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A
UNIVERSAL
ALPHABET, GRAMMAR, AND LANGUAGE:
COMPRISING
A SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
OF THE
RADICAL ELEMENTS OF DISCOURSE:
AND
ILLUSTRATIVE TRANSLATIONS
FROM THE
HOLY SCRIPTURES AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH CLASSICS:
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A DICTIONARY OF THE LANGUAGE.

BY GEORGE EDMONDS.

“For then will I turn to the people a PURE LANGUAGE, that they may all call on the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent.”—ZEPHANIAH.

“And here I desire it may be considered and carefully examined, whether the greatest part of disputes in the world are not merely verbal, and about the meaning of words; and whether, if the terms in which they are expressed were defined, &c. those disputes would not end of themselves, and immediately vanish.”—LOCKE.

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THE PREFACE.

The Public may reasonably expect, at least, a short sketch of the origin and progress of the subject to which its attention is now respectfully invited:—that of a *Universal Language*. I am not aware of any practical attempt to realize a Universal Language before the year 1668, when Dr. Wilkins, then Dean of Ripon, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, published his justly celebrated work, entitled “An Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophical Language.” The high honor of originating this grand conception is due, and most honorably is attributed, by Dr. Wilkins to Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, respecting whom he says, “It was from this *suggestion of his* that I first had *any* distinct apprehension of the proper course to be observed in such an undertaking.” It has been said by Antony a Wood, that “One George Dalgarno, a Scot, wrote a book entitled ‘*Ars Signorum, &c. London 1661*’ which, before it went to press, the author communicated to Dr. Wilkins, who took from it a *hint* of his great work ‘The Essay.’” I have not seen the “*Ars Signorum*.” If it contains the principles on which Dr. Wilkins’s classification of the radical substantives of language is founded, the name of Dalgarno ought to be enrolled among the benefactors of mankind.

But, after Dr. Wilkins’s solemn disclamation of the honor of this invention, and his ascription of it to Dr. Seth Ward, there appears to me to be no justice in the imputation cast on Dr. Wilkins, in the “Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica,” vol iii. p. 466. which assails him in the following harsh language. “It is *highly discreditably* to Wilkins, that he takes no notice whatever of the name of Dalgarno.” It is incredible that a Bishop of the Church of England, having emphatically denuded himself of the honor of the invention, would state a *public falsehood* in favor of Dr. Ward, who himself must have known that *it was a falsehood*. Again, Dalgarno lived many years after the Essay was published by Dr. Wilkins; he could, therefore, have contradicted the latter, and have done himself full justice. He was absolutely silent: the inference, therefore, is plain:—Dr. Wilkins did not derive “the suggestion” or “hint” from Dalgarno, but from Dr. Ward.

There is a natural curiosity to trace a great river to its source:—we feel a like curiosity with regard to any great achievement of mankind. In the present case, Wilkins’s Essay arose, as we have said, out of a conversation with a college friend,—Dr. Ward. “I had frequent occasion,” says Dr. Wilkins, “of conferring with him concerning the various *desiderata* proposed by learned men,” &c. “(among which, this of the *Universal Character* was one of the principal), most of which he had more deeply considered than any other person *that I knew*. And in reference to this particular, he would say,—that as it was one of the most *useful*, so he judged it to be one of the *most feasible* among *all the rest*, if prosecuted in a *regular way*. But for all such attempts for this purpose, which he had either seen or heard of, the authors of them did generally mistake in their first foundations, whilst they did propose to themselves the framing of such a character from a *dictionary of words*, according to some particular language, without reference to the *nature of things*, and that *common notion of them* wherein mankind does agree.”

Here are several important truths, originating with Dr. Ward:—first, his opinion that a Philosophic Language, to accomplish its *main purpose*, must consist of words not derived from any particular language, but formed, and framed, and classified, according to the *nature of things*: just that scheme which, with immense ability, has been carried out by Dr. Wilkins, in his tables of all the Elemental Substantives of language.

Another opinion of Dr. Ward's, was, that such a language would be "*most feasible*" "if prosecuted in a regular" (by which I suppose he means a *right* and systematic) "*way*."

And lastly, he expressed a third most important truth, that such a language would be one of the "*most useful*" of the "things wanting to the advancement of the several parts of learning."

Liebnitz expressed a similar opinion:—he thought none of the great men who had preceded him in the prosecution of a similar experiment, *had got into the right track*. The event proved that he was equally unfortunate, for he devoted a life to this, among other great objects, but died without leaving even a fragment of the results of his speculations on this most interesting subject.

With regard to the Essay, although it has, for nearly two hundred years, lain on the dusty shelves of public and private libraries, not only *unread*, but, as to many copies, *uncut*, yet it has not been unknown or unadmired by men of high reputation, as Philosophers. Thus speaks Dr. Thomas Reid. "It was a grand and noble project of *Bishop Wilkins*, to invent a Philosophical Language which should be free from the imperfections of vulgar language. Whether this attempt will ever succeed so far as to be generally useful, I shall not pretend to determine. The great pains taken by that excellent man, in this design, have hitherto produced no effect. Very few have entered minutely into his views; far less have his Philosophical Language and his Real Character been brought into use." Dr. Reid further says,—"It were even to be wished, that the general terms which we find in common language, as well as those of the arts and sciences, could be reduced to a systematic arrangement, and defined so as that they might be free from ambiguity; *but perhaps the obstacles to this are insurmountable*. I know no man who has attempted it but *Bishop Wilkins* in his 'Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophic Language.' The attempt was grand, and worthy of a man of genius."*

From each of these extracts, it is clear, that Dr. Reid considered the obstacles in the way of a Philosophic Language as probably insuperable. Sir William Hamilton, from the following observations, seems to be equally hopeless. "The length to which these observations have run on the Philo-cophus would preclude our entering on the subject of the other treatise—the *Ars Signorum*, were this not otherwise impossible within the present notice. But, indeed, the most general statement of the problem of a *Universal Character* and of the various attempts made for its solution, could hardly be compressed in the longest article. At the same time, *regarding, as we do, the plan of a Philosophic Language as a curious theoretical idea, but one which can never be practically realized*, our interest in the several essays is principally limited to the ingenuity manifested by the authors, and to the minor philosophical truths incidentally developed in the course of these discussions. Of such, the treatise of Dalgarno is not barren. But that which principally struck us, is, his remarkable anticipation, on speculative grounds, *a priori*, of what has been now articulately proved, *a posteriori*, by the Dutch Philologers and Horne Tooke, (to say nothing of the ancients) that the parts of speech are all reducible to the *noun* and *verb*, or to the *noun*, only."

The following extract from Rogers's contributions to the Edinburgh Review, re-echo the previous opinions as to the impracticability of a Universal Language. "A communication from Bouvet on the

* Essays on the Intellectual Power of Man, page 667.

Chinese Characters, suggested to Leibnitz another of his life-long projects, doomed, like so many others, to be left incomplete—that of a *Universal Language*. On this project, more than one able man had toiled before Leibnitz, and more than one has toiled since, but all fruitlessly. *It seems, in truth, to be one of the most hopeless of human schemes.* But its very difficulty had charms for Leibnitz; and he expresses himself, in many parts of his writings, with a confidence of success, which is amusingly characteristic. He did not think *that the great men, who had preceded him, had been on the right track.* He contemplated the invention of a totally novel system, of which the characters should resemble, as much as possible, those of algebra. He appears to have expended immense thought upon this subject; yet nothing was found in his papers, after his death, except some trifling hints.

He had, it is true, directed a young man to devise and arrange exact definitions of all sorts of ideas: in itself not one of the least formidable difficulties of the projected enterprise; and which Leibnitz had better have reserved for his own shoulders. ‘Though he applied himself,’ says M. Jaucourt ‘to this investigation as early as 1703, his life, dissipated by a hundred different occupations, was not long enough for the execution of this design.’ That man would assuredly have an antediluvian lease of life, who should live till he had invented a *Universal Language*.” p. 165.

The following extract, from the memoirs of *Francis Horner*, exhibits the right feeling on a grand subject, and expresses more hope of success, than either of the preceding writers:—

“Dec. 3. 1799.

“Lord Webb Seymour has communicated to me a plan, which his brother the Duke has for some time past been attending to, of forming a Philological Society, ultimately with a view to the invention of a *Real Character*. Marsden, Layton, Boucher, and some other philologists, have already been spoken to. I this day read some letters which Seymour put into my hands, and which he has received from his brother, containing a development of his plan. The perusal of them exceed the expectations I had conceived with respect to the metaphysical speculations of the Duke, and he seems to have formed a pretty correct, as well as comprehensive idea of the object to be attended to in the composition of a *Real Character*. The project is a grand one; and *though it may not, for a long course of time be completely successful, much subordinate advantage* may, in the mean time, result from the prosecution of it. It has awakened—(why do I suffer myself to be distracted?)—some of those speculations in which I indulged myself about five or six years ago, on the subject of a *Philosophical Grammar*; and I should like to prosecute some of the interesting topics, which, at that time, I started to myself. The metaphysics of grammar and the philosophical investigation of the instrumentality of language, are subjects which I shall keep floating within sight; in case a line of enquiry should present itself, I shall most probably attempt to follow it out.”

Horner seems to have given mankind more credit for *invention* than either Dr. Reid, Sir Wm. Hamilton, or Rogers. He merely postpones success to a distant period: they are either hopeless, or express a very confident opinion, that an *Artificial Language* is beyond the accumulated knowledge and skill of the whole species.

The following extract from Dr. Peter Mark Roget’s most elaborate classification of the words of our language, “arranged, not in alphabetical order, as they are in a dictionary, but according to the *ideas* which they express,” contains sentiments, more congenial with sound philosophy, and more hopeful of the destiny of our race. See Book II. page 28, where this extract is translated into the *Philosophic*:—

“The failures of great men, in experiments conducted without any of the lights of previously well ascertained truths, and on a subject of vast natural difficulty, is always followed by great discouragement.”

ment; and, as in this case, frequently for a long time deter others from similar attempts: and especially when such attempts cannot be effectually made without immense preliminary toil, self-denial, and personal sacrifice; with the broad fact, like a stumbling block lying at the very threshold, that this great man or the other learned society, have done their best, and done it in vain.

It cannot be wondered, therefore, that the wreck of Wilkins's Essay, the joint production of three enlightened Bishops, aided by other learned men, and published under the fostering sanction of the Royal Society of that day, should, for nearly 200 years, have prevented every individual from entering upon so unpromising, and, at the same time, so laborious an enquiry as that of a Universal Language.

It is not difficult to account for this long neglect of a noble subject: the failure of the Essay was imputed to natural and insuperable difficulties, and not to the errors and defects of its authors. Their intellectual rank saved them from reproach. They had done all that was possible: a Universal Language was therefore impossible:—such was, in fact, the general conclusion. And, as if to settle the question for ever, some writers, who seem to imagine they have “an unction, and know all things,” and especially the limits of human discovery, have declared the problem of a Universal Language insoluble.

I may, however, venture to affirm, that the failure of Dr. Wilkins's Essay may be easily accounted for, without coming to any conclusion unfavorable to the great object which he had proposed.

That part of the Essay which will always be considered by posterity as constituting its chief and almost exclusive value, is the tables of *Elemental Substantives*. They remain unimpeached, and generally unimpeachable. But it was not sufficient, philosophically to classify the *ideas* of discourse:—it was indispensable that those ideas should be represented by audible and even by pleasant sounds, if the world was ever to be induced to acquire and use a language consisting of such signs. Now—

First,—His scheme of a Real Character, like Robinson Crusoe's celebrated boat, was a truly wonderful piece of work; but when finished, one thing, the certain effect of which was unforeseen, entirely defeated its utility: it was (*quid rides?*) an absolutely *silent language*. It consisted entirely of merely *visible signs*, like the letters in printed books, correctly denoting ideas, but with this capital defect—the letters denoted no alphabetic sounds whatever.

The consequence was, that any two persons, who had perfectly acquired the Real Character, might sit side by side, in the *dark*, without the slightest medium of social intercourse; and even by daylight, they had no means of discoursing except by the silent and slow process of alternately handing backwards and forwards their written thoughts. Could any thing be more absurd, or more impracticable as a scheme to be exchanged, even by savages, for their own barbarous jargon?

So much for the “*Real Character*,” which, if perfect as to its visible signs, was nevertheless utterly useless as a medium of *conversation*.

Secondly:—Then as to the failure of the “*Philosophic Language*,” which was an attempt to cure the obvious defect of the Real Character; and which proposed to represent its *silent, inaudible signs*, by others denoting alphabetic sounds. Here was a step in the right direction; and had the execution been equal to the original conception, I have no hesitation in expressing my firm conviction, that at this time, whether as a refined instrument for teaching the doctrines of the Philosophy of Language, or as constituting a more perfect language, and for the purpose of universal intercourse throughout the world, the Philosophic Language of Wilkins, would have been universally made an essential branch of every decent education; or would have given place only to a superior language, founded on the same general principles.

But alas! the Doctor appears to me to have been as unfortunate in the second, as in the first part of his great undertaking; for, although the only language which had the slightest chance of general adoption must be not only colloquial, but alphabetic, (God having obviously prepared the human organs for the purpose of discourse) yet it was almost as necessary that, to say the least, the words should not be offensive in sound. Indeed, unless the words were fluent and pleasant to the ear, the intellectual benefits of such a language would not furnish to mankind a sufficient motive to devote the time and toil necessary for its acquisition. Now Wilkins's words, if we take the only two specimens of the language which he has furnished, namely, "*The Lord's Prayer*" and "*The Creed*," are not only *not* agreeable, but to my ears are intolerable, and utterly destitute of those qualities, which, even in vulgar languages, are sometimes pleasant.

Admirable, therefore, as is his theory of the classification of the *roots* of language, and even his theory of grammatical modification of those roots, yet, the inability to make euphonic words, was alone sufficient to defeat his grand experiment.

Having, I trust, shewn that the failures of the great harbingers of a Philosophic Language are not imputable to any insuperable difficulties essential to the subject, I proceed now to give a brief history of my own work, which I start, by avowing, is based on Dr. Wilkins's tables; which, the more I study, the more I admire.

It is now nearly forty years since I came into possession of a copy of Dr. Wilkins's Essay. Since that time, the subject has, more or less, engaged my serious attention; and has cost me much anxiety, toil, and money; and sometimes, for years together, I have experienced that sickness of the heart which springs from hope deferred. Many schemes were adopted; and, after years of empirical exertion, were abandoned, as increasing light led to improvements. For many years after I had felt convinced that Dr. Wilkins's Philosophic Language was essentially objectionable, I was engaged in inventing and perfecting an Alphabet of Characters, which should, by their very forms, indicate the natural relation and circumstances of the organs of speech, in the production of the sounds they denoted. I thought, and still think it, theoretically, a near approach to perfection. Into this character, I translated the whole of St. Matthew's Gospel, to say nothing of various extracts from the Psalms, and from other books.

With great reluctance, and not without much pain, I came to the conclusion, that however excellent in itself, yet mankind would never enter on a Philosophic Language through that portal. Mankind must *believe* the language excellent before they will labor to acquire it. They could know nothing of its excellence till they had read it; and they could not read it until they had learned the alphabet. I therefore gave up the idea, altogether, of that character, and looked about for some other. In a happy moment, it occurred to me, that our Roman and Italic alphabet might be supplimented by certain *marks*, so as to represent all the elemental sounds of language. On reference to the Alphabet, at page 1, the reader will see, how, by a horizontal or vertical mark placed under certain letters, we are enabled, by means of the same letter, to denote several of its sounds. Thus, the letter *A*, has three different sounds; which are distinguished as follows: *a*, *ā*, *q*; and so, by these means, the *twenty six* elemental letters of our English language, are made to denote *forty* different elemental sounds. This was a vast step,—and an essential step towards my great object. Our Roman and Italic letters are known and read by the inhabitants of the most enlightened and the most important portion of the earth. It will require but little motive or time to learn this alphabet; and then the Philosophic Language may be read with *perfect ease*. Certainly, this step was *essential* to my success.

The next step, also, was essential to success. I mean, the discovery of the true principle on which alone *the sounds* of a Philosophic Language could be founded. The want of this necessary knowledge was fatal to Dr. Wilkins's scheme, and for more than thirty years was also fatal to many schemes adopted, cherished, and afterwards necessarily rejected by myself.

The *principle* upon which the formation of words is founded, is so simple, and has, on experiment, proved so beautifully perfect, that, to my mind, it is the most extraordinary part of this history—for *I cannot tell how it was brought into my mind*. When I say the success of the Philosophic turned upon the proper use of two short vowels and three nasal consonants,* it will excite equal surprise and incredulity. These are the short vowels *u* and *i*; that is, the *u* in faithful, and the *i* in pin; and the consonants, *m*, *n*, and *ŋ*. (See Alphabet). The importance of these three consonants will fully appear when I state that one of them is to be found in the centre of every *root* of the language, as will be seen, on inspection of the tables, from page 5 to page 47, inclusive. Then with regard to the two shortest vowels of language, *u* and *i*, they are employed in the short, unaccented syllables which precede and follow the accented syllable of every tabular word in the Philosophic Language. See part 31, Euphony, page 130. The three nasal consonants resemble the reed in the hautboy, they give a metallic ringing and musical sound to the words in which they occur. Without these three letters, language would be intolerably dull, and unmusical. These nasal letters may be compared to the trumpet in the concert; the other consonants are the sounds of the drum:—rub a dub, dub.

