</i>		<b>okteser</b> <i>to forget</i>
<b>vateser</b> <i>to</i> <i>assume</i>	<b>veteser</b> <i>to suppose</i>	<b>voteser</b> <i>to discount</i>

<b>vyateser</b> to believe	<b>vyeteser</b> to wonder, weigh	<b>vyoteser</b> to doubt
<b>yanteser</b> to agree		<b>yonteser</b> to disagree
<b>avteser</b> to favor	<b>evteser</b> to quibble	<b>ovteser</b> to oppose
<b>fiteser</b> to thank		<b>futeser</b> to regret
<b>jayteser</b> to plan		<b>joyteser</b> to reflect
<b>kateser</b> to recall	<b>keteser</b> to search one's memory	<b>koteser</b> to forget (deliberately)
<b>keter</b> to be interested	<b>keten</b> curiosity, <b>ketea</b> curious, <b>ketenaya</b> interesting, <b>ketenukser</b> to interest, <b>oketer</b> to be uninterested	
	<b>tyujteser</b> to dream	
<b>tep</b> mind	<b>tepa</b> mental	<b>tepyen</b> attitude, <b>aztepa</b> intelligent, <b>vyatepa</b> wise, <b>tepyen</b> method, <b>tepyena</b> methodical, <b>otepa</b> imbecile
<b>teyp</b> spirit	<b>teypa</b> spiritual	<b>agtep</b> genie
<b>tez</b> culture	<b>teza</b> cultural	<b>yobtez</b> subculture, <b>tezs</b> to cultivate
<b>tyen</b> industry	<b>tyena</b> industrial	<b>jotyena</b> post-industrial, <b>tyentun</b> technique, <b>tyentuna</b> technical
<b>tun</b> science	<b>tuna</b> scientific	<b>tut</b> scholar
<b>tin</b> doctrine	<b>tina</b> doctrinal	<b>tinyena</b> doctrinaire
<b>tyun</b> idea	<b>tyuna</b> ideal	<b>tyuncer</b> conceive of, <b>tyunca</b> conceptual, <b>tyunyan</b> ideology, <b>tyunyanud</b> ideolog
<b>tekyoer</b> to pay attention	<b>tekyoa</b> attentive	<b>otekyoa</b> inattentive

## Family (tod)

<b>tod</b> family	<b>toda</b> familial <b>toyd</b> home, <b>toyda</b> domestic <b>todana</b> familiar
<b>tad</b> spouse, husband	<b>tayd</b> wife <b>tadyan</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



	<p><b>tadoycat</b> <i>widower</i>, <b>tadoycayt</b> <i>widower</i>, <b>tadyoncer</b> <i>to divorce</i>, <b>tadyoncat</b> <i>divorcee</i>, <b>tadyonc</b> <i>divorce</i>  <b>tadyan</b> <i>husband and wife team</i>, <b>jatad</b> <i>fiance</i>, <b>jatayd</b> <i>fiancee</i>  <b>tadceat</b> <i>groom</i>, <b>taydceat</b> <i>bride</i>, <b>taydceata</b> <i>bridal</i>  <b>tadet</b> <i>brother</i>, <b>tadeta</b> <i>fraternal</i>, <b>tadetan</b> <i>fraternity</i>, <b>tadetyan</b> <i>fraternity (group)</i>, <b>taydetyan</b> <i>sorority</i>  <b>taydet</b> <i>sister</i>  <b>taodet</b> <i>brother-in-law</i>  <b>tayodet</b> <i>sister-in-law</i></p>
<b>ted</b> <i>parent, father</i>	<p><b>teda</b> <i>parental, paternal</i>  <b>teyd</b> <i>mother</i>, <b>teyda</b> <i>maternal</i>  <b>teda</b>  <b>tedoya</b> <i>orphaned</i>, <b>tedoyat</b> <i>orphan</i>, <b>tedoyan</b> <i>orphanhood</i>, <b>tedoycer</b> <i>to be orphaned</i>, <b>tedoyatam</b> <i>orphanage</i>  <b>tedet</b> <i>son</i>, <b>tedeta</b> <i>filial</i>  <b>teydet</b> <i>daughter</i>  <b>teodet</b> <i>son-in-law</i>  <b>teyodet</b> <i>daughter-in-law</i></p>
<b>tid</b> <i>uncle</i>	<p><b>tidyena</b> <i>avuncular</i>  <b>tiyd</b> <i>aunt</i>  <b>tidet</b> <i>cousin</i>  <b>tiydet</b> <i>cousin (female)'</i></p>
<b>tud</b> <i>brother-in-law</i>	<p><b>tuyd</b> <i>sister-in-law</i>  <b>tudet</b> <i>nephew</i>  <b>tuydet</b> <i>niece</i></p>
<b>tyod</b> <i>father-in-law</i>	<p><b>tyoyd</b> <i>mother-in-law</i>  <b>tyodet</b> <i>son-in-law</i>  <b>tyoydet</b> <i>daughter-in-law</i></p>
<b>tyad</b> <i>grandparent, grandfather</i>	<p><b>tyadyena</b> <i>grandfatherly</i>  <b>tyayd</b> <i>grandmother</i>, <b>tyaydyena</b> <i>grandmotherly</i>  <b>tyadet</b> <i>grandson</i>  <b>tyaydet</b> <i>granddaughter</i>  <b>tyadyan</b> <i>grandparents</i>  <b>tyadetyan</b> <i>grandchildren</i></p>
<b>tyed</b> <i>relative</i>	<p><b>tyeda</b> <i>related</i>, <b>tyedan</b> <i>kinship</i>  <b>tyedcer</b> <i>to be related</i>, <b>tyedyan</b> <i>kin(folks)</i>, <b>otyeda</b> <i>unrelated</i></p>
<b>tyid</b> <i>god-parent, god-father</i>	<p><b>tyidet</b> <i>godson</i>  <b>tyiydet</b> <i>goddaughter'</i></p>
<b>ajted</b> <i>ancestor</i>	<b>ajteda</b> <i>ancestral</i> , <b>ajtedyan</b> <i>ancestry</i>
<b>jat</b> <i>ascendant</i>	
<b>jot</b> <i>descendant</i>	<b>joytan</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*  
 .. **taibyan** *skeleton*  
 ... **taibyana** *skeletal*  
 .. **taibaya** *bony*  
 .. **taibcer** *ossify*  
 ... **taibcen** *ossification*  
 .. **taiboya** *boneless*  
 ... **taiboyser** *to debone*  
 . **taob** *flesh*  
 .. **taoba** *carnal*  
 ... **egtaobcen** *reincarnation*  
 .. **taobaya** *fleshy*  
 .. **taobtelea** *flesh-eating*  
 .. **potaob** *meat*  
 ... **potaobtelea** *carnivorous*  
 . **taub** *cartilage*  
 .. **tauba** *cartilagenous*  
 . **tayob** *skin*  
 .. **tayobil** *sweat*  
 ... **tayobiler** *to sweat*  
 ... **tayobilaya** *sweaty*  
 .. **petayob** *hide*  
 .. **tayof** *leather*  
 ... **tayofud** *leatherer*  
 ... **tayofyena** *leathery*  
 . **tayab** *fat*  
 .. **tayaba** *fat-related*  
 .. **tayaboya** *fat-free*  
 .. **tayabyel** *lard*  
 .. **tayabil** *oil*  
 ... **taybiler** *to oil*  
 ... **tayabilyem** *oilcan*  
 ... **tayabilaya** *oily*  
 .. **tayabaya** *fatty*  
 . **tayeb** *hair*  
 .. **tayabaya** *hairly*  
 .. **tayeboya** *bald*  
 ... **tayeboyser** *to go bald*  
 ... **tayeboyat** *bald person*  
 ... **tayeboyan** *baldness*  
 ... **tayeboyser** *to depilate*  
 .. **tayeyb** *fuzz*

... **tayeybaya** *fuzzy*  
 .. **patayeb** *feather*  
 ... **patayebyan** *plumage*  
 .. **petayeb** *mane*  
 .. **pitayeb** *scales*  
 ... **pitayebaya** *scaly*  
 .. **tayef** *wig*  
 . **tayib** *nerve*  
 .. **tayiba** *nervous*  
 .. **tayibaanea** *nerve-rattling*  
 .. **tayibzem** *nerve-center*  
 . **tap** *physique*  
 .. **tapa** *physical*  
 .. **yiztapa** *metaphysical*  
 .. **taptun** *physiology*  
 .. **taptut** *physiologist*  
 . **taf** *suit [of clothes]*  
 .. **tayf** *dress*  
**teb** *head*  
 . **tebnyem** *cranium*  
 .. **tebnyema** *cranial*  
 . **teboc** *brain*  
 .. **teboca** *cerebral*  
 . **yabteb** *forehead*  
 . **yobteb** *chin*  
 . **obteb** *neck*  
 .. **obteba** *cervical*  
 .. **zaobteb** *throat*  
 .. **zoobteb** *nape*  
 . **tebzan** *face*  
 .. **tebzana** *facial*  
 .. **tebzanyabs** *face-lift*  
 .. **tebzanoya** *faceless*  
 . **teab** *eye*  
 .. **teaba** *ocular*  
 .. **teabyeb** *eyebrow*  
 .. **teabil** *tear*  
 ... **teabiler** *to weep*  
 .. **teabyeb** *eyebrow*  
 .. **fateab** *eyelid*  
 ... **fateabyeb** *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*  
 .... **yagteaser** *to stare*  
 .... **uzteaser** *to look askance*  
 .... **izteaser** *to look directly in the eye*  
 .. **teabzyuen** *eyeball*  
 .. **teaczyec** *eye socket*  
 . **teeb** *ear*  
 .. **teeba** *aural*  
 .. **fozteeb** *ear lobe*  
 .. **teec** *hearing*  
 ... **teecer** *to hear*  
 ... **teeca** *auditory*  
 ... **teecier** *to listen*  
 .... **teeciud** *listener*  
 ..... **teeciudyen** *audience*  
 .... **teecien** *audition*  
 .... **teeciar** *listening device*  
 ... **oteeca** *deaf*  
 .... **oteecser** *to deafen*  
 ..... **oteecseya** *deafening*  
 .... **oteecat** *deaf person*  
 .... **oteecan** *deafness*  
 ... **teecar** *hearing aid*  
 .. **yozteeb** *outer ear*  
 . **teib** *nose*  
 .. **teiba** *nasal*  
 .. **teibil** *snot*  
 ... **teibila** *mucous*  
 .. **teiv** *handkerchief*  
 .. **yozteiber** *to sneeze*  
 .. **teic** *smell*  
 ... **teicer** *to smell*  
 ... **teica** *olfactory*  
 ... **treic** *odor*  
 .... **treicaya** *odorous*  
 ... **fiteic** *fragrance*  
 ... **futeic** *stink*  
 ... **teiz** *perfume*  
 ... **teicier** *to sniff*  
 .. **teiceucer** *to snore*  
 .. **teibzyec** *nostril*

. **teob** *cheek*  
 .. **zeteob** *cheekbone*  
 .. **teobyeb** *beard*  
 ... **teobyebaya** *bearded*  
 ... **teobyeboya** *beardless*  
 . **teub** *mouth*  
 .. **teuba** *oral*  
 .. **teubil** *saliva*  
 ... **teubiler** *to salivate*  
 .. **yozteuber** *to spit*  
 .. **teubyijer** *to yawn*  
 .. **yezteuber** *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*  
 .. **teubyeb** *mustache*  
 ... **teubyebaya** *mustachioed*  
 .. **teubab** *tongue*  
 ... **teubaba** *lingual*  
 ... **teubaber** *to lick*  
 ... **yezteybabber** *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*  
 ... **teupibyan** *denture*  
 . **tef** *hat*  
 .. **tefet** *cap*  
 .. **tefud** *haberdasher*  
 .. **tefam** *haberdashery*  
 . **tep** *mind*  
 .. **tepa** *mental*  
 .. **tepcan** *sentiment*

.. **tepcana** *sentimental*  
 . **tes** *thought*  
 .. **teser** *to think*  
 ... **yagteser** *to ponder*  
 .. **tesa** *cognitive*  
 .. **tesen** *cognition*  
 .. **teseya** *conceivable*  
 .. **oteseya** *inconceivable*  
 .. **tesoker** *to forget*  
 ... **otesokeya** *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*  
 .... **tuutyán** *academe*  
 ... **tun** *science*  
 ... **tuun** *lesson*  
 .. **tier** *to learn*  
 .. **titam** *school*  
 .. **atitam** *grade school*  
 .. **etitam** *high school*  
 .. **ititam** *college*  
 ... **tiud** *student*  
 ... **tiudyán** *student body*  
 ... **tiun** *study*  
 .... **tiuna** *scholastic*  
 .... **tiunyan** *studies, scholastics*  
 ... **tin** *doctrine*  
 .... **tina** *doctrinal*  
 .. **tez** *culture*  
 ... **teza** *cultural*  
 .. **ten** *knowledge*  
 ... **tena** *awareness-related*  
 .. **teya** *known*  
 .. **tea** *aware*  
 ... **tean** *awareness*  
 . **trér** *to recognize*  
 .. **tren** *cognizance*  
 .. **treya** *recognizable*  
 .. **trea** *cognizant*  
 .. **yeztrér** *be conscious*

.. *yeztren* conscience  
 .. *yeztrea* conscious  
 .. *oyeztrea* unconscious  
 .. *otra* incognito  
 .. *otrea* incognizant  
 . *tec* perception  
 .. *tecer* to perceive  
 .. *teceya* perceptible  
 .. *tecpa* emotion  
 .. *tecpa* emotional  
 .. *tecpa* emotive  
 .. *tecpa* emotivity  
 .. *tecpa* excitable  
 .. *tecpa* to emote  
***tib*** trunk  
 . *zetib* waist  
 .. *tetibgan* waist size  
 . *zotib* back  
 .. *zotiba* dorsal  
 .. *zotibyok* back pain  
 . *tiab* chest  
 .. *tilab* breast  
 ... *tilabil, bil* milk  
 .... *tilabiler* to lactate  
 .... *tilabila* lactic  
 .... *tilabilbier* to milk  
 .... *tilabilbuer* to give milk  
 .... *tilabilyena* milky  
 . *tieb* lung  
 .. *tieba* pulmonary  
 .. *tieser* to breathe  
 .. *yeztieser* to inhale  
 .. *yoztieser* to exhale  
 .. *tiebok* pneumonia  
 ... *tieboser* to cough  
 . ***tiib*** heart  
 .. *tiiba* cardiac  
 .. *tiibil* blood  
 ... *tiibiler* to bleed  
 ... *tiibilaya* bloody  
 ... *tiibiloker* to lose blood  
 ... *tiibilotila* blood-thirsty  
 ... *tiibila* sanguinary  
 ... *tiibilyanam* bloodbank  
 .. *tiibuf* artery  
 ... *tiibufa* arterial  
 ... *tiibufog* arteriole  
 ... *zoytiibuf* vein

.... *zoytiibufa* venal  
 . *tiub* belly  
 .. *tiuba* ventral  
 .. *tiuyb* abdomen  
 ... *tiuyba* abdominal  
 .. *zetiub* navel  
 .. *zotiub* buttock  
 . *tiyob* kidney  
 .. *tiyoba* renal  
 .. *tiyobok* kidney disease  
 .. *tiyobil* urine  
 ... *tiyobiler* to urinate  
 ... *tiyobilem* urinal  
 ... *tiyobila* urinary  
 . *tiyab* penis  
 .. *tiyaba* penile  
 .. *tiyyab* vagina  
 ... *tiyyaba* vaginal  
 .. *yebtiyaba* sexual  
 .. *tiyabcan* phallus  
 ... *tiyabcana* phallic  
 .. *tiyaboysen* to castrate  
 .. *tiyaboycat* castrato  
 .. *tiyav* 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  
 . *tuyob* wrist  
 . *tuyab* hand  
 .. *tuyaba* manual  
 .. *tuyacer* to handle  
 .. *tuyabier* to grasp  
 .. *tuyabuer* to lend a hand  
 .. *tuyupyuner* to slap  
 .. *yebtuyaber* to clasp/shake hands  
 .. *tuyapaner* to clap/applaud  
 .. *tuyalpaner* to massage/knead  
 .. *tuyasiner* to sign  
 .. *tuyadotsiner* to wave [hello/goodbye]  
 .. *tuyaf* glove  
 ... *tuyafyem* glove compartment  
 ... *tuyafud* glover  
 . *tuyeb* fist  
 .. *tuyepaner* to pound  
 . *tuyub* finger  
 .. *tuyuba* digital  
 .. *atuyub* thumb  
 .. *etuyub* index  
 ... *etuyuber* to point  
 .. *ituyub* middle finger  
 .. *utuyub* ring finger  
 .. *yotuyub* little finger  
 .. *tuyucer* to feel  
 ... *tuyuca* tactile  
 ... *tuyuceya* palpable  
 .. *tuyupaner* to tap  
 .. *tuyudrer* to type  
 ... *tuyudrar* typewriter, keyboard  
 .. *tuyubuj* finger tip  
 . *tulob* fingernail  
 .. *tulocer* to scratch  
 .. *tulop* claw  
 ... *tuloper* to claw  
 . *tuyub* palm  
 .. *tuyupaner* to slap  
 . *tulib* knuckle  
 .. *tulipaner* to knock  
*tyob* leg  
 . *tyoab* hip  
 .. *tyoaper* to sit  
 . *tyoeb* thigh  
 . *tyoib* knee  
 .. *tyoiper* to kneel  
 . *tyoub* shin

. *tyoyab* foot  
 .. *tyoyabektun* podiatry  
 .. *tyoyabektut* podiatrist  
 .. *tyoyaper* to walk  
 ... *tyoyapud* pedestrian  
 ... *tyoyapem* sidewalk  
 ... *tyoyapar* walker  
 ... *igtyoyaper* to run  
 ... *igtyoyapem* racetrack  
 .. *tyoyapyuner* to kick  
 .. *tyoyapaner* to stomp  
 .. *tyoyabar* pedal  
 .. *tyoyaf* shoe  
 ... *tyoyafser* to cobble  
 .... *tyoyafsud* shoemaker  
 .... *tyoyafsam* shoemaker's shop  
 .... *tyoyafber* to shoe  
 .... *tyoyafba* shod  
 ... *apetyoyaf* horseshoe  
 ... *tyoyafmacil* shoe polish  
 ... *tyoyafnyifet* shoelace  
 ... *tyoyafodet* shoetack  
 . *tyoyeb* heel  
 .. *tyoyepaner* to supplant  
 . *tyoyib* sole  
 . *tyoyub* toe  
 .. *tyoyuper* to tiptoe  
 . *tyolob* toenail  
**toba** human  
 . *tobaser* to humanize  
 . *otobaser* to dehumanize  
 . *toban* humanity  
 . *tobin* humanism  
 .. *tobina* humanistic  
 .. *tobinat* humanist  
 . *iftoba* humanitarian  
 .. *iftoban* humanitarianism  
**tobyen** mankind  
**tobyena** human  
**toob** male  
 . *tooba* masculine  
 .. *otoobaser* to emasculate  
 .. *tooban* masculinity  
 . *tooyba* feminine  
 .. *tooyban* femininity  
**tooc** sex  
 . *tooca* sexual  
 . *toocan* sexuality

. *otooca* asexual  
 . *entooca* bisexual  
 . *hyatooca* pansexual  
 . *getooca* homosexual  
 .. *getoocan* homosexuality  
 .. *getoocat* homosexual [person]  
**tos** instinct  
 . *tosa* instinctual  
 . *tosyena* instinctive  
**top** soul  
 . *toptun* psychology  
 . *toptuna* psychological  
 . *toptut* psychologist  
 . *topyena* animate  
 .. *topyenasen* to animate  
 .. *topyenasen* animation  
 .. *otopyena* inanimate  
 . *topoya* soulless  
**toyb** woman  
 . *toyba* female  
 .. *eyontoyba* effeminate, quasi-female  
 . *toybyena* feminine  
 .. *otobyena* unwomanly  
 . *toybet* girl  
 .. *toybetyena* girlish  
 .. *toybetan* girlhood  
 . *toybyan* womankind  
**tobob** child  
 . *toboba* infantile  
 .. *toboban* infancy  
 . *tobyena* childish  
 . *toboboya* childless  
 . *tobobikam* child care center  
**tobet** boy  
 . *tobetyena* boyish  
 . *tobetana* boyhood  
**tobog** kid, midget  
 . *toboyg* kiddie  
**tobyog** brat  
**tobag** giant  
 . *tobagyena* gigantic  
**tobyag** monster  
 . *tobyagyena* monstrous  
**toc** sense  
 . *toca* sensorial  
 . *tocan* sensation  
 . *tocer* to sense  
 . *toceya* sensible

- . *tocea* sensitive
- boc* organ
- . *boca* organic
- . *bocyan* organism
- . *bocet* gland
- .. *boceta* glandular