I am far from superstitious, perhaps too much inclined to doubt, yet I must confess, that with regard to this last discovery, I have long felt as though I had been no more than a mere instrument, accomplishing the will of another; and that the direction of my thoughts, and my ultimate convictions, were only a part of the development of my mind, enforced and controlled by some internal law, which ensured its own effects without any original exercise of my own reason. One thing is certain, I have now no recollection of the process which ultimately revealed to me a knowledge of the power and essential importance of these nasal and vocal letters.

Before this last discovery, I had made and abandoned many systems of words, feeling convinced, that society would never consent to use such discordant and barbarous sounds. Since then, the manufacture of words has been most simple and easy; and I venture to affirm my own conviction, that this Philosophic Language far surpasses any other language in the world, in beauty and simplicity, in euphony and dignity.

I cannot conclude these prefatory observations, without inviting attention especially to the discovery of the division of sentences into six simple species, and the not less important analysis of every simple sentence into two integral parts, the *Characteristic* and the *Matter*. See the Introduction, from page 2 to 10, &c. This discovery of the *Characteristic* and the *Matter*, appears to me, after many years consideration, to get rid of all that supposed *mystery of language*, which, to the present day, has been considered *impenetrable*: and which has contributed to many of those metaphysical controversies which spring more from the differences of *signs*, than from those of the *things signified*.

Some apology is perhaps necessary for the desultory character of too much of the following work, as also for some unconscious repetitions. Those who believe the invention of a Philosophic Language next to impossible, will readily concede, that the natural difficulties of the subject constitute no very insufficient excuse for these imperfections.

* Or rather, three quantities of the same sound.

Although the great principles of the Philosophic Language have, for years, been fixed in my mind, it was only in the year 1854 I first took steps for the composition and publication of this work. My first step was the cutting and casting a fount of types for my Philosophic Alphabet. These were executed by Messrs. Fergusons, Brothers, of Edinburgh, and, in my judgment, with great ability. I afterwards fortunately obtained the valuable assistance of Mr. Thomas Dean, in bringing this work out. I could not have found a more efficient coadjutor, I believe, in the whole circle of the trade. He is entitled to my public thanks. Since then, my labors have been great: I have been habitually employed from five in the morning till ten at night. Much has been written and re-written; and all within fifteen months. The whole work has been subject to various alterations, and consequent cancellations.

I grieve greatly that it is so far inferior to my own conceptions of what it might have been under more favorable circumstances, and especially at the multitude of errata; and can only say, if it ever comes to a second edition, and my life is spared, I will take care that it makes its second appearance in a form more conformable to the magnificence of its great object,—a *Universal Language*.

Many objections may be justly made to the style and composition of the work. I am not a book maker; and the work is not a compilation: if it had been, no doubt it would have been vastly superior; as moderate taste would have led to the selection of matter which was at least unobjectionable in manner and style. But every sentence of this work, not in quotations, good, bad, or indifferent, is my own; and my mind has, throughout, been more fixed upon accurately representing my thoughts, than in exhibiting the graces of composition; which I have had no time, and perhaps not much inclination, to study. I can say, in conclusion, that my object has been, throughout the whole of my forty years journey through the wilderness of words with which I have been surrounded, to ascertain *facts*, and to record and generalize them; and that one of the things, which, above all others, I have aimed at, has been to eschew mere sonorous words: to see clearly, and express myself simply. Nevertheless, I fear, I have not been absolutely free from the occasional practice of what, in principle, I have heartily condemned.

Birmingham, 1855.

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PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE

FOR THE NATIONS.

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INTRODUCTION.

Before we enter on the great subject of a Universal Language, there are some preliminary matters which demand attention. These we shall take consecutively, beginning with the Constituents of Discourse.

PART I.

OF THE CONSTITUENTS OF DISCOURSE.

It is unaccountable that mankind should, so long, have remained in ignorance of the principles of language, though continually before their attention, and in hourly use as an instrument of conversation. Even young children familiarly use it, and with great skill and readiness. To this age, however, a dark cloud seems to have enveloped the subject; so that great and most learned men of the present day have pronounced an Artificial Language simply impossible. Although the verb remained undefined, yet children used verbs with great precision. Although the essential difference of sentences was undefined, yet there was no species of simple sentence which was not as intelligible to a child as a man,—to a semi-idiot as a philosopher: and yet Leibnitz spent a life in vainly endeavouring to originate an Artificial Language; and Horne Tooke, as ambitious and as arrogant a writer as ever took pen in hand, even after holding out expectations of defining the verb, and scornfully denominating all the learned definitions of the verb which had been furnished to his day as “trash,” nevertheless died and “made no sign:”—the Verb remained undefined.

How is this? What has been the cause of so extraordinary an effect? We ask in reply, why had millions, for ages, seen the expansive force of steam in lifting the tea-kettle lid, without discovering a mode of applying it to its present great purposes?

So we may say with regard to Language; glimpses of the truth have been had from the days of Aristotle to those of Leibnitz: the *facts* of Language were seen in a state of *insulation*, but not in their scientific relation and combination. Almost all the metaphysical and logical, not to omit the theological jargon with which the world has been afflicted, has been caused chiefly by divoreing words, as signs, from the things they signified—and by assuming that there are as many *kinds of things* as there are *forms of words*: whereas, as an ultimate fact, all the various forms of words are resolvable into one or more *Substantives*. All Discourse, if intelligible, consists of *defined conceptions*. Now the very word *defined* denotes the setting a *boundary* to our thoughts, and describing what is contained within that boundary: and whatever is thus severed by the mind from all other things, and is contemplated *alone*, denotes, and merely denotes, *one thing*, whose sign will be a *Substantive*. As a familiar proof of the truth of these assertions, just look into Dr Johnson’s definition of the parts of speech; and you will at once see, that, although he assumes an essential difference among the parts of speech, the terms of the definitions *are all Substantives*.

Thus a *Noun* "is the name of a thing;"—"A *Substantive* is a *Noun*." "An *Adjective* is a word added to a *Noun* to signify the *addition* of some *quality, circumstance, or manner, &c.*" "An *Article* is a *part* of speech:"—(very instructive!) Of *Pronouns*, he says, "I, thou, he, we, ye, are *names* of *persons*." "A *Verb*, signifies *existence* or some *modification* thereof, as *action* or *passion*," &c. "An *Adverb* is a word joined to a *Verb* or *Adjective, &c.* to restrain the latitude of their signification by the intimation of some *circumstance* thereof, as of *quality, manner, degree*." "A *Preposition* signifies some *relation, &c.*" "A *Conjunction* is a word made use of, &c. to signify their *relation, &c.*" "A *Participle* is a word partaking *at once* the *qualities* of a *Noun* and *Verb, &c.* and with its signification of *action, passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time* thereof." "An *Interjection* is a part of speech which discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some *passion*." Here all the definitions shew that the word defined is a *Substantive*. Indeed, to *define*, whether applied to *things*, or to *signs* denoting *things*, is, ipso facto, by the act of definition, necessarily to create *units, individualities, single things, objects of the mind*; and this is equally true of sentences, chapters, books, and the most complex notions of Discourse:—as it is true of things, of atoms, or systems;—of a star or a constellation. The mind can think only in units, either *singly* or in *combination*.

CHAPTER I.

OF SENTENCES.

The smallest instance,—perfect instance—of discourse, is a simple speech or *Sentence*. We cannot communicate a single fact without uttering a *Perfect Sentence*. Less than a *Sentence* has no *meaning*,—i. e. conveys no meaning of the *speaker*, which is the *essential quality* of discourse:—without which it cannot exist.—Sentences are either Simple or Compound.

SECTION I. OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.

Harris (see *Hermes*, page 140) observes, very truly, that "*All* speech or discourse is a publishing or exhibiting some part of *our soul*," and "either a certain perception or a certain volition." Any discourse, therefore, which perfectly publishes something which the *speaker thinks, perceives, or feels*, is a *Sentence*.

It is a curious question, considering how many public speeches have been made, how many private communications by letter and by word of mouth:—we say it is a curious question, whether all the intelligible speeches, uttered by mankind, during all past ages, are reducible to certain definitions, and to certain denominations or heads, which are capable of being perfectly understood.

Our answer is,—that *all discourse* may be reduced to *six general kinds or denominations* of simple speeches; each of which is familiar even to young children.

These are, first, *Assertives*; second, *Interrogatives*; third, *Directives*; fourth, *Optatives*; fifth, *Exclamatives*; and sixth, *Vocatives*.

This classification of *Simple Sentences* is the result of most laborious and multifarious reading, during a period of many years; and we feel no difficulty in confidently asserting, that it exhausts discourse; and that all possible *Sentences* come under one or other of these six denominations. Moreover, the same observation doubtless applies to all languages which have attained the perfection of our own. We shall content ourselves with giving from the Latin, the English, and the Philo-sophic, examples of each of the above six kinds of *Simple Sentences*.

ASSERTIVES.

Examples.

Solon furere se simulavit. Solon made himself appear mad. S'olun fro'ntipaltu'rkwēn pru'im-pini.——*Qui facile credit, facile decipitur. He who easily believes, is easily deceived. Gwai ko'ndu kōnsifo ko'ndu g'entivast.*——*Erant qui me culpant. There were some who blamed me. Kwa pontipil griu grōnsike'leos.*——*Negari non potest quin turpius sit fallere, quam falli It cannot be denied that it is more disgraceful to deceive, than to be deceived. P'ēun frīntisoi tu'mēas kra'mpufō g'entivrast kyoo g'entivrast.*——*Vere sapiens nunquam dubitabit quin immortalis sit animus. The truly wise man will never doubt that the soul is immortal. Po'ndi fampai'ro trīndur brōnsifen tinzoo'tum kadrang'supe.*

INTERROGATIVES.

Every child knows what is a question.

Examples.

Num turpius est decipi quam decipere? Is it more disgraceful to be deceived than to deceive? U'mēai kra'mpufō g'entivrast kyoo g'entivrast?——*Quis dubitat quin consilio mundus factus sit? Who doubts that the world was made by design? Dyoo brōnsifen dinzoi'kwīn pōntifool pēndō'ti?*——*Quid obstat quominus hoc faciamus? What prevents us from doing this? Sloo frontif'ol pīndipō'ni o'ri?*——*Unde venis? From what place do you come? Kyoo'ni i'mēa p'entisai?*——*Quid interest utrum vinum an aquam bibas? What does it matter whether you drink wine or water? S'lumēu pōnda swifin a fra'nsifo v'e'nzoi unzō'twi?*——*Utrum somnus sempiternus, an vitæ alterius initium, est mors? Is death an eternal sleep, or the beginning of another life? U'mēu dra'nzoo u trīntur tra'nzoi tildō'twi ro'itu da'nzoo?*

DIRECTIVES.

This is so easy a form of speech that children, and, indeed, the inferior animals understand it. Come hither:—Go away:—Kiss me:—Let it alone:—are really infantine phrases.

Examples.

Ut fortitur moriaris, vive honeste. That you may die courageously, live virtuously. Du'kwīn a fīu d'ēmbur dra'nsipai, e'mbur da'nsipōz.——*Hoc quotidie mediteris, ut vitam, æquo animo, relinqnas. Meditate on this daily, that you may relinquish life with a quiet mind. Pro'nsifōz o'rifi bu'ndus, a'kwīn fīu frēntifai da'nzoo yoo'pu g'enti i'nzoo.*——*Ne mentiaris. Do not lie. Prem'pinoz or prem'pind'za, or nō prem'pinoz.*——*Desine esse timidus. Cease to be timid. Vrōnsinoz dwem-purtum.*——*Ut me juves, enitere. Strive to assist me. K'entivoz bontifai'os.*——*Ne multa discas, sed multum. Do not learn many things, but much. Tro'nesito'za pāntiz basi'bel.*——*Beneficiorum ne oblivis caris. Be not forgetful of benefits. Nu'sa gatrompufō gōnsi'rīz.*

OPTATIVES.

These are sentences which express, but do not assert, a wish. They, in no case, involve the veracity of the speaker. They generally begin with the two words "oh that; or "oh may;" or "may;" or "would that;" or "would to God that."

Examples.

Utinam tu consul esses! Oh that you were consul! Ho'kwun tu'mēas ko'nsul!——*Utinam illo prælio interfuissem! Oh that I had been engaged in that battle! Ho'kwun a'ntripoilēos ro'itu g'ēmbroo!*——*Utinam epistola scripta non esset! Oh that the letter had not been written! Ho'kwun frīndi donnē'sitool!*——*Utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Oh that Varro himself would vigorously prosecute my cause! Ho'kwun Vā'ro wāikwēn dīu gra'ndur vo'usinai ambro'itos!*

INTRODUCTION.

EXCLAMATIVES.

The exclamatory words are commonly called Interjections, such as *oh!* *ah!* *alas!* &c. If we except the Optative sentence, which denotes specifically a wish, all other signs of passion which characterize a sentence, are called Exclamatives. Such words as *what!* *how!* *how much!* *oh!* &c. usually take the lead in such sentences.

Examples.

Heu demetiam existimantium! *Oh* the folly of those who believe! *Hō* flāmbis grōutu konsifo. ——— *Heu* me miserum! *Oh* wretched man that I am! *Hō* pra'mpuro tyau pōntoo! ——— *O* qualis facies! *Oh* what a face is there! *Hō* sloo u pa'ndō kwa pōntoo! ——— *O* lepidem diem! *Oh* the joyful day! *Hō* ko'nsu bu'ndis! ——— *O* tempora! *O* mores! *Oh* the times! *Oh* the manners! *Hō* yī'ndooz! *Hō* ye'mbiz! ——— *Proh* dedecus! *Proh* pudor! *Oh* infamy! *Oh* shame! *Hō* kramboi! *Hō* fro'nzis! ——— *Ah* me miserum! *Ah* wretch that I am! *Hā* pra'mpuro tyau pōntoo!

VOCATIVES.

When the sole object of a speech or sentence is to attract the attention of some person, it is usually done by calling out *the name* of that person so loudly and emphatically as to ensure that attention:—sometimes the same effect is produced by the use of the word *holloa*—or some similar word. A sentence having that *sole* object in view is called a *Vocative*.

Examples.

O felix anne! *O* happy year! *Hō* fa'mpur pu'ndis! ——— *O* Pater! *O* hominum rerumque eterna potestas! *O* Father! *O* eternal ruler of men and things! *Hō* fo'nzipur! *Hō* tī'n̄tur pōndroo binze'tuz kwi fo'ndooz!

It must be remarked that it is only when the Vocative constitutes an independent speech that it is called a sentence.

When, therefore, the Vocative name is in apposition with some other name, which constitutes a member of one of the other sorts of Simple Sentences, though it is still called a Vocative, it is *not a sentence*, but merely a member of that other sentence in which it occurs, and of which it is a part. For it must not be forgotten, that there is always a Vocative in every sort of sentence; as every sort of sentence is supposed to be addressed to *some one*; and even in soliloquy, the *speaker addresses himself*.

No observation is necessary to shew that each of the foregoing six kinds of Simple Sentences is essentially distinct from the others. The names by which they are so familiarly known will probably be sufficient for that purpose. The Assertive cannot be confounded with the Interrogative: the former avouches what is assumed to be *known*; the latter enquires after what is assumed to be *unknown*; and they both exhibit the state of the intellect or rational faculty. On the other hand, the Directives and Vocatives denote the state of the *will*; while the Optatives and Exclamatives are signs of the *passions* and *feelings*.

Now, although a Simple Sentence consists of an indefinite number of words, yet, when properly finished, it is but *one thing*, one artificial *unit*.

It is not the number of the parts of any thing which makes it more or less plural: a tree and a grove; a star and a constellation; an atom and a world, are equally *units*; for unity is the pure artificial creation of the mind, denoted by signs; but in no case denoting a quality of the thing signified: for, as all things which exist, must be indefinitely divisible, all must be equally plural, *in themselves*. So it is with sentences:—they are the arbitrary assemblages of words which become *one*, purely by their having *one Characteristic* applied to them, to which they (the parts) stand equally related, and by which they are bound together, and beheld as one by the mind, and then denoted by *one sign*.

A Simple Sentence, then, as a whole, is *one sign* held up by the speaker within the notice of the party addressed: and that one sign is employed by him to publish some perception or volition: i. e. something which *he* means, which *he* perceives, which *he* knows, or which *he* feels: and as many distinct perceptions or volitions as he enounces, just so many distinct Sentences will there be, the objects of his notice, or passions, or feelings.

SECTION 2. OF COMPOUND SENTENCES.

We have said that every simple sentence is *one thing*. It follows that there may be Compound Sentences, which consist of two, three, or more of these simple sentences. Thus, there may be several Assertives united by certain relative words called conjunctions: as, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; but fools despise wisdom and instruction." Here are two simple Assertives joined by the word *but*.

Two or more Interrogatives may be united by similar conjunctions: as, "How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? *and* ye scorers, delight in scorning? *and* ye fools, hate knowledge?" Two or more Directives—"Forget not my law; *but* let thine heart keep my commandments." Two Optatives—"May you soon meet your friends! *and* may they be satisfied of your fidelity!" Three Exclamatives—"How unfortunate! how inexplicable! *and* what a deception!" These examples are sufficient to shew the nature of Compound Sentences.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CHARACTERISTIC.

Having furnished examples of every kind of Simple Sentences, we now proceed to analyze them into their constituent parts. These are denominated their Characteristic and Matter. The former is so called, because it characterizes each of the Simple Sentences, and constitutes it what it is, as Assertive, Interrogative, Directive, Optative, Exclamative, and Vocative.

As a general Definition of the *Characteristic*, we should say, that in Assertives, it is the *sign of Assertion*; in Interrogatives, the *sign of Interrogation*; in Directives, the *sign of Direction*; in Optatives, the *sign of a Wish*; and in Exclamatives, the *sign of the Passion* excited by the mind's immediate object; and lastly, in Vocatives, the *sign of Invocation*.

As a general definition of the *Matter* of a sentence we should say, that, in Assertives, it is the *thing asserted*; in Interrogatives, it is the *thing enquired*; in Directives, the *thing directed*; in Optatives, the *thing wished*; in Exclamatives, the *immediate cause of the exclamation*; and in Vocatives, the *person or thing invoked*.

SECTION I. OF THE SIGNS OF THE CHARACTERISTIC.

Under this section we shall give examples of the six kinds of Characteristics, each *printed in Italics*, which separately or jointly constitutes the Characteristic.

The Assertive Characteristic.

The Assertive Characteristic is sometimes, indeed generally, denoted by the proper *union* of a Substantive with a subsequent Indicative Verb: as, "*Heaven*, from all creatures, *hides* the book of fate." Characteristic,—"*Heaven hides.*" "*The nation*, worn out with cruelty, oppression, and maladministration, *turned* suddenly upon the unpopular minister." Characteristic, "*The nation turned.*"

Assertion is also denoted by putting the word "*there*," or some adverbial phrase, before an Indicative Neutral Verb; as, "*There are some; there were few; there will be more.*" "*Upon this refusal, assembled a great multitude.*"

In each of the above sentences, the Verb is necessary to the *completion* of the assertive *Sign*: but it is also employed to express Interrogation, when properly associated with its subject; for the same verb and substantive *united* will express either *Assertion* when the subject *precedes* the verb, or *Interrogation*, when it *follows* it; as, "Thou lovest me not?"—*Assertion*. "Lovest thou me?"—*Interrogation*.

The Interrogative Characteristic.

The Interrogative Characteristic is sometimes expressed, as in the last example, by placing the Subject *after* the Verb; as, "Lovest thou me?" "Art thou my friend?" "Can you deceive me?" "Will you refuse me?"

There is also a small class of words beginning with *wh*, no doubt coeval with the first efforts of speech. These, alone, when they take the lead in the sentence, express *Interrogation*.

Examples.

What is your name? Which do you prefer? Who gave you that name? Whose house is that? Whom seekest thou? Whence came wars? Whither shall I fly? Where do you reside? Why will you die? and lastly, perhaps, *how*; as, *How* did he do it? which seems to have the same origin. Although the subjects and verbs are here placed in the interrogative *order*, yet that is merely for *conformity*; as the question is founded on the initial words, *what*, &c.

The Interrogative Characteristic is sometimes expressed by the *tone* of voice merely, in uttering what is usually the assertive form of the Characteristic; as, "*Oh!* you will? will you?" "You dare me? do you?"

The Directive Characteristic.

The Directive Characteristic is denoted by the word *let*; as, "Let him alone." "Let me depart in peace." "Let them know my intentions."

Secondly,—The naked Indicative Verb, when taking the lead in the sentence, is *directive*; as, "Go to the Ant, thou sluggard." "Deny thyself, and take up thy cross." "Beware of flattery." "Obey your parents."

Sometimes the mere tone of the voice is sufficient; as, "*Away* to the mountains; *away.*" "*Down*, sir, *down.*" (i. e. *go away: lie down.*)

The Optative Characteristic.

The Optative Characteristic is expressed by the word *may*, placed at the commencement of the sentence, and uttered with the proper *tone*; as, "*May* you be happy!" "*May* the King live for ever!"

The word *Oh*, when prefixed to *may*, from its superior intensity supersedes the latter, and expresses the *wish* still more emphatically; as, "*Oh may* you be happy!" "*Oh may* the King live for ever!"

The third, and most emphatical form of a wish, is signified by the two words, *Oh that* at the commencement of the Optative: as, "*Oh that* they were wise!" "*Oh that* Ishmael may live before thee!"

Sometimes the *directive* form is so modified by the context and the *tone* of the voice, as to express the *Optative Characteristic*; as, "Thy kingdom come! Thy will be done! Hallowed be thy name!"

The Exclamative Characteristic.

The Exclamative Characteristic is expressed by words commonly called Interjections; such as, *Oh!* *What!* *How!* *Alas!* *Alack!* and denotes some passion, as of wonder, pleasure, &c.

The word *Oh!* expresses no particular passion or emotion; but depends for its specific meaning partly on the *tone* of the voice, and partly on the context. It will express joy and grief; pain and pleasure, diffidence and confidence; boldness and timidity, &c. &c.

Examples.

How fair is the rose! *what* a beautiful flower!——*Oh* the *pain!* the *bliss* of dying!——
What happiness! *what* triumph!——*How* I pitied him!——*Alas!* and did the Saviour bleed!

Sometimes the emphatical utterance of an adjective, or other part of the matter of the sentence, will express some passion or emotion; as, "*Beautiful* creature!" "*Ungrateful* monster!"

Even the Assertive Characteristic may to some extent be superseded, by prefixing the Verb to the subject, and laying an emphasis on the former; as, "*Blessed is* the man who walketh not according to the counsel of the ungodly." This importantly differs from the mere assertion that—"The man who walketh, &c. is blessed." In the first example, the *truth* of the assertion is in some degree secondary to the *emotion* excited by the object before the mind's eye. Where, however, the sole object is to express passion without any recognition of the truth of the fact itself, the sentence should be considered, as in truth it is, *exclamative*; as, "*How* amiable are thy tabernacles, *oh!* Lord of hosts!"

The Vocative Characteristic.

The Vocative Characteristic, as we have said, is to be considered a sentence only when it stands unconnected with either of the other kinds of sentences. Its Characteristic consists in the word used to rouse the attention of the party addressed. This may be either the mere name of the party addressed; as, "*Son!* *son!* give me thy heart:" "*Samuel!* *Samuel!*" or it may be denoted by the word *oh!* which has been supposed to be derived from the French imperative, *Oyez!* as, "*Oh* generation of vipers!" "*Oh* my friend!" or it may be any other word whose sole object is to awaken attention.

Having thus exhibited, under this first section, the various modes of expressing the Characteristic, we proceed to observe,—

SECTION II.—THAT THE CHARACTERISTIC IS *SUBJECTIVE*, AND
THE MATTER *OBJECTIVE*.

There are various meanings in the English language now attached to the words *subjective* and *objective*. First, the word *subjective* denotes *the thinking part or principle*—the *Ego*, the *Self*, as distinguished from, and contrasted with, every other thing. This, in the Philosophie, is called *Ponsufō'ri*, the thinking thing; and the *objective*, *Ponsufō'ri*, is the *thought thing* or object about which the mind is thinking. Now the grammatical *sign* in any given sentence which denotes this *ponsufō'ri*, is called the *Characteristic*—*I'ndis*, and that which denotes the *ponsufō'ri*—*Ri'ndis*, is called the *Matter* of the sentence: while the words *ponsufō'ri* and *ponsufō'ri* denote the things *signified*, the *subjective* and *objective*.

Again, in Grammar, the antecedent substantive immediately related to some dependent expression is called the subject or nominative; and that expression is called the predicate; and in the Philosophie they are respectively called *B'i'ndoi*, and *Br'i'ndoi*.

There is a third meaning attached to the word *subject*, in English, when speaking of any material thing, as a *watch*. Considered as one thing, by its severance from all others, and its representation by one singular sign, it is as a whole called the subject when considered as related to, or compared with, any of the things called its qualities contained within it. Thus the watch is round, white, bright, metallic, and hard; it is therefore, in English, called the *subject* of these qualities of roundness, white-

ness, brightness, metallicity, and hardness; and in the Philosophic *Pōndis*. It is so called, merely because it *contains those qualities*: and although each quality is as much a subject or thing as the *watch itself*, when considered *alone*, yet, merely because it is one of things *contained* within the boundary of another thing, it is, therefore, called a quality: and as *all things* are equally *containers* and *contained*, they are all equally subjects or qualities, according as they are considered *units* or *parts of units*.

The Characteristic, then, always refers to the thinking subject, the *ponsufōri*; and the Matter, the *ponsufōri*, is the immediate *object* of the mind. Take the sentence, "God is love." Considered *materially*, it represents three substantive things. First, God; second, love; and third, the *relation* betwixt these two things, that of *identity*. These three constitute a picture of things.

But in addition to these material things or objects of the mind, there is the conventional *sign of assertion*, signified by the union of the two words, "God is." *Assertion* is the *act* of the speaker—the voluntary *sign* and *pledge* of his veracity;—this sign refers to the *thinking subject*.

But reverting again to the above three *material* things,—God, love, and identity. *God* is called the grammatical *subject*; *love*, the *predicate*; and *is*, the verb expressing the *relation* betwixt the subject and predicate.

SECTION III.

In the endeavour to explain the nature of the Characteristic, (the most important subject of language), we may further observe, that it always expresses the *relation* in which the speaker, the Ego, stands to his speech, either as an asserter, enquirer, directer, wisher, or invoker.

SECTION IV.

We may also remark, that the *relation* so expressed always exists betwixt the Characteristic and *every part* of the speech in which it occurs: and, therefore, where there is but one Characteristic, there can be but one sentence. Thus, "he came, saw, conquered," is one simple *Assertive*. But the same *Matter* may be divided into parts, and each part may have a separate Characteristic applied to it; as, He came; he saw; he conquered; or, Did he come? did he see? did he conquer? Another principle, however, comes here into operation, namely the convenient leaving out, what, from the context, may be fairly implied: so that even the Characteristic may be implied: in which case the sentence may be considered singular or plural according to the evident intention of the speaker.

SECTION V. THE ASSERTIVE CHARACTERISTIC IS ALONE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO DISCOURSE.

All the simple sentences are publications of a *fact*; namely, what the speaker thinks, or feels. Every fact may be *asserted*:—thus, I may say, Where do you reside? or I may affirm that *I wish to know* where you reside." So I may say, Depart in peace; or, *I require you to* depart in peace. So I may say, Oh that you were sincere; or, *I wish* you were sincere. Again, I may say, What a brilliant speech! or, *I greatly admire* the brilliance of that speech. So I may directly call a person by his name to awaken his attention; or, I may say, *I wish* you would listen to my discourse. Here each sort of sentence is converted into an *Assertive*.

But although Interrogatives, Directives, Optatives, Exclamatives, and Vocatives, are not essential to the *bare* affirmation of an existing fact, language would be a very dull affair, with none but assertive sentences.

Horne Tooke speaks with his usual arrogance respecting *Interjections*; which almost always express some Characteristic, *not assertive*. He calls it "the *brutish* inarticulate *Interjection*; which has nothing to do with speech, and is only the miserable refuge of the speechless." And yet, he absurdly says, "it

has been permitted, because *beautiful* and *gaudy*, to usurp a place among words, &c." He justifies his bitterness against the Interjection, because, he says, "the dominion of speech is erected on the downfall of Interjections;" that, "without the artificial contrivances of language, mankind would have nothing but Interjections with which to communicate, orally, any of their feelings." He further says, "Voluntary Interjections are only employed when the suddenness or vehemence of some affection or passion returns men to *their natural state*, and makes them, for a moment, forget the *use of speech*:" and that, "In books, they are used only for *embellishment*, and to mark *strongly* the above situations." But he further says, "where speech can be employed, they are *totally useless*; and are always *insufficient* for the purpose of communicating our thoughts." What an absurd and contradictory attack upon this part of speech!

He calls it "beautiful:"—he admits that prior to "the artful contrivances of language, mankind had nothing *but Interjections* with which to communicate any of their feelings;"—he admits that they are employed when the *suddenness* or *vehemence* of some *affection* or *passion* returns men to a state of *nature* (the state most deeply interesting to mankind) and that they are used in books for "*embellishment*," and *strongly* to mark situations."

He might as well condemn the natural accompaniment of tears and groans, of sighs and sorrowful looks, when narrating some of those facts in which both the speaker and the auditor are profoundly interested. Those parts of speech which most effectually return us to "a state of nature" are certainly most precious, and indeed, essential to the noblest efforts of oratory and poetry, although it is true that by Assertives, we might affirm, instead of directly shewing, how much we feel.

SECTION VI. THE CHARACTERISTIC IS ALWAYS OF THE PRESENT TENSE, FOR IT IS THE ONLY FIXED AND ABSOLUTE TIME IN THE SENTENCE.

In truth, as in expressing the longitude of any given city, we are first obliged to assume a first meridian, so in sentences, we are obliged to fix a *temporal meridian*. And if we just reflect that all sentences express some perception, cognition, or volition of the speaker, the time when that perception, &c. exists, is the only time which can be fixed as the *present*; and to which the Characteristic alone applies; that is to say, when *he* perceives, knows, or wishes:—when *he* utters the sentence. But more of this hereafter, when treating of the tenses.

SECTION VII. WORDS MAY BE DIVIDED INTO THREE GENERAL KINDS IN RELATION TO THE CHARACTERISTIC AND THE MATTER.

They may denote, First, the *pure Characteristic*;—or, Secondly, the *pure Matter*; or, Thirdly, *Mixed Words*, which may express something of both:—and this mixture has created most of the difficulties which have so long defeated the attempts to define some of the forms of speech. Thus, such words as, O! Oh! Oh that, Oh for, Ah! Alas! &c. may be considered *pure*, as they denote no part of *the matter*, which usually represents their *cause*.

In the Latin language, the word *ne* is the sign of interrogation, and denotes no part of the matter; as, "O *mene* incepto desistere victam?" "Mene istud potuisse facere putas?" So the words *utinam* and *O si* are the pure signs of a *wish*, and express no part of the *matter* or thing wished.

With regard to *Mixed Words*, we may generally observe, that all Indicative Verbs are of this kind, while Infinitives are purely material, and are no more a part of the general definition of a Verb, than any Noun, Adjective, or Participle:—but more of this hereafter.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE MATTER.

We now proceed to the analysis of the *Matter of Sentences*: and first, we have seen that every sentence is divisible into Characteristic and Matter: now the Matter itself, of every simple sentence, is also divisible into two general correlative parts, namely, the *Subject* and the *Predicate*—B'indoi, Brindoikwi.

SECTION I.

The *Subject* is a mere Substantive, and in the order of relations, is always the first antecedent of every simple sentence; moreover, it has no relative dependence upon any other substantive: as, 1. *Lazarus* is dead. 2. *Beauty* is fleeting. 3. *The day* is far spent. 4. *We* refused, &c. 5. That *he has arrived*, is true, 6. For *you to be present*, is necessary.

The first sentence affirms the relation betwixt *Lazarus* and *death*: the second between *beauty* and *transitoriness*: the third, betwixt *the day* and *its expiration*: the fourth, betwixt *us* and *refusal*: the fifth, betwixt *his arrival* and *truth*: and sixth, betwixt *your presence* and *necessity*. Each of the correlatives has its name; that which is first, is called the *Subject*, and that which is dependent upon it, the *Predicaté*:—Subject and Predicate being the two parts into which the whole Matter is divided. With regard, however, to such *relatives* as form subordinate parts or members of the Subject or Predicate, their correlatives are respectively called Antecedent and Object, to denote their subordination.

SECTION II. OF THE KINDS OF SUBJECTS.

The units of language, whether denoted by words or phrases, are single things, of various forms; and therefore, to distinguish them, they have various names. All subjects, then, are arranged under the following heads:—1. Proper Substantives. 2. Common Substantives. 3. Abstract Substantives. 4. Pronouns. 5. Declarative Substantives. 6. Infinitive Substantives. 7. Participial Substantives. 8. Material Substantives.