## Bodily functions (tab...er)

body part	body function
<b>tab</b> <i>body</i>	<b>yobtaber</b> <i>to bow, stoop</i> <b>yaztaber</b> <i>to prostrate oneself</i> <b>yabtaber</b> <i>to stand erect</i>
<b>teb</b> <i>head</i>	<b>yobteber</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>zyoteaber</b> <i>to squint</i> <b>yagteaser</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>teabigyijer</b> <i>to blink</i>
<b>tayeb</b> <i>hair</i>	<b>tayeboycer</b> <i>to bald</i>
<b>tayob</b> <i>skin</i>	<b>tayobiler</b> <i>to sweat</i> <b>tayoboker</b> <i>to shed</i>
<b>tayib</b> <i>nerve</i>	<b>tayiser</b> <i>irritate</i> <b>iftayiser</b> <i>to tickle</i> <b>tayicer</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>yezteuber</b> <i>swallow</i> <b>teubyijer</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>yezteybober</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>teubib</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>yeztieser</b> <i>to inhale</i> <b>yoztieser</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>tiyob</b> <i>kidney</i>	<b>tiyobiler</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>tuyab</b> <i>hand</i>	<b>tuyabier</b> <i>to grab</i> <b>tuyabuer</b> <i>to hand</i> <b>tuyaser</b> <i>to manipulate</i> <b>yebtuyaber</b> <i>to shake hands</i> <b>tuyaciner</b> <i>to wave</i> <b>tuyapyener</b> <i>to slap</i> <b>tuyapyeneter</b> <i>to pat</i> <b>tuyalpaner</b> <i>to massage</i>
<b>tuyub</b> <i>finger</i>	<b>tuyucer</b> <i>to feel</i> <b>tuyupyeneter</b> <i>to tap</i> <b>tuyudrer</b> <i>to type</i> <b>iztuyuber</b> <i>to point</i> <b>ivtuyucer</b> <i>to tickle</i> <b>tuyubginer</b> <i>to poke</i> <b>tuyuser</b> <i>to strum, fiddle</i>
<b>tyoyab</b> <i>foot</i>	<b>tyoyapyener</b> <i>to kick</i> <b>tyoyaper</b> <i>to walk</i> <b>igtyoyaper</b> <i>to run</i> <b>kityoyaper</b> <i>to hobble</i>
<b>tyoyob</b> <i>knee</i>	<b>tyoyocer</b> <i>to kneel</i> <b>tyoyoper</b> <i>to crawl</i>
<b>tyoyeb</b> <i>heel</i>	<b>tyoyepyener</b> <i>to stomp</i>
<b>tyoyub</b> <i>toe</i>	<b>tyoyuper</b> <i>to tiptoe</i>

tulob *nail*

tuloser *to scratch*

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

<b>object</b>	<b>fluid</b>
<b>tab</b> <i>body</i>	<b>tabil</b> <i>humor</i>
<b>teab</b> <i>eye</i>	<b>teabil</b> <i>tear</i>
<b>teib</b> <i>nose</i>	<b>teibil</b> <i>mucus, snot</i>
<b>tilab</b> <i>breast</i>	<b>bil</b> <i>milk (tila dropped)</i>
<b>teub</b> <i>mouth</i>	<b>teubil</b> <i>saliva, spit</i>
<b>tiib</b> <i>heart</i>	<b>tiibil</b> <i>blood</i>
<b>tiyob</b> <i>kidney</i>	<b>tiyobil</b> <i>urine, piss</i>
<b>tikeb</b> <i>liver</i>	<b>tikebil</b> <i>bile</i>
<b>tikub</b> <i>intestine</i>	<b>tikubil</b> <i>feces, shit</i>
<b>tayob</b> <i>skin</i>	<b>tayobil</b> <i>perspiration, sweat</i>
<b>tieb</b> <i>lung</i>	<b>tiebil</b> <i>phlegm, sputum</i>
<b>tobij</b> <i>seed</i>	<b>tobijil</b> <i>semen</i>
<b>mam</b> <i>sky</i>	<b>mamil</b> <i>rain</i>
<b>vafyab</b> <i>grape</i>	<b>vafil</b> <i>wine (vafyab shortened to vaf)</i>
<b>voz</b> <i>color</i>	<b>vozil</b> <i>paint</i>
<b>dr-</b> <i>write</i>	<b>dril</b> <i>ink</i>
<b>mag</b> <i>fire</i>	<b>magil</b> <i>petroleum</i>
<b>mag</b> <i>fire</i>	<b>maagil</b> <i>fuel</i>
<b>mag</b> <i>fire</i>	<b>maegil</b> <i>gasoline</i>
<b>mag</b> <i>fire</i>	<b>maigil</b> <i>kerosene</i>
<b>meg</b> <i>rock</i>	<b>megil</b> <i>cement</i>
<b>magmeb</b> <i>volcano</i>	<b>magmebil</b> <i>lava (fire mountain liquid)</i>
<b>yan</b> <i>together</i>	<b>yanil</b> <i>glue</i>
<b>mel</b> <i>ground</i>	<b>meil</b> <i>mud</i>
<b>tel</b> <i>food</i>	<b>telil</b> <i>soup</i>
<b>ovob</b> <i>cereal</i>	<b>ovobil</b> <i>meal, porridge</i>
<b>bil</b> <i>milk</i>	<b>biel</b> <i>cream</i>
<b>fyab</b> <i>fruit</i>	<b>fyabil</b> <i>juice</i>
<b>afyab</b> <i>apple</i>	<b>afyabil</b> <i>apple juice</i>
<b>ufyab</b> <i>prune</i>	<b>ufyabil</b> <i>prune juice</i>
<b>lafyab</b> <i>orange</i>	<b>lafyabil</b> <i>orange juice</i>
<b>afyab</b> <i>apple</i>	<b>afil</b> <i>cider (afyab shortened to af)</i>
<b>kafyab</b> <i>olive</i>	<b>kafyabyel</b> <i>olive oil</i>

<b>vol</b> <i>vegetable</i>	<b>volyel</b> <i>vegetable oil</i>
<b>levol</b> <i>beet</i>	<b>levolil</b> <i>beet juice</i>
<b>fab</b> <i>tree</i>	<b>fabil</b> <i>sap</i>
<b>yavob</b> <i>hop</i>	<b>yavil</b> <i>beer</i> ( <b>yabov</b> shortened to <b>yav</b> )
<b>levaf</b> ...	<b>levafil</b> <i>liqueur</i>
<b>level</b> <i>sugar</i>	<b>levil</b> <i>syrup</i> ( <b>el</b> < <b>tel</b> <i>food</i> , <b>il</b> < <b>til</b> <i>drink</i> )
<b>tul</b> <i>plate</i>	<b>tulil</b> <i>sauce</i>
<b>m-</b> <i>nature</i>	<b>mil</b> <i>water</i>
<b>mil</b> <i>water</i>	<b>miil</b> <i>liquid</i>
<b>yom</b> <i>ice</i>	<b>yomil</b> <i>dew</i>
<b>yom</b> <i>ice</i>	<b>yombiil</b> <i>ice cream</i>
<b>t-</b> <i>human/animal</i>	<b>til</b> <i>drink</i>
<b>bek</b> <i>treatment</i>	<b>bekil</b> <i>medicine</i>
<b>bok</b> <i>illness</i>	<b>bokil</b> <i>poison</i>
<b>mag</b> <i>fire</i>	<b>magil</b> <i>fuel</i>
<b>cafayeb</b> <i>tea leaf</i>	<b>cafayel</b> <i>tea</i> ( <b>-b</b> <i>organism</i> to <b>-l</b> <i>liquid</i> )
<b>cefyab</b> <i>coffee bean</i>	<b>cefyal</b> <i>coffee</i>
	<b>yel</b> <i>oil</i>
	<b>fyel</b> <i>wax</i>
<b>apelat</b> <i>bee</i>	<b>apelatel</b> <i>honey</i> ( <b>-el</b> <i>food</i> )
<b>apelat</b> <i>bee</i>	<b>apelatyel</b> <i>wax</i> ( <b>-yel</b> <i>oil</i> )
<b>c</b> <i>metalloid</i>	<b>cil</b> <i>acid</i>
<b>yilom</b> <i>80-electron metalloid</i>	<b>yilomil</b> <i>mercury</i>
<b>mam</b> <i>sky</i>	<b>mal</b> <i>air</i> ( <b>mam</b> shortened to <b>ma</b> )
<b>mal</b> <i>air</i>	<b>meal</b> <i>gas</i>
<b>mal</b> <i>air</i>	<b>mial</b> <i>vapor</i>
<b>amc</b> <i>1-electron metalloid</i>	<b>amcal</b> <i>hydrogen</i> ( <b>-al</b> <i>gas</i> )
<b>yimc</b> <i>8-electron metalloid</i>	<b>yimcal</b> <i>oxygen</i>
<b>yemc</b> <i>7-electron metalloid</i>	<b>yemcal</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>bookseya</b> <i>tiresome</i>
<b>bayk</b> <i>safety</i>	<b>bekiler</b> <i>to medicate</i>	<b>bokil</b> <i>poison</i>
<b>bayka</b> <i>safe</i>	<b>tebektun</b> <i>psychiatry</i>	<b>bokiler</b> <i>to poison</i>
<b>bayker</b> <i>to save</i>	<b>tebektut</b> <i>psychiatrist</i>	<b>bokilyena</b> <i>poisonous</i>
<b>baykser</b> <i>to make safe</i>	<b>bekleya</b> <i>curable</i>	<b>obokilam</b> <i>detox facility</i>
<b>bayksud</b> <i>savior</i>	<b>obekleya</b> <i>incurable</i>	<b>ombok</b> <i>cold</i>
<b>obayk</b> <i>danger, peril</i>	<b>obekeya</b> <i>untreatable</i>	<b>teibok</b> <i>influenza, flu</i>
<b>obayka</b> <i>unsafe, dangerous</i>	<b>fubek</b> <i>mistreatment, abuse</i>	<b>vyurbok</b> <i>infection</i>
<b>obaykser</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>byok</b> <i>pain</i>
<b>bikea</b> <i>careful</i>	<b>buka</b> <i>wounded</i>	<b>byoyk</b> <i>ache</i>
<b>biker</b> <i>to care for</i>	<b>buker</b> <i>to wound</i>	<b>byoykcer</b> <i>to ache</i>
<b>biktun</b> <i>nursing</i>	<b>bukcer</b> <i>to be wounded</i>	<b>byoker</b> <i>to hurt (someone)</i>
<b>biktut</b> <i>nurse</i>	<b>buyk</b> <i>sore</i>	<b>byokcer</b> <i>to be in pain</i>
<b>bikam</b> <i>care facility</i>	<b>buket</b> <i>scratch</i>	<b>byokeya</b> <i>painful</i>
<b>bikat</b> <i>care patient</i>	<b>buketer</b> <i>to scratch</i>	<b>byokoya</b> <i>painless</i>
<b>bikof</b> <i>bandage</i>	<b>bukof</b> <i>patch</i>	<b>byokoysil</b> <i>painkiller</i>
<b>bikofer</b> <i>to bandage</i>	<b>bukofber</b> <i>to patch up</i>	<b>byoyker</b> <i>to ache</i>
<b>obik</b> <i>lack of care</i>	<b>bukat</b> <i>trauma patient, victim</i>	<b>byookcer</b> <i>to suffer</i>
<b>obiker</b> <i>to leave uncared for</i>	<b>buuk</b> <i>harm</i>	<b>bryok</b> <i>agony</i>
<b>tebiker</b> <i>to care (about)</i>	<b>buuker</b> <i>to harm</i>	<b>bryoker</b> <i>to torture</i>
<b>otebik</b> <i>apathy, lack of concern</i>	<b>buukeya</b> <i>harmful</i>	<b>bryokeya</b> <i>torturous</i>
<b>otebiker</b> <i>to be unconcerned about</i>	<b>buukoya</b> <i>harmless</i>	<b>bryokcer</b> <i>to agonize</i>
<b>obikea</b> <i>careless</i>	<b>buukyek</b> <i>danger</i>	<b>tebyok</b> <i>anguish</i>
<b>otebikea</b> <i>unconcerned, apathetic</i>		<b>tebyokcer</b> <i>to anguish</i>
<b>igyega bik</b> <i>urgent care</i>		
<b>igyega bikim</b> <i>emergency room</i>		

## Clothes (tof)

<b>body part</b>	<b>heavier material</b>	<b>lighter material</b>
<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>teyob</b> <i>neck</i>	<b>teyof</b> <i>tie</i>	<b>teyov</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>tiyab</b> <i>penis</i>		<b>tiyav</b> <i>loin cloth</i>

<b>tyob</b> <i>leg</i>	<b>tyof</b> <i>pants</i>	
<b>tyoyab</b> <i>foot</i>	<b>tyoyaf</b> <i>shoe</i>	<b>tyoyav</b> <i>sock</i>
<b>tuyab</b> <i>hand</i>	<b>tuyaf</b> <i>mit</i> <b>tuyafyem</b> <i>pocket</i>	<b>tuyav</b> <i>glove</i>
<b>tiyub</b> <i>tail</i>	<b>tiyuf</b> <i>train</i>	

## Habitation (tom)

<b>tom</b> <i>habitation</i>	<p><b>tom</b> <i>to live</i>, <b>tomud</b> <i>inhabitant</i>  <b>toym</b> <i>home</i>, <b>toyma</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>tometyan</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>concierge</i>  <b>yabtom</b> <i>hi-rise</i></p>
<b>tyem</b> <i>residence</i>	<p><b>tyemer</b> <i>to reside</i>  <b>tyemud</b> <i>resident</i>  <b>tyema</b> <i>residential</i>  <b>vegdren tyemuda</b> <i>resident's permit</i>  <b>otyemud</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>zyutam</b> <i>tower</i>  <b>azcatam</b> <i>castle</i>  <b>tamyam</b> <i>housing complex</i>  <b>tamyozem</b> <i>yard</i>  <b>tameyem</b> <i>courtyard</i>  <b>abtamac</b> <i>roof</i>  <b>zatham</b> <i>facade</i>  <b>telam</b> <i>restaurant</i>  <b>epam</b> <i>station</i>  <b>tilam</b> <i>bar</i></p>

	<p><b>tuzam</b> <i>museum</i>  <b>dyenam</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>pentam</b> <i>garage</i>  <b>beelam</b> <i>warehouse</i>  <b>vobyesam</b> <i>farm</i></p>
<b>taym</b> <i>building</i>	<p><b>taymser</b> <i>to build</i>, <b>otaymser</b> <i>to demolish</i>, <b>otayms</b> <i>ruins</i>, <b>taymsud</b> <i>builder</i>  <b>tamcer</b> <i>to found</i>, <b>tamc</b> <i>foundation</i>  <b>mamtaym</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>yagtem</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>yozem</b> <i>yard, outdoors</i>  <b>yazem</b> <i>flat space</i>  <b>yubem</b> <i>neighborhood</i>  <b>yibem</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>zyem</b> <i>indoors</i>  <b>kunadam</b> <i>frontier</i>  <b>kim</b> <i>slope</i>  <b>yabem</b> <i>upstairs</i>  <b>yobem</b> <i>downstairs</i>  <b>zyem</b> <i>tunnel</i>  <b>zeym</b> <i>bridge</i>  <b>ifpem</b> <i>promenade</i>  <b>mimkum</b> <i>beach</i>  <b>ifpopem</b> <i>resort</i>  <b>tujyemem</b> <i>cemetery</i></p>

	<b>tatem</b> <i>shrine</i> <b>zyum</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>yestim</b> <i>bureau</i> <b>datim</b> <i>salon, living room</i> <b>zyotim</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>zatim</b> <i>lobby</i> <b>zotim</b> <i>antechamber</i> <b>yaktim</b> <i>waiting room</i> <b>timet</b> <i>cubicle, cabin, roomette</i>

## Places and containers

The "place" suffixes **am**, **(e)m**, **im**, **yem**, and **yeb** are short for and recall **tam** *house*, **tem** *space*, **tim** *room*, **nyem** *box*, and **cyeb** *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>dyenyan</b> <i>book</i>	<b>dyenyanam</b> <i>library</i>

<i>collection</i>	
<b>cuzyan</b> <i>art collection</i>	<b>cuzyanam</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>cefyal</b> <i>coffee</i>	<b>cefyalam</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>tyuj</b> <i>sleep</i>	<b>tyujam</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>yes</b> <i>work</i>	<b>yesem</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>yab</b> <i>up</i>	<b>yabem</b> <i>upstairs</i>
<b>yob</b> <i>down</i>	<b>yobem</b> <i>downstairs</i>

<b>yeb</b> <i>between</i>	<b>yebem</b> <i>interstice</i>
<b>yez</b> <i>in</i>	<b>yezem</b> <i>interior</i>
<b>yo</b> <i>out</i>	<b>yozem</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>yub</b> <i>near</i>	<b>yubem</b> <i>vicinity</i>
<b>yib</b> <i>far</i>	<b>yibem</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>yak</b> <i>wait</i>	<b>akem</b> <i>waiting area</i>
<b>yuz</b> <i>around</i>	<b>yuzem</b> <i>environment</i>
<b>zyu</b> <i>round</i>	<b>zyum</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>yaza</b> <i>flat</i>	<b>yazem</b> <i>plain</i>
<b>yija</b> <i>open</i>	<b>yijem</b> <i>open area</i>
<b>zye</b> <i>through</i>	<b>zyem</b> <i>transit area</i>
<b>zey</b> <i>across</i>	<b>zeym</b> <i>crossing/bridge</i>
<b>zyaa</b> <i>wide</i>	<b>zyam</b> <i>expanse</i>
<b>zyoa</b> <i>narrow</i>	<b>zyom</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>ifzyip</b> <i>tour</i>	<b>ifzyipem</b> <i>tourist site</i>
<b>yanup</b> <i>meeting</i>	<b>yanupem</b> <i>meeting venue</i>
<b>tujyem</b> <i>coffin'</i>	<b>tujyemem</b> <i>cemetery</i>
<b>yezmelben</b> <i>burial</i>	<b>yezmelbem</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>hyaa</b> <i>every</i>	<b>hyam</b> <i>everywhere</i>
<b>hyea</b> <i>any</i>	<b>hyem</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>yob</b> <i>under</i>	<b>yobtem</b> <i>cellar</i>
<b>yuja</b> <i>open</i>	<b>yujtem</b> <i>court</i>
<b>yaga</b> <i>long</i>	<b>yagtem</b> <i>gallery</i>
<b>yab</b> <i>above</i>	<b>yabtem</b> <i>attic</i>
<b>zayoz</b> <i>front outside</i>	<b>zayoztem</b> <i>front porch</i>
<b>zayez</b> <i>front inside</i>	<b>zayeztem</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>teltim</b> <i>dining room</i>
<b>mageler</b> <i>to cook</i>	<b>magelim</b> <i>kitchen</i>
<b>yes</b> <i>work</i>	<b>yesim</b> <i>bureau</i>
<b>mil</b> <i>water</i>	<b>miltim</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>yak</b> <i>wait</i>	<b>yaktim</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>yon</b> <i>apart</i>	<b>yontim</b> <i>compartment</i>
<b>yez</b> <i>in</i>	<b>yeztim</b> <i>chamber</i>
<b>zyoa</b> <i>narrow</i>	<b>zyotim</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 (-tyem, -nyem, -yem) and containers (-cyeb, -yeb, -yef)

<b>t-</b> <i>human-related</i>	<b>tyem</b> <i>residence</i>
<b>aza</b> <i>strong</i>	<b>azyem</b> <i>safe</i>
<b>koer</b> <i>to hide</i>	<b>koyem</b> <i>shelter</i>
<b>pon</b> <i>vacation</i>	<b>ponyem</b> <i>suitcase</i>
<b>mog</b> <i>ash</i>	<b>mogyem</b> <i>ashtray</i>
<b>yom</b> <i>ice</i>	<b>yomyem</b> <i>ice chest</i>
<b>voc</b> <i>flower</i>	<b>vocyem</b> <i>flower bed</i>
<b>voc</b> <i>flower</i>	<b>vocyeb</b> <i>flower pot</i>
<b>il</b> <i>liquid</i> + <b>neer</b> <i>reserve</i>	<b>ilneyeb</b> <i>tank</i>
<b>il</b> <i>liquid</i>	<b>ilyeb</b> <i>bottle</i>
<b>il</b> <i>liquid</i>	<b>ilcyeb</b> <i>carafe</i>
<b>til</b> <i>drink</i>	<b>tilyeb</b> <i>glass</i>
<b>til</b> <i>drink</i>	<b>tilcyeb</b> <i>cup</i>
<b>el</b> <i>food</i>	<b>elcyeb</b> <i>pot</i>
<b>tol</b> <i>food</i>	<b>tolyeb</b> <i>casserole</i>
<b>yaz</b> <i>flat</i> + <b>tol</b> <i>consumables</i>	<b>yaztolyeb</b> <i>pan</i>
<b>telil</b> <i>soup</i>	<b>telilyeb</b> <i>owl</i>
<b>ber</b> <i>put</i>	<b>byem</b> <i>position</i>
<b>tab</b> <i>body</i>	<b>tabyem</b> <i>posture</i>
<b>tes</b> <i>thought</i>	<b>tesbyem</b> <i>method</i>
<b>tep</b> <i>mind</i>	<b>tebyem</b> <i>attitude</i>
<b>eber</b> <i>to stop</i>	<b>ebyem</b> <i>situation</i>
<b>uka</b> <i>empty</i>	<b>ukyem</b> <i>slot,</i> <i>vacancy</i>
<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nacyem</b> <i>cashbox</i>
<b>noz</b> <i>jewel</i>	<b>nozyem</b> <i>jewelry box</i>
<b>n-</b> <i>commercial</i>	<b>nyem</b> <i>box</i>
<b>nac</b> <i>money</i>	<b>nacyef</b> <i>purse</i>
<b>n-</b> <i>commercial</i>	<b>nyef</b> <i>bag</i>
<b>nyef</b> <i>weave</i>	<b>nyefyem</b> <i>basket</i>
<b>faof</b> <i>wood</i>	<b>faofyeb</b> <i>barrel</i>
<b>mak</b> <i>electricity</i>	<b>nakyeb</b> <i>battery</i>

## Building structures and furniture (com)

<b>moc</b> <i>floor [stage]</i>	<b>amoc</b> <i>ground floor</i> <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>yebmoc</b> <i>mezzanine</i> <b>mocpar</b> <i>elevator (also: yalbur)</i>
<b>mac</b> <i>wall</i>	<b>abmac</b> <i>roof</i> <b>obmac</b> <i>foundation</i> <b>yezabmac</b> <i>ceiling</i> <b>yezobmac</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>mactyen</b> <i>masonry (industry)</i> <b>macyan</b> <i>masonry</i> <b>yozmec</b> <i>outer wall</i> <b>yezmac</b> <i>inner wall</i> <b>yuzmac</b> <i>fence</i> <b>mefa mac</b> <i>brick wall</i> <b>macet</b> <i>fence</i> <b>yonsmac</b> <i>partition</i> <b>mayc</b> <i>screen</i>
<b>mec</b> <i>door</i>	<b>mecag</b> <i>entrance-way</i> <b>zamec</b> <i>threshold</i>
<b>mic</b> <i>window</i>	<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>
<b>muc</b> <i>stairs</i>	<b>mucnog</b> <i>step</i> <b>muyc</b> <i>ladder</i> <b>zyupea muc</b> <i>escalator</i> <b>mucim</b> <i>stairwell</i> <b>igyozen muc</b> <i>fire escape</i>
<b>com</b> <i>item of furniture</i>	<b>comber</b> <i>to furnish</i> <b>comyan</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>
<b>cam</b> <i>closet</i>	<b>telarcam</b> <i>buffet</i>

	<p><b>tofcam</b> <i>clothes closet</i>  <b>dyencam</b> <i>bookcase</i>  <b>macam</b> <i>cupboard</i>  <b>comoc</b> <i>shelf</i>  <b>tovcam</b> <i>linen closet</i>  <b>eycam</b> <i>alcove</i></p>
<b>cem</b> <i>table</i>	<p><b>drecem</b> <i>desk</i>  <b>ceym</b> <i>pulpit</i>  <b>cemnyem</b> <i>drawer</i>  <b>cemof</b> <i>table cloth</i>  <b>cemyob</b> <i>table leg</i>  <b>cemet</b> <i>board</i>  <b>yuscemet</b> <i>serving tray</i>  <b>tilcem</b> <i>bar</i>  <b>cyagcem</b> <i>counter</i>  <b>camaper</b> <i>to sit down at the table</i> (also: <b>bemer</b>)</p>
<b>cim</b> <i>chair</i>	<p><b>ciym</b> <i>seat</i>  <b>agcim</b> <i>armchair</i>  <b>yagcim</b> <i>couch</i>  <b>ciim</b> <i>bench</i>  <b>eycim</b> <i>stool</i>  <b>tyoyabcim</b> <i>footstool</i>  <b>cimub</b> <i>arm rest</i>  <b>cimzom</b> <i>seat back</i>  <b>baanetcim</b> <i>rocking chair</i>  <b>zoyolbcim</b> <i>recliner</i>  <b>milnef cim</b> <i>bucket seat</i>  <b>cimbier</b> <i>to occupy a seat</i>  <b>cimbuer</b> <i>to seat (someone)</i>  <b>cimober</b> <i>to unseat</i>  <b>cimaper</b> <i>to sit down</i> (also: <b>bimer</b>)</p>
<b>cum</b> <i>bed</i>	<p><b>cuam</b> <i>cushin</i>  <b>cuaym</b> <i>pillow</i>  <b>cuem</b> <i>mattress</i></p> <p><b>cuav</b> <i>bedspread</i>  <b>cuev</b> <i>sheet</i>  <b>cuef</b> <i>cover</i>  <b>cuim</b> <i>box springs</i>  <b>cumnyan</b> <i>litter</i>  <b>cumaper</b> <i>to go to bed, lie down</i> (also: <b>bumer</b>)</p>