1. *Proper Substantives*. These are such single terms as permanently apply to *Individuals*, and not *classes*: as, “*John* is my brother:” “*London* is my native place.” *John* and *London* are proper names.

2. *Common Substantives*. These merely denote one or more things of a certain genus, difference, species, sub-species or class, to which any person or thing belongs: as, “A horse is an animal.” “The sun has risen.” A horse means one of that class of beings called horses: and the sun denotes one of the class of stars each of which is called a sun. So, “*the sea* ;” or, “*the mountain* ;” denotes a particular object, but which is denoted by a term common to *all seas* and *all mountains*.

This form of Substantive must have been of the earliest invention. It consists of an *Article* and what is very improperly called a *Common Substantive*. Whereas, in fact, the *Article* itself is the chief Substantive, and the subjoined word is an *Adjective* denoting the essence of a kind; and the two together signify *one thing*. Thus a house signifies one thing of that class: a horse signifies one thing of the horse kind. Indeed, without the Article, neither *house* nor *horse* (being incomplete) can be made the *subject* of an assertion. We cannot grammatically say “House was built long ago,” or, “Horse was bought long ago,” and therefore they cannot be complete Substantives. The absence of the *sign* of *unity*, leaves only the *sign* of a *part* of something not particularised.

It was, for the purpose of assertion, one of the earliest and happiest inventions of mankind, to fix upon some *sign* of most generic and abstract nature like that of *being*, and then to subjoin any of the

species or special forms of being which would be comprehended under that *sign* as a genus. Thus, the verb “*is*” probably denoted *existence* originally; and “*I am*,” made an affirmation; and to this genus, if any less general term was subjoined, then, by virtue of its connection with the previous assertion, it became affirmed as one of the *species* of *existence*. So that “*I am happy*,” originally meant “*I exist happy*.” “*The sun is shining*,” was “*The sun exists shining*.” But as every *species* necessarily includes the whole of its genus, the notion of existence would thus be *twice* affirmed; first, in the Verb “*am*” and then in the subjoined words “*happy*” and “*shining*.” A little use, however, would shew the superfluous repetition of the idea of *existence*, and that idea would soon be altogether dropped in the Verb; and the affirmation would then apply *solely* to the subjoined species or form of being.

A similar invention was made of the genus of action. “*I do*” originally meant “*I act*” and any unassertive term denoting some species of action might be subjoined to this formula; and that term would be affirmed by virtue of that connection. But, as in the former case of *being*, the notion of action would be *twice affirmed*, first in the *genus*, and again in the *species*, mankind would soon drop the idea of action out of the genus “*do*” and would use it merely for its power to assert the *species*; for “*I do walk*,” conveys no more than “*I walk*,” except emphasis; and this very emphasis shews the abstraction of all notion of *action*, and the confining it to the *assertion* when in doubt or denial.

So, here above, the *Article* denotes that some one object is before the mind, and the imperfect *sign* called a Common Substantive, being subjoined, the *whole* expression is understood to be one thing of the *kind* denoted by the Common Substantive. It is clear, therefore, that the *Article* with its subjoined special term, constitutes but one *Common Substantive*.

3. *Abstract Substantives*. These words, such as blackness, whiteness, &c. denote the part of some other *unit* or *individuality*. The syllable *ness*, is, in truth, the sign of unity, suffixed, instead of being prefixed to the concrete Adjective. Thus whiteness comes from *white*; and the syllable *ness* severs it from all other objects, and denotes, that what was *part* of some other thing, is here to be considered *alone*, as one object of the mind. Still, whiteness itself, means the whiteness of some other thing which contains it. “Whiteness and blackness denote a perfect contrast.” “White is a color,” really means the same as “Whiteness is a colour,” and therefore is an *Abstract Substantive*.

4. *Pronouns*. Every one is familiar with this kind of Substantive; for Pronouns are always the direct, though temporary *names* of things, and never, as their name imports, *substitutes* for Substantives. They are a species of temporary and relative names.

Thus “*I*” denotes directly the speaker, but not his usual or common name; and “*Thou*” the hearer, but not his common name. The name may be unknown. These words express also, the *relation* in which the parties to any speech stand to each other as *speaker* and *auditor*.

As Subjects, Pronouns are more used than any other kind of Substantives; as, “*I am*; thou art; he is; she is; it is; we are, ye are; they are.”

But some are of a form which is called the Accusative Case, i. e. the dependent form. These, such as *me* and *us*, *thee*, *him*, *her* and *them*, cannot be used as *Subjects* or *Nominatives*; their form indicating their dependence on some prior word. The words, *it* and *you*, may be employed either as *Subjects* or *Objects*. This is a defect in our language. In the Philosophic, every Personal Pronoun is susceptible of gender, if required; as,

<i>Neuter,</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter,</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Au, <i>I</i> :	Wau, <i>I</i> :	Yau, <i>I</i> :	Aur, <i>we</i> :	Waur, <i>we</i> :	Yaur, <i>we</i> :
<u>A</u> , <i>thou</i> :	W <u>a</u> , <i>thou</i> :	Y <u>a</u> , <i>thou</i> :	<u>A</u> r, <i>ye</i> :	W <u>a</u> r, <i>ye</i> :	Y <u>a</u> r, <i>ye</i> :
Ai, <i>it</i> :	Wai, <i>he</i> :	Yai, <i>she</i> :	A <u>r</u> , <i>they</i> :	W <u>a</u> r, <i>they</i> :	Y <u>a</u> r, <i>they</i> :

So that a lady, in the dark, if she chose, might indicate her sex, merely by prefixing to the neuter Pronoun *au*, the letter *y*; and a gentleman, his sex, by prefixing the letter *w*. Thus, *Wau pompito'as*, would signify—I, a male, see you; and *yau pompito'as*, I, a female, see you.

5. *Declarative Substantives*. First, Any expressson which will gramatically admit the words—"I assert" before it, will be a Declarative Substantive; as, *I assert* (1)—*that* the sun shines: (2)—*that* life is short; (3)—*that* honesty is the best policy. Here are three Declarative Substantives.

Second, Any *simple assertion* may be converted into a Declarative Substantive, merely by prefixing the word *that* before it.

Examples.

Assertive.—The clock strikes one:

Declarative.—*That* the clock strikes one.

Assertive.—My sheep hear my voice.

Declarative.—*That* my sheep hear my voice.

Assertive.—My way is hidden.

Declarative.—*That* my way is hidden.

These Declarative Substantives may be Subjects or Objects: they may follow Verbs and Prepositions in the Accusative Case, and they may be represented by the Personal Pronoun *It*, or by the Relative Pronoun *Which*:—in fine, they may perform all the functions of Substantives, which in fact, they are.

6. *Infinitive Substantives*. Where one Verb is immediately dependent upon another, the dependent Verb is called *Infinitive*.

The expressions of this class are precisely of the nature of Declarative Substantives as to their *function* in any sentence. The difference betwixt them consists in this; that in Declarative Substantives, the chief Verb is of the form called *Indicative*, i. e. is capable, properly associated, of expressing *assertion*; and unaccompanied with the word *that*, would be an assertive sentence; but the Infinitive originally can form no part of the *Assertive* Characteristic.

The Declarative is a *make shift* Substantive, produced by the cancellation of the Characteristic of an assertive: the Infinitive is, ab origine, a *substantive*. It is for this reason, perhaps, that where the Infinitive can be used, it is, as our grammars tell us, the more elegant, of the two forms, as, "Gaudeo *quod tu vales*:—gaudeo *te valere*."

First. There are two kinds of Infinitives, namely, complete and incomplete; the former is accompanied with its subject in the Accusative or Dependent form; as,

English.—For *me* to do it. For *thee* to do it. For *it* to do it. For *him* to do it. For *her* to do it. For *us* to do it. For *you* to do it. For *them* to do it.

Philosophic.—P'intipaiau'zes. P'intipaia'zes. P'intipaiia'zes. P'intipaiu'rzes. P'intipaiu'nzes. P'intipaiau'rzes. P'intipaia'rzes. P'intipaii'rzes.

Here we see the absurdity of the reason for calling this class of words *Infinitives*,—namely, that they are not capable, like Indicative Verbs, of the variety of *Subjects* or what are called *Person* and *Number*. (See Harris's "Hermes.")

Second. When the Antecedent and its Dependent Verb have the same Subject, the *dependent Subject* is not expressed, but is understood, by reflection, from the antecedent Subject; as,

I wish to go: i. e. I wish [for myself] to go. Thou wishest to go: i. e. Thou wishest [for thyself] to go. He wishes to go: i. e. he wishes [for himself] to go. She wishes to go: i. e. She wishes [for herself] to go. And so with all the other persons.

7. *Participial Substantives*. Declarative Substantives have, for their chief Predicate, *Indicative Predicates*;—Infinitive Substantives, as their name imports, have *Infinitive Predicates*;—and Participial Substantives, have *Adjective* and *Participial Predicates*.

Like Declarative and Infinitive Predicates, they admit of the same variety of *Subjects*: but it is a curious fact, that while Assertives have *Nominative* Subjects,—and Infinitives, *Accusative* Subjects,—Participials have *Adjective* Subjects; as,

Examples.

My wishing you to go,—*Thy* wishing him to go,—*Its* wishing him to go,—*His* wishing him to go,—*Her* wishing him to go,—*Our* wishing them to go,—*Your* wishing them to go,—*Their* wishing you to go,—*gave great offence.*

S. *Material Substantives.* Where any word or mark is being spoken of as such, and without any regard to its absolute meaning, it is called a Material Substantive; as,

“‘*Moneo,*’ in the Latin Language, signifies, I advise.” “‘Upon this rock’ is certainly part of the text.” “‘*A*’ is called The Indefinite Article.”

This mode of using words, phrases, and sentences, is, by grammarians, denominated *suppositio materialis*.

The above eight kinds of Substantives constitute the entire class of logical *Subjects*, which, with their *Predicates*, constitute the entire *Matter* of any given sentence.

REMARKS ON SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

These are *single* words, which consist of one un-compounded sign, such as flagellation, appropriation, sight, smell, taste; or include another sign, [*ing*], denoting the *relation* in which that single sign stands to some subsequent part of the sentence; as, flogging the horse:—appropriating the money:—seeing the danger:—smelling the flowers:—tasting the food.

The words of this latter kind are the exact equivalents of the former, with only the addition to each of the substantive *sense* of the preposition *of*; as, flagellation *of* the horse:—appropriation *of* the money:—sight *of* the danger:—smell *of* the flowers:—taste *of* the food.

As every Participial Substantive evidently contains the meaning of the preposition *of*, there is something approaching to absurdity in such forms of language as Lindley Murray recommends; such as, “These are the rules of grammar, by *the observing of* which you may avoid mistakes.” The participle “*observing*” is alone exactly equivalent to the “*observation of*,” and to add a second “*of*” is clearly redundant.

The use of the article is no justification for using *two* prepositions. In very few cases, ought the Article itself be used before a participle; but its use, right or wrong, in no degree necessitates or justifies the use of *two signs of relation*, betwixt the participle and its object.

SECTION III. OF PREDICATES.

These usually consist of *Verbs*, Active, Passive or Neutral—with their adjuncts.

We are now arrived at a very interesting part of our subject, one which has vainly engaged the attention of many grammarians of high repute.

The chief difficulty, of defining the Indicative Verb, has been its *double office*:—first, as a part of the *Matter* or thing asserted or enquired; and secondly, as part of the *Characteristic*, i. e. the complex sign of *assertion* or *interrogation*. These two functions are essentially different, indeed, opposed to each other; for, considered as part of the *Characteristic*, the Verb, with its nominative, refers directly to the *thinking subject*—the *assertor*;—and is *Subjective*: and, as part of the *Matter*, it refers to the *thought object*—the thing *asserted*;—and is *Objective*. As part of the complex sign of *assertion*, it

might be called the *Complement* of the Characteristic; while apart from that function, it would, like Substantives, Adjectives, Participles, &c. &c. merely denote some relative part of the *Matter* or thing asserted.

Eminent Grammarians have defined the Verb as follows:

1. Dictio variabilis, quæ significat actionem aut passionem.

But surely *action* and *passion* are *Substantives*. What then is the essential difference betwixt the Verb and the Substantive? As mere parts of the Matter, all the words of speech are *simple* Substantives, or *aggregates* of Substantives.

2. Quod ad significat *tempus* sine casu.

But *time* is a Substantive, and "*quod*" denotes a *thing*. Surely then the word *time* or the whole definition cannot denote a *Substantive* only, and a *Verb* only.

3. Quod agere, pati, vel esse, significat.

Here, again, "*quod*" denotes a *thing*, the name of which is a Substantive, and not a Verb.

4. Nota rei sub tempore.

Here we have another *Substantive* as the definition of a Verb.

5. An Assertion.

This is never true:—at least in the English Language. In the Learned languages, the words called Verbs *have* the power of expressing *assertion*; but the etymological history of Latin and Greek Verbs, carried back far enough, would probably shew that *originally* they consisted of a Verb and its Subject, coalescing into one word before the invention of letters. In our language, most certainly, neither the Subject nor the Verb has the power separately to express assertion; it is the *act* of uniting these two important members of a sentence which *expresses assertion*.

6. Un mot qui presente à l'esprit un être indéterminé, désigné seulement par l'idée générale de l'existence, &c.

Surely, "*un être*," and "*l'idée de l'existence*," are Substantives only, and not Verbs only.

All these definitions describe the Verb only as part of the *Matter*; and as a *Substantive*. Thus, "A boy, who *was* smitten with the colours of a butterfly, pursued it from flower to flower." Here "*was*" does not express *assertion*, and, indeed, may be entirely omitted, with its relative pronoun; as, A boy *smitten*, &c. So, A *virtuous* woman, or, a woman *who is virtuous*, or, a woman *of virtue*, are exactly equivalent and the words in italics all equally perform the office of Adjectives. And in the above example, the words, "*who was smitten*" express *no assertion*, although the verb "*was*" is used: for the verb "*pursued*," subjoined to the subject, "*boy*," completes the sign of *assertion*.

Thus, whether grammarians have defined one or other of the functions of the verb, they have necessarily affirmed too much or too little. The verb is not *always* part of the Characteristic; and as denoting any of the qualities in the above six definitions, it is a *mere* substantive.

To bring the definition of the English Verb into as small a compass as possible, we may say, that *as part of* the Characteristic, it is *capable* of expressing *Assertion*, when *subjoined*, and *Interrogation*, when *prefixed* to a proper Subject: and secondly, *as part of* the Matter, it expresses the *chief predicate* of its own clause;—while Adjectives, Participles, Adverbs, Prepositions, &c. are *subordinate* to the *Verb*, considered as part of the *Matter*.

The Philosophic Verb, in the third person, even where its subject is not expressed, is always *assertive*; as, *klá'too*, it is vile; *fra'mpoo*, it is unfortunate; *tí'mpoo*, it is bright; *bezi'mpo*, it is loud; *pu'n'sis*, it is clear; *po'nto*, it is true; *prónto*, it is false.

OF THE TENSE OF VERBS.

There are but three tenses of Verbs, the Present, or coincident; the Past, or anterior; and the Future, or posterior. (See page 117.)

There is but *one absolute Present* in discourse; that is here called the *Temporal Meridian*; which means, the time when the speaker *utters*, or is *supposed to utter*, his sentence. This Temporal Meridian constitutes the time from which all other times are reckoned; just as the Meridian of London is the line from which all longitudinal distance is calculated.

All the words of a sentence, except where they themselves express some particular time, coincide with the Temporal Meridian. Where, by their form, they denote anteriority or posteriority in relation to this first Meridian, they are respectively called *Past* or *Future*. Thus, "I love," is Present, and coincides with the Temporal Meridian:—"I loved," is Past, and prior to that time:—and, "I shall love," is Future, or posterior to the Temporal Meridian.

OF THE MODES OF VERBS.

Some Verbs denote an action which is fixed to no precise point of time present, past, or future; as, I walk—walked—or shall walk out—many times every day. This is called the *Indefinite Mode*. Again, I have written—I had written—I shall have written—the letter. These Verbs denote a complete action, whether present, past, or future. This is called the *Conclusive Mode*. Again, I am writing—I was writing—I shall be writing—the letter—*when he arrives*. Here, whether present, past, or future, the action is in a *progressive* and unfinished state.

Verbs, then, are of three Modes, *Indefinite*, *Conclusive*, or *Progressive*; and each Mode is *Present*, *Past*, or *Future*. (See pages 65 and 66.)

THE KINDS OF VERBS.

These are Active, Passive, or Neutral. Strictly speaking, *Active* and *Passive Verbs* equally denote *action*. Their difference merely indicates the *order* and *kind* of their Subject and Object. Whether we say, John *loves* Mary, or, Mary *is loved by* John, the same fact is stated; the difference is that, in the first case, the *agent* precedes the action and the *patient* follows it, while in the second case, the *patient* precedes the action, and the *agent* follows it: and as it is a mere chance, in discourse, which shall come first, agent or patient, we are obliged to have *two forms* of all Relative Verbs to meet this contingency.

There is also a large class of Verbs which do not express action, but mere *state* or *relation*. These are called *Neutral*. They are subject to the same variation as Verbs Active and Passive as to their tense, mode, and kind. Thus they are Indefinite Present, Past, or Future: first, denoting *state*; as, He is happy, he was happy, he will be happy: second, denoting *relation*; as, he *is in* London, *was in* London, *will be in* London.

Again, they are Conclusive Present, Past, or Future; as, I *have been* happy, I *had been* happy, I *shall have been* happy.

Again, (in the Philosophic) they are Progressive Present, Past, and Future; as, I *continue* happy, I *continued* happy, I *shall continue* happy: i. e. au pa'mpoo, au pa'mpivil, au pa'mpivin. (See page 66.)

SECTION IV. OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are words involving, at least, two simple Substantives, one, denoting the *Object* of a *Relation*: the other, the *Relation itself*.

One essential ingredient in the definition of an Adjective, is, that it forms part of the *essence* of some complex logical Substantive; as, A *white* horse. A *sincere* friend. A *faithful* wife.

The distinction betwixt an Adjective and a true Participle, is, that the former is a logical part of the Subject, while the Participle is subjoined to a Subject already *complete* without it; as, A *sincere* friend may be candid. A friend, *who is sincere*, may be candid. Here we cannot remove the Adjective, without affecting the truth of the sentence, as the predicate applies only to a *sincere* friend and no other. Again—"My friend, *grieved at the suspicion*, solicited an explanation." Here the words in Italics are *not* an *essential* part of the logical subject, but may be removed without affecting either the truth or the integrity of the sentence.

Adjectives and Participles are exactly of the same form in the Philosophic Language, and their difference depends entirely in their application. Thus, in—A *loving* friend, or—a *beloved* friend, "*loving*" and "*beloved*" are both *Adjectives*, because logical parts of the Subject "*friend*;" but in this phrase, "My friend, *loving* his child, naturally protected it," or, "My friend, *beloved* by all, was naturally very content." Here "*loving*" and "*beloved*" are Participles. In these last cases, they are added to Substantives already complete: in the former they formed *part* of the subject spoken of.

Some Adjectives may be reduced to their elements and exhibited in a state of analysis; as, a *virtuous* woman—a woman *of virtue*—a woman *who is virtuous*.

PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE PREDICATES.

Considered *materially*, Verbs always express the *chief* Predicate in their own clause; but, on the contrary, Participles are always subordinate or secondary to Verbs, and may be omitted without interfering with the truth or integrity of the sentence. And this distinction of the Verb, as principal, applies to it when it is the *chief* Verb in the sentence; i. e. is part of the Characteristic; or, when the Predicate of some dependent clause, being only part of the *Matter*.

Thus, "The judge, *struck* with the reply, immediately interposed." "When I saw him *prostrate* and *bleeding*, I said, *confused* and *terrified*, what now appears inconsistent." Here the words in italics might be abstracted without interfering with the truth of the sentence; as, "I said what now appears inconsistent."

Participles are generally parenthetical.

We have said, Adjectives are logical parts of Substantives; now Adverbs are secondary to, and parts of Verbs, Adjectives, and Participles, and sometimes of other Adverbs; as, "He *sincerely* loved her." "He is a *truly good* man." "He was *very diligently* employed." Here the *love* is *sincere*, the *goodness* is *genuine*, the *diligence* is *great*.

SECTION V. OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs, like Adjectives, consist of a *simple Substantive* with some *sign of relation*, both comprehended in one word. In this, both Adjectives and Adverbs agree. The difference is this, the *sign of Relation* comprehended in Adjectives, relates or refers to some *Substantive*, while in Adverbs, the sign of Relation refers to some Adjective, Verb, or Participle; or, lastly, to some other Adverb.

By means of these *signs of relation*, a *train* of consecutive Substantives may be formed, commencing with a common Substantive. Thus, we may speak of—A most extremely brilliantly illuminated palace. Here illuminated applies to palace, brilliantly to illuminated, extremely to brilliantly, most to extremely. The simple Nouns involved in this expression, are, palace, illumination, brilliance, greatness, and highest degree. To make *illumination* part of the *Noun*, we call it "an illuminated palace;" to make *brilliance* a part of the Adjective "*illuminated*," we call it a "brilliantly illuminated palace;" to express the degree of the *brilliance*, we say, "an extremely brilliantly illuminated palace;" and to denote the highest degree, we say, "a most extremely brilliantly illuminated palace." Words so connected are called concatenated; i. e. like the links of a chain. These forms are for illustration only, not for imitation.

Where *each* of a train of words has the same common antecedent or object, they are called *cöordinate*; as, "I saw the Queen, the Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and attendants." Here each member of the train was *seen*. These Substantives have the same common dependence, the verb, "saw." "The Queen, the Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and attendants, were *universally greeted*." Here each one belongs equally to the same predicate, "greeted." They are therefore called *cöordinate*.

SECTION VI. OF PREPOSITIONS.

These are words expressing certain *relations* betwixt the Substantives of Language; but, by convention, their form denotes that they are *not cöordinate* with the nouns between which they appear, but that they are *short duplicates* of certain tabular Substantives, denoting the *relation* in which the concomitant substantives stand to each other: as, "He writes *with* a pen." Here the word "*with*" denotes, parenthetically, that "the pen" is the *instrument* used in writing, which expresses the *relation* in which the "pen" stands to the operation of writing; "he" being the agent. Thus, "He writes (*with i. e. instrument*) a pen;" but as the signs of this class are *parenthetical*, the prepositional abridgment is always adopted to express that fact. Otherwise there would appear to be three *cöordinate* Substantives instead of two; as, "he writes *instrument* a pen."

These prepositions frequently express some modification of the Verb; they are then Adverbs; as, to ascend, is to *go up*:—to descend, to *go down*.

In general, Prepositions denote the relation in which their Objective Substantive stands to some anterior member of the sentence; as, "he rode *from* Salisbury *to* Winchester."

Prepositions are generally small and unemphatic, but by no means unimportant words. In the Philosophic, therefore, they are usually suffixed to their objects; as, Undi, God; Undeⁿⁱ, from God. Fondroo^{pu}, with the King; Fombroo^{pi}, without the Prince. So pondo^{bu}, for truth; pondo^{bi}, against truth. All the Prepositions of the Philosophic are capable of this elegant mode of expression.

SECTION VII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Apart from the *forms* of language, Prepositions and Conjunctions are of the same nature, and express, precisely, the same *relation*. Thus, "he retired *after* their arrival, but *returned* before their departure." Here, "*after*" and "*before*" are called Prepositions. Again, "He retired *after* they had arrived, but returned *before* they departed." Here, "*before*" and "*after*" are called Conjunctions: and yet, the *two sentences* are *exactly synonymous*. This distinction is founded on ignorance of the *fact*, that the *Object* of any *relative* word must be a *Substantive*; whether one word, or several united to express one thing. When "*after*" and "*before*" are called Prepositions, they refer posteriorly to a common Substantive; but when called Conjunctions, they refer to a Declarative Substantive. Men have been lost in the fog of verbal forms for the want of a philosophic analysis; so that the *real relations* of the things signified are overlooked; while signs, merely grammatical, have been treated and classified as if they denoted real substantive conceptions of things. A permanent relation betwixt *signs* and *realities* will be ultimately established: but *posterity has yet much to do*.

SECTION VIII. OF ARTICLES.

There are two Articles, *a* and *the*. In the English, and especially in the French language, they are very frequently used, while in the Latin language, both are usually omitted. Where, however, the Article is emphatical, some one of the Demonstratives, such as *hic, hæc, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud*, are used in its stead; as, "Alexander *ille* Magnus;"—"Alexander *the* Great." "Ego, *ille ipse*;"—"I, the self-same person." "Tu^m *iste* vir optimus;" "Then the same excellent man."

In the *Philosophic*, the article "*the*" is *always* to be understood as comprehended in the signification of every Substantive: for though it implies a reference to something preceding, or afterwards described, there is no obscurity arises from its omission; as the context fully settles the alternative. Thus, "An po'mpitel bi'nzi gyau'su prāntisēl gloo dah'zoi." Here "bi'nzi" *man*; has no Article, either definite or indefinite. Now the rule is, that the article "*the*" is to be understood. It would then be, *prima facie*, "I saw *the* man when I was going along *the* street." Now, if *no man* had been *previously noticed*, the article "*the*" would imply what the *auditor* knew was not correct; and therefore he would necessarily understand that the *indefinite* and not the definite article was the proper one for this case; and he would then construe it, "I saw *a* man when I was walking along *the* street."

Condillac says, very truly, "Il seroit a souhaiter qu'on supprimât l'Article *toutes les fois*, que les noms sont *suffisamment* déterminés par la nature de la chose ou par les circonstances; le discours en seroit plus vif. Mais la grande habitude que nous nous en sommes fait, ne le permet pas: et ce n'est que dans des proverbes, plus anciens, que cette habitude que nous nous faisons une loi de la supprimer. On dit 'Pauvreté nes pas vice:' au lieu de dire, 'La pauvreté n'est pas un vice: &c. &c.'"

"It is to be wished, that the Article should be suppressed every time the nouns are sufficiently defined by the nature of the thing, or by the context: discourse would be more lively, &c."

It is on the grounds here laid down, that, in the *Philosophic*, we omit the Article as a separate word, always understanding that the Definite Article is comprehended within the meaning of the noun, unless the context contradicts that implication; and then understanding, the *Indefinite*, if *concrete*; and *no Article* at all, if *abstract*.

As Horne Tooke correctly observes, "without any injury to the meaning of the *above* extract, the Article might have been omitted *twelve* or *thirteen times*."

Still, in the *Philosophic*, we have a greater variety of Articles than, perhaps, any other language; and in every case of doubt, the Article ought to be used.

SECTION IX. THE INTERJECTION.

Notwithstanding Horne Tooke's observations, (see page 9), the Interjections are important as parts of discourse; for they are all *Subjective*, like tears, and groans, and sighs, and smiles, or a serious or vivacious expression of countenance, which naturally and involuntary *indicate*, but do *not assert*, the state of the speaker's feelings and emotions. And if these signs are simulated, as when any one says, "How beautiful!" or when affecting to be hurt, cries out "Oh," or indicating grief, sheds tears, or sighs, or cries "Alas! Alas!" no one charges him with *lying*, but with *dissimulation*.

The external sign seems to be forced by some irresistible cause. Wilkins has given a very full list of these important words, at page 308, to which we refer the reader.

Examples.

1. *Expressing Admiration.* Heigh! Sirs! How beautiful! What a beauty! *Philosophic*,—Hai! Jyoo'tu! Sloo!

2. *Doubt, Hesitation, and Private Reasoning.* Hm! pronounced hum, with the lips closed; the sound passing out at the nose. *Philosophic*,—the same sound.

3. *Contempt.* Pish! Tysh! Tush! Bah! *Philosophic*,—Piś! Tiś! Tuś, Bha!

4. *Laughter.* Ha! ah! ah! *Philosophic*,—Ha-! ha! ha!

5. *Sorrow.* Oh dear! Oh! Alas! Lack a day! Ah! *Philosophic*, Ho! Ula's! Ula'k!

6. *Hatred.* Vau! Hau! Avaunt! *Philosophic*,—the same sounds.

7. *Wishing, Desire.* Oh that! Oh for! ô si! (See the Optatives, page 109).

8. *Disgust or Shame.* Fic! fic! *Philosophic*,—Fi! fi!

The preceding are not necessarily addressed to any other person: expressing only what passes in the breast of the speaker. The following are more social, being designed to affect the party addressed.

9. *Vocative.* O: as, O my friend! Soho there! Holloa! *Philosophic*,—Ho! Soh_o! Hollo!
10. *Imperative.* Hush! Ish! St! i. e. Be silent! *Philosophic*,—Hus! Is! St!
11. *Bespeaking Attention.* Oh: as, Oh Sir! *Philosophic*,—Ho!
12. *Expressing Attention.* Well! Ah! Yes! *Philosophic*,—Fo'ndi! Zim! Zil! Ham! Gel! &c.
13. *Insinuation or Blandishment.* Now, my child! Well, my dear! Now then, dont fear! *Philosophic*,—Gel! Fo'ndi!
14. *Threatening.* Woe! woe! Væ victis! *Philosophic*,—Oh fra'mboo, pemprufoo'ruz! Woe, to the vanquished!

SECTION X. OF ADJUNCTS.

It is convenient to have a name for every kind of member of sentences; and the word Adjunct, is here employed to denote a word or phrase, consisting of some Preposition or Conjunction *together with its Object*; as, “*After much delay.*” “*Before he came.*” “*On this rock.*” “*In such circumstances.*” “*Against advice.*” “*From the enemy.*” Here “*after,*” a Preposition, and “*much delay,*” its Object, together constitute an Adjunct; and so the relative words, “*before,*” “*on,*” “*in,*” “*against,*” and “*from,*” with their respective Objects, constitute together an Adjunct.

What are called Adverbs, generally comprehend the force of an Adjunct, and are then resolvable into a Preposition and its Object.

When a Verb is relative, then, united with its Object, the expression is also called an Adjunct. “*They love their country.*” “*She refused his offer.*” “*We complain of ill treatment.*” “*He rebuked the wind.*” The expressions in italics are called Adjuncts.

SECTION XI. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns, no doubt, originated from *Interrogatives*: (see page 76.) Interrogatives appear to have been formed from the following very general names; *thing, person, time, place, mode, and reason or cause.* Now, the *sign of Interrogation*, added to these words, would perfectly suggest *enquiry about a thing, or person; about the time, place, manner, and cause of something.* Some such sign was invented, which has come down to us in the form of *wh*; no doubt much modified since its first invention. Let us then suppose *wh* (a guttural aspiration) equivalent to our usual *interrogative sign, ?*, to be added to the above names, and they will constitute Interrogative Nouns; i. e. Relative Pronouns: as follows:

Thing? will signify *what?* or what thing? Person? will signify *who?* or what person? Time? will signify *when?* or what time? Place? will signify *where?* or what place? Mode? will signify *how?* or what manner? Cause? will signify *why?* or what cause?

The Relative Pronouns, *whom, whose, whence, and whither,* obviously have the same origin, as well as the word *how,* although disfigured by use.

SECTION XII. OF THE CANCELLATION OF THE CHARACTERISTIC.

Relative Pronouns, i. e. Subjunctive Substantives, (see page 76) are formed from Interrogatives by *cancelling* the Characteristic Interrogative. This may be done by prefixing to the *question* another and different Characteristic; which has the effect of converting the sentence from a question into an assertive, directive, or some other kind of sentence, corresponding with the Characteristic, *prefixed.*

The following examples are transformed from Interrogatives by prefixing Assertives.

Examples.

<i>Interrogatives.</i>	<i>Assertives.</i>	<i>Interrogatives.</i>	<i>Assertives.</i>
<i>What</i> do you want?	<i>I know what</i> you want.	<i>Which</i> do you prefer?	<i>I know which</i> you prefer.
<i>Who</i> sold it?	<i>I know who</i> sold it.	<i>Whom</i> did you see?	<i>I know whom</i> you saw.
<i>Whose</i> house is that?	<i>I know whose</i> house that is.	<i>When</i> will they come?	<i>I know when</i> they will come.
<i>Where</i> does he live?	<i>I know where</i> he lives.	<i>Whence</i> do they come?	<i>I know whence</i> they come.
<i>Whither</i> shall you go?	<i>I know whither</i> you will go.	<i>How</i> far is he gone?	<i>I know how</i> far he is gone.
<i>How</i> much will it cost?	<i>I know how</i> much it will cost.	<i>Why</i> do they refuse?	<i>I know why</i> they refuse.

Look at the first example. "What" is interrogative at the *beginning* of a sentence: but if the words, "I know" are prefixed to the word "what?" the word loses its *interrogative force* and becomes a mere substantive, denoting *the thing known*. All the other interrogative words are converted from interrogatives (i. e. Characteristics) into substantives (i. e. *mere Matter*); and the sentence becomes wholly an *assertive sentence*.

By prefixing the Directive Characteristic (*Tell me*) to each of the same twelve interrogative examples, the interrogatives are all cancelled, and thereby become *directive sentences* and parts of the *mere matter*: as, *Interrogative Sentence*—What do you want? *Directive Sentence*—Tell me what you want. *Interrogative Sentence*—Which do you prefer? *Directive Sentence*, Tell me which you prefer.

The same effect is produced by an Optative Characteristic. *What* do you want? *Oh that I knew what* you want! *Which* do you prefer? *Oh that I knew which* you prefer! *Who* sold it? *Oh that I knew who* sold it!

It should be observed, that the cancellation of interrogatives such as what? which? who? where? &c. is effected not only by prefixing another kind of Characteristic, but if placed in any *dependent* situation, the same effect is produced. *Examples*:—

After what he saw. *With* which he left. *From* whom they departed. *The man* whose wish and care. *The place* where. *The time* when: &c. &c. &c.