## Food (tol)

<b>tol</b> <i>foodstuffs</i>	<b>toler</b> <i>to feed</i>
------------------------------	-----------------------------

	<p><b>tola</b> <i>alimentary</i>  <b>tolcyeb</b> <i>pot</i>  <b>tolyeb</b> <i>casserole</i>  <b>yaztolyeb</b> <i>pan</i>  <b>tolam</b> <i>grocery store, market</i>, <b>tolamud</b> <i>grocer</i>  <b>tolar</b> <i>eating utensil</i>, <b>tolaryan</b> <i>dishes</i>  <b>tolnyun</b> <i>produce, groceries</i></p>
<b>tel</b> <i>(prepared) food</i>	<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>telyem</b> <i>buffet</i>  <b>telyeb</b> <i>plate</i>, <b>telyebar</b> <i>serving tray</i>  <b>telar</b> <i>fork</i>, <b>telaryan</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>telilyeb</b> <i>soup bowl</i>  <b>magtelur</b> <i>stove</i>  <b>teleya</b> <i>edible</i>, <b>oteleya</b> <i>inedible</i></p>
<b>teluz</b> <i>taste</i>	<p><b>teluzer</b> <i>to taste</i>  <b>teyluz</b> <i>savor</i>, <b>teyluza</b> <i>savory</i>, <b>teyluzer</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>
<b>til</b> <i>drink</i>	<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>tilyeb</b> <i>glass</i>  <b>tilcyeb</b> <i>bowl</i>  <b>tiylecyeb</b> <i>cup</i>  <b>tilar</b> <i>spoon</i>  <b>tilarag</b> <i>soup spoon</i>  <b>tilarog</b> <i>teaspoon</i>  <b>tileya</b> <i>potable</i>, <b>otileya</b> <i>non-potable</i>  <b>omtil</b> <i>refreshment, soft-drink</i></p>
<b>tul</b> <i>dish, served</i>	<b>tulyan</b> <i>meal</i>

<p><i>food</i></p>	<p><b>atulyan</b> <i>breakfast</i>, <b>atulyaner</b> <i>to eat breakfast</i>  <b>etulyan</b> <i>lunch</i>, <b>etulyaner</b> <i>to lunch</i>  <b>itulyan</b> <i>dinner</i>, <b>itulyaner</b> <i>to dine</i>  <b>jatul</b> <i>appetizer</i>  <b>jotul</b> <i>dessert</i>  <b>yebtul</b> <i>snack</i>  <b>tulyeb</b> <i>platter</i>  <b>tulil</b> <i>soup</i>  <b>tulyanag</b> <i>banquet</i>  <b>tuldren</b> <i>menu</i>  <b>tulusud</b> <i>waiter</i>, <b>tulusudyan</b> <i>wait staff</i>, <b>tulusdeb</b> <i>head waiter, maitre d'</i> ,  <b>tulyusnac</b> <i>(restaurant) tip</i>  <b>tuljyob</b> <i>mealtime</i></p>
<p><b>-ol/yol</b> (solid)</p>	<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>yugtaol</b> <i>beef steak</i>, <b>yapetaol</b> <i>sausage</i>, <b>yapetyol</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>yebcavol</b> <i>sandwich</i>  <b>cabavol</b> <i>slice of bread</i>  <b>yazavol</b> <i>pancake, flatbread, pizza</i>  <b>yuzavol</b> <i>wrap, burrito</i>  <b>gyoavol</b> <i>crepe</i>  <b>leavol</b> <i>pastry</i>  <b>leyavol</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>
<p><b>-el/yel/yal</b> (semi-solid)</p>	<p><b>eopel</b> <i>beef</i>, <b>gocra eopel</b> <i>ground beef</i>, <b>gocra eopel yebcavol</b> <i>hamburger</i>  <b>uopel</b> <i>mutton</i>  <b>yapel</b> <i>pork</i>  <b>yel</b> <i>oil</i>  <b>kafabyel</b> <i>olive oil</i>  <b>gevobyel</b> <i>corn oil</i>  <b>magyel</b> <i>cooking oil</i>  <b>tayal</b> <i>fat, grease</i>  <b>mageler</b> <i>to cook</i>  <b>magyeler</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>leyvel</b> <i>candy</i>, <b>levil</b> <i>syrop</i>,  <b>leyvelud</b> <i>confectioner</i>, <b>leyvelam</b> <i>confectionary</i></p>

	<p><b>elcyeb</b> <i>pot</i>  <b>yapel</b> <i>pork</i>, <b>yapelyan</b> <i>pork meats</i>, <b>yapelam</b> <i>pork butchery</i></p>
-il (liquid)	<p><b>ilyeb</b> <i>bottle</i>  <b>tuil</b> <i>sauce</i>  <b>tulil</b> <i>soup</i>  <b>vafil</b> <i>wine</i>  <b>yigvafil</b> <i>vinegar</i>  <b>afil</b> <i>cider</i>  <b>yavil</b> <i>beer</i>  <b>levafil</b> <i>liqueur</i>  <b>bil</b> <i>milk</i>, <b>bilam</b> <i>dairy</i>, <b>bilyig</b> <i>cheese</i>, <b>bilyug</b> <i>butter</i>  <b>bilyugl</b> <i>yoghurt</i>  <b>abil</b> <i>cream</i>  <b>fyablevil</b> <i>compote</i>  <b>fyabil</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>
mag-	<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>maygiler</b> <i>to broil</i>, <b>maygilur</b> <i>broiler</i>  <b>magler</b> <i>to roast</i>, <b>maglyur</b> <i>roaster</i>  <b>abmagler</b> <i>to grill</i>, <b>abmaglur</b> <i>grill</i>  <b>magyeler</b> <i>to fry</i>, <b>magyelur</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)

<p><b>job</b> <i>time</i></p>	<p><b>joba</b> <i>temporal</i>  <b>ponjob</b> <i>vacation</i>  <b>yogjob</b> <i>short while</i>, <b>yogjoba</b> <i>temporary</i>  <b>yivjob</b> <i>leasure</i>  <b>yagjob</b> <i>longtime</i>, <b>yagjoba</b> <i>chronic</i>  <b>jejoba</b> <i>chronic</i>  <b>zye job</b> <i>over time</i>  <b>yadjob</b> <i>eternity</i>, <b>yadjoba</b> <i>eternal</i>  <b>gonjoba</b> <i>part-time</i>  <b>jobyugc</b> <i>delay</i>, <b>jobyugser</b> <i>to delay</i>, <b>jobyugca</b> <i>delayed</i>  <b>jobigc</b> <i>haste</i>, <b>jobigcer</b> <i>to hurry</i>  <b>kyoca (jonabca)</b> <i>jobem</i></p>				
-------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	--

	<i>appointment</i> <b>jobnabs</b> <i>schedule</i> <b>jobdaf</b> <i>schedule</i>				
<b>job</b> <i>period</i>	<b>jooyb</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>joobay</b> <i>periodically</i> <b>odjobu?</b> <i>when?</i> <b>udjobu</b> <i>now</i> <b>idjobu</b> <i>then</i> <b>yadjobu</b> <i>always</i> <b>yodjobu</b> <i>never</i> <b>yedjobu</b> <i>whenever</i> <b>gedjobu</b> <i>at the same time</i> <b>ogedjobu</b> <i>some other time</i> <b>yudjobu</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>jabdyen</b> <i>yearbook</i> <b>jabzoyp</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>yajib</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>jiyob</b> <i>May</i> <b>jiyab</b> <i>June</i> <b>jiyeb</b> <i>July</i> <b>jiyib</b> <i>August</i> <b>jiyab</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>yejub</b> <i>week, yejuba</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>juyob</b> <i>Friday</i> <b>juyab</b> <i>Saturday</i> <b>juyeb</b> <i>Sunday</i> <b>ponjub</b> <i>holiday</i> <b>yivjub</b> <i>day off</i> <b>yadjubu</b> <i>every day, yadjuba</i> <i>daily</i> <b>jubdyen</b> <i>diary</i> <b>jubdryen</b> <i>newspaper, jubdryena</i> <i>journalistic, jubdryenud</i> <i>journalist</i> <b>zobjub</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 feast,</i> <b>ivjuber</b> <i>to celebrate</i> <b>tijub</b> <i>birthday</i> <b>agtijub</b> <i>Christmas</i> <b>zoytjub</b> <i>Easter</i>				
<b>jyob</b> <i>hour</i>	<b>jyoba</b> <i>hourly</i> <b>jyobar</b> <i>clock</i> <b>tyijyobar</b> <i>alarm clock</i> <b>tubjyobar</b> <i>wrist watch</i> <b>jyobyandaf</b> <i>schedule</i>				
<b>jyab</b> <i>minute</i>	<b>jyayb</b> <i>moment, jyayba</i> <i>momentary</i>				
<b>jyeb</b> <i>second</i>	<b>jyeyb</b> <i>instant, jyeyba</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>eymaj</b> <i>noon</i> <b>joeymaj</b> <i>afternoon</i> <b>fimaj</b> <i>good day!</i> <b>fumaj</b> <i>good evening!</i>	<b>yadmaju</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>eymoj</b> <i>midnight</i> <b>fimoj</b> <i>good night!</i> <b>yadmoju</b> <i>every night</i> <b>udmoju</b> <i>tonight</i>				



<b>jud date</b>	<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>judyen</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>jayg</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 bikam</b> <i>elder care facility</i> , <b>jagcer</b> <i>to age</i> , <b>jagca</b> <i>aged</i> , <b>yagcea</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>jogatyan</b> <i>youth (coll.)</i> , <b>egjogser</b> <i>to rejuvenate/renew</i> , <b>joganyena</b> <i>youthful</i> <b>gajayga</b> <i>elder</i> <b>gojayga</b> <i>younger</i> <b>gejayga</b> <i>of the same age, as old (as)</i> <b>iyega</b> <i>adult</i> <b>jega</b> <i>middle aged</i> <b>joyga</b> <i>adolescent</i> <b>ojyega</b> <i>minor</i> <b>gyajayga</b> <i>eldest</i> <b>gyojayga</b> <i>youngest</i> <b>glajayga</b> <i>antique, ancient</i> <b>glojayga</b> <i>brand new, very young</i> <b>odjayg</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 tyujya.</b> <i>The child died while sleeping.</i>
<b>jo</b> <i>after</i>	<b>Jo teacera mavi it igyipa.</b> <i>After seeing the flames, he fled.</i>
<b>ji</b> <i>since</i>	<b>Aita tijye ga fiay ji dropek yuja.</b> <i>We have been living better since the war ended.</i>
<b>ju</b> <i>until</i>	<b>Ju et ago, et ho tido.</b> <i>Until you grow up, you won't understand.</i>
<b>jya</b> <i>early</i>	<b>Ga jya ga fi.</b> <i>The earlier the better.</i>
<b>jye</b> <i>on time</i>	<b>Valco puer jye.</b> <i>Be sure to arrive on time.</i>
<b>jyo</b> <i>late</i>	<b>Ho puo jya!</b> <i>Don't arrive late!</i>

<b>zojubu</b> <i>yesterday</i>	<b>Hey mamila zojubu?</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 dyen zajubu.</b> <i>I will finish the book tomorrow.</i>
<b>zomoju</b> <i>last night</i>	<b>Hey et fi tyuja zomoju?</b> <i>Did you sleep well last night?</i>
<b>udmoju</b> <i>tonight</i>	<b>Udmoju ho eco mayri 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>jazojubu</b> <i>the day before yesterday</i>	<b>Vab gorfaya jazojubu.</b> <i>The grass had been mowed the day before yesterday.</i>
<b>jozajubu</b> <i>the day after tomorrow</i>	<b>Avolam yijco jozajubu.</b> <i>The bakery will open the day after tomorrow.</i>
<b>jay</b> <i>already</i>	<b>Uvay eta ted jay pia.</b> <i>Sadly, your father has already left.</i>
<b>gaj</b> <i>still</i>	<b>Hey pati gaj tijeja?</b> <i>Are the birds still alive?</i>
<b>juy</b> <i>yet</i>	<b>Hey et juy teuca hia pancin?</b> <i>Have you seen this movie yet?</i>
<b>aju</b> <i>in the past</i>	<b>Uti sya hubyenaju.</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 yeso ga tepazay.</b> <i>From now on I will work more diligently.</i>
<b>ju idjob</b> <i>until then</i>	<b>Ju idjob at ho teacaya yidcuni.</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 yozpa ju udjob.</b> <i>Nobody has emerged so far.</i>
<b>iju</b> <i>first</i>	<b>At vago iju ivader et av updier at.</b> <i>I would first like to thank you for inviting me.</i>
<b>joy</b> <i>next</i>	<b>Joy ait teeco drez Sekspira.</b> <i>Next we shall hear a poem by Shakespeare.</i>
<b>uju</b> <i>finally</i>	<b>Elyanidpar 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 yozpa 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>gyoja</b> <i>just</i>	<b>At goya ijeaca eta vyoon.</b> <i>I just now noticed your error.</i>
<b>yubji</b> <i>just</i>	<b>At yubji ijeaca eta vyoon.</b> <i>I just now noticed your error.</i>
<b>yubju</b> <i>almost</i>	<b>At yubju 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 yesa hum glaj.</b> <i>I worked there for a long time.</i>
<b>gloj</b> <i>for a short time</i>	<b>At yesa him anay gloj.</b> <i>I worked here only for a short time.</i>
<b>yokbyenay</b> <i>suddenly, all of a sudden</i>	<b>Yokbyenay 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 drecyeo eta dyen?</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 yese ge tuut udjubu.</b> <i>I work as a teacher now.</i>
<b>yadjubu</b> <i>always, all the time</i>	<b>Iyt yadjubu teuboyze.</b> <i>She always smiles.</i>
<b>yudjubu</b> <i>sometime</i>	<b>Iyt egteapo yudjubu.</b> <i>She'll visit again someday.</i>
<b>yodjubu</b> <i>never</i>	<b>Ata yepet yodjubu yepede.</b> <i>My dog never barks.</i>
<b>ju yadjub</b> <i>forever</i>	<b>Iit yake beer tadca ju yadjub.</b> <i>They hope to remain married forever.</i>
<b>yedjubu</b> <i>ever, anytime</i>	<b>Et vege teaper yedjubu et vage.</b> <i>You can visit anytime you like.</i>
<b>yudjubu</b> <i>sometime</i>	<b>At teapo et yudjubu yuboju.</b> <i>I will visit you sometime in the near future.</i>
<b>ogedjubu</b> <i>some other time</i>	<b>Et yego uper ogedjubu.</b> <i>You'll have to come some other time.</i>
<b>yidjubu</b> <i>at such a time</i>	<b>Ait yege doer yidjubu.</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 yege utmilabaner ajop jubey.</b> <i>You must bathe once a day.</i>
<b>ejopi</b> <i>twice</i>	<b>At vyisa par ejopi.</b> <i>I washed the car twice.</i>
<b>glajopi</b> <i>often</i>	<b>Ait deuze yanay glajop.</b> <i>We often sing together.</i>
<b>glojopi</b> <i>seldom</i>	<b>At glojopi teaca yidcun.</b> <i>Seldom have I seen such a thing.</i>
<b>gaijopi</b> <i>sometimes, at times</i>	<b>Iyt ceace geijopi jyo.</b> <i>She sometimes shows up late.</i>
<b>ojop</b> <i>never</i>	<b>At ojop vyode.</b> <i>I never lie.</i>
<b>yidjop</b> <i>so often</i>	<b>Et yidjop abdabe yebdaen.</b> <i>You dominate the conversion so often.</i>
<b>gejopi</b> <i>as often</i>	<b>Upo gejopi vye et vage.</b> <i>Come as often as you like.</i>
<b>gajopi</b> <i>more often</i>	<b>Ata ted datupe gajopi vye ja.</b> <i>My father visits more often than before. (vye than)</i>

<b>gojopi</b> <i>less often</i>	<b>At zyipe gojopi udjubi.</b> <i>I travel less often these days.</i>
<b>gyejopi</b> <i>quite often</i>	<b>Nun ce gyejopi 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 yozpe tam grajopi.</b> <i>I get out of the house too infrequently.</i>
<b>gyajopi</b> <i>as often as possible</i>	<b>Et yege milaber voci gyajopi.</b> <i>You should water the flowers as often as possible.</i>
<b>gyojopi</b> <i>as seldom as possible</i>	<b>At yazte maru gyojopi.</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</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>yijer</b> <i>to open</i>	<b>yujer</b> <i>to close</i>
<b>yij</b> <i>opening</i>	<b>yuj</b> <i>close</i>
<b>yija</b> <i>open</i>	<b>yuja</b> <i>closed</i>
<b>yijar</b> <i>key</i>	<b>yujar</b> <i>lock</i>
<b>yijem</b> <i>passageway</i>	<b>yujem</b> <i>dead end</i>
<b>yijofer</b> <i>to unfold</i>	<b>yujofer</b> <i>to fold</i>

<b>vijden</b> <i>introduction</i>	<b>yujden</b> <i>conclusion</i>
<b>tyijer</b> <i>to wake</i>	<b>tyujer</b> <i>to sleep</i>
<b>tyij</b> <i>wakefulness</i>	<b>tyuj</b> <i>sleep</i>
<b>tyija</b> <i>awake</i>	<b>tyuja</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>jya</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>jye</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>jyo</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.)

<b>mor</b> <i>universe</i>	<b>mora</b> <i>universal,</i>
<b>moyr</b> <i>cosmos</i>	<b>moyra</b> <i>cosmic, moyrtun cosmology</i>
<b>mar</b> <i>sun</i>	<b>mara</b> <i>solar, marnad sun ray</i>
<b>mayr</b> <i>star</i>	<b>mayra</b> <i>stellar, mayryan constellation, mayryanag galaxy, mayrtun 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>meyor</b> <i>Jupiter</i> <b>meyar</b> <i>Saturn</i> <b>meyer</b> <i>Uranus</i> <b>meyir</b> <i>Pluto</i>
<b>mir</b> <i>world</i>	<b>mira</b> <i>global</i> <b>amir</b> <i>north, amira nordic</i> <b>omir</b> <i>south, omira southern</i> <b>imir</b> <i>east, imira oriental</i> <b>umir</b> <i>west, umira occidental</i> <b>emir</b> <i>equator, emira equatorial</i>
<b>mur</b> <i>moon</i>	<b>mura</b> <i>lunar</i> <b>muyr</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>amulyan</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>yamul</b> <i>quark</i>
<b>mal</b> <i>air</i>	<b>mala</b> <i>aerial</i> <b>mayl</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>mayol</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>mamezyun</b> <i>rainbow</i> , <b>mamceus</b> <i>thunder</i> <b>mamevan</b> <i>weather</i> <b>mamevantun</b> <i>meteorology</i>
<b>maem</b> <i>space</i>	<b>maema</b> <i>spatial</i> , <b>paem</b> <i>spacecraft</i> , <b>maempopud</b> <i>astronaut</i>
<b>map</b> <i>wind</i>	<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>
<b>maf</b> <i>cloud</i>	<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>mayof</b> <i>stratocumulus</i> <b>mayaf</b> <i>allocumulus</i> <b>mayef</b> <i>allostratus</i> <b>mayif</b> <i>cirrocumulus</i> <b>mayuf</b> <i>cirrostratus</i> <b>malof</b> <i>cirrus</i> <b>yobmaf</b> <i>nimbus</i> <b>mafaya</b> <i>cloudy</i> <b>mafoya</b> <i>cloudless</i>
<b>mel</b> <i>ground</i> ,	<b>mela</b> <i>terrestrial</i> , <b>meltun</b> <i>geography</i>

<i>earth</i>	<b>yanmel</b> <i>continent</i> , <b>yanmela</b> <i>continental</i> <b>yonmel</b> <i>island</i> , <b>yonmela</b> <i>insular</i>
<b>mem</b> <i>country</i>	<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>yazmem</b> <i>plain</i> <b>yazmeam</b> <i>valley</i> <b>yazmeem</b> <i>dale</i> <b>ukmem</b> <i>desert</i> <b>eynukmem</b> <i>steppe</i> <b>vabem</b> <i>prairie</i> <b>vabemet</b> <i>meadow</i> <b>yebmem</b> <i>isthmus</i> <b>yezmelber</b> <i>to bury</i>
<b>mep</b> <i>way</i>	<b>meyp</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> <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>yobmep</b> <i>subway</i>
<b>meb</b> <i>mountain</i>	<b>mebyan</b> <i>mountain chain</i> <b>yazmeb</b> <i>plateau</i> <b>miekmeb</b> <i>dune</i> <b>magneb</b> <i>volcano</i> , <b>magneba</b> <i>volcanic</i> , <b>magnebil</b> <i>lava</i> <b>meyb</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>moyb</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>miyom</b> <i>swamp</i> <b>yezmim</b> <i>bay</i> <b>midom</b> <i>port</i> <b>mimkum</b> <i>shore</i> <b>mimyazkum</b> <i>beach</i> <b>mimuzkum</b> <i>gulf</i> <b>yebmim</b> <i>strait</i> <b>mimpop</b> <i>ocean cruise</i> <b>mimbok</b> <i>seasickness</i> <b>mimamar</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> <b>mipet</b> <i>tributary</i> <b>igmip</b> <i>torrent</i> , <b>igmipa</b> <i>torrential</i> <b>yebmip</b> <i>canal</i> <b>mipkum</b> <i>riverbank</i> <b>mimzeyepep</b> <i>bridge</i> <b>mipugar</b> <i>dam</i> <b>mipaya</b> <i>riparian</i>
<b>mil</b> <i>water</i>	<b>mila</b> <i>aquatic</i> <b>yobmila</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>miletaya</b> <i>drippy</i> <b>umilyobiner</b> <i>to drown [intr.]</i> <b>milpyoer</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, irrigate</i> <b>milpyon</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>milabanyem</b> <i>bathtub</i> <b>miltim</b> <i>bath, washroom</i> <b>milcom</b> <i>sink</i> <b>ilper</b> <i>to flow</i> , <b>ilp</b> <i>flux, current</i> <b>iligper</b> <i>to gush, stream</i> <b>ilaper</b> <i>to float</i> , <b>ilapar</b> <i>flotation device</i>



	<p><b>ilukser</b> to flush, <b>iluksar</b> toilet  <b>ilikser</b> to flood, <b>iliks</b> inundation  <b>gyamiluper</b> to flood, <b>gyamilup</b> flood  <b>ilyoper</b> to downpour  <b>ilzyiber</b> to spray  <b>ilpyuner</b> to squirt  <b>ilpyaner</b> to gush  <b>iloker</b> to leak, <b>ilok</b> leak  <b>ilpyener</b> to splash  <b>tiibiloker</b> to bleed  <b>ilzyeper</b> to leak, <b>ilzyep</b> leak  <b>ogilzyeper</b> to trickle, <b>ogilzyep</b> trickle  <b>zoyilper</b> to back up with water, <b>zoyilp</b> reflux  <b>ilpan</b> wave  <b>ilpanet</b> ripple  <b>ilyapyoper</b> to undulate, <b>ilyapyop</b> undulation, wave action  <b>mimupip</b> tide, <b>mimupipa</b> tidal  <b>mimbin</b> tide, <b>mibina</b> tidal  <b>mimpyan</b> surf, <b>mimpyanud</b> surfer, <b>mimpyan faof</b> surfboard  <b>ilbuner</b> to pump, <b>ilbunar</b> pump  <b>milbiner</b> to pump, draw water, <b>milbinar</b> pump, <b>milbinyec</b> well  <b>ilaber</b> to pour  <b>utmilzyiber</b> to take a shower  <b>milbyim</b> spring  <b>tilcom</b> drinking fountain  <b>milbyic</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>iymser</b> to dampen, <b>iman</b> wetness, <b>iyman</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>amanayg</b> temperature, <b>ayma</b> warm, <b>ayman</b> warmth, <b>amser</b> to heat, <b>amsar</b> heater
<b>oma</b> cold	<b>oman</b> cold, <b>oyma</b> cool, <b>omser</b> to cool, <b>omsur</b> refrigerator, <b>oymser</b> to refresh, <b>oymsea</b> refreshing, <b>oymsun</b> refreshment
<b>yom</b> ice	<b>yoma</b> frozen, <b>yomser</b> to freeze, <b>yomsur</b> freezer <b>yoom</b> frost, <b>yooma</b> frosted, <b>yoomcer</b> to frost over, <b>olyoomser</b> to defrost, <b>ovyoomil</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>manyijer</b> to turn on the light <b>manyujer</b> to turn off the light <b>manager</b> to illuminate

	<p><b>mayna</b> <i>clear</i>, <b>maynser</b> <i>to clarify</i>, <b>maynan</b> <i>clarity</i>  <b>lomayna</b> <i>opaque</i>  <b>manig</b> <i>sparkle</i>, <b>maniger</b> <i>to sparkle</i>  <b>kumaner</b> <i>to reflect</i>  <b>zoymaner</b> <i>to mirror</i>, <b>zoymanar</b> <i>mirror</i></p>
<b>mag</b> <i>fire</i>	<p><b>magar</b> <i>match</i>, <b>magam</b> <i>fireplace</i>  <b>magser</b> <i>to burn</i>, <b>magsar</b> <i>burner</i>  <b>magcer</b> <i>to burn (intr.)</i>, <b>magca</b> <i>burned</i>, <b>magcun</b> <i>a burn</i>  <b>mageler</b> <i>to cook</i>, <b>magelud</b> <i>a cook</i>, <b>magelun</b> <i>cuisine</i>, <b>magelar</b> <i>oven</i>, <b>magelur</b> <i>frying pan</i>  <b>magyujer</b> <i>to extinguish a fire</i>, <b>magyujud</b> <i>fireman</i>, <b>magyujam'</b> <i>fire department</i></p> <p><b>magil</b> <i>petroleum</i>  <b>magiyl</b> <i>naph</i>  <b>maagil</b> <i>fuel</i>  <b>maegil</b> <i>gasoline</i>  <b>maigil</b> <i>kerosene</i></p>
<b>mav</b> <i>flame</i>	<p><b>maver</b> <i>to flame</i>, <b>maveya</b> <i>flammable</i>, <b>mavser</b> <i>to inflame</i>, <b>mavsen</b> <i>inflammation</i>,  <b>mavugea</b> <i>flame retardant</i></p>
<b>mak</b> <i>electricity</i>	<p><b>maka</b> <i>electrical</i>, <b>makser</b> <i>to electrify</i>, <b>makyena</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></p>
<b>mov</b> <i>smoke</i>	<p><b>mover</b> <i>to smoke</i>, <b>movikca</b> <i>smoke-filled</i>, <b>movet</b> <i>plume</i></p>
<b>mon</b> <i>dark</i>	<p><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>otmonyena</b> <i>shadowy</i>  <b>moyn</b> <i>shade</i>, <b>moyna</b> <i>shady</i>, <i>obscure</i>, <b>moynan</b> <i>obscurity</i></p>
<b>meg</b> <i>stone</i>	<p><b>megyena</b> (<i>made of</i>) <i>stone</i>, <b>megaya</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>meyog</b> <i>clay</i>  <b>meyag</b> <i>chalk</i>  <b>meyeg</b> <i>limestone</i>  <b>meyig</b> <i>alabaster</i>  <b>meyug</b> <i>rubble stone</i>  <b>mealog</b> <i>sandstone</i>  <b>megyog</b> <i>gravel</i>  <b>mieg</b> <i>pebble</i>  <b>mameg</b> <i>coal</i>  <b>maameg</b> <i>anthracite</i>  <b>eymameg</b> <i>coke</i></p>

	<b>maemeg</b> <i>peat</i> <b>maimeg</b> <i>lignite</i>
<b>mek</b> <i>dust</i>	<b>myek</b> <i>powder</i> <b>myeik</b> <i>paste</i> <b>myekar</b> <i>mill</i> <b>myekam</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>yomez</b> <i>sapphire</i> <b>yamez</b> <i>amethyste</i> <b>vamez</b> <i>emerald</i> <b>mezyan</b> <i>jewelry</i> , <b>mezyanam</b> <i>jewelry shop</i>

## Money (nac)

<b>naz</b> <i>value</i>	<b>nazer</b> <i>to be worth</i> , <b>nazika</b> <i>valuable</i> , <b>nazuka</b> <i>worthless</i> , <b>nazder</b> <i>to evaluate</i> , <b>nazter</b> <i>to esteem</i> , <b>utnaz</b> <i>merit</i> , <b>utnazer</b> <i>to deserve</i> , <b>utnazika</b> <i>meritorious</i> , <b>onazteya</b> <i>inestimable</i> , <b>nazta</b> <i>esteemed</i>
<b>nas</b> <i>price</i>	<b>nasaga</b> <i>expensive</i> , <b>nasoga</b> <i>cheap</i> , <b>nasyan</b> <i>rates</i> , <b>nasuka</b> <i>priceless</i> <b>nays</b> <i>cost</i> , <b>naysder</b> <i>to cost</i> , <b>naysaga</b> <i>costly</i> , <b>naysoya</b> <i>cost-free</i> , <b>naysyan</b> <i>costs</i> , <b>naysder</b> <i>to cost out</i>
' <i>nac</i> <b>money</b>	<b>nacet</b> <i>change</i> , <b>nacetyeb</b> <i>coin purse</i> , <b>nacdref</b> <i>check</i> , <b>jonacdref</b> <i>bill</i> , <b>nacyan</b> <i>capital</i> , <b>yanac</b> <i>funds</i> , <b>yanayc</b> <i>sum</i> , <b>nactun</b> <i>finance</i> , <b>donactun</b> <i>economy</i> , <b>nacam</b> <i>bank</i> , <b>nacika</b> <i>rich</i> , <b>nacuka</b> <i>poor</i> , <b>yusnac</b> <i>gratuity</i> , <b>tip</b> , <b>nasak</b> <i>profit</i> , <b>nacok</b> <i>loss</i> , <b>gornacdren</b> <i>stock</i> , <b>gornacdrenam</b> <i>stock market</i> , <b>yebkyanac</b> <i>commission</i> , <b>nacyeg</b> <i>debt</i> , <b>nacyegaya</b> <i>indebted</i> , <b>nacyeger</b> <i>to owe money</i>
<b>noc</b> <i>expense</i>	<b>nocer</b> <i>to spend</i> , <b>noyc</b> <i>fee</i> , <b>funoc</b> <i>waste</i> , <b>finoca</b> <i>generous</i>
<b>nec</b> <i>savings</i>	<b>necer</b> <i>to save</i> , <b>necyan</b> <i>savings</i> , <b>cyagdin</b> <i>necyana savings account</i> , <b>funeca</b> <i>stingy</i> , <b>neycer</b> <i>to economize</i>
<b>nuc</b> <i>payment</i>	<b>nucer</b> <i>to pay out</i> , <b>nucbier</b> <i>to buy</i> , <b>nucbiud</b> <i>buyer</i> , <b>nucbiudyen</b> <i>clientele</i> , <b>dobnuc</b> <i>tax</i> , <b>nucvegeya</b> <i>solvable</i> , <b>jobnuc</b> <i>credit</i> , <b>jobnucud</b> <i>creditor</i> , <b>jobnucdaf</b> <i>credit card</i> , <b>januc</b> <i>prepayment</i> , <b>zoynucer</b> <i>to reimburse</i>
<b>nic</b> <i>income</i>	<b>nicer</b> <i>to collect</i> , <b>nicyan</b> <i>revenue</i> , <b>nicbuer</b> <i>to pay for</i> , <b>nicbuud</b> <i>vendor</i> , <b>yesnic</b> <i>salary</i> , <b>yesniyc</b> <i>wage</i> , <b>tutnic</b> <i>honorarium</i> , <b>yegnicag</b> <i>tribute</i> , <b>dobnic</b> <i>pension</i> , <b>dotnic</b> <i>allowance</i> , <b>donic</b> <i>annuity</i> , <b>yesnicud</b> <i>wage earner</i> , <b>jonic</b> <i>debit</i> , <b>jonicud</b> <i>debtor</i> , <b>jonicdaf</b> <i>debit card</i> , <b>zoynicerto</b> <i>to recover</i>

## Merchandise (nun) and materials (nof)

<b>nun</b> <i>merchandise</i>	<b>nunam</b> store, <b>nunaym</b> boutique, <b>nunamet</b> shop, <b>nunamyan</b> shopping center, <b>nunem</b> market, <b>nunud</b> merchant, <b>nunyebyan</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>nozyan</b> jewelry, <b>nozika</b> bejeweled, <b>tuyoz</b> bracelet, <b>obtez</b> necklace, <b>tuyuz</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>nofyan</b> textiles
<b>tof</b> clothes	<b>taf</b> suit <b>tif</b> vest, etc.
<b>nov</b> linen	<b>noyv</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>naafyan</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>niyf</b> string <b>nifet</b> filament <b>nifar</b> needle <b>nivar</b> pin, <b>yanifer</b> to sew, <b>yanifur</b> sewing machine, <b>yaniftyen</b> couture, <b>nifoya</b> wireless, <b>maknif</b> electrical cord
<b>nyaf</b> knot	<b>nyafser</b> to knot
<b>nyif</b> cord	<b>nyifet</b> lace <b>nyifetog</b> braid
<b>nyef</b> sack, bag	<b>nyem</b> box, <b>nyemag</b> case, <b>ponyem</b> suitcase, <b>yaznyefem</b> basket
<b>nyof</b> film	<b>nyov</b> ribbon
<b>nyuf</b> button	<b>nyufec</b> buttonhole ( <b>zyec</b> hole)
<b>fuf</b> pipe	<b>fuyf</b> tube <b>tilfuf</b> drinking straw <b>tiibuf</b> artery ( <b>fub</b> branch)
<b>zyuf</b> post	<b>zyufet</b> column, <b>pimzyuf</b> mast, <b>zyezyuf</b> cross-beam
<b>zyuv</b> stick	<b>zyuvet</b> cane, <b>yagzyuv</b> pole
<b>faof</b> board	<b>faocyeb</b> barrel ( <b>fab</b> tree + <b>nof</b> material + <b>cyeb</b> container)
<b>mez</b> crystal	<b>meg</b> stone + <b>naz</b> value
<b>zyef</b> glass	<b>zyev</b> glass

	<b>cinzyef</b> <i>mirror</i> , <b>cimzyef</b> <i>window pane</i> ( <b>zyeteaser</b> <i>see through</i> + <b>nof</b> <i>material</i> )
<b>utayef</b> <i>wool</i>	<b>upet</b> <i>sheep</i>
<b>apeyef</b> <i>silk</i>	<b>apeyet</b> <i>worm</i>
<b>favof</b> <i>cotton</i>	<b>favob</b> <i>cotton plant</i>
<b>fivof</b> <i>hemp</i>	<b>fivob</b> <i>hemp plant</i>
<b>fuvof</b> <i>jute</i>	<b>fuvob</b> <i>jute plant</i>
<b>favov</b> <i>cotton wool</i>	<b>favob</b> <i>cotton plant</i>
<b>tayof</b> <i>leather</i>	<b>tayob</b> <i>skin</i> + <b>nof</b> <i>material</i>
<b>tayez</b> <i>fur</i>	<b>tayeb</b> <i>hair</i> + <b>naz</b> <i>value</i>

## Measures and dimensions (nag)

<b>nog</b> <i>degree</i>	<b>anoga</b> <i>primary</i> <b>enoga</b> <i>secondary</i> <b>inoga</b> <i>tertiary</i> <b>unoga</b> <i>quaternary</i> <b>henoga</b> <i>to what degree, how?</i> <b>nogper</b> <i>to step</i> , <b>zaynogper</b> <i>to advance, progress, step ahead</i> , <b>zoynogper</b> <i>to step back, regress</i> , <b>yabnogper</b> <i>to step up, be promoted, advance</i> , <b>yobnogper</b> <i>to step down, be demoted</i> , <b>nogay</b> <i>by degrees</i> <b>noyg</b> <i>grade, step</i> , <b>nogyena</b> <i>gradual</i> , <b>ujnoygper</b> <i>to graduate</i> , <b>ujnoygpud</b> <i>graduate</i> <b>noog</b> <i>stage, level, status</i> , <b>enooga</b> <i>bi-level, two-staged</i> , <b>yabnooga</b> <i>high-status</i> , <b>dotnoog</b> <i>social status, class</i> , <b>yobdotnooga</b> <i>low-class</i> , <b>kyodotnoog</b> <i>caste</i>
<b>nag</b> <i>dimension</i>	<b>anaga</b> <i>one-dimensional</i> <b>enaga</b> <i>two-dimensional</i> <b>inaga</b> <i>three-dimensional</i> <b>glanaga</b> <i>multi-dimensional</i>  <b>nayg</b> <i>measure, size'</i> , <b>nayger</b> <i>to measure</i> , <b>genayga</b> <i>commensurate</i> , <b>onnaygeya</b> <i>immeasurable</i> , <b>zenayga</b> <i>moderate</i> , <b>ozenayga</b> <i>immoderate</i> , <b>zenaygaser</b> <i>to moderate</i> , <b>naygar</b> <i>meter (measuring device)</i> , <b>nayga</b> <i>metric</i> , <b>naygpar</b> <i>taxi</i>
<b>neg</b> <i>level</i>	<b>genega</b> <i>even</i> , <b>ogenega</b> <i>uneven, odd</i> , <b>glanega</b> <i>multiplanar</i> , <b>negar</b> <i>level (planing device)</i> , <b>enega</b> <i>bi-level</i> , <b>yebnega</b> <i>interplanar</i>
<b>nyeg</b> <i>space</i>	<b>nyega</b> <i>spatial</i> , <b>onyeg</b> <i>void</i> , <b>glanyega</b> <i>spacious</i> , <b>yonanyeg</b> <i>interval</i> , <b>yonanyegser</b> <i>to space out</i> , <b>tomnyeg</b> <i>Lebensraum</i> , cf. <b>nyeb</b> <i>container</i>

<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>yoniber</b> to topple, <b>nibyemer</b> to dispose, <b>yabniba</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>zyinipber</b> to sort, <b>vyanip</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>zyenod</b> hub, intersection, <b>yabnod</b> high-point, climax, apex, <b>yobnod</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>zyaned</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>elyanid</b> rail, <b>jopnid</b> track, <b>kunid</b> edge, border, rim, <b>zyunid</b> circumference, boundary, <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, <b>nidcer</b> to line up, queue up, form a line, <b>iznid</b> straight line, <b>geizana</b> <b>nid</b> parallel line, <b>yebnida</b> interlinear, <b>drenid</b> line of text, <b>zanid</b> front-line, frontier, forward line, <b>yoznid</b> limit, <b>yibnid</b> limit <b>niyd</b> ray, radius, <b>niydcer</b> to radiate, <b>marniyd</b> sun ray, <b>niyda</b> radial <b>niid</b> trait
<b>nyed</b> volume (cf. <b>nyeb</b> container)	<b>nyedaya</b> voluminous, <b>zyunyed</b> sphere <b>gekumnyed</b> cube
<b>cag</b> number	<b>caga</b> numeric, <b>cager</b> to number, <b>cyag</b> count, <b>cyager</b> to count, <b>cyaag</b> calculation, <b>cyagar</b> computer, <b>cyaagar</b> calculator, <b>cyagud</b> accountant, <b>cyagyan</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>kyin</b> weight	
<b>azan</b> strength	
<b>igan</b> velocity	
<b>yiban</b> distance	
<b>izan</b> direction	
<b>yagan</b> length	
<b>zyaan</b> width	

yoban <i>depth</i>	
yaban <i>height</i>	
zyuan <i>girth</i>	
bar <i>pressure</i>	
kyitan <i>gravity</i>	
gyaan <i>thickness</i>	
yigan <i>solidity</i>	
zeban <i>density</i>	
maan <i>brightness</i>	
nangan <i>frequency</i>	egan <i>repetition</i> , nan <i>time(s)</i>
jag <i>age</i>	
voz <i>color</i>	
gan <i>quantity</i>	
fin <i>quality</i>	
cyag <i>number</i>	meaning <i>count</i> ; number is <b>cag</b>
nog <i>degree</i>	
nyebgan <i>volume</i>	nyeg <i>volume</i> , meaning <i>a solid</i>
vyegan <i>ratio</i>	
nas <i>cost</i>	
naz <i>value</i>	
zeynidgan <i>diameter</i>	as a line: zeynid
zyunidgan <i>circumference</i>	
eynzeygan <i>radius</i>	as a line: niyd
nag <i>dimension</i>	
neg <i>level</i>	
nib <i>row</i>	
nip <i>order</i>	also: <i>turn</i> , <i>sequence</i>
nub <i>column</i>	(on a grid)
can <i>shape</i>	
nyed <i>volume</i> , <i>solid</i>	zyunyed <i>sphere</i> , gekumnyed <i>cube</i> , zyufnyed <i>cylinder</i> , defyabnyed <i>cone</i> , aginyed <i>cone</i>
nid <i>line</i>	kunid <i>border</i> , zyunid <i>contour</i> , zyenid <i>transverse</i> , zyeiznid <i>perpendicular</i> , kinid <i>diagonal</i> , yaztanid <i>horizontal</i> , yabtanid <i>vertical</i> , zenid <i>midline</i> , iznid <i>vector</i> , uznid <i>curve</i> , <i>curved line</i> , geizana nid <i>parallel</i>
gun <i>angle</i>	gegun <i>right angle</i> , gagun <i>obtuse angle</i> , gogun <i>sharp angle</i> , igun <i>triangle</i> , ugegun <i>rectangle</i> , uogegun <i>rhomboid</i>

<b>nod</b> <i>point</i>	<b>zenod</b> <i>midpoint</i> , <b>zyunod</b> <i>turning point</i> , <b>zyenod</b> <i>intersection</i>
<b>kum</b> <i>side</i>	<b>yagkum</b> <i>hypotenuse</i> , <b>abkum</b> <i>topside</i> , <b>obkum</b> <i>bottom</i> , <b>gekuma</b> <i>equilateral</i> , <b>ekuma</b> <i>bilateral</i> , <b>glakuma</b> <i>multilateral</i> , <b>ugekum</b> <i>square</i>
<b>ned</b> <i>plane</i>	<b>eneda</b> <i>biplane</i> , <b>glaneda</b> <i>multifaceted</i>
<b>zyuc</b> <i>circle</i>	<b>eyzyuc</b> <i>semi-circle</i> , <b>zyuyc</b> <i>oval</i>
<b>zyufuf</b> <i>cylinder</i>	
<b>gin</b> <i>tip, point</i>	<b>aginyed</b> <i>cone</i>

## 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>zyip</b> <i>travel</i>	<b>zyiper</b> <i>to travel</i> , <b>zyiptam</b> <i>hotel</i> , <b>zyipem</b> <i>travel destination</i> , <b>ziypud</b> <i>traveler</i> , <b>ifzyip</b> <i>tourism</i> , <b>ifzyipud</b> <i>tourist</i> , <b>zyipdren</b> <i>passport</i> , <b>zyipmep</b> <i>itinerary</i> , <b>zyipyem</b> <i>suitcase</i> or <b>zyipa nyem</b> <i>suitcase</i>
<b>par</b> <i>vehicle</i>	<b>para</b> <i>vehicular</i> , <b>parupip</b> <i>traffic</i> , <b>pareper</b> <i>to park</i> , <b>parepam</b> <i>garage</i> , <b>parepem</b> <i>parking lot</i> <b>nunpar</b> <i>truck</i> <b>yespar</b> <i>truck</i> <b>nunparet</b> <i>van</i> <b>makabnifpar</b> <i>tram</i> (electrified overhead wire car) <b>binifpar</b> <i>trolley, cable car</i> (pulled cable car) <b>elyanidpar</b> <i>train</i> (iron rail car), <b>elyanidpar epam</b> <i>railway station</i> <b>nidpar</b> <i>train</i> <b>yagpar</b> <i>train</i> <b>gorsyempar</b> <i>train</i> (compartmented vehicle) <b>dompar</b> <i>bus</i> (city vehicle), <b>dompar epam</b> <i>bus station</i> , <b>bus stop dompar epem</b> <b>tyanpar</b> <i>bus</i> (people vehicle) <b>zyipar</b> <i>bus</i> (roundabout vehicle) <b>yebdompar</b> <i>motorcoach</i> (intercity behicle) <b>paret</b> <i>cart</i> <i>wheelbarrow</i> <b>curezyucpar</b> <i>motorcycle</i> , <b>parizber</b> <i>to drive/pilot</i> , <b>parizbud</b> <i>driver/pilot</i> , <b>parizbuda vegdren</b> <i>driver's license, pilot's license</i> <b>jobnucpar</b> <i>taxi, cab</i>
<b>mamp</b> <i>flight</i>	<b>mamper</b> <i>to fly</i> , <b>mampud</b> <i>aviator</i> , <b>mampen</b> <i>aviation</i>
<b>mampar</b> <i>airplane</i>	<b>mamparam</b> <i>hangar</i> , <b>mamparem</b> <i>airport</i> , <b>mamparet</b> <i>small plane</i> , <b>memparag</b> <i>jumbo jet</i> , <b>zyipuda mampar</b> <i>passenger plane</i> , <b>nunkyina mampar</b> <i>cargo plane</i> ,