It should also be observed, that as the Interrogative Characteristic may be cancelled by prefixing an assertive; so an assertive may be converted into a mere substantive by inserting a relative pronoun betwixt the nominative or subject and its predicate; as, *Assertive*—Life is short. *Substantive*—Life, *which* is short. *Assertive*—The soldiers came too late. *Substantive*—The soldiers *who* came too late. *Assertive*—The universe indicates design. *Substantive*—The universe *which* indicates design.

All the clauses dependent on Relative Pronouns are of the nature of Adjectives or Participles; and are indispensable to enable us to express the *tenses of Adjectives*, which in the English Language cannot be expressed by the simple Adjectives themselves. We ought to be able to say,—A good man, i. e. a man who *is* good; or a man who *was* good; or who *will be* good; &c. In the Philosophic, the Adjective has the power to express *all* the tenses of the Verb, without the aid of the Relative Pronoun.

Examples.

A good man,—U fo'nti bi'nzikur: A man who was good,—U fo'ntuvil bi'nzikur: A man who will be good,—U fo'ntuvin bi'nzikur. A man who has been good,—U fo'nti bi'nzikur. A man who had been good,—U fo'ntuvil bi'nzikur. A man who will have been good,—U fo'ntuvin bi'nzikur. A man who continues good,—U fo'nti bi'nzikur. A man who continued good,—U fo'ntuvil bi'nzikur. A man who will continue good,—U fo'ntuvin bi'nzikur.

Every tabular Adjective, in the Philosophic, when the sense requires it, is capable of expressing *these tenses* with equal ease and elegance; and the same may be said, also, of Adverbs tabular.

These various uses of the Relative Pronouns originate entirely with and from interrogatives, by their *transposition* and consequent *privation* of their interrogative force.

SECTION XIII. OF SUBJECTIVES ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE:
OF OBJECTIVES: AND SUBJECTIVES OBJECTIVE.

There are three general kinds of words, which may be called,

First, Subjectives Absolute. These *alone, purely* and *perfectly*, denote the Characteristic of some sentence. They are such as, O! Oh! Oh that! Oh for! *ô si! utinam!* and the pure *interrogative* Characteristic *ne*. These are vocative, exclamative, optative, or interrogative.

Second, Subjectives Relative. These express the Characteristic only by relation to some other word, with which they are *united*; as, “*God is just.*” “*The war still rages.*” “*The razor cuts beautifully.*” “*The French fight bravely.*”

These are of two kinds. (1.) Copulative; and (2.) Predicative.

1. The Copulative; such as, *am, are, is, do, does, did, &c.* have the power, associated with a proper subject, of expressing assertion or interrogation, which makes them *Subjective*: but they express no part of the *matter* of the predicate; as,

Examples.

We *are* happy. We *were* absent. We *do* exist. We *do* love. We *do* feel. We *did* see.

Do and *did*, express no part of the thing affirmed, which is happiness, absence, existence, love, feeling, and seeing.

2. The Predicatives, however, *do*, in one word, comprehend and express part of the *matter* of the predicate, as well as being the *complement* to the Characteristic.

Examples.

We exist. We love. We feel. We see.

These comprehend the force of the previous examples; namely, we *do* exist; we *do* love; we *do* feel, we *do* see.

Third, Objectives—purely Material. Articles, Substantives Dependent, Adjectives, Participles, Adverbs, (except the word *there*), Prepositions and Conjunctions, are *Objective*: they never form part of the *Characteristic* of a simple sentence.

Even Indicative Verbs, when *dependent*, as, when following *Relative Pronouns*, are pure objective words or *mere matter*; that is to say, are *not signs of assertion, interrogation, &c.* but are parts of the *thing* asserted, enquired, wished, &c. Thus, “*This is my friend*”—“*is*” is *Subjective*, being part of the *Characteristic*; but,—“*The man who is my friend will defend me.*” Here “*is*” is *Objective*, and forms no part of the *Assertive Characteristic*, which is, “*The man will.*”

Fourth, Subjectives Objective. Such words as partly or wholly constitute the *Characteristic* and also denote some part of the *Matter*, are called by this compound name. All Indicative Verbs used to express assertion, interrogation, or direction, have this double office. Take the following mere picture of unappropriated ideas. “*The sun’s shining:*” an expression, which, taken as a whole, is a mere *Substantive*, and purely *material*. Then we have—

First, Matter:—The sun’s rising. *Second, Assertive:*—The sun rises. *Third, Interrogative:*—Rises the Sun? *Fourth, Directive:*—Rise, O sun!

The second, third, and fourth examples, denote part of the *Characteristic*, as well as the *Matter*.

The limits which we have prescribed to ourselves, compel us here to conclude these very general and imperfect observations on the *Constituents of Discourse*.

PART II.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

We are obliged to limit our observations on this subject within very narrow bounds indeed. We cannot pretend even to touch all the points; and what we touch must be passed over very slightly. We would observe then:—

First:—It furnishes a perfect Alphabet easily acquired; and one which would convey, even to children, an adequate knowledge of the elementary sounds of language, both vocal and consonantal. It would, also, enable them clearly to understand the relation betwixt these sounds and the organs employed in their production. The power of spelling and reading *perfectly* would follow the acquisition of the Philosophic Alphabet, in a very few weeks at farthest. We had almost said—days.*

Secondly:—One grand principle of the Philosophic Language is, that every word shall be strictly univocal:—rigidly confined to one meaning only. The consequence is, that when the roots of the Philosophic are perfectly understood; including a knowledge of the meaning of the genera, differences, species and subspecies; all perplexity and doubt as to the meaning of any given sentence would be at an end: every word, however compound, being immediately resolvable into its elements, with which the auditor or speaker had been previously made perfectly familiar.

The curse of existing language is, that one word is used to represent many different, and in some cases, opposite *meanings*. In our own, the following eighteen words represent no less than one thousand one hundred and fifty seven meanings: namely, *break, bring, cast, clear, come, cut, draw, fall, hand, keep, lay, make, pass, put, run, set, stand, and take*.

There are no less than one hundred and thirty four meanings to the word *take*; and one great mischief, is, that the mind is left all abroad to guess which of the hundred and thirty four meanings is to be selected. Not one of the above words has so few as a score different meanings. How valuable, then, must a language be in which one *sign* invariably refers the mind to one thing, and one thing only.

Thirdly:—The roots of the Philosophic are all intended to be *literal*. When, therefore, they are used in a figurative sense, the sign of a metaphor is prefixed to the word. Thus *pe'nti* signifies literally, straight; and *pre'nti*, crooked; but when employed metaphorically to denote a moral idea, the syllable *pi*, is prefixed to the word straight or crooked. Thus *pip'e'nti* signifies straight forward, honest, upright; and *pip'renti*, metaphorically crooked, perverse, disingenuous.

Fourthly:—In this language, the whole sense of every compound word, phrase, or sentence, is resolvable and exactly distributable into its visible elements: each element contributing its exact meaning towards that of the whole compound. Thus, the letter *g*, in a certain combination, signifies *time*; *ro*, signifies *that*; *ci*, signifies *after*; and *kwi*, signifies *and*: and these compounded into the word *gro'cikwi*, signify, *and after that time*. This is one specimen of the aggregation of four significant syllables into *one word*; which, as the elements never vary their meaning, is quite as intelligible as if the significant syllables were all converted into distinct, independent words. In what Dr. Wilkins calls "*instituted languages*," an idiom frequently consists of some phrase or sentence, the whole of which has a meaning, but which cannot be distributed among its parts or elements. Thus, the sentence,

* See Alphabet, page 1.

“How do you do?” and the corresponding sentence in the French language, “Comment vous portez-vous?” *elementally* signify,—In what manner do you *act*? But, as a whole, these sentences constitute an enquiry after your health. So, in the latter language, the phrase “*il a*,” it has or he has, is exactly distributable betwixt the two words *il* and *a*; but “*il y a*,” it there has; *elementally* considered, is perfect nonsense. Considered, however, as *one conventional sign*, it is synonymous with our phrase “*there is*,” and is found very convenient. *Idioms* are no doubt the invention of barbarous ages, which, being once, as a whole, fixed to one very useful and frequently recurring meaning, have become established as irremovable and unchangeable parts of the language.

Fifthly:—It is an important feature of the Philosophic, that all the words of it are arranged according to the nature of the things which those words represent. Thus, all the words denoting insects, fishes, birds, and beasts, have this universal similitude,—that the sign denoting insect, fish, &c. is to be seen in the centre of its name. In composition, when several things of the *same genus* are connected together and have some common dependence, the signs, and sounds, and the things they represent, have a beautiful correspondence, which is not only pleasing but materially assists the memory. Thus, in the Litany, we have the ecclesiastical terms, “Bishops, Priests, and Deacons” (words which have no similarity of form) expressed in the Philosophic by “*Vu'mbroiz, Fu'ndroiz, Du'mbroi'kwiz*.” So, we have, “Glory be to the *Father*, to the *Son*, and to the *Holy Ghost*,” which in the Philosophic, is, “*Suk timo'mboo po'tipi Undoo'nu, Undo'nu, Undo'nikwi*.” Again, “From all *sedition*, *privy conspiracy*, and *rebellion*, &c.” i. e. “*Lou'ni ta'mbro, bra'ntu fa'mbro, tandro'kwiz, &c.*”

These alliterations are not devised for ornament: they are very useful as well as beautiful by their constant suggestion of their common genus, difference, or species; while, at the same time, the expressions acquire strength from the shape of the materials.

Sixthly:—Another result of the classification of things into genera, differences, and species, is, that as soon as the *forty genera* are learned, some portion of the meaning of every tabular substantive, adjective, verb, and adverb of the language is thereby *known*. To those who have observed the effect of suggesting the smallest portion of something which is for the moment forgotten, the value of the *generic sign* in every tabular word of the language, will be apparent.

Take an instance. All Insects, Fishes, Birds, and Beasts, have, in the centre of their names, respectively, *onj, anj, enj, inj*; as, *Fo'njoo*, leech; *Pa'njoo*, whale; *Pei'njoo*, eagle; *P'i'njoo*, horse. So, the three classes of Herbs have in their centre, *omv, amv, emv*; the Shrubs, *imv*; and the Trees, *umv*; as, *Po'mvoo*, mushroom; *Ba'mvoo*, hemp; *Fre'mvoo*, columbine; *P'i'mvoo*, raspberry; and *Pa'mvoo*, apple. Thus the whole heap of words in the Dictionary is divided into forty heaps, called genera, having a distinct mark to each of them; then each of these smaller heaps is further divided into about six heaps, called differences, and each of these heaps, called differences, is further subdivided into a certain number of still smaller heaps called species; and the sign of the genus, difference, and species, has a certain perfectly intelligible meaning, which on bare inspection, tells the total meaning of any tabular word in the language.

From these examples, we see how the genera are denoted; namely, by a *central syllable*. Now, each of these is divided into six classes, called differences; and this is done by a peculiar termination, suffixed to the generic words above given. Thus, beasts are divided into six sorts. The first, are *whole footed*; which is denoted by *oo*. Thus, *i'njoo* divided into its *visible* elements, will consist of *inj*, beast; and *oo*, whole footed; which joined, becomes *i'njoo*, whole footed beast. Again, *oi*, signifies *cloven footed*; which joined to *inj*, becomes *i'njoi*, and signifies cloven footed beast. Again, *o*, signifies *clawed* but *not rapacious*; which joined to *inj*, signifies clawed but not rapacious beast. So, *a*, signifies in this

connection, *rapacious* of the *cat kind*; and *il*, rapacious of the *dog kind*; while *is*, signifies *oviparous*. These joined to *inj*, become *injā*, *injil*, and *injis*; beasts of those three kinds.

Seventhly.—Each of these differences is further subdivisible into *species*, by prefixing to each of them, the following letters; *p, f, t, k, b, v, d, g, t* or *d*; as, *pinjoo, finjoo, tinjoo, kinjoo, binjoo, vinjoo, dinjoo, ginjoo, tinjoo, and dinjoo*.

Read over the tables at page 5, and so on; where the mode of forming the species will be understood on bare inspection.

Eighthly.—In treating of the advantages of a scientific language, it is impossible to overlook that which would result from its influence upon Logic. Dr. Whately and other logicians, lay it down, that Logic is “*wholly concerned in the use of language.*” It seems, therefore, to follow, that a perfect theory of language ought to comprehend within it, the *whole* of the science of Logic. Indeed, but for that essential part of language, *general terms*, Logic could have no existence. The sole object of the syllogism is to shew what particulars are contained within the general term. Now a Philosophic Language has for its chief object, the exact definition of general terms: its tables are nearly all *general terms*:—so defined, as to be well known to every one who has acquired the language. The syllogism, therefore, becomes unnecessary; its sole object being to supply information already possessed by him who understands the general term. Take the following syllogism. “All tyrants deserve death:—Cæsar was a tyrant:—*therefore* Cæsar deserved death.” Where is the necessity for the formal conclusion? The man who knows that “All tyrants deserve death,” and knows also, that “Cæsar was a tyrant,” is in possession of the conclusion already.

It is admitted that the syllogism is merely *explicative*: but if a language were accurately constructed and thoroughly learned, it would require no explanation. Logic supplies no new facts. It is purely critical.

Lastly.—If we might suppose a generation of mankind educated from infancy in the exclusive use of a Philosophic Language, we may affirm, with high probability, that, as an exhibition of beautiful order, both as to signs and things,—such a perfect medium of thought, the same elemental signs always denoting, in all possible combinations, the same exact elements of things,—such an instrument, studied and practised before prejudices of any kind had been infused into the mind; compelling talkers to be quite accurate, or, the next best thing, modest and taciturn,—we say, with confidence, that such a language would have a most powerful influence upon the mental and moral habits,—would train up children to a love of truth and exact order, and a hatred of nonsense, of falsehood, of hypocrisy, double-entendre, cant, and grandiloquence, whether in common conversation, in lecturing, or preaching.

PART III.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

First,—Perfectly learn the Alphabet at page 1. Do not attempt to proceed till this is accomplished. This done, proceed to the tables of *genera* at page 4; *o'ndi, o'ndi, &c.* Then proceed to read the columns of words at page 5, taking care *after d, b, and d*, and before *oo*, to sound the letter *y*, thus, *o'ndoo, o'mboo, and o'ndoo*, are to be pronounced as if written *o'ndyoo, o'mbyoo, and o'ndyoo*. The same letter is to be pronounced after *t, p, and t*; as if written *o'ntyoo, o'mpyoo, and o'ntyoo*.

Read all the tables through, from page 4 to page 47, as an exercise on the alphabet; and the reader will then pretty well understand what follows. Mind, also, to interpose the sound of the letter *z*, betwixt any two words, the one ending, the next beginning, with a vowel; as, an um, pronounced au'zum; an im, pronounced au'zim; ke'ntino o, pronounced kentino'o'zo.

Secondly,—The next step is to learn to repeat, consecutively, the tables, in English, of Genera, Differences, Species, and Sub-species, betwixt page 4 and 47. Observe:—learn the English words first. We, ourselves, have heretofore written out lists from the tables, and have united the exercise of *walking* with *repeating*, till the whole of the tables were learned, except the unusual names of herbs, insects, &c. which may be learned afterwards, when required. Next, learn the *Philosophic words* corresponding with the English, and in the *same order*. This may be done by covering the column of English words and from the Philosophic repeating each word; and then, looking at the corresponding English, to test the memory. Thus, conceal the word *genus*, and, from the opposite word *o'ndoo*, endeavour to remember it; and so proceed with all the other words consecutively.

Thirdly,—With regard to Herbs, Shrubs, Trees, Insects, Fishes, Birds, and Beasts, beginning at page 11, read them over, and learn those in common use.

Fourthly, Having learned the tables, as heretofore directed, it must be remembered that they are all *Substantives*. These Substantives are, by certain rules, to be converted into Adverbs *neutral*,* Verbs *neutral*, and Adjectives *neutral*.

The Genera, at page 4, are all arranged according to their meaning, in a scientific order. But it is desirable, here, to shew the mechanical structure of the *roots*, and also of their *derivatives*, the adverbs, verbs, and adjectives. For it is a grand principle of the Philosophic, that all adverbs, verbs, and adjectives, are *derived* from *substantives*. The following table consists of the forty generic substantives; but, instead of being arranged according to their *meaning* and to the natural order of the things they represent, they are arranged according to their mechanical structure, as *signs* or *sounds*.

THE FORTY GENERA.