	<b>dropeka mampar</b> <i>warplane</i> , <b>zyuptuba mampar</b> <i>helicopter ("rotating wing plane")</i>
<b>memp</b> <i>ride</i>	<b>memper</b> <i>to ride</i>
<b>mempar</b> <i>car</i>	<b>memparam</b> <i>carport, garage</i> , <b>meparem</b> <i>parking lot</i> , <b>nayga mampar</b> <i>taxi</i>
<b>mimp</b> <i>sea voyage</i>	<b>mimper</b> <i>to sail</i> , <b>mimpena</b> <i>maritime</i>
<b>mimpar</b> <i>ship</i>	<b>mimparem</b> <i>marina</i> , <b>mimparof</b> <i>sail</i> , <b>yobmimpar</b> <i>submarine</i> , <b>mimparud</b> <i>mariner</i> , <b>mimpartim</b> <i>ship cabin</i> , <b>mimzyip</b> <i>cruise</i> , <b>mimpareb</b> <i>ship captain</i> , <b>nunmimpar</b> <i>cargo ship</i>
<b>maimpar</b> <i>hydroplane</i>	
<b>meampar</b> <i>funicular</i>	
<b>mompar</b> <i>subway</i>	<b>momparem</b> <i>subway station</i> , <b>mompar zyemep</b> <i>subway tunnel</i>

## Tools

<b>c-</b> <i>object</i>	<b>car</b> <i>tool</i> <b>caryan</b> <i>toolset</i> <b>tuyabcar</b> <i>handtool</i> <b>yescar</b> <i>work tool</i> <b>carnyem</b> <i>toolbox</i> <b>egcarser</b> <i>to retool, repair</i> <b>egcarsud</b> <i>repair technician</i>
<b>c-</b> <i>object</i>	<b>cayr</b> <i>instrument</i> <b>cayryan</b> <i>instrumentation</i> <b>cayryena</b> <i>instrumental</i> <b>cayrcer</b> <i>to be instrumental</i>
<b>c-</b> <i>object</i>	<b>cur</b> <i>device</i> <b>curyan</b> <i>equipment</i> <b>curbayser</b> <i>to equip</i> <b>dopcuryan</b> <i>ordnance</i>
<b>c-</b> <i>object</i>	<b>cyur</b> <i>apparatus, system</i> <b>cyura</b> <i>systemic</i> <b>cyuraser</b> <i>to systematize</i>
<b>c-</b> <i>object</i>	<b>cir</b> <i>machine</i> <b>ciryman</b> <i>machinery</i> <b>cira</b> <i>mechanical</i> <b>cirud</b> <i>mechanic</i> <b>ciraser</b> <i>to mechanize</i>
<b>c-</b> <i>object</i>	<b>cyir</b> <i>motor, engine</i> <b>cyiraya</b> <i>motorized</i> <b>cyirayser</b> <i>to motorize</i>

<i>c- object</i>	<i>ciyr 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>cyirpar</b> <i>motor vehicle</i> <b>cyirezyucpar</b> <i>motorcycle</i> (also: <b>cyirezyuc</b> <i>motorbike</i> )
<b>goper</b> <i>to cut</i>	<b>gopar</b> <i>knife</i> <b>goparer</b> <i>to stab</i>
<b>yigfagoper</b> <i>to saw</i>	<b>yigfagopar</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>yuzbaler</b> <i>to pinch</i>	<b>yuzbalar</b> <i>pliers</i> <b>yuzbalaret</b> <i>tweezers</i>
<b>zyufod</b> <i>screw</i>	<b>zyufodar</b> <i>screwdriver</i>
<b>apyener</b> <i>to hit</i>	<b>apyenar</b> <i>hammer</i> <b>apyenarer</b> <i>to hammer</i>
<b>mamil</b> <i>rain</i>	<b>ovmamilar</b> <i>umbrella</i>
<b>pyoner</b> <i>to fall</i>	<b>ovpyonar</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>zyec</b> <i>hole</i>	<b>zyecbar</b> <i>bore</i>
<b>nofyazer</b> <i>to iron</i>	<b>nofyazar</b> <i>iron</i> <b>nofyazenfaof</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>yom</b> <i>ice</i>	<b>yomsar</b> <i>freezer</i>
<b>yanifer</b> <i>to sew</i>	<b>yanifur</b> <i>sewing machine</i>
<b>nif</b> <i>thread</i>	<b>nifar</b> <i>needle</i> <b>nivar</b> <i>pin</i>
<b>myek</b> <i>powder</i>	<b>myekar</b> <i>mill, grinder</i>
<b>tayeb</b> <i>hair</i>	<b>tayebar</b> <i>comb</i> <b>tayebarer</b> <i>to comb</i>
<b>vyicer</b> <i>to clean</i>	<b>vyicar</b> <i>brush, sweep</i> <b>'vyicarer</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>yalber</b> <i>to lift</i>	<b>yalbur</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>yijer</b> <i>to open</i>	<b>yijar</b> <i>key, opener</i>
<b>azyujer</b> <i>to lock</i>	<b>azyujar</b> <i>lock</i>
<b>cyeb</b> <i>container</i>	<b>cyebyijar</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>yeber</b> <i>to hold</i>	<b>telyebar</b> <i>platter</i>
<b>telaryan</b> <i>dishes</i>	<b>telaryan milbar</b> <i>dishwasher</i>
<b>il</b> <i>liquid</i> + <b>yujer</b> <i>to close</i>	<b>ilyujar</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>yugcra</b> <i>elastic</i>	<b>yugcrar</b> <i>spring</i>
<b>eker</b> <i>to play</i>	<b>ekar</b> <i>toy</i>
<b>cyag</b> <i>count</i>	<b>cyagar</b> <i>calculator</i> <b>cyagir</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>makcyefet 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>paneya teuzibar</b> <i>mobile phone</i>
<b>tuyub</b> <i>finger</i> + <b>drer</b> <i>write</i>	<b>tuyudrar</b> <i>keyboard, typewriter</i>
<b>tun</b> <i>datum</i> + <b>kyals</b> <i>conversion</i>	<b>yebtunkyalsar</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>pyot</b>	<i>wild beast</i>
<b>pat</b>	<i>bird</i>
<b>pet</b>	<i>animal (land)</i>
<b>pyet</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>poyt</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>tohunt</i> <b>potayeb</b> <i>mane</i> <b>poteub</b> <i>muzzle</i> <b>poteib</b> <i>snout</i> <b>potub</b> <i>paw</i> <b>potuyub</b> <i>claw</i> <b>tiyub</b> <i>tail</i> <b>teyub</b> <i>horn</i> <b>tampot</b> <i>pet</i> , <b>potyena</b> <i>animalistic</i> , <b>potyan</b> <i>animalia</i> , <b>potan</b> <i>animality</i>
<b>apet</b> <i>horse</i>	<b>apeyt</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> horse race <b>aopet</b> gelding
<b>epet</b> bull	<b>epeyt</b> cow	<b>epetob</b> calf	<b>epetam</b> bull pen	<b>epeder</b> to snort, <b>epeyder</b> to moo	<b>epeta</b> bovine <b>eapet</b> buffalo <b>eopel</b> beef
<b>ipet</b> ass	<b>ipeyt</b> she- ass	<b>ipetob</b> donkey		<b>ipeder</b> to bray, hehaw	<b>iapet</b> mule
<b>upet</b> ram	<b>upeyt</b> ewe	<b>upetob</b> lamb		<b>upeder</b> to bleat	<b>uopet</b> sheep, <b>uopetbelud</b> shepherd <b>utaef</b> wool <b>yiopel</b> mutton
<b>yopet</b> goat	<b>yopeyt</b> nanny- goat	<b>yopetob</b> kid			<b>yopetbelud</b> goatherder <b>yotayef</b> goat's hair
<b>yapet</b> hog	<b>yapeyt</b> sow	<b>yapetob</b> piglet	<b>yapetam</b> pigpen	<b>yapede</b> to squeal	<b>yapeta</b> porcine <b>yapetyoyafud</b> 'pig's foot <b>yapel</b> pork <b>yapetyol</b> ham <b>yapetaol</b> sausage
<b>yepet</b> dog	<b>yepeyt</b> bitch	<b>yepetob</b> pup	<b>yepetam</b> doghouse	<b>yepeder</b> to bark	<b>yepeta</b> canine, <b>yeypetob</b> puppy
<b>yipet</b> cat	<b>yipeyt</b> she-cat	<b>yipetob</b> kitten	<b>yipetam</b> cathouse	<b>yipeder</b> to meow, <b>yiypeder</b> to purr	<b>yipeta</b> feline, <b>yipetobyan</b> litter
<b>yupet</b> rabbit	<b>yupeyt</b> doe rabbit	<b>yipetob</b> baby rabbit	<b>yupetam</b> rabbit cage		<b>yupetyoyafud</b> rabbit's foot <b>yulpet</b> hare
<b>tapet</b> monkey	<b>tapeyt</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>vapeyt</b> doe, hind	<b>vapetob</b> fawn			
<b>vepet</b> deer					
<b>vipet</b> roebuck					
<b>vupet</b> chamois					
<b>vyopet</b> llama					
<b>vyapet</b>					

<i>antelope</i>					
<b>vyepet</b> <i>gazelle</i>					
<b>vyipet</b> <i>elk, moose</i>					
<b>fapet</b> <i>camel</i>	<b>fapeyt</b> <i>she-camel</i>				
<b>fepet</b> <i>dromadery</i>					
<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>kyopet</b> <i>weasel, stone marten</i>					
<b>kyapet</b> <i>beaver</i>					
<b>kyepet</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>zatayob</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>yapyot</b> <i>boar</i>					
<b>rapyot</b> <i>lion</i>	<b>rapyoyt</b> <i>lioness</i>	<b>rapyotob</b> <i>lion cub</i>	<b>rapyotam</b> <i>lion's den</i>	<b>rapyoder</b> <i>to roar</i>	
<b>repyot</b> <i>tiger</i>	<b>repyoyt</b> <i>tigress</i>	<b>repyotob</b> <i>tiger cub</i>	<b>repyotam</b> <i>tiger's den</i>	<b>repyoder</b> <i>to growl</i>	
<b>ripyot</b> <i>leopard</i>	<b>ripyoyt</b> <i>female leopard</i>	<b>ripyotob</b> <i>leopard cub</i>			<b>riapyot</b> <i>panther</i> <b>riepytot</b>

					<i>jaguar</i> <b>riipyot</b> <i>puma</i> <b>riupyot</b> <i>lynx</i>
<b>rupyot</b> <i>wolf</i>	<b>rupyoyt</b> <i>she-wolf</i>	<b>rupyotob</b> <i>wolf cub</i>	<b>rupyotam</b> <i>wolf's lair</i>	<b>rupyoder</b> <i>to howl</i>	<b>rupyota</b> <i>lupine</i>
<b>ryopyot</b> <i>fox</i>	<b>ryopyoyt</b> <i>vixen</i>	<b>ryopyotob</b> <i>fox cub</i>	<b>ryopyotam</b> <i>foxhole</i>		
<b>gyapyot</b> <i>hyena</i>	<b>gyaypyot</b> <i>she-hyena</i>	<b>gyapyotob</b> <i>baby byena</i>		<b>gyapyoder</b> <i>to laugh like a hyena</i>	<b>gyaapyot</b> <i>jackal</i>
<b>tapyot</b> <i>orang-utang</i>					
<b>tepyot</b> <i>bear</i>		<b>tepyotob</b> <i>bear cub</i>	<b>tepyotam</b> <i>bear cave</i>	<b>tepyoder</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 frog</i>					

## Insects (pelt)

male	female	child	home	noise	other
<b>pelt</b> <i>insect</i>					<b>peltyan</b> <i>swarm,</i> <b>ovpelttil</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>ovkipelttil</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>apelatyel</b> <i>wax,</i> <b>apelatyan</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>yopelat</b> <i>mosquito</i>					<b>ovyopelanef</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>yapelaper</b> <i>to flit about</i>
<b>fapelt</b> <i>ant</i>			<b>fapeltam</b> <i>anthill</i>		<b>fapeltyan</b> <i>swarm of ants</i>



<b>peyet</b> <i>worm</i>					<b>peyetyec</b> <i>wormhole</i>
<b>apeyat</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>patayeb</b> <i>feather</i> , <b>patulob</b> <i>claw</i> , <b>patyesun</b> <i>aviculture</i> , <b>patyem</b> <i>farmyard</i> , <b>patyan</b> <i>poultry</i>
<b>apat</b> <i>rooster, cock</i>	<b>apayt</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>apaytog</b> <i>chicken</i>
<b>epat</b> <i>duck, drake</i>	<b>epayt</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>ipayt</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>yopat</b> <i>guinea-fowl</i>					
<b>yapat</b> <i>pigeon</i>	<b>yapayt</b> <i>dove</i>		<b>yapatam</b> <i>pigeon house</i>	<b>yapader</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>ryopat</b> <i>hawk</i>					
<b>ryapat</b> <i>falcon</i>					<b>ryapatud</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 to</b> <i>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>vyapat</b> <i>robin</i>					
<b>fapat</b> <i>thrush</i>					
<b>fepat</b> <i>warbler</i>				<b>fepader to</b> <i>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>syopat</b> <i>pheasant</i>					

<b>syapat</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>pityan</b> <i>school of fish</i> , <b>pitub</b> <i>fin</i> , <b>pitayeb</b> <i>scale</i> , <b>pityesun</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>ryopit</b> <i>porpoise</i>	
<b>ryapit</b> <i>swordfish</i>	
<b>ryepit</b> <i>tuna</i>	
<b>ryipit</b> <i>sturgeon</i>	
<b>ryupit</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>yopit</b> <i>tench</i>	

<b>yapit</b> <i>gudgeon</i>	
<b>yepit</b> <i>stickleback</i>	
<b>yipit</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>yopiit</b> <i>prawn</i>	
<b>yapiit</b> <i>shrimp</i>	<b>yapiitpin</b> <i>shrimping</i>
<b>lapiit</b> <i>crab</i>	<b>lapiitpin</b> <i>crabbing</i>
<b>apiyet</b> <i>oyster</i>	<b>piyetayob</b> <i>shell</i> , <b>piyez</b> <i>pearl</i> , <b>pieytyesun</b> <i>ostreiculture</i>
<b>epiyet</b> <i>mussle</i>	
<b>ipiyet</b> <i>clam</i>	<b>ipiyetpinud</b> <i>clamdigger</i>

## Vegetation (fob)

### Summary

<b>fob</b>	<i>vegetatio n</i>
<b>fab</b>	<i>tree</i>
<b>fyab</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>fobyestun</b> <i>agronomy</i> , <b>fobyesun</b> <i>agriculture</i> , <b>fobyesuna</b> <i>agricultural</i> , <b>fobyesud</b> <i>farmer</i> , <b>fobyesem</b> <i>farm</i>
<b>fab</b> <i>tree</i>	<b>fayb</b> <i>shrub</i> , <b>faybet</b> <i>bush</i> , <b>faybyan</b> <i>shrubery</i> , <b>fabyan</b> <i>forest</i> , <b>fabyanyesun</b> <i>forestry</i> , <b>fabyanyesud</b> <i>forester</i> , <b>fabyanayca</b> <i>forested</i> , <b>fabyanet</b> <i>woods</i> , <b>fabyanog</b> <i>grove</i> , <i>copse</i> , <b>faybyanet</b> <i>scrub</i> , <b>faybyan</b> <i>thicket</i> , <b>fabmed</b> <i>orchard</i>
<b>fib</b> <i>trunk</i>	
<b>fub</b> <i>branch</i> , <i>limb</i>	<b>fubet</b> <i>twig</i>
<b>fayeb</b> <i>leaf</i>	<b>fayebyan</b> <i>foliage</i> , <b>fayebet</b> <i>bud</i>
<b>fyab</b> <i>fruit</i>	<b>fyabyena</b> <i>fruity</i> , <b>fyabyel</b> <i>jam</i> , <b>fyaybyel</b> <i>jelly</i> , <i>marmalade</i> , <b>fyabyom</b> <i>sherbet</i> , <b>fyabtul</b> <i>fruit cocktail</i> , <b>fyabzeb</b> <i>pit (of fruit)</i> , <b>fyayob</b> <i>peel</i>
<b>fyob</b> <i>root</i>	<b>radicule</b> , <b>fyobober</b> <i>to deracinate</i>
<b>faob</b> <i>wood</i>	<b>faoba</b> <i>wooden</i>
<b>faab</b> <i>sap</i>	
<b>fayob</b> <i>bark</i>	
<b>afab</b> <i>apple tree</i>	<b>afyab</b> <i>apple</i> , <b>afabet</b> <i>boxer tree</i>
<b>efab</b> <i>pear tree</i>	<b>efyab</b> <i>pear</i> , <b>efabet</b> <i>spindle-tree</i>
<b>ifab</b> <i>cherry tree</i>	<b>ifyab</b> <i>cherry</i> , <b>ifabet</b> <i>privet</i>
<b>ufab</b> <i>prune tree</i>	<b>ufyab</b> <i>prune</i>
<b>yofab</b> <i>apricot tree</i>	<b>yofyab</b> <i>apricot</i>
<b>yafab</b> <i>peach tree</i>	<b>yafyab</b> <i>peach</i>
<b>yefab</b> <i>quince tree</i>	<b>yefyab</b> <i>quince</i>
<b>yifab</b> <i>walnut tree</i>	<b>yifyab</b> <i>walnut</i>
<b>yufab</b> <i>hazelnut tree</i>	<b>yufyab</b> <i>hazelnut</i>
<b>alofayb</b> <i>blackberry vine</i>	<b>alofyab</b> <i>blackberry</i>
<b>lafab</b> <i>orange tree</i>	<b>lafyab</b> <i>orange</i>
<b>lefab</b> <i>mandarin tree</i>	<b>lefyab</b> <i>mandarin</i>
<b>lifab</b> <i>lemon tree</i>	<b>lifyab</b> <i>lemon</i>
<b>lufab</b> <i>grapefruit tree</i>	<b>lufyab</b> <i>grapefruit</i>
<b>fefab</b> <i>date tree</i>	<b>fefyab</b> <i>date</i>

<b>fifab</b> <i>banana tree</i>	<b>fifyab</b> <i>banana</i>
<b>fufab</b> <i>cononut tree</i>	<b>fufyab</b> <i>coconut</i>
<b>fyofab</b> <i>pomegranite tree</i>	<b>fyofyab</b> <i>pomegranite</i>
<b>fyifab</b> <i>fig tree</i>	<b>fyifyab</b> <i>fig</i>
<b>vafayb</b> <i>grape vine</i>	<b>vafyab</b> <i>grape</i> , <b>vafaybem</b> <i>vineyard</i> , <b>vafyabil</b> <i>grape juice</i> , <b>vafil</b> <i>wine</i> , <b>vafilam</b> <i>winery</i> , <b>yigvafil</b> <i>vinaiger</i> , <b>vafilifud</b> <i>oinophile</i>
<b>cafayb</b> <i>tea plant</i>	<b>cafayeb</b> <i>tea leaf, tea</i> , <b>cafil</b> <i>tea (drink)</i> , <b>cafilam</b> <i>tea house</i>
<b>cefayb</b> <i>coffee plant</i>	<b>cefyab</b> <i>coffee bean, coffee</i> , <b>cefil</b> <i>coffee (drink)</i> , <b>cefilam</b> <i>cafe</i>
<b>cifayb</b> <i>blackcurrant bush</i>	<b>cifyab</b> <i>blackcurrant</i>
<b>cufayb</b> <i>raspberry bush</i>	<b>cufyab</b> <i>raspberry</i>
<b>cyofayb</b> <i>currant bush</i>	<b>cyofyab</b> <i>currant</i>
<b>sifayb</b> <i>pepper plant</i>	<b>sifyab</b> <i>pepper</i> , <b>sifyaber</b> <i>to pepper</i> , <b>sifyabika</b> <i>peppery</i>
<b>kafab</b> <i>olive tree</i>	<b>kafyab</b> <i>olive</i> , <b>kafyabyel</b> <i>olive oil</i>
<b>rafab</b> <i>oak tree</i>	<b>rafyab</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>rifyab</b> <i>chestnut</i>
<b>rufab</b> <i>plane tree</i>	
<b>ryofab</b> <i>poplar tree</i>	<b>'ryofaob</b> <i>poplar wood</i>
<b>ryafab</b> <i>birch tree</i>	<b>ryafaob</b> <i>birchwood</i>
<b>ryefab</b> <i>locust tree</i>	
<b>ryifab</b> <i>chestnut tree</i>	<b>fyifyab</b> <i>chestnut</i>
<b>ryufab</b> <i>willow tree</i>	<b>ryuafab</b> <i>weeping willow</i>
<b>ralafab</b> <i>lime tree, linden</i>	<b>ralafyab</b> <i>lime</i>
<b>ralfab</b> <i>maple tree</i>	<b>ralfaab</b> <i>maplewood</i>

<b>ralofab</b> <i>elm tree</i>	<b>ralofaob</b> <i>elmwood</i>
<b>dofab</b> <i>evergreen tree</i>	<b>dofyab</b> <i>cone</i>
<b>dafab</b> <i>fir tree</i>	
<b>defab</b> <i>pine tree</i>	<b>defyab</b> <i>pine cone</i> , <b>defayeb</b> <i>pine needle</i> , <b>defaob</b> <i>pine (wood)</i>
<b>dufab</b> <i>cypress tree</i>	<b>dufaob</b> <i>cypress wood</i>

## Plants, vegetables, grains, and legumes

<b>vob</b> <i>plant</i>	<b>vober</b> <i>to plant</i> , <b>vobem</b> <i>plantation</i> , <b>vobud</b> <i>planter</i> , <b>vobier</b> <i>to harvest</i> , <b>vobijob</b> <i>harvest (time)</i> , <b>vobyesam</b> <i>farm</i> , <b>vobyesud</b> <i>farmer</i>
<b>vab</b> <i>grass</i>	<b>vabem</b> <i>grassland, prairie</i> , <b>vabema</b> <i>rural</i> , <b>vabgorcer</b> <i>to mow</i> , <b>vabemet</b> <i>lawn</i> , <b>vabyan</b> <i>grass (lawn)</i> , <b>vabij</b> <i>germ</i> , <b>vabyog</b> <i>moss</i> , <b>vabib</b> <i>crop, harvest</i> , <b>vabiber</b> <i>to reap</i> , <b>vabam</b> <i>barn</i>
<b>veb</b> <i>ear, tuft, spike</i>	
<b>vib</b> <i>stem</i>	
<b>vaob</b> <i>hay</i>	
<b>vub</b> <i>blade, sprig, twig</i>	
<b>vyab</b> <i>seed</i>	<b>vyabet</b> <i>seedling</i> , <b>vyaber</b> <i>to seed</i>
<b>vyayb</b> <i>grain, bean</i>	
<b>vulob</b> <i>thorn, spine</i>	<b>vulobika</b> <i>thorny</i>
<b>ovob</b> <i>cereal</i>	
<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>yovob</b> <i>oat</i>	<b>yovolek</b> <i>oatmeal</i>
<b>yavob</b> <i>hop</i>	<b>yavil</b> <i>beer</i>
<b>yevob</b> <i>rapeseed, colza</i>	
<b>yivob</b> <i>rice</i>	
<b>gavob</b> <i>sunflower</i>	<b>gavyab</b> <i>sunflower seed</i>
<b>gevob</b> <i>corn, maize</i>	<b>gevyab</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>giov</b> <i>tobacco smoke</i>
<b>favob</b> <i>cotton</i>	<b>favyab</b> <i>cottonseed</i> , <b>favof</b> <i>cotton fabric</i>
<b>fevob</b> <i>flax</i>	
<b>fiyob</b> <i>hemp</i>	<b>fuvov</b> <i>marijuana, pot</i>
<b>fuvob</b> <i>jute</i>	
<b>zavob</b> <i>strawberry bush</i>	<b>zavyab</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>ovyab</b> <i>legume,</i> <i>bean</i>	
<b>avyab</b> <i>green</i> <i>bean</i>	
<b>evyab</b> <i>lentil</i>	
<b>ivyab</b> <i>pea</i>	
<b>uvyab</b> <i>broad</i> <i>bean</i>	
<b>yovyab</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>lyavol</b> <i>artichoke</i>	
<b>lyovol</b> <i>turnip</i>	
<b>favol</b> <i>leek</i>	
<b>fevol</b> <i>onion</i>	
<b>fiyol</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>yigza buvol</b> <i>pickle</i>
<b>byavol</b> <i>artichoke</i>	
<b>byovol</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>vyavol</b> <i>watercress</i>	
<b>vyovol</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> <i>flower</i>	<b>voca</b> <i>floral</i> , <b>vocer</b> <i>to flower</i> , <b>vocen</b> <i>flowering</i> , <b>vocud</b> <i>florist</i> , <b>vocyan</b> <i>bouquet</i> , <b>vocayeb</b> <i>petal</i> , <b>vocyem</b> <i>flowerbed</i> , <b>vocyesun</b> <i>horticulture</i>
<b>avoc</b> <i>lily</i>	<b>avoza</b> <i>white</i>
<b>evoc</b> <i>narcissus</i>	<b>evoza</b> <i>yellow</i>
<b>ivoc</b> <i>poppy</i>	<b>ivoza</b> <i>red</i>
<b>uvoc</b> <i>rose</i>	<b>uvoza</b> <i>pink</i>
<b>yovoc</b> <i>cornflower</i>	<b>yovoza</b> <i>blue</i>
<b>yavoc</b> <i>hydrangea</i>	<b>yavoza</b> <i>mauve</i>
<b>yevoc</b> <i>lilac</i>	<b>yevoza</b> <i>lilac</i>
<b>yivoc</b> <i>violet</i>	<b>yivoza</b> <i>violet</i>
<b>yuvoc</b> <i>carnation</i>	
<b>lovoc</b> <i>daisy</i>	
<b>lavoc</b> <i>lily of the valley</i>	
<b>levoc</b> <i>jonquil</i>	
<b>livoc</b> <i>geranium</i>	

<b>luvoc</b> <i>forget-me-not</i>	
<b>lyavoc</b> <i>tulip</i>	
<b>lyevoc</b> <i>dahlia</i>	
<b>lyovoc</b> <i>hyacinthe</i>	
<b>elavoc</b> <i>iris</i>	
<b>elevoc</b> <i>primrose</i>	
<b>elivoc</b> <i>chrysanthemum</i>	

## Colors (voz)

Change **-oza** to **-oyza** to get *-ish* as in *whitish (avoyza)*.

Change **-oza** to **-yoza** to get *dark ...* as in *dark red (ivyoza)*.

<b>voz</b> <i>color</i>	<b>vooz</b> <i>tint, hue</i>
<b>avoza</b> <i>white</i>	from <b>avoc</b> <i>lily</i>
<b>evoza</b> <i>yellow</i>	from <b>evoc</b> <i>narcissus</i>
<b>ivoza</b> <i>red</i>	from <b>ivoc</b> <i>poppy</i>
<b>uvoza</b> <i>pink</i>	from <b>uvoc</b> <i>rose</i>
<b>yovoza</b> <i>blue</i>	from <b>yovoc</b> <i>cornflower</i>
<b>yavoza</b> <i>mauve</i>	from <b>yavoc</b> <i>hydrangea</i>
<b>yevoza</b> <i>lilac</i>	from <b>yovoca</b> <i>lilac</i>
<b>yivoza</b> <i>violet, purple</i>	from <b>yivoc</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>eymoza</b> <i>gray</i>	from <b>ey</b> <i>half</i> + <b>moza</b> <i>black</i>
<b>meza</b> <i>khaki</i>	from <b>mel</b> <i>soil</i>
<b>lafyaza</b> <i>orange</i>	from <b>lafyab</b> <i>orange</i>
<b>rifyaza</b> <i>maroon</i>	from <b>rifyab</b> <i>water chestnut</i>
<b>ryifyza</b> <i>brown</i>	from <b>ryifyab</b> <i>chestnut</i>
<b>vyapeza</b> <i>beige</i>	from <b>vyapet</b> <i>antelope</i>

## Some Cross-thematic Analogies in Vocabulary

huma n	tree	grass	food	materia l							
<b>taob</b>	<b>faob</b>	<b>vaob</b>	<b>taol</b>	<b>faof</b>							
flesh	wood	hay	meat	board							
huma n	tree	plant	fruit	fish	cloth						
<b>tayob</b>	<b>fayob</b>	<b>vayob</b>	<b>vyayob</b>	<b>piyetayob</b>	<b>tayof</b>						
skin	bark	husk	rind	shell	leather						
huma n	tree	plant	flower	bird	fish						
<b>tayeb</b>	<b>fayeb</b>	<b>vayeb</b>	<b>vocayeb</b>	<b>patayeb</b>	<b>pitayeb</b>						
hair	leaf	twig	petal	feather	scale						
huma n	tree	plant	bird	fish	governmen t	animal					
<b>tub</b>	<b>fub</b>	<b>vub</b>	<b>patu b</b>	<b>pitu b</b>	<b>dub</b>	<b>petub</b>					
arm	branc h	blade	wing	fin	minister	forepaw					
societ y	huma n	work	plan t	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+per son	person	life	speech
<b>cyen</b>	<b>byen</b>	<b>tyen</b>	<b>syen</b>	<b>dotcyen</b>	<b>ditbyen</b>	<b>udyanbyen</b>	<b>utbyen</b>	<b>ajutbyen</b>	<b>utcyen</b>	<b>tijbyen</b>	<b>dabyen</b>
style	manne r	profession	tradecraf t	civilizatio n	civility	custom	habit	tradition	genre	lifestyl e	dialect
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>deu z</b>	<b>seuc</b>	<b>seuz</b>	<b>ceuz</b>	<b>ceus</b>				
shou t	voice	accent	song	noise	melod y	tone	sound				
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>ma r</b>	<b>mag</b>	<b>ma n</b>	<b>mak</b>	<b>maz</b>	<b>mav</b>	<b>mal</b>	<b>ma m</b>	<b>map</b>	<b>maf</b>	<b>ma j</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>pati j</b>	<b>tobij</b>	<b>atobi j</b>	<b>vobi j</b>	<b>tesij</b>
beginning	birth	egg	embryo	germ	seed	idea

[live version](#) • [discussion](#) • [edit lesson](#) • [comment](#) • [report an error](#) • [ask a question](#)

## Unilingua • Chapter 04

# GRAMMAR

### 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 are used and capitalization adheres to the American English model.

In this book, the mostly Cyrillic single-grapheme characters used by Agapoff for **ya**, **ye**, **yo**, **yi**, and **yu** are not used, nor is the post-palatalizing breve in the combinations **ay**, **ey**, **iy**, **oy**, and **uy**, which are left as you see here in this text.

### 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 fragment to signal an interrogation.

### Nouns

#### Structure

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

#### Pluralization

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 **y** to the vowel:

male-related	female-related
<b>tad</b> <i>father</i>	<b>tayd</b> <i>mother</i>
<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>toyb</b> <i>woman</i>
<b>tyoyav</b> <i>sock</i>	<b>tyoyayv</b> <i>stocking</i>
<b>epet</b> <i>bull</i>	<b>epeyt</b> <i>cow</i>

## Case Tagging

- Nouns can take various case endings, which are shortcuts for prepositional phrases:

case ending	category	base	cased form
<b>-a</b>	genitive/possessive/relative/ablativ e [origin]	<b>tob</b> <i>man</i>	<b>toba</b> <i>of the man, human (adj.), man's, from the man</i>
<b>-u</b>	locative/dative [destination]	<b>tam</b> <i>house</i>	<b>tamu</b> <i>to the house, (at) home, for the house</i>
<b>-ay</b>	comitive [accompaniment]	<b>at</b> <i>I, me</i>	<b>atay</b> <i>with me</i>
<b>-ey</b>	instrumental [means]	<b>yes</b> <i>work</i>	<b>yesey</b> <i>though / by / via work</i>
<b>-oy</b>	privative ["without"]	<b>tec</b> <i>meaning</i>	<b>tecoy</b> <i>without meaning, senseless</i>

- Examples of the genitive/possessive case:

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

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

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

- Examples of the locative/dative case:

**Po tamu!** = *Go home!*

**Iyt peye tamu.** = *She is staying at home / in the house / home.*

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

**Buo dyen atu!** = *Give the book to me!*

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

- Examples of the comitative case:

**Upo atay!** = *Come with me!*

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

**At ubye uda yebdren ifanay.** = *I am sending you this letter with love.*

- Examples of the instrumental case:

**Et vege nacikco anay esey.** = *You can get rich only through work.*

**It aksa koeney vyan.** = *He succeeded by hiding the truth.*

**Yagpar pa Parisey.** = *The train went through Paris.*

- Examples of the privative case:

**Et vo vege akser nacoj.** = *You cannot succeed without money.*

**Tij ifanoy vo naze ser.** = *Life without love is not worth living.*

**Od et syo atoy?** = *What would you do without me.*

## Pronouns

- 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**.

animate	animate
singular	plural
<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>iyt</b> <i>she, her</i>	<b>iyti</b> <i>they (fem.)</i>
<b>ut</b> <i>this person, he</i>	<b>uti</b> <i>those persons, they</i>

<b>yot</b> <i>nobody, no one</i>	<b>yoti</b> <i>none</i>
<b>yat</b> <i>everyone, everybody, each person</i>	<b>yati</b> <i>all</i>
<b>yot</b> <i>another, someone else</i>	<b>yeti</b> <i>others</i>
<b>yit</b> <i>such a person</i>	<b>yiti</b> <i>such people</i>
<b>yet</b> <i>whoever, anyone</i>	<b>yoti</b> <i>any</i>
<b>yut</b> <i>someone, somebody</i>	<b>yuti</b> <i>certain people</i>
<b>oyat</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>inanimate</b>	<b>inanimate</b>
<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>yod</b> <i>nothing</i>	<b>yodi</b> <i>nothing</i>
<b>yad</b> <i>everything, each</i>	<b>yadi</b> <i>all things</i>
<b>yod</b> <i>something else, another</i>	<b>yedi</b> <i>other things</i>
<b>yid</b> <i>such a thing</i>	<b>yidi</b> <i>such things</i>
<b>yed</b> <i>whatever, anything</i>	<b>yedi</b> <i>any</i>
<b>yud</b> <i>something</i>	<b>yudi</b> <i>some things, certain things</i>
<b>oyad</b> <i>not a single thing, nothing</i>	<b>oyadi</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**.

## Pronoun Inflection

All pronouns can take cases, just as nouns do:

genitive/possessive ("of")	dative ("to/in/on/at")	comitive ("with")	instrumental ("by/through/via")	privative ("without")
-------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------



ablative ("from") adjectival	locative			
<b>ata</b> <i>my, of me, from me</i>	<b>atu</b> <i>to me</i>	<b>atay</b> <i>with me</i>	<b>atey</b> <i>by me</i>	<b>atoy</b> <i>without me</i>
<b>eta</b> <i>your, of you, from you</i>	<b>etu</b> <i>to you</i>	<b>etay</b> <i>with you</i>	<b>etey</b> <i>by you</i>	<b>etoy</b> <i>without you</i>
<b>ita</b> <i>his, of him, from him</i>	<b>itu</b> <i>to him</i>	<b>itay</b> <i>with you</i>	<b>itey</b> <i>by him</i>	<b>itoy</b> <i>without him</i>
<b>iyta</b> <i>her, of her, from her</i>	<b>iytu</b> <i>to her</i>	<b>iytay</b> <i>with her</i>	<b>iytey</b> <i>by her</i>	<b>iytoy</b> <i>without her</i>
<b>atia</b> <i>our, of us, from us</i>	<b>atiu</b> <i>to us</i>	<b>atiay</b> <i>with us</i>	<b>atiey</b> <i>by us</i>	<b>atoy</b> <i>without us</i>
<b>ota</b> <i>whose?, of whom?, from whom?</i>	<b>otu</b> <i>to whom</i>	<b>otay</b> <i>with whom</i>	<b>otey</b> <i>by whom</i>	<b>otoy</b> <i>without whom</i>
<b>yata</b> <i>everyone's</i>	<b>yatu</b> <i>to everyone</i>	<b>yatay</b> <i>with everyone</i>	<b>yatey</b> <i>by everyone</i>	<b>yatoy</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>oday</b> <i>with what?</i>	<b>odey</b> <i>by what?, how?</i>	<b>odoy?</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>iday</b> <i>with that</i>	<b>idey</b> <i>by that, thus</i>	<b>idoy'</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>uday</b> <i>with this</i>	<b>udey</b> <i>by this, thus</i>	<b>udoy</b> <i>without this</i>
<b>yada</b> <i>every, each, all</i>	<b>yadu</b> <i>to everything, in everyting</i>	<b>yaday</b> <i>with everything</i>	<b>yadey</b> <i>by everything, by all means</i>	<b>yadoy</b> <i>without everything</i>
<b>yoda</b> <i>not, not a</i>	<b>yodu</b> <i>to nothing</i>	<b>yoday</b> <i>with nothing</i>	<b>yodey</b> <i>by nothing</i>	<b>yodoy</b> <i>without nothing</i>
<b>oyada</b> <i>not a single, no</i>	<b>oyadu</b> <i>in not a single one, to none</i>	<b>oyaday</b> <i>with nothing</i>	<b>oyadey</b> <i>by nothing, in no way</i>	--
<b>yeda</b> <i>any, whichever</i>	<b>yedu</b> <i>to anything</i>	<b>yeday</b> <i>with whatever</i>	<b>yedeby</b> <i>by whatever, however</i>	<b>yedoy</b> <i>without whatever</i>
<b>yuda</b> <i>some, a certain</i>	<b>yudu</b> <i>at a certain thing</i>	<b>yuday</b> <i>with something</i>	<b>yudey</b> <i>by something, somehow</i>	<b>yudoy</b> <i>without something</i>
<b>geda</b> <i>same, the same</i>	<b>gedu</b> <i>to the same thing</i>	<b>geday</b> <i>with the same thing</i>	<b>gedey</b> <i>by the same thing</i>	<b>gedoy</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>ogeday</b> <i>with another thing</i>	<b>ogedeby</b> <i>by something else</i>	<b>ogedoy</b> <i>without another thing</i>

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

singular	plural
<b>atad</b> <i>mine</i>	<b>atadi</b> <i>mine</i>
<b>etad</b> <i>yours</i>	<b>etadi</b> <i>yours</i>
<b>itad</b> <i>his</i>	<b>itadi</b> <i>his</i>
<b>iytad</b> <i>hers</i>	<b>iytadi</b> <i>hers</i>
<b>atiad</b> <i>ours</i>	<b>atiadi</b> <i>ours</i>
<b>etiad</b> <i>yours</i>	<b>etiadi</b> <i>yours</i>
<b>itiad</b> <i>theirs</i>	<b>itiadi</b> <i>theirs</i>
<b>iytiad</b> <i>theirs</i>	<b>iytiadi</b> <i>theirs</i>
<b>utad</b> <i>one's</i>	<b>utadi</b> <i>one's</i>
<b>otad?</b> <i>whose?</i>	<b>otadi</b> <i>whose</i>
<b>yatad</b> <i>everyone's</i>	<b>yatadi</b> <i>everyone's</i>
<b>yotad</b> <i>nobody's</i>	<b>yotadi</b> <i>nobody's</i>
<b>odad?</b> <i>which one</i>	<b>odadi</b> <i>which ones</i>
<b>yodad</b> <i>the other one</i>	<b>yodadi</b> <i>the other ones</i>
<b>udad</b> <i>this one</i>	<b>udadi</b> <i>these</i>
<b>idad</b> <i>that one</i>	<b>idadi</b> <i>those</i>
<b>yadad</b> <i>each one</i>	<b>yadadi</b> <i>all of them</i>
<b>yedad</b> <i>any one, whichever one</i>	<b>yedadi</b> <i>whichever ones</i>

Examples:

Unilingua	English
<b>Uda tam ce atad.</b>	<i>That house is mine.</i>
<b>Oda dyeni et dyedaye?</b>	<i>Which books have you read?</i>
<b>Yida tej aju voy teacyaye.</b>	<i>Such a life has not been seen before.</i>
<b>Buo atu udi!</b>	<i>Give me those!</i>
<b>Yada tej nazace.</b>	<i>Every life counts.</i>
<b>Yadac nazace.</b>	<i>Each one counts.</i>
<b>Yata tej nazace.</b>	<i>Everyone's life counts.</i>
<b>Yatac nazace.</b>	<i>Everyone's counts.</i>
<b>Yada yevcunuti kode.</b>	<i>All lawyers lie.</i>
<b>Yati kode.</b>	<i>All of them lie.</i>
<b>Yat kode.</b>	<i>Everyone lies.</i>
<b>Yad ce kod.</b>	<i>Everything is a lie.</i>

<b>Mar ce zem yada.</b>	<i>The sun is the center of everything.</i>
<b>Yot yege kaer if yadu.</b>	<i>One can find pleasure in everything.</i>
<b>If yege uper bi yed.</b>	<i>Pleasure can come from anything.</i>
<b>Ud ce ga fia vye id (or: ga fia idu).</b>	<i>This is better than that.</i>
<b>Od ce eta dyun?</b>	<i>What is your name?</i>
<b>At vage yed et vage.</b>	<i>I want what(ever) you want.</i>
<b>At voy 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 gyua voy yege vodye.</b>	<i>That life is hard cannot be denied.</i>
<b>Ev it yiztejo voy tye.</b>	<i>Whether he will survive is unknown.</i>
<b>At voy te ev it yiztejo.</b>	<i>I don't know if he'll survive.</i>
<b>Ad iyt sa ce ota seun.</b>	<i>What she did is nobody's business.</i>
<b>Atac ce ga aga vye etac.</b>	<i>Mine is bigger than yours.</i>
<b>Odac ce etac.</b>	<i>Which one is yours?</i>
<b>Yedad cu fia atu.</b>	<i>Whichever one would be fine for me.</i>
<b>Otad ce ud?</b>	<i>Whose is this?</i>
<b>Otadi ce uid?</b>	<i>Whose are these?</i>
<b>Ev et co ata dat?</b>	<i>Are you going to be my friend?</i>
<b>Oyadad ifca atu.</b>	<i>I did not like a single one.</i>
<b>Odey iyt tujya?</b>	<i>How (by what) was she killed?</i>
<b>Otay et pa?</b>	<i>With whom did you go?</i>
<b>...otacoy ait voy vegu yiztejer.</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 yudey kaa mep.</b>	<i>They somehow found the way.</i>
<b>Yebdren drya atay otey?</b>	<i>The letter was written to me by whom?</i>
<b>Ota tamu et peye?</b>	<i>To whose house 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)

category	deictic morpheme
interrogative	<b>od-</b> <i>which</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>yid-</b> <i>so, such</i>
generic	<b>yud-</b> <i>some, a certain</i>
distributive	<b>yad-</b> <i>all, every, each</i>
indeterminate	<b>yed-</b> <i>any, whatever</i>
negative	<b>yod-</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
person	<b>-t</b>
thing	<b>-d</b>
place	<b>-em/m</b>
time	<b>-job/j</b>
manner/means	<b>-ey</b>
quality/kind	<b>-yen</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>odmu</b> <i>where</i>	<b>odju</b> <i>when</i>	<b>odey</b> <i>how</i>	<b>odyena</b> <i>what kind of</i>	<b>odjigu</b> <i>how often</i>	<b>odganu</b> <i>how much</i>	<b>odnogu</b> <i>how</i>

<b>ud</b> <i>this</i>	<b>ut</b> <i>this person</i>	<b>uda</b> <i>this</i>	<b>udmu</b> <i>here</i>	<b>udju</b> <i>now</i>	<b>udey</b> <i>this way</i>	<b>udyena</b> <i>this kind of</i>	<b>udjigu</b> <i>this often</i>	<b>udganu</b> <i>this much</i>	<b>udnogu</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>idey</b> <i>that way, thus</i>	<b>idyena</b> <i>that kind of</i>	<b>idjigu</b> <i>that often</i>	<b>idganu</b> <i>that much</i>	<b>idnogu</b> <i>to that extent</i>
<b>yid</b> <i>such a thing</i>	<b>yit</b> <i>such a person</i>	<b>yida</b> <i>such, such a</i>	<b>yidmu</b> <i>at such a place</i>	<b>yidju</b> <i>at such a time</i>	<b>yidey</b> <i>in such a way, so</i>	<b>yidyena</b> <i>such a</i>	<b>yidjigu</b> <i>so often</i>	<b>yidganu</b> <i>so much</i>	<b>yidnogu</b> <i>so</i>
<b>yud</b> <i>something</i>	<b>yut</b> <i>someone</i>	<b>yuda</b> <i>some, a certain</i>	<b>yudmu</b> <i>somewhere</i>	<b>yudju</b> <i>sometime</i>	<b>yudey</b> <i>somehow</i>	<b>yudyena</b> <i>some kind of</i>	<b>yudjigu</b> <i>sometimes</i>	<b>yudganu</b> <i>some</i>	<b>yudnogu</b> <i>somewhat</i>
<b>yad</b> <i>everything</i>	<b>yat</b> <i>everyone</i>	<b>yada</b> <i>every, each</i>	<b>yadmu</b> <i>everywhere</i>	<b>yadju</b> <i>every time, always</i>	<b>yadey</b> <i>in every way</i>	<b>yadyena</b> <i>every kind of</i>	<b>yadjigu</b> <i>at all times</i>	<b>yadganu</b> <i>all of</i>	<b>yadnogu</b> <i>completely</i>
<b>yed</b> <i>whatever, anything</i>	<b>yet</b> <i>whoever, anyone</i>	<b>yeda</b> <i>whichever, any</i>	<b>yedmu</b> <i>wherever, anywhere</i>	<b>yedju</b> <i>whenever, anytime</i>	<b>yedey</b> <i>however, in any way</i>	<b>yedyena</b> <i>whatever kind of</i>	<b>yedjigu</b> <i>however often</i>	<b>yedganu</b> <i>however much, any</i>	<b>yednogu</b> <i>to any extent</i>
<b>yod</b> <i>nothing</i>	<b>yot</b> <i>nobody</i>	<b>yoda</b> <i>no, not a</i>	<b>yodmu</b> <i>nowhere</i>	<b>yodju</b> <i>never</i>	<b>yodey</b> <i>in no way</i>	<b>yodyena</b> <i>no kind of</i>	<b>yodjigu</b> <i>not once</i>	<b>yodganu</b> <i>not any, no</i>	<b>yodnogu</b> <i>not at all</i>
<b>ged</b> <i>the same thing</i>	<b>get</b> <i>the same person, self</i>	<b>geda</b> <i>the same, the very</i>	<b>gedmu</b> <i>at the same place</i>	<b>gedju</b> <i>at the same time</i>	<b>gedey</b> <i>in the same way</i>	<b>gedyena</b> <i>the same kind of</i>	<b>gedjigu</b> <i>as often</i>	<b>gedganu,</b> <i>ge as much</i>	<b>gednogu,</b> <i>ge to the same degree, as</i>
<b>oged</b> <i>something else</i>	<b>oget</b> <i>someone else</i>	<b>ogeda</b> <i>the other, another</i>	<b>ogedmu</b> <i>elsewhere</i>	<b>ogedju</b> <i>at another time</i>	<b>ogedey</b> <i>elsewise</i>	<b>ogedyena</b> <i>another kind of</i>	<b>ogedjigu</b> <i>at a different frequency</i>	<b>ogedganu</b> <i>not as much</i>	<b>ogednogu</b> <i>otherwise</i>