I. ALL THE GENERIC SUBSTANTIVES NEUTRAL.

o'ndi,	o'ndri,	o'mbi,	o'ndi,	o'nzi,	o'nzi,	o'mvi,	o'nji,
a'ndi,	a'ndri,	a'mbi,	a'ndi,	a'nzi,	a'nzi,	a'mvi,	a'nji,
e'ndi,	e'ndri,	e'mbi,	e'ndi,	e'nzi,	e'nzi,	e'mvi,	e'nji,
i'ndi,	i'ndri,	i'mbi,	i'ndi,	i'nzi,	i'nzi,	i'mvi,	i'nji,
u'ndi,	u'ndri,	u'mbi,	u'ndi,	u'nzi,	u'nzi,	u'mvi,	u'nji.

Observe:—*Five* initial vowels, and *eight* single or double consonants, with *n* or *m* between them, constitute the forty generic Substantives of the language. These are converted into generic Adverbs, merely by changing the final vowel *i* into *u*.

II. ALL THE GENERIC ADVERBS NEUTRAL.

o'ndu,	o'ndru,	o'mbu,	o'ndu,	o'nzu,	o'nzu,	o'mvu,	o'nju,
a'ndu,	a'ndru,	a'mbu,	a'ndu,	a'nzu,	a'nzu,	a'mvu,	a'nju,
e'ndu,	e'ndru,	e'mbu,	e'ndu,	e'nzu,	e'nzu,	e'mvu,	e'nju,
i'ndu,	i'ndru,	i'mbu,	i'ndu,	i'nzu,	i'nzu,	i'mvu,	i'nju,
u'ndu,	u'ndru,	u'mbu,	u'ndu,	u'nzu,	u'nzu,	u'mvu,	u'nju.

* Neutral as distinguished from Active and Passive.

The generic Substantives neutral are converted into Verbs neutral, by merely changing the *grave* consonants into their corresponding *acute* ones: that is to say, by changing *d* into *t*; *dr* into *tr*; *mb* into *mp*; *nd* into *nt*; *nz* into *ns*; and, lastly, *nj* into *nc*; as follows:

III. ALL THE GENERIC VERBS NEUTRAL.

o'nti,	o'ntri,	o'mpi,	o'nti,	o'nsi,	o'nsi,	o'mfi,	o'nci,
a'nti,	a'ntri,	a'mpi,	a'nti,	a'nsi,	a'nsi,	a'mfi,	a'nci,
e'nti,	e'ntri,	e'mpi,	e'nti,	e'nsi,	e'nsi,	e'mfi,	e'nci,
i'nti,	i'ntri,	i'mpi,	i'nti,	i'nsi,	i'nsi,	i'mfi,	i'nci,
u'nti,	u'ntri,	u'mpi,	u'nti,	u'nsi,	u'nsi,	u'mfi,	u'nci,

IV. ALL THE GENERIC ADJECTIVES NEUTRAL.

o'ntu,	o'ntru,	o'mpu,	o'ntu,	o'nsu,	o'nsu,	o'mfu,	o'ncu,
a'ntu,	a'ntru,	a'mpu,	a'ntu,	a'nsu,	a'nsu,	a'mfu,	a'ncu,
e'ntu,	e'ntru,	e'mpu,	e'ntu,	e'nsu,	e'nsu,	e'mfu,	e'ncu,
i'ntu,	i'ntru,	i'mpu,	i'ntu,	i'nsu,	i'nsu,	i'mfu,	i'ncu,
u'ntu,	u'ntru,	u'mpu,	u'ntu,	u'nsu,	u'nsu,	u'mfu,	u'ncu,

The above four tables contain the *roots* of all the *generic* neutral Substantives, Adverbs, Verbs, and Adjectives of the language, of the *present tense*.

THE SIX DIFFERENCES.

NEUTRAL PRESENT.

Each word of the preceding table of generic tabulars, varies its termination to express the six differences of the neutral present tense. Take the four words o'ndi, o'ndu, o'nti, o'ntu, as follows:

I. DIFFERENTIAL SUBSTANTIVES, NEUTRAL, PRESENT.

Differences.

1.	o'ndoo,	o'ndroo,	o'mboo,	o'ndoo,	o'nzoo,	o'nzoo,	o'mvoo,	o'njoo,
2.	o'ndoi,	o'ndroi,	o'mboi,	o'ndoi,	o'nzoi,	o'nzoi,	o'mvoi,	o'njoi,
3.	o'ndo,	o'ndro,	o'mbo,	o'ndo,	o'nzo,	o'nzo,	o'mvo,	o'njo.
4.	o'nda,	o'ndra,	o'mba,	o'nda,	o'nza,	o'nza,	o'mva,	o'nja.
5.	o'ndil,	o'ndril,	o'mbil,	o'ndil,	o'nzil,	o'nzil,	o'mvil,	o'njil.
6.	o'ndis,	o'ndris,	o'mbis,	o'ndis,	o'nzis,	o'nzis,	o'mvis,	o'njis,

II. DIFFERENTIAL ADVERBS, NEUTRAL, PRESENT.

Differences.

1.	o'ndur,	o'ndrur,*	o'mbur,	o'ndur,	o'nzur,	o'nzur,	o'mvur,	o'njur,
2.	o'ndou,	o'ndrou,	o'mbou,	o'ndou,	o'nzou,	o'nzou,	o'mvou,	o'njou,
3.	o'ndi,	o'ndri,	o'mbi,	o'ndi,	o'nzi,	o'nzi,	o'mvi,	o'nji,
4.	o'ndun,	o'ndrun,	o'mbun,	o'ndun,	o'nzun,	o'nzun,	o'mvun,	o'njun.
5.	o'ndul,	o'ndrul,	o'mbul,	o'ndul,	o'nzul,	o'nzul,	o'mvul,	o'njul,
6.	o'ndus,	o'ndrus,	o'mbus,	o'ndus,	o'nzus,	o'nzus,	o'mvus,	o'njus,

* If two *rez* come together, the first is sounded like *le*.

III. DIFFERENTIAL VERBS, NEUTRAL, *PRESENT*.

1.	o'ntoo,	o'ntroo,	o'mpoo,	o'nt _{oo} ,	o'nsoo,	o'nsoo,	o'mfoo,	o'n _{oo} ,
2.	o'ntoi,	o'ntroi,	o'mpoi,	o'nt _{oi} ,	o'nsoi,	o'nsoi,	o'mfoi,	o'n _{oi} ,
3.	o'nt _o ,	o'ntro _o ,	o'mp _o ,	o'nt _o ,	o'nso _o ,	o'nso _o ,	o'mf _o ,	o'n _o ,
4.	o'ntin,	o'nt _{ri} n,	o'mpin,	o'nt _{in} ,	o'n _{sin} ,	o'n _{sin} ,	o'mfin,	o'n _{cin} .
5.	o'ntil,	o'nt _{ri} l,	o'mpil,	o'nt _{il} ,	o'n _{sil} ,	o'n _{sil} ,	o'mfil,	o'n _{cil} ,
6.	o'ntis,	o'nt _{ri} s,	o'mpis,	o'nt _{is} ,	o'n _{sis} ,	o'n _{sis} ,	o'mfis,	o'n _{cis} ,

IV. DIFFERENTIAL ADJECTIVES, NEUTRAL, *PRESENT*.

1.	o'ntur,	o'nt _{ru} r,	o'mpur,	o'nt _{ur} ,	o'n _{sur} ,	o'n _{sur} ,	o'mfur,	o'n _{cur} ,
2.	o'ntou,	o'nt _{ro} u,	o'mpou,	o'nt _{ou} ,	o'n _{sou} ,	o'n _{sou} ,	o'mfou,	o'n _{cou} ,
3.	o'nt _i ,	o'nt _{ri} ,	o'mpi,	o'nt _i ,	o'n _{si} ,	o'n _{si} ,	o'mfi,	o'n _{ci} ,
4.	o'nta,	o'nt _{ra} ,	o'mpa,	o'nt _a ,	o'n _{sa} ,	o'n _{sa} ,	o'mfa,	o'n _{ca} ,
5.	o'ntul,	o'nt _{ri} l,	o'mpul,	o'nt _{ul} ,	o'n _{sul} ,	o'n _{sul} ,	o'mful,	o'n _{cul} ,
6.	o'ntus,	o'nt _{ri} s,	o'mpus,	o'nt _{us} ,	o'n _{sus} ,	o'n _{sus} ,	o'mfus,	o'n _{cus} .

Observe.—The third table, at page 25, consists of *generic* verbs neutral.

Now except the above tables, of the *neutral present tense*, all the Verbs of the language are formed from the table of Verbs at page 25;—we say all the Assertive Verbs of the language, whether neutral, active, or passive, whether indefinite, conclusive, or progressive, according to the following table.

VERBS DIFFERENTIAL.

Generic Verbs.	Neutral.			Active.			Passive.			Differential Verbs.
	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	
1. O _{nti} -	-*	-pil,	-pim.	-p _o ,	-p _{el} ,	-p _{en} .	-p _{oo} ,	-p _{ool} ,	-p _{oon} .	No. 1.
2. In _{si} -	-*	-fil,	-fin.	-f _o ,	-f _{el} ,	-f _{en} .	-f _{oo} ,	-f _{ool} ,	-f _{oon} .	No. 2.
3. Un _{ci} -	-*	-til,	-tin.	-t _o ,	-t _{el} ,	-t _{en} .	-t _{oo} ,	-t _{ool} ,	-t _{oon} .	No. 3.
4. Om _{fi} -	-*	-nil,	-nin.	-n _o ,	-n _{el} ,	-n _{en} .	-n _{oo} ,	-n _{ool} ,	-n _{oon} .	No. 4.
5. On _{ti} -	-*	-lil,	-lin.	-l _o ,	-l _{el} ,	-l _{en} .	-l _{oo} ,	-l _{ool} ,	-l _{oon} .	No. 5.
6. Om _{pi} -	-*	-sil,	-sin.	-s _o ,	-s _{el} ,	-s _{en} .	-s _{oo} ,	-s _{ool} ,	-s _{oon} .	No. 6.

Observations on the above Table.

First. The six Differences are distinguished from each other by the following consonants: *p_e*, *f_e*, *t_e*, *n_e*, *l_e*,† and *s_e*; so that, throughout the language, *p_e*, denotes the first difference; *f_e*, the second; *t_e*, the third; *n_e*, the fourth; *l_e*, the fifth; and *s_e*, the sixth. *Fix this, beyond doubt or hesitation, in the memory.*

Second. The above letters, *p_e*, *f_e*, *t_e*, *n_e*, *l_e*, and *s_e*, are always found in words of *three syllables*, and always in the last.

Third. The only dissyllabic tabulars (i. e. such as are to be found in the tables) are neutral *present* verbs, substantives, adjectives, or adverbs.

* The asterisk denotes the absence of the terminations of the *Present tense*, which are to be found in the immediately preceding Table, III.

† We here except a class of words, called *Causals* and *Comparatives*. See pages 56 to 60 inclusive.

VERBS SPECIAL.

Roots of Special Verbs.	Neutral,			Active.			Passive.			Differences of Special Verbs.
	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	
1. Po'nti-	* -pil,	-pin.		-pɔ,	-pel,	-pen.	-poo,	-pool,	-poon.	No. 1.
2. Pi'nsi-	* -fil,	-fin.		-fo,	-fel,	-fen.	-foo,	-fool,	-foon.	No. 2.
3. Pu'nei-	* -til,	-tin.		-to,	-tel,	-ten.	-too,	-tool,	-toon.	No. 3.
4. Po'mfi-	* -nil,	-nin.		-no,	-nel,	-nen.	-noo,	-nool,	-noon.	No. 4.
5. Po'nti-	* -kil,	-kin.		-ko,	-kel,	-ken.	-koo,	-kool,	-koon.	No. 5.
6. Po'mpi-	* -sil,	-sin.		-so,	-sel,	-sen.	-soo,	-sool,	-soon.	No. 6.

VERBS CAUSAL.

Differential and Special.*

Generic Verbs.	Neutro-active.			Activo-active.			Passivo-active.			Differences.
	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	
1. Onti -	-post,	-polt,	-pont.	-past,	-palt,	-pant.	-pest,	-pelt,	-pent.	No. 1.
2. Insi -	-fost,	-folt,	-font.	-fast,	-falt,	-fant.	-fest,	-felt,	-fent.	No. 2.
3. U'nci -	-tost,	-tolt,	-tont.	-tast,	-talt,	-tant.	-test,	-telt,	-tent.	No. 3.
4. Omfi -	{ -nost,	-nolt,	-nont.	-nast,	-nalt,	-nant.	-nest,	-nelt,	-nent.	} No. 4.
	{ -most, †	-mot,	-mont.	-mast,	-mat,	-mant.	-mest,	-met,	-ment.	
5. Onti -	-bost,	-bolt,	-bont.	-bast,	-balt,	-bant.	-best,	-belt,	-bent.	No. 5.
6. O'mpi-	-gost,	-golt,	-gont.	-gast,	-galt,	-gant.	-gest,	-gelt,	-gent.	No. 6.

VERBS COMPARATIVE:—NEUTRAL.

Differential and Special.

Generic Verbs.	Pres.			Past.			Fut.			Differences.
	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	
1. Onti -	-pa,	-pal,	-pan.	-pon,	-poul,	-poun.	-pau,	-paul,	-paun.	No. 1.
2. Insi -	-fa,	-fal,	-fan.	-fou,	-foul,	-foun.	-fau,	-faul,	-faun.	No. 2.
3. U'nci -	-ta,	-tal,	-tan.	-tou,	-toul,	-toun.	-tau,	-taul,	-taun.	No. 3.
4. Omfi -	{ -na,	-nal,	-nan.	-nou,	-noul,	-noun.	-nau,	-naul,	-naun.	} No. 4.
	{ -ma,	-mal,	-man.	-mon,	-moul,	-moun.	-man,	-maul,	-maun.	
5. Onti -	-ba,	-bal,	-ban.	-bou,	-boul,	-boun.	-bau,	-baul,	-baun.	No. 5.
6. O'mpi-	-ga,	-gal,	-gan.	-gou,	-goul,	-goun.	-gau,	-gaul,	-gaun.	No. 6.

Observe.—The differential consonants, *pe*, *fe*, *te*, and *se*, are liable to be exchanged for *ve*, according to the following

Rule 1.—Whenever two *pez*, *fez*, *tez*, or *sez*, occur in the same final syllable, the *latter* is transformed into *ve*. Thus, *o'mpipil* becomes *o'mpivil*; *o'mfifil* becomes *o'mfivil*; *o'ntitil* becomes *o'ntivil*; and *o'nsisil* becomes *o'nsivil*; and so also *o'mpipin* becomes *o'mpivin*; *o'mfifin* becomes *o'mfivin*; *o'ntitin* becomes *o'ntivin*; and *o'nsisin* becomes *o'nsivin*.

Rule 2.—When two *lez* occur in the same final syllable, the *first* of the two is transformed into *re*. Thus, *o'mpilil* is *o'mpiril*; *o'mfilil* is *o'mfiril*; *o'ntilil* is *o'ntiril*; *o'nsilil* is *o'nsiril*.

Rule 3.—When two *rez* come together in the same final syllable, the *first* *re* is changed into *le*, as *tu'ntrur*, *jeewish*; pronounced *tu'ntlur*.

* The Differential become Special by prefixing the special consonant.

† The *me* is used instead of *ne* when the Dependent form is expressed.

OF ANTERIOR MODES.

See page 65.

Learn the following Table.

Indefinite.

P_ohntoo, *it is*. Prahntoo, *it is great*. Pe'hntoo, *it is put*. Vihntoo, *it is literal*. U'hntoo, *it is divine*.

Conclusive.

P_ohntoo, *it has been*. Prouhntoo, *it has been great*. Pai'hntoo, *it has been put*. V_ohntoo, *it has been literal*. O_ohntoo, *it has been divine*.

Progressive.

P_ohntoo, *it is being*. Pranhntoo, *it continues great*. Pa'hntoo, *it is being put*. Vi'hntoo, *it continues literal*. U'hntoo, *it continues divine*.If *me* were substituted for *ne*, in the foregoing examples, the rule would be the same.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

Obs. Learn the tables of Demonstratives at page 72, remembering that Rous, *all*, should have been *Lou*. Then read the examples at page 133.

SUBJUNCTIVES.

See page 134.

Examples I.

You know <i>what I</i> said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slos ga'nsitel.
I know <i>what thou</i> saidst:	Au b _o 'nsifo slas ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what it</i> said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo sles ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what he</i> said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slur ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what she</i> said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slun ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what we</i> said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slaur ga'nsitel.
We know <i>what ye</i> said:	Aur b _o 'nsifo slar ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what they</i> said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slar ga'nsitel.

Examples II.

You know <i>what my</i> father said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slot fo'nzipur ga'nsitel.
I know <i>what thy</i> father said:	Au b _o 'nsifo slat fo'nzipur ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what its</i> father said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slet fo'nzipur ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what his</i> father said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slurt fo'nzipur ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what her</i> father said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slunt fo'nzipur ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what our</i> father said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slont* fo'nzipur ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what your</i> father said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slant* fo'nzipur ga'nsitel.
You know <i>what their</i> father said:	<u>A</u> b _o 'nsifo slent* fo'nzipur ga'nsitel.