### 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 dyen</b> <i>which book</i> , <b>oda dyeni</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>yoda</b> <i>no</i>	<b>yoda mep</b> <i>no road</i> , <b>yoda mepi</b> <i>no roads</i>
totalative	<b>yada</b> <i>every, all, each</i>	<b>yada mep</b> <i>every road</i> , <b>yada mepi</b> <i>all roads</i>
indeterminate	<b>yeda</b> <i>any, whichever</i>	<b>yeda voz</b> <i>any color</i> , <b>yeda vozi</b> <i>whichever</i>

		<i>colors</i>
intensive	<b>yida</b> <i>such a, such</i>	<b>yida dyun</b> <i>such a name, yida dyuni</i> <i>such names</i>
partitive	<b>yuda</b> <i>some, a certain, certain</i>	<b>yuda tob</b> <i>some man, yuda tobi</i> <i>certain men</i>
identical	<b>geda</b> <i>same</i>	<b>geda dyun</b> <i>the same name</i>
non-identical	<b>ogeda</b> <i>different, other</i>	<b>ogeda dyun</b> <i>different name, another name</i>
quasi-identical	<b>geyda</b> <i>similar</i>	<b>geyda ceus</b> <i>a similar sound</i>
superior	<b>ga</b> <i>more</i>	<b>ga nac vye at</b> <i>more money than I</i>
equal	<b>ge</b> <i>as much, as many</i>	<b>ge job vye et vage</b> <i>as much time as you want</i>
inferior	<b>go</b> <i>less, fewer</i>	<b>go yes</b> <i>less work</i>
majorative	<b>gla</b> <i>a lot, much</i>	<b>gla if</b> <i>a lot of fun</i>
quasi-majorative	<b>glay</b> <i>a goodly portion of, several</i>	<b>glay jubi</b> <i>several days</i>
excessive	<b>gra</b> <i>too much, too many</i>	<b>gra tel</b> <i>too much food</i>
maximal	<b>gya</b> <i>most</i>	<b>gya poti</b> <i>most animals</i>
sufficient	<b>gye</b> <i>enough, quite a bit</i>	<b>gye job</b> <i>enough time</i>
minorative	<b>glo</b> <i>very little, very few</i>	<b>glo auti</b> <i>very few individuals</i>
insufficient	<b>gro</b> <i>too little, too few</i>	<b>gro yek</b> <i>too little effort</i>
minimal	<b>gyo</b> <i>the least</i>	<b>gyo yek</b> <i>the least effort</i>

Note: Nouns in Unilingua 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 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> <i>what?</i>	<b>oid?</b> <i>what (things)</i>
<b>ad</b> <i>the thing (that)</i>	<b>aid</b> <i>the things (that)</i>
<b>ud</b> <i>this</i>	<b>uid</b> <i>these</i>
<b>id</b> <i>that</i>	<b>iid</b> <i>those</i>
<b>yad</b> <i>everything</i>	<b>yaid</b> <i>all things</i>
<b>yed</b> <i>anything, whatever</i>	<b>yeid</b> <i>any things</i>
<b>yid</b> <i>such, such a thing</i>	<b>yiid</b> <i>such things</i>

<b>yod</b> <i>nothing</i>	<b>yoid</b> <i>none</i>
<b>yud</b> <i>something</i>	<b>yuid</b> <i>certain things</i>
<b>ged</b> <i>the same thing</i>	<b>geid</b> <i>the same things</i>
<b>oged</b> <i>another, something else</i>	<b>ogeid</b> <i>other things</i>
<b>geylac</b> <i>a similar thing</i>	<b>geylaic</b> <i>similar things</i>
<b>gac</b> <i>more</i>	<b>gaic</b> <i>more things</i>
<b>gec</b> <i>as much</i>	<b>geic</b> <i>as many things</i>
<b>goc</b> <i>less</i>	<b>goic</b> <i>fewer things</i>
<b>glac</b> <i>a lot, much</i>	<b>glaic</b> <i>many things</i>
<b>glayc</b> <i>a goodly portion</i>	<b>glayic</b> <i>several things</i>
<b>grac</b> <i>too much</i>	<b>graic</b> <i>too many things</i>
<b>gyac</b> <i>the most</i>	<b>gyaic</b> <i>most things</i>
<b>gyec</b> <i>enough, quite a bit</i>	<b>gyeic</b> <i>quite a few things</i>
<b>gloc</b> <i>very little</i>	<b>gloic</b> <i>few things</i>
<b>groc</b> <i>too little</i>	<b>groic</b> <i>too few things</i>
<b>gyoc</b> <i>the least</i>	<b>gyoic</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>yat</b> <i>everyone</i>	<b>yati</b> <i>all people</i>
<b>yet</b> <i>anyone, whoever</i>	<b>yeti</b> <i>any people</i>
<b>yit</b> <i>such a person</i>	<b>yiti</b> <i>such people</i>
<b>yot</b> <i>not a single person, nobody</i>	<b>yoti</b> <i>none</i>
<b>yut</b> <i>somebody</i>	<b>yuti</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>iyt</b> <i>that female, she, her</i>	<b>iyti</b> <i>they (f.), them</i>
<b>uyt</b> <i>this female, she, her</i>	<b>uyti</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>glay auti</b> <i>several people</i>
	<b>gra auti</b> <i>too many people</i>
	<b>gya auti</b> <i>most people</i>
	<b>gye 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>gyo 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*, **yata** *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

<b>place</b>
<b>odmu?</b> <i>where?, whither? (also: odma? from where?, whence?)</i>
<b>udmu</b> <i>here (also: udma from here, hence)</i>
<b>idmu</b> <i>there (also: idma from there, thence)</i>
<b>admu</b> <i>at/in/to the place where (relative)</i>
<b>yodmu</b> <i>nowhere</i>
<b>yadmu</b> <i>everywhere</i>
<b>yedmu</b> <i>anywhere, wherever</i>
<b>yidmu</b> <i>at/in/to such a place</i>
<b>ogedmu</b> <i>elsewhere (ogedem alibi)</i>
<b>yudmu</b> <i>somewhere</i>
<b>gedmu</b> <i>at/in/to the same place (also: gedma from the same place)</i>
<b>geydmu</b> <i>at/in/to a similar place (also: geydma from a similar place)</i>

### Determiners of Time

<b>time</b>
-------------



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

### Determiners of Quality

<b>kind</b>
<b>odyena?</b> <i>what kind of?</i>
<b>udyena</b> <i>this kind of</i>
<b>idyena</b> <i>that kind of</i>
<b>adyena</b> <i>the/what kind of</i> (relative)
<b>yodyena</b> <i>no kind of</i>
<b>yadyena</b> <i>every kind of</i>
<b>yedyena</b> <i>any/whatever kind of</i>
<b>yidyena</b> <i>such</i>
<b>yudyena</b> <i>some kind of</i>
<b>gedyena</b> <i>the same kind of</i>
<b>geydyena</b> <i>a similar kind of</i>
<b>ogedyena</b> <i>another kind of</i>

### Determiners of Degree

<b>degree</b>
<b>odnogu?</b> <i>how?, 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</i> (relative)
<b>yodnogu</b> <i>not at all, to no extent</i>
<b>yadnogu</b> <i>completely, to the full extent</i>

<b>yednogu</b> <i>however, to whatever extent</i>
<b>yidnogu</b> <i>so, to such an extent</i>
<b>yudnogu</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>gey, geynogu</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>gya, gyanogu</b> <i>maximally, to the greatest extent possible</i>
<b>gyo, gyonogu</b> <i>minimally, to the smallest extent possible</i>
<b>gye, gyenogu</b> <i>enough, rather, pretty, sufficiently, quite</i>
<b>ogye, ogyenogu</b> <i>insufficiently</i>
<b>fiay, finogu</b> <i>to a good extent, well</i>
<b>fuay, funogu</b> <i>to a bad extent, poorly</i>
<b>vyegay, vyega nogu</b> <i>proportionately</i>
<b>vyacay, vyaca nogu</b> <i>to the right extent, properly, duly</i>
<b>vyocay, vyoca nogu</b> <i>to the wrong extent, disproportionately, unduly</i>
<b>anogu</b> <i>primarily</i>
<b>enogu</b> <i>secondarily</i>
<b>uja nogu</b> <i>ultimately</i>

### Determiners of Manner, Means

<b>manner</b>
<b>odey?</b> <i>how?, in what way?</i>
<b>udey</b> <i>this way, thus</i>
<b>idey</b> <i>that way, thus</i>
<b>adey</b> <i>how, in the way that, as</i>
<b>yodey</b> <i>in no way</i>
<b>yadey</b> <i>in every way</i>
<b>yedey</b> <i>in whatever way, however</i>
<b>yidey</b> <i>so, in such a way</i>
<b>yudey</b> <i>somehow'</i>
<b>gedey</b> <i>in the same way, also</i>

<b>ogedey</b> <i>otherwise</i>
<b>geydey</b> <i>similarly, likewise</i>

### Determiners of Quantity

<b>quantity</b>
<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>yodganu</b> <i>no, not any, no amount of</i>
<b>yadganu</b> <i>all</i>
<b>yedganu</b> <i>any, however much, however many</i>
<b>yidganu</b> <i>so much, so many</i>
<b>yudganu</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>glay</b> <i>a goodly amount (of), quite a few</i>
<b>glo</b> <i>little, too many</i>
<b>gloy</b> <i>barely, scarcely, hardly</i>
<b>gya</b> <i>most</i>
<b>gro</b> <i>too little, too few</i>
<b>gyo</b> <i>as little/few as possible</i>
<b>gye</b> <i>a fair amount (of), enough, quite a lot (of)</i>
<b>gyey</b> <i>several</i>

\* Literally: *in what quantity*, as in **Odganu nac et ayce?** *How much money do you have?*.  
Used substantively, **Odganu** becomes *Odgan*, as in **Odgan et ayce?** *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

<b>frequency (jig = rate, frequency)</b>
<b>odjigu?</b> <i>how often?</i> (lit: on how many occasions)

<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>yodjigu</b> <i>never</i>
<b>yadjigu</b> <i>every time</i>
<b>yedjigu</b> <i>however often, anytime</i>
<b>yidjigu</b> <i>so often</i>
<b>yudjigu</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>gyajigu</b> <i>as often as possible</i>
<b>grojigu</b> <i>too seldom</i>
<b>gyojigu</b> <i>as seldom as possible</i>
<b>gyejigu</b> <i>quite often, rather often, frequently enough</i>

## Prepositions and relational adverbs

<b>ab</b>	on, at the top of	<b>eb</b>	between	<b>ob</b>	off, at the bottom of
<b>yab</b>	above, up	<b>yeb</b>	amid, among	<b>yob</b>	below, down
<b>bay</b>	with, along	<b>bey</b>	by, via	<b>boy</b>	without
<b>ib</b>	away from	---		<b>ub</b>	toward
<b>yib</b>	far from	---		<b>yub</b>	near to
<b>bi</b>	from, of	<b>be</b>	at	<b>bu</b>	to
<b>byi</b>	starting with, since	---		<b>byu</b>	ending with, up to, as far as
<b>yan</b>	together	---		<b>yon</b>	apart
<b>za</b>	in front of	<b>ze</b>	in the middle of	<b>zo</b>	behind
<b>zay</b>	forward	<b>zey</b>	across	<b>zoy</b>	back
<b>yaz</b>	flush with	<b>yez</b>	in	<b>yoz</b>	out
<b>iza</b>	straight	---		<b>uza</b>	roundabout
<b>yiz</b>	beyond	---		<b>yuz</b>	around, about

<b>zi</b>	right	---		<b>zu</b>	left
<b>zyi</b>	all over	<b>zye</b>	through	<b>zyua</b>	round
<b>ja</b>	before	<b>je</b>	during, while	<b>jo</b>	after
<b>jay</b>	ahead (in time)	<b>jey</b>	throughout	<b>joy</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>yezbu</b> <i>into</i>	<b>It tyoyapa yezbu tim.</b> He walked <i>into</i> the room.
<b>yezbi</b> <i>in from</i>	<b>At upa yezbi mamil.</b> I came <i>in from</i> the rain.
<b>yezbe</b> <i>in (location)</i>	<b>Dyen ce yezbe nyem.</b> The book is <i>inside</i> the box.
<b>yozbu</b> <i>out to</i>	<b>Po yozbu ekem.</b> Go <i>out to</i> the playground.
<b>yozbi</b> <i>out of, out from</i>	<b>It upea yozbi ita yesim.</b> He was coming <i>out of</i> his office.
<b>yozbe</b> <i>out in (as in: out in the backyard)</i>	<b>Potoyg ce yozbe mamil.</b> The pet is <i>out in</i> the rain.
<b>yabzey</b> <i>over</i>	<b>Mampar pa yabzey tam.</b> The plane flew <i>over</i> the house.
<b>yobzey</b> <i>under</i>	<b>At tyoyapa yobzey domep.</b> I walked <i>under</i> the highway.
<b>zeybu</b> <i>across to</i>	<b>At tyoyapa zeybu ogeda kum.</b> I walked <i>over to</i> the other side.
<b>zeybi</b> <i>across from</i>	<b>It beme zeybi at.</b> He sits <i>across from</i> me.
<b>zoybu</b> <i>back to</i>	<b>Ait pee zoybu Berlin.</b> We are going <i>back to</i> Berlin.
<b>zoybe</b> <i>back at</i>	<b>Ait ce zoybe tom.</b> We are <i>back at</i> home.
<b>zoybi</b> <i>back from</i>	<b>Ait ce zyobi Berlin.</b> We are <i>back from</i> Berlin.
<b>zaybu</b> <i>ahead to</i>	<b>Teaso zaybu eta oj.</b> Look <i>forward to</i> your future.
<b>zaybi</b> <i>ahead of</i>	<b>Ed et ce zaybi at?</b> Are you <i>ahead of</i> me?
<b>yonbi</b> <i>apart from</i>	<b>Pa yonbi ogeti.</b> <i>It went apart from the others.</i>
<b>yanbe</b> <i>together with</i>	<b>Upo yanbe at.</b> Come <i>along with</i> me.
<b>izbu</b> <i>straight to</i>	<b>Po izbu yototem!</b> Go <i>straight to</i> hell!
<b>izbi</b> <i>straight from</i>	<b>Iyt upa izbi nunem.</b> She came <i>straight from</i> the market.
<b>izbe</b> <i>right at</i>	<b>At ca izbe zem.</b> I was <i>right at</i> the center.
<b>zabi</b> <i>in front of</i>	<b>At ce zabi 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 dyen abu cem.</b> Put the book <i>onto</i> the table.
<b>abe</b> <i>on (at)</i>	<b>Dyen ce abe cem.</b> The book is <i>on</i> the table.
<b>obi</b> <i>off of</i>	<b>Bio dyen obi cem.</b> Take the book <i>off of</i> the table.

<b>obe</b> <i>on the underside of</i>	<b>Ece yud obe cem.</b> There is something <i>on the underside of</i> the table.
<b>yabu</b> <i>up to</i>	<b>Po yabi eta tim.</b> Go <i>up to</i> your room.
<b>yabe</b> <i>up in</i>	<b>Od ce yid yabe mam?</b> What is that <i>up in</i> the sky?
<b>yabi</b> <i>up from</i>	<b>It upa yabi aaned.</b> He came <i>up from</i> the first floor.
<b>yabey</b> <i>up (via)</i>	<b>At tyoyapa yabey meb.</b> I walked <i>up</i> the mountain.
<b>yobu</b> <i>down to</i>	<b>Upo yobu momtim.</b> Come <i>down to</i> the basement.
<b>Yobe</b> <i>down in</i>	<b>At ce yobe momtim.</b> I am <i>down in</i> the basement.
<b>Yobi</b> <i>down from</i>	<b>Upo yobi mamtim.</b> Come <i>down from</i> the attic.
<b>yobey</b> <i>down (via)</i>	<b>It igpa yobey meb.</b> He hurried <i>down</i> the mountain.
<b>Yobyezbi</b> <i>down into</i>	<b>Pa yobyezbi mom.</b> He went <i>down into</i> the underground.
<b>Yuzbi</b> <i>around to</i>	<b>Po yuzbi ogeda kum tama.</b> Go <i>around to</i> the other side of the house.
<b>Yuzbey</b> <i>around (via)</i>	<b>Par pe yuzbey tam.</b> The car went <i>around</i> the house.
<b>Yizbi</b> <i>past, beyond</i>	<b>Par pa yizbi ait.</b> The car went <i>past</i> us.
<b>Yizbu</b> <i>on to</i>	<b>At pa yizbu 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
<b>-a</b> <i>of, from</i>	<b>bi</b>
<b>-u</b> <i>to, on, at</i>	<b>bu to</b> or <b>be at / in / on</b>
<b>-ay</b> <i>with</i>	<b>bay</b>
<b>-oy</b> <i>without</i>	<b>boy</b>
<b>-ey</b> <i>by, via, through, per</i>	<b>bey</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 boy if</b> <i>life without pleasure</i>	<b>tej ifoy</b>
<b>bey Paris</b> <i>by way of Paris</i>	<b>Parisey</b>
<b>bay at</b> <i>with me</i>	<b>atay</b>

## Other Prepositional Constructions

<b>vyelu</b> <i>regarding, concerning, about, with respect to</i>
<b>gey ov</b> <i>despite</i>
<b>kumu</b> <i>next to, beside, along, on the side of</i>
<b>yon bi</b> <i>apart from</i>
<b>yan 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>caynu ...-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>yuyb</b> <i>in the presence of, in the face of</i>
<b>dida ...-ey</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 byuun...-a</b> <i>for the sake of</i>
<b>...</b> <i>thanks to</i>
<b>...</b> <i>along the lines of</i>
<b>izanu...-a</b> <i>in the direction of</i>
<b>zyag</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>yubanu ...-a</b> <i>in the vicinity of, around</i>
<b>gyaanu ...-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>
<b>...</b> <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>gey ov</b> <i>notwithstanding</i>
<b>...-ey</b> <i>per</i>
<b>zye</b> <i>via</i>
<b>vyel</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:

Unilingua	English
Odju et po <b>bu dyentam?</b> (or: <b>dyentamu</b> )	When are you going <i>to the library?</i>
Uda bun ce <b>av et.</b>	This gift is <i>for you.</i>
Dyen ca <b>ab cem.</b>	The book was <i>on the table.</i>
Upo <b>atay.</b>	Come <i>with me.</i>
Iyt igpa <b>ub titam.</b>	She ran <i>toward the school.</i>
Et co <b>yez gela titim.</b>	You will be <i>in the same class.</i>
Tob tyoyapa <b>yozwi tam.</b>	The man walked <i>out of the house.</i>
Mampar zaymampa <b>yabzey 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 vo ibo bun <b>ju zemoj.</b>	You won't receive the gift <i>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>yaper</b>	rise	<b>yaber</b>	raise
<b>yeper</b>	intervene	<b>yeber</b>	block
<b>yoper</b>	descend	<b>yober</b>	lower



<b>iper</b>	go (away)	<b>iber</b>	receive
<b>uper</b>	come	<b>uber</b>	send
<b>yuper</b>	approach	<b>yuber</b>	bring near
<b>yiper</b>	go away	<b>yiber</b>	take away
<b>yezper</b>	enter	<b>yezber</b>	bring in
<b>yizper</b>	surpass	<b>yizber</b>	take beyond
<b>zyeper</b>	go through	<b>zyeber</b>	pull through
<b>zeyper</b>	transit	<b>zeyber</b>	take across
<b>yanper</b>	meet	<b>yanber</b>	unite
<b>yonper</b>	separate	<b>yonber</b>	separate
<b>izper</b>	go straight/ head (for)	<b>izber</b>	guide
<b>zyuper</b>	roll	<b>zyuber</b>	turn
<b>yozper</b>	exit	<b>yozber</b>	take out
<b>zoyper</b>	return, go back	<b>zoyber</b>	take back
<b>zoypuer</b>	arrive back	<b>zoymbuer</b>	give back
<b>zateaser</b>	look forward	<b>zoteaser</b>	look behind
<b>zeyteaser</b>	look across	<b>zyiteaser</b>	look all around
<b>zyeteaser</b>	look through	<b>yizteaser</b>	look beyond
<b>yezteaser</b>	look in	<b>yozteaser</b>	look out
<b>yabteaser</b>	look up	<b>yobteaser</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>yuzteaser</b>	look around
<b>avdaer</b>	speak for	<b>ovdaer</b>	speak against

## Personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives

Personal pronouns have five *persons* (represented by the ordinal vowels **a** (1), **e** (2), and **i** (3), plus **o** (0) for the impersonal form and **u** (5) for the reflexive form.

The plural *number* forms contain an **i** following the ordinal vowel.

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 dative (*to, at, 'for*); **-ay** (short for bay) for *with*; **ey** (short for bey) for *through/by*, and **oy** (short for boy) for *without*.

Note: These same case endings can be added to any nouns, not just pronouns. For example, **tamu** (to the house), **tayeboy** (without hair), **teda** (father's).

nominative/accusative	genetive/possesive	dative/locative	comitive	instrumental	privative
<b>at</b> (I, me)	<b>ata</b> (my, mine)	<b>atu</b> (to/for me)	<b>atay</b> (with me)	<b>atey</b> (through/by me)	<b>atoy</b> (without me)
<b>et</b> (you)	<b>eta</b> (your, yours)	<b>etu</b> (to/for you)	<b>etay</b> (with you)	<b>etey</b> (through/by you)	<b>etoy</b> (without you)
<b>it</b> (he, him)	<b>ita</b> (his)	<b>itu</b> (to/for him)	<b>itay</b> (with him)	<b>itey</b> (through/by him)	<b>itoy</b> (without him)
<b>iyt</b> (she,her)	<b>iyta</b> (her, hers)	<b>iytu</b> (to/for her)	<b>iytay</b> (with her)	<b>iytey</b> (through/by her)	<b>iytoy</b> (without her)
nominative/accusative pl.	genetive/possesive pl.	dative/locative pl.	comitive pl.	instrumental pl.	privative pl.
<b>ati</b> (we, our)	<b>atia</b> (our, ours)	<b>atiu</b> (to/for us)	<b>atiay</b> (with us)	<b>atiey</b> (through/by us)	<b>atioy</b> (without us)
<b>eti</b> (you [all])	<b>etia</b> (your, yours)	<b>etiu</b> (to/for you)	<b>etiay</b> (with you)	<b>etiey</b> (through/by you)	<b>etioy</b> (without you)
<b>iti</b> (they, them (m. or m/f))	<b>itia</b> (their)	<b>itiu</b> (to/for them)	<b>itiay</b> (with them)	<b>itiey</b> (through/by them)	<b>itioy</b> (without them)
<b>iyt</b> (they (f.))	<b>iytia</b> (their)	<b>iytiu</b> (to/for them)	<b>iytiay</b> (with them)	<b>iytiey</b> (through/by them)	<b>iytioy</b> (without them)

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

- This book is *mine*. **Uda dyen ce atac.**
- Those books are *ours*. **Ida dyeni ce atiaci.**
- *Theirs* has not arrived. **Itiac vo pua.**
- *Theirs* have arrived. **Itiaci pua.**
- Is this *yours* or *mine*? **Ev ud ce etac vey atac?**
- Will you come *to mine* tomorrow? **Ev et upo atacu zajubu?**

## Conjunctions

### Correlative Conjunctions

<b>va</b> <i>yes</i>	<b>av</b> <i>that, for, so that</i>	<b>vay</b> <i>indeed</i>	<b>vay...vay</b> <i>both...and</i>	<b>gay</b> <i>also, moreover, additionally</i>	<b>ay</b> <i>with, and</i>
<b>ve</b> <i>maybe</i>	<b>ev</b> <i>if, whether</i>	<b>vey</b> <i>possibly</i>	<b>vey...vey</b> <i>either...or</i>	<b>gey</b> <i>even, including</i>	<b>ey</b> <i>by, or</i>
<b>vo</b>	<b>ov</b> <i>lest</i>	<b>voy</b> <i>not</i>	<b>voy...voy</b>	<b>goy</b> <i>except, excluding,</i>	<b>oy</b> <i>without,</i>

no,not			neither...nor	although	but
--------	--	--	---------------	----------	-----

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.

- *I do want to go, but I can't.* **At vay vage per oy at voy vege.**
- *Do you know whether he's coming.* **Ev et te ev it upo?**
- *It will either rain or snow.* **Ey mamilo ey maylyomo.**
- *If it rains, I'll not come.* **Ev mamilo at voy upo.**
- *No, it's not true that he died.* **Vo, voy ce vyaa ad it tuja.**
- *My father and mother are still alive.* **Ata ted ay teyd gaju tejeje.**
- *Were you born here?* **Ev et tija udmu?**
- *We did not know you were married.* **Ati voy ta ad et ce tadca.**
- *The fact that you work is not the issue.* **Ad et yese voy ce kos.**
- *Whether you work or play is more important.* **Et ey yese ey eke ce ga kyita.**
- *Unless you go to school you will never learn anything.* **Oev et po titamu et yodju tio yud.**
- *In order to learn you must study more.* **Av ticer et yege ga tier.**
- *Everyone except you is ready.* **Yat goy et ce perfia.**
- *Did you want me to come long?'* **Ev et vaga av at aypu?**
- *I want you not to leave.* **At vage ov et piu.**
- *Don't tell her what I did.* **Ov du iytu od at sa.**

### Other Conjunctional Expressions

conjunction	example
<b>ad</b> <i>that</i>	<b>Ati ta ad it upo.</b> <i>We knew (that) he would come.</i>
<b>av</b> <i>so that</i>	<b>At egdo id av et tico.</b> <i>I will repeat it so that you'll understand.</i>
<b>avad</b> <i>because</i>	<b>It tuja bi us avad it voy abya yigtef.</b> <i>He died because he was not wearing a helmet.</i>
<b>ju</b> <i>until</i>	<b>Ju et uvdo at voy 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>yanad</b> <i>even though, although</i>	<b>Yanad et oka, at gaju fyitce 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 voy 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 iyt pua at gafi teca.</b> <i>As soon as she arrived, I felt better.</i>
<b>vyafay ge</b> <i>just as</i>	<b>Vyafay ge at jada, ija mamiler.</b> <i>Just as I predicted, it started raining.</i>
<b>ge ev</b> <i>as if</i>	<b>Iyt teubozya ge ev iyt ca iva.</b> <i>She smiled as if she were happy.</i>
<b>ev</b> <i>whether</i>	<b>At voy te ev mamilo.</b> <i>I don't know whether it will rain.</i>
<b>ev</b> <i>if</i>	<b>Et zaypo ev et yeko.</b> <i>You will advance if you try.</i>
<b>ay</b> <i>and</i>	<b>Et ay at ce gya fia.</b> <i>You and I are the best.</i>
<b>ey</b> <i>or</i>	<b>Et vege jobier ey kobier; ce eta kebi.</b> <i>You can borrow or steal; it's your</i>

	<i>choice.</i>
<b>kyeay ad</b> <i>in the event that</i>	<b>In the event that it should rain, bring along your umbrella.</b> <i>Kyeay ad mamilo, ayubio eta mamilovar.</i>
<b>fiyakea av</b> <i>in the hope that</i>	<b>It nucbia dryenet fiyakea av it ako.</b> <i>He bought a ticket in the hope that he would win.</i>
<b>fyunea ov</b> <i>for fear that</i>	<b>It yezpa fyunea ov mamilo.</b> <i>He went inside for fear that it might rain.</i>
<b>ov</b> <i>lest</i>	<b>Bono ov et tyijso lopyet.</b> <i>Stay calm lest you awake the snake.</i>
<b>yonad</b> <i>aside from the fact that</i>	<b>Yonad gajop 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>At want to die knowing that I will go to heaven.</i>

## Verbs

Verbs in Unilingua 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**.

Unilingua	English
<b>a</b>	
<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>iyt 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>iyti ce</b>	<i>they are</i>
<b>oti ce</b>	<i>who are?</i>
<b>yat ce</b>	<i>everyone is</i>
<b>yet ce</b>	<i>whoever/anyone is</i>
<b>yod 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 for non-indicatives such as imperatives and subjunctives. 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) followed by the subject and the verb in the conditional.

pattern	meaning	example
<b>Vu</b>	<i>direct command</i>	<b>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 vayge (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 yivsu 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>voy + V</b>	<i>negative</i>	<b>Et voy ako.</b> <i>You will not win.</i>
<b>ev + negVP</b>	<i>negative interrogative</i>	<b>Ev et voy akeye?</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>

## Potential

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

ending	meaning	example
<b>vey + V</b>	<i>potential</i>	<b>It vey ako</b> <i>He may win!</i>
<b>ev + VP</b>	<i>negative potential interrogative</i>	<b>Ev et vey voy akayu?</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 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+ye</b>	<i>present continuous active</i>	<b>At akeye.</b> <i>I am winning.</i>
<b>e+ya</b>	<i>past continuous active</i>	<b>At akeya</b> <i>I was winning.</i>
<b>e+yo</b>	<i>future continuous active</i>	<b>At akeyo.</b> <i>I will be winning.</i>
<b>e+yu</b>	<i>conditional continuous active</i>	<b>At akeyu.</b> <i>I would be winning.</i>
<b>we+ye</b>	<i>present continuous passive</i>	<b>At akweye.</b> <i>I am being beaten.</i>
<b>we+ya</b>	<i>past continuous passive</i>	<b>At akweya</b> <i>I was being beaten.</i>
<b>we+yo</b>	<i>future continuous passive</i>	<b>At akweyo.</b> <i>I will be in the process of being beaten.</i>
<b>we+yu</b>	<i>conditional continuous passive</i>	<b>At akweyu.</b> <i>I would be in the process of being beaten.</i>

## Anterior 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+ye</b>	<i>present perfect active</i>	<b>Ati akaye.</b> <i>I have won.</i>
<b>a+ya</b>	<i>past perfect active</i>	<b>Ati akaya</b> <i>We had won.</i>
<b>a+yo</b>	<i>future perfect active</i>	<b>Ati akayo.</b> <i>We will have won.</i>
<b>a+yu</b>	<i>conditional perfect active</i>	<b>Ati akayu.</b> <i>We would have won.</i>
<b>wa+ye</b>	<i>present perfect passive</i>	<b>Iti akwaye.</b> <i>They have been beaten.</i>
<b>wa+ya</b>	<i>past perfect passive</i>	<b>Iti akwaya.</b> <i>They had been beaten.</i>
<b>wa+yo</b>	<i>future perfect passive</i>	<b>Iti akwayo.</b> <i>They will have been beaten.</i>
<b>wa+yu</b>	<i>conditional perfect passive</i>	<b>Iti akwayu.</b> <i>They would have been beaten.</i>

### Imminent forms

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

<b>ending</b>	<b>meaning</b>	<b>example</b>
<b>o+ye</b>	<i>present imminent active</i>	<b>At akoye.</b> <i>I am going to win.</i>
<b>o+ya</b>	<i>past imminent active</i>	<b>At akoya</b> <i>I was about to win.</i>
<b>wo+ye</b>	<i>present imminent passive</i>	<b>Et akwoye.</b> <i>You are going to be beaten.</i>
<b>wo+ya</b>	<i>past imminent passive</i>	<b>Et akwoya.</b> <i>You were about to be beaten.</i>

### Non-finite forms

<b>ending</b>	<b>meaning</b>	<b>example</b>
<b>er</b>	active infinitive	<b>aker</b> <i>to win</i>
<b>wer</b>	passive infinitive	<b>akwer</b> <i>to be beaten</i>
<b>en</b>	active verbal noun	<b>aken</b> <i>winning</i>
<b>wen</b>	passive verbal noun	<b>akwen</b> <i>Being beaten</i>
<b>ea</b>	active present participle	<b>Akea ekut</b> <i>The winning player</i>
<b>aya</b>	active past participle	<b>Akaya 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>waya</b>	passive past participle	<b>Magelwaya 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>eay</b>	present affirmative gerundive	<b>At teacibso pueay.</b> <i>I will call upon arriving.</i>



<b>eoy</b>	present negative gerundive	<b>At ija teoy yed.</b> <i>I started without knowing anything.</i>
<b>ayay</b>	past affirmative gerundive	<b>Teacayay at pia.</b> <i>Having seen, I left.</i>
<b>aoy</b>	past negative gerundive	<b>At pila dom teacaoy yad.</b> <i>I left the town without having seen everything.</i>
<b>eney</b>	present instrumental gerundive	<b>Et akso gla yeseney.</b> <i>You will succeed by working hard.</i>

- Note: The **-ua/wua** ending approximates the English **-able** ending. **oteacwua** = invisible, **yiztijua** = survivable, **ogorwua** = 'indivisible, **vegua** = capable, **opanua** = 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 mamilayu at cayu uva.** *If it had rained (= would have rained), I would have been sad.*
- **Ev at cu nasika at ga zyipu.** *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:

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

### The verb *to be*

The verb **cer** (*to be*) is not suppressed in the present tense as in some languages like Russian

or as Unilingua author Agapoff suggested in his book. Also, there is no existential distinction as in Spanish between **ser** and **estar**. Furthermore, the continuous forms **ceya** and **ceye** are not used; use the simple forms **ca** (*was*) and **ce** (*is/are/am*).

- **Ati ce yiva!** *We are free.*
- **At co idmu.** *I'll be there.*
- **Dyeni 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 cayu uva ev et voy upayu.** *I would have been sad if you hadn't come.*

### Reflexive constructions

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

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

### Modal or auxiliary verbs

Unilingua	English	Meaning	Example
<b>yiver</b>	may	permission	<b>Et yive iper.</b> <i>You may leave.</i>
<b>yuver</b>	must	requirement	<b>Et yuve iper.</b> <i>You must leave.</i>
<b>yuyver</b>	should	obligation	<b>Et yuyve iper.</b> <i>You should leave.</i>
<b>yeger</b>	have to	necessity	<b>At yege iper.</b> <i>I have to leave.</i>
<b>yeyger</b>	should	obligation	<b>Et yeyge iper.</b> <i>You ought to leave.</i>
<b>vager</b>	want to	volition	<b>At vage iper.</b> <i>I want to leave.</i>
<b>vaager</b>	long to	yearning	<b>At vaage iper.</b> <i>I long to leave.</i>
<b>vayger</b>	would like to	preference	<b>At vayge iper.</b> <i>I would like to go.</i>
<b>vagrer</b>	be eager to	eagerness	<b>At vagre iper.</b> <i>I am eager to leave.</i>
<b>valter</b>	intend to	intention	<b>At valte iper.</b> <i>I intend to leave.</i>
<b>veger</b>	can	ability	<b>At vege ser id.</b> <i>I can do that.</i>
<b>voger</b>	refuse to	refusal	<b>At voge ser id.</b> <i>I refuse to do that.</i>
<b>yaker</b>	expect to	expectation	<b>At yake aker.</b> <i>I expect to win.</i>
<b>yaaker</b>	hopeto	aspiration	<b>At yaake aker.</b> <i>I hope to win.</i>

<b>yeker</b>	try to	attempt	<b>It voy yeko iper.</b> <i>He won't try to leave.</i>
<b>yekler</b>	dare to	dare	<b>It voy yeklo iper.</b> <i>He will not dare leave.</i>
<b>yoker</b>	to be surprised to	surprise	<b>At yoka aker.</b> <i>I was surprised to win.</i>
<b>ifer</b>	to love to	love	<b>It ife eker.</b> <i>He loves to play.</i>
<b>iyfer</b>	to like to	liking	<b>It iyfe eker.</b> <i>He likes to play.</i>
<b>ufer</b>	to hate to	hate	<b>It ufe eker.</b> <i>He hates to play.</i>
<b>uyfer</b>	to dislike to	dislike	<b>It uyfe 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 fact that)

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 vyadeye.** *I'm sure THAT you are telling the truth.*
- **Ad mamilo ce valan.** *THAT it will rain is a certainty.*
- **Ata teyd da (ad) iyt co tamu ojo eymaj.** *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 yabtu.** *I moved so that he could (= would) sit down.*
- **At ta ad it yabto.** *I knew that he would (= will) sit down.*

### Subordinate clauses introduced by EV (whether)

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

- **At voy ta ev it upo.** *I did not know whether he would come.*
- **Ev it upo ca teskyia 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: **vyel** is a preposition that comes from the verb **vyeler** *to relate* and is used to signal the object against which a relative comparison is being made (*than, relative to*).

Unilingua	English
<b>ga...vyel</b>	<i>more...than</i>
<b>ge...vyel</b>	<i>as...as</i>
<b>go...vyel</b>	<i>less...than</i>
<b>gya...vyel</b>	<i>the most...in/of</i>
<b>gye...vyel</b>	<i>rather...compared to</i>
<b>gyo...vyel</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 **vyel** (in relation to, than, as) preceding the noun, pronoun, or predicate being compared:

Unilingua	English
<b>Ata tadet ce ga aza vyel et.</b>	<i>My brother is stronger than you.</i>
<b>At ga yese vyel et.</b>	<i>I work more than you.</i>
<b>Ita tedet ga aga vyel ata.</b>	<i>His son is taller than mine.</i>
<b>Uda dyen ce ga ketlea vyel idac.</b>	<i>This book is more interesting than that one.</i>
<b>Mam ce ga aga vyel 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 **vyel** (in relation to, than, as) preceding the noun, pronoun, or predicate being compared.

Unilingua	English
<b>Iyt ge te vyel at.</b>	<i>She knows as much as I do.</i>

<b>At ge fi deuze vyel et.</b>	<i>I sing as well as you do.</i>
<b>Ata tam ce ge aga vyel eta.</b>	<i>My house is as big as yours.</i>
<b>Ece ge tobi vyel 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 **vyel** (in relation to, than, as) preceding the noun, pronoun, or predicate being compared.

Unilingua	English
<b>Iyt go te vyel at.</b>	<i>She knows less than I do.</i>
<b>At go fi deuze vyel et.</b>	<i>I sing less well than you do.</i>
<b>Ata tam ce go aga vyel etac.</b>	<i>My house is less big than yours.</i>
<b>Ece go tobi vyel 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**.

Unilingua	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 ticudyan 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**.

Unilingua	English
<b>Uda ticud ce gyo tepaza vyel yada ticudi.</b>	<i>This student is the least intelligent of all the students.</i>
<b>At gyo fi deuze.</b>	<i>I sing the least well.</i>
<b>Gyo fia ticudi vyel ticudyan uyovfuso.</b>	<i>The worst students in the class will be punished.</i>
<b>At ce gyo ivat vyel yati.</b>	<i>I am the least happy person of all.</i>

### Idioms Using Adjectival/Adverbial Comparison Constructions

Unilingua	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 azay 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 yezbue go et yozbie.</b> <i>The less you put in the less you get out.</i>
<b>gya...</b>	<i>as much as possible...</i>	<b>At tele gya ida telamu.</b> <i>I eat as much as possible in that restaurant.</i>
<b>gya vey...</b>	<i>the most possible...compared to</i>	<b>Puo gya jya vey.</b> <i>Arrive as early as possible.</i>
<b>gyo vey...</b>	<i>the least possible...compared to</i>	<b>Bookco gyo vey.</b> <i>Tire yourself out the least possible.</i>
<b>hoga...vye l</b>	<i>no more...than</i>	<b>At tila oga vye l jubyenay.</b> <i>I drank no more than usual.</i>

Note: **vye l**, 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 plus</b>
<b>garer</b> <i>to multiply</i>	<b>gar times</b>
<b>goler</b> <i>to subtract</i>	<b>gol minus</b>
<b>gorer</b> <i>to divide</i>	<b>gor divided by</b>
<b>vyeler</b> <i>to relate</i>	<b>vye l relative to, than</b>

[live version](#) • [discussion](#) • [edit lesson](#) • [comment](#) • [report an error](#) • [ask a question](#)

Unilingua • Chapter 05

## CONVERSATION LESSONS

### Lesson 1: Greetings (Dotsini)

Unilingua	English
<b>Cu baka!</b>	<i>Hello!</i> [Lit: "Be healthy."]
<b>Gey 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 vay!!</b>	<i>Welcome!</i> [Lit: "Come indeed"]
<b>Et ce odyena?</b>	<i>How are you?</i> [Lit: "You are what-like"]
<b>Et ce odbyena?</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 fibyena.</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 coni 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 oday?</b>	<i>How are you doing?</i> [Lit: "You do how?"]
<b>At se fiay.</b>	<i>I'm doing well.</i> [Lit: "I do well."]
<b>Voy fia voy fua.</b>	<i>So-so.</i> [Lit: "Not good not bad."]
<b>Nasztwe!</b>	<i>Thanks!</i> [Lit: "It is appreciated."][ <b>naz</b> = value]
<b>Atu ifca.</b>	<i>You're welcome.</i> [Lit: "It was a pleasure for me."]
<b>Ay ev et?</b>	<i>And you?</i> [Lit: "And whether you?"]
<b>At gey 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>Yod.</b>	<i>Nothing.</i>
<b>Eta tod ce odyena?</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>Gey 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.)*
  
- **gey** = *equally, also, too, likewise*
- **gey at** = *me too; I, as well*
- **gey fia** = *equally good, also good*
- **gebyenu** = *in the same situation/manner*
  
- **ev** = *Whether?; Is it true that?*
- **od?** = *What?*
  - **oday?** = *How? (-ay = adverbial ending/"with")*
  - **odyena?** = *How?, (Lit: what-wise?)*
  - **odbyena?** = *How? (Lit: what-mannered?)*
  - **odcana?** = *How? (Lit: what-shaped?)*
- **av** = *for (prep), let, so that (conj.)*
  - **Av it bakco.** = *Let him be well. [Lit: "So that he be healthy."]*
- **ay** = *and (oy = but, ey = or)*
- **vo** = *no (va = yes, ve = maybe)*
  - **voy** = *not (vay = indeed, certainly, vey = possibly, may)*
  - **voy fua** = *not bad*
  - **At vey ce boka.** = *I may be ill.*
  - **It vay ce ficana.** = *He is really in good shape.*
- **yod** = *nothing (yad = 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*
- **ficana** = *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...*
  
- **byen** = *manner, situation*
- **fia** = *good (fua = bad)*
- **fiyena** = *in a good situation, fine*
- **odbyena?** = *in what situation?, in what manner?, how?*
- **ge** = *equal, same, as*
- **gebyena** = *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 yes.** = *I thanked him for his work.*
- **nazden** = *thanks, expression of appreciation*

## Lesson 2: Getting Acquainted

Unilingua	English
<b>At vayge [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 dyun?</b>	<i>What's your name?</i>
<b>Ata dyun 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/erozyaki 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 yes?</b>	<i>What do you do for a living? [Lit: "What is your work?"]</i>
<b>At yese ge biktut. Ay ev et?</b>	<i>I work as a nurse. And you?</i>
<b>At eju key yes.</b>	<i>I am currently looking for work.</i>
<b>Ev et aye 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 gal gajogat</b>	<i>The elder is twelve years old and the younger is nine. [Lit: "...is</i>

<b>ce yu jaga.</b>	12 of age...is 9 of age."]
<b>Ev et gey ce tadca (or: tadaya)?</b>	<i>Are you also married?</i>
<b>Vo. At ce tadokca/tadyonca/tadoya.</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 yub udem.</b>	<i>I was born near here.</i>
<b>Odju et emkyala 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
- **yeser** = to work
- **ayer** = to have
- **vayger** = to wish, to like to (**At vayge --er** = I'd like to --)
- **dyuncer** = 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
- **tadoycer** = to be unmarried
- **emkyaler** = to relocate, to move (**emkyoler** = to settle down)
- **puer** = to arrive (**pier** = to depart)
- **jagcer** = to get old, to age (**jogcer** = to get young)
  
- **dat** = friend
- **tad** = spouse, mate (**tayd** = wife, **tadca** married)
  - **tadokcat** = widow(er)
  - **tadyoncat** = divore(e)
  - **tadoyat** = bachelor/bachelorette
- **tedet** = offspring, son, daughter, child
- **tod** = family
- **tom** = residence, home = (**tomu** = at home)
- **dom** = city (**domu** = in the city, in town)
- **yes** = work (**yesu** = at work)
- **jag** = age (**jaga** = old, **joga** = young)
- **tij** = birth (**tuj** = death, **tej** = life)
- **dyun** = 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 (**emkyaler** 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)
- **yub** = near to (**yib** = far from, **yubem** 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)

live version • discussion • edit lesson • comment • report an error • ask a question

# 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](#)