Examples of other Words:—See page 134.

TWOOS and TWOT:—DWOS and DWOT.

1. This is the tree *which* I planted:—O um umvi twos vi'nsitel. 2. This was the advice *which*

* Slaurt, slart, and slart, for variety, may be used instead of these, for the sake of euphony.

my father gave:—O po'ntipil ko'nzi twot fo'nzipur ke'ntinel. 3. This is the friend *whom I trust*:—O um po'nza dwos ko'nsito. 4. This is the friend *whom my father trusts*:—O um po'nza dwot ko'nzip'urtos ko'nsito.

Examples of SLOS, TWOS, and DWOS, with *Prepositions*.

1. *In what I said*, there was much to be censured:—*Slo'tu* ga'nsitel kwa po'ntipil bevo'ndoo gro'n-sikoi. *Sla'tu* ga'nsitel:—*sle'tu* ga'nsitel:—*slu'rtu* ga'nsitel: &c. i. e. *what thou saidst*, &c. 2. This is the house *in which I live*:—O um pa'nzoi two'tu da'nsipo.

Study the Personal Pronouns at page 73, § 145, and put them consecutively before the following Verbs—present, past, and future: namely, po'nsiko, po'nsikel, po'nsiken; pra'ntoo, pra'ntipil, pra'ntipin; po'ntifo, po'ntifel, po'ntifen; um, ul, un. *Example*:—Au po'nsiko, *I command*. A po'nsiko, *thou commandest*. Po'nsiko,—or,—Ai po'nsiko, *it commands*. Wai po'nsiko, *he commands*. Yai po'nsiko, *she commands*. Aur po'nsiko, *we command*. Ar po'nsiko, *ye command*. Ar po'nsiko, *they command*. And so on with the other Verbs.

INTERROGATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

See page 76.

1. The tree *whose leaves*, &c:—Umvi pyoo bro'ndoiz, &c. 2. The friend *whose kindness*, &c:—Po'nza byoo fo'nzi, &c. 3. The enemy *who did it*:—Po'nza dyoo pintipe'lees. 4. The friend *whom you met*, &c:—Po'nza dwos de'ntisel, &c. 5. I knew *how you did it*:—Au bo'nsifel vyatu pintipe'lees.

PREPOSITIONS.

See page 79.

Read over the table of Prepositions; notice that the first column are all *long* vowels, and the second column *short*. The short are suffixed to tabular nouns, when *not emphatical*; thus, tu, *of*; is placed at the end of any tabular; as,—Pondotu, *of truth*. Undetu, *of God*. Binzetu, *of man*. Tonzetu, *of love*. Vombetu, *of beauty*. The same law applies to the other short Prepositions.

Observe. We cannot suffix Prepositions to foreign or proper names. Thus we cannot say, Johntu, Petertu, Solomontu, or Paristu. To promote the euphony of the language, we suffix the Preposition which relates to the proper name, to any tabular word which comes *before that name*. Thus, “Sarah walked or will walk with William:”—Saru pe'nsive^lpul twi pensive^lpuu Wilyum. Here, “walked with,” is denoted by one word in the Philosophic, the Preposition being put in the final syllable of the verbs, “pe'nsivel” and pensiven;” that is, before the *le* and the *ne*.

Examples: He lived in Paris:—Wai da'nsipe^ltuul Pa'ris. He fought with Sir Peter:—Wai dentripe^lpul Sur Pe'ter. They entered St. Paul's:—Ar pre'ntise^lmul Sunt Paulz; i. e. went *into*. We passed through London:—Aur entise^ldul Lu'ndun. This is much more euphonic than—da'nsipel too Paris: de'ntripel peo Sur Pe'tur; or pre'ntisel moo Sunt Paulz.

UNDERIVED ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

Adverbs and Conjunctions are usually denoted by monosyllables which cannot euphonicly succeed one another. In such cases, the vowel *i* is placed betwixt the two monosyllabic words, and then they sound pleasantly.

Thus *kəl* signifies *therefore*, and *gil*, *now*. To express the words, "*now therefore*," we say, *kəl*i*gil*, and not *gil kəl*. So now, "*for behold*," is denoted by *pool*i*vru*, and not by *pool vru*. So *tul*i*gil* consists of *gil*, *now*; and *tul*, *if*; and the *i* unites them into one pleasant word, much pleasanter than sounding them as separate words, such as, *gil kel*, or *vroo pool*, or *gil tul*.

COPULATIVES CONCLUSIVES.

See page 101.

Where the emphasis is upon *have*, use the Copulatives Possessive, as follows:

Examples.

1. I *have* been there:—au *o'm* ut *krō'tu*. 2. I *had* finished it:—au *o'l* d'entivai'es. 3. I *shall have* written the letter:—au *o'n* da'nsutoo fr'i'ndi. 4. *Have* I been there?—*omea* ut *krō'tu*? 5. *Had* you been assaulted?—*olea'* ut *te'ntrupoo*? *Zo'm*, yes, I *had*. 6. *To have* spoken so rashly, was wrong:—*To'm* pa'nsutoo pra'mbunās ge'ntivi. 7. *To have* formerly *been* so rich, and now so poor:—*Tol'* ut fa'mpufas go'sukwi fra'mpufas, &c.

DUPLICATES POTENTIAL.

See page 113.

Able.

1. I *can* write:—au *pi'u* da'nsitai. 2. I *could* speak:—au *pli'u* pa'nsitai. 3. To-morrow I *can* go:—*ca'pil* au *pri'u* pre'ntisai.

Free.

1. I *may* not come:—nau *fi'u* pe'ntisai. 2. I *might* do it:—au *fli'u* pintipai'es. I *may* hereafter do it:—au *fri'u* pintipai'es.

Predictive.

1. I *shall* go to day:—au *ti'u* pre'ntisai *ca'seo*. 2. You *will* go to-morrow:—*a tri'u* pre'ntisai *ca'pin*.

Promissive.

1. I *will* go to day:—au *vri'u* pre'ntisai *ca'seo*. 2. I *will* do it to-morrow:—au *vri'u* pre'ntisai *ca'pin*.

Authoritative.

1. You *shall* obey my commands:—*a vai'u* go'su de'mpikai ponze'toz. 2. You *shall* do it to-morrow:—*a vra'u* pintipai'es *ca'pin*.

Duty:—Obligatory.

1. You *ought* to speak immediately:—*a ke'u* pa'nsitai fa'ndun. 2. You *ought to have* spoken yesterday:—*a kl'u* pa'nsitai *ca'pil*. 3. You *ought* to work to-morrow:—*a kri'u* i'nsikai *ca'pin*.

Conditional.

1. I *would now* go, if I could:—au *di'u* go'su pre'ntisai, *tul* au *pli'u*. 2. I *would* see you to-morrow, if I could:—au *dri'u* pompitai'as *ca'pin*, *tul* au *pri'u*.

Necessary.

1. I *must* go now:—au *bi'u* pre'ntisai. 2. I *must* have gone yesterday:—au *bli'u* pre'ntisai *ca'pil*. 3. I *must* go tomorrow:—au *br'u* pre'ntisai *ca'pin*.

NUMBERS.

We particularly invite attention to our mode of expressing Numbers, in words, as contrasted with any language in the world. Its simplicity brings it within the capacity of young children. It is an immense improvement upon Dr. Wilkins's scheme:—(see his work page 420). He translates the year 1666, into—Poba'um, po'boor, po'bool, pob'oo. Our translation is—Au'peo veva'vin.

Lastly:—We are compelled to finish this third part for want of space, and therefore only invite attention to the column of Nouns, beginning with po'nd_o, *truth*. We shall give at one view, the whole of this table, with its Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs, all *neutral*; i. e. neither active nor passive. And, as our last act, shall give another table of actives and passives.

TABLE—NEUTRALS.

See page 5.

<i>Substantives.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>
Po'nd _o , truth.	Po'nti, true.	Po'nto, it is true.	Po'ndi, truly.
Pro'nd _o , falsity	Pro'nti, false.	Pro'nto, it is false.	Pro'ndi, untruly.
Fo'nd _o , goodness.	Fo'nti, good.	Fo'nto, it is good.	Fo'ndi, well.
Fr'o'nd _o , badness.	Fr'o'nti, bad.	Fr'o'nto, it is bad.	Fr'o'ndi, ill, badly.
To'nd _o , positiveness.	To'nti, positive.	To'nto, it is positive.	To'ndi, positively.
Tro'nd _o , privativeness.	Tro'nti, privative.	Tro'nto, it is privative.*	Tro'ndi, privatively.
Ko'nd _o , genuineness.	Ko'nti, genuine.	Ko'nto, it is genuine.	Ko'ndi, genuinely.
Kro'nd _o , spuriousness.	Kro'nti, spurious.	Kro'nto, it is spurious.	Kro'ndi, spuriously.
Bo'nd _o , actualness.	Bo'nti, actual.	Bo'nto, it is actual.	Bo'ndi, actually.
Bro'nd _o , potentialness.	Bro'nti, potential.	Bro'nto, it is potential.	Bro'ndi, potentially.
Vo'nd _o , finiteness.	Vo'nti, finite.	Vo'nto, it is finite.	Vo'ndi, finitely.
Vro'nd _o , infiniteness.	Vro'nti, infinite.	Vro'nto, it is infinite.	Vro'ndi, infinitely.
Do'nd _o , naturalness.	Do'nti, natural.	Do'nto, it is natural.	Do'ndi, naturally.
Dro'nd _o , artificialness.	Dro'nti, artificial.	Dro'nto, it is artificial.	Dro'ndi, artificially.
Go'nd _o , simplicity.	Go'nti, simple.	Go'nto, it is simple.	Go'ndi, simply.
Gro'nd _o , mixedness.	Gro'nti, mixed.	Gro'nto, it is mixed.	Gro'ndi, mixedly.
To'nd _o , perfection.	To'nti, perfect.	To'nto, it is perfect.	To'ndi, perfectly.
Tro'nd _o , imperfection.	Tro'nti, imperfect.	Tro'nto, it is imperfect.	Tro'ndi, imperfectly.

TABLE:—ACTIVES.

See page 35.

<i>Substantives.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>
Po'nzoi, thought.	Po'nsufo, thinking.	Po'nsifo, it thinks.	Po'nzuf _o , thoughtfully.
Pro'nzoi, meditation.	Pro'nsufo, meditating.	Pro'nsifo, it meditates.	Pro'nzuf _o , meditatively.
Fo'nzoi, inquisition.	Fo'nsufo, inquiring.	Fo'nsifo, it enquires.	Fo'nzuf _o , enquiringly.
Fr'o'nzoi, discovery.	Fr'o'nsufo, discovering.	Fr'o'nsifo, it discovers.	Fr'o'nzuf _o , discoveringly.
To'nzoi, assent.	To'nsufo, assenting.	To'nsifo, it assents.	To'nzuf _o , assentingly.
Tro'nzoi, dissent.	Tro'nsufo, dissenting.	Tro'nsifo, it dissents.	Tro'nzuf _o , dissentingly.
Ko'nzoi, belief.	Ko'nsufo, believing.	Ko'nsifo, it believes.	Ko'nzuf _o , believably.

* In a state of privation.

TABLE:—ACTIVES.

Continued.

<i>Substantive.</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Adverb.</i>
Kro'nzoi, disbelief.	Kro'nsuf _o , disbelieving.	Kro'nsif _o , disbelieves.	Kro'nzuf _o , disbelievingly.
Bo'nzoi, knowledge.	Bo'nsuf _o , knowing.	Bo'nsif _o , knows.	Bo'nzuf _o , knowingly.
Bro'nzoi, doubt.	Bro'nsuf _o , doubting.	Bro'nsif _o , doubts.	Bro'nzuf _o , doubtingly.
Vo'nzoi, certainty.	Vo'nsuf _o , certifying.	Vo'nsif _o , certifies.	Vo'nzuf _o , assuringly.
Vro'nzoi, opinion.	Vro'nsuf _o , thinking so.	Vro'nsif _o , thinks so.	Vro'nzuf _o , like one who has an opinion.
Do'nzoi, argumentation.	Do'nsuf _o , reasoning.	Do'nsif _o , reasons.	Do'nzuf _o , argumentatively.
Dro'nzoi, conjecture.	Dro'nsuf _o , conjecturing.	Dro'nsif _o , conjectures.	Dro'nzuf _o , conjecturingly.
Go'nzoi, esteem.	Go'nsuf _o , esteeming.	Go'nsif _o , esteems.	Go'nzuf _o , esteemingly, re- spectfully.
Gro'nzoi, contempt.	Gro'nsuf _o , despising.	Gro'nsif _o , despises.	Gro'nzuf _o , contemptuously.

TABLE—PASSIVES.

See page 7.

<i>Substantives.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>
Pe'ndipoo, the being put.	Pe'ntupoo, put.	Pe'ntipoo, it is put.	Pe'ndupoo,
Pre'ndipoo, the being altered.	Pre'ntupoo, altered.	Pre'tipoo, it is altered.	Pre'ndupoo,
Fe'ndipoo, the being appropriated.	Fe'ntupoo, appropriated.	Fe'tipoo, it is appropriated.	Fe'ndupoo,
Fre'ndipoo, the being alienated.	Fre'ntupoo, alienated.	Fre'tipoo, it is alienated.	Fre'ndupoo,
Te'ndipoo, the being claimed.	Te'ntupoo, claimed.	Te'tipoo, it is claimed.	Te'ndupoo,
Tre'ndipoo, the being abdicated.	Tre'ntupoo, abdicated.	Tre'tipoo, it is abdicated.	Tre'ndupoo,
Ke'ndipoo, the being taken.	Ke'ntupoo, taken.	Ke'tipoo, it is taken.	Ke'ndupoo,
Kre'ndipoo, the being left.	Kre'ntupoo, left.	Kre'tipoo, it is left.	Kre'ndupoo,
Be'ndipoo, the being had.	Be'ntupoo, had.	Be'tipoo, it is had.	Be'ndupoo,
Bre'ndipoo, the being wanted.	Bre'ntupoo, wanted.	Bre'tipoo, it is wanted.	Bre'ndupoo,
Ve'ndipoo, the being held.	Ve'ntupoo, held.	Ve'tipoo, it is held.	Ve'ndupoo,
Vre'ndipoo, the being let go.	Vre'ntupoo, let go.	Vre'tipoo, it is let go.	Vre'ndupoo,
De'ndipoo, the being sought.	De'ntupoo, sought.	De'tipoo, it is sought.	De'ndupoo,
Dre'ndipoo, the being found.	Dre'ntupoo, found.	Dre'tipoo, it is found.	Dre'ndupoo,
Ge'ndipoo, the being shewn.	Ge'ntupoo, shewn.	Ge'tipoo, it is shewn.	Ge'ndupoo,
Te'ndipoo, the being manifested.	Te'ntupoo, manifest.	Te'tipoo, it is manifest.	Te'ndupoo,

like one put:—like one altered:—&c.

FURTHER EXAMPLES OF NEUTRALS, ACTIVES, AND PASSIVES.

Neutrals.

Po'nto, it is true.	Po'ntivil, it was true.	Po'ntivin, it will be true.
Fr'o'nto, it is bad.	Fr'o'ntivil, it was bad.	Fr'o'ntivin, it will be bad.

Actives.

Au po'nsifo, I think.	A po'nsifel, you thought.	Ar po'nsifen, they will think.
Au po'nsifo, I have thought.	Au po'nsifel, I had thought.	Au po'nsifen, I shall have thought.
Au po'nsifo, I am thinking.	Au po'nsifel, I was thinking.	Au po'nsifen, I shall be thinking.

Passives.

Au fro'nsitoo, I am discovered.	Au fro'nsitool, I was discovered.	Fro'nsitooon, I shall be discovered.
Pra'ntipoo, it has been altered.	Pra'ntipool, it had been altered.	Pra'ntipooon; it will have been altered.
Pra'ntipoo, it is being altered.	Pra'ntipool, it was being altered.	Pra'ntipooon, it will be being altered.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

1. Slau'tu or slo'tu; Sla'tu or sla'tu; Slai'tu or sle'tu; Shu'rtu; Shu'ntu; Slaur'tu; Slar'tu; Slar'tu; i. e. in what—I; thou; it; he; she; we; ye; they.
2. Twau'tu or two'tu; Twa'tu or twa'tu; Twai'tu or twe'tu; Twu'rtu; Twu'ntu; Twaur'tu; Twar'tu; Twar'tu, i. e. in which—I; thou; it; he; she; we; ye; they.
3. Dwau'tu or dwo'tu; Dwa'tu or dwa'tu; Dwai'tu or dwe'tu; Dwu'rtu; Dwu'ntu; Dwaur'tu; Dwar'tu; Dwar'tu; of whom I; of whom thou; &c. &c.
4. Kyau'su or kyo'su; Kya'su or kya'su; Kyai'su or kye'su; Kyu'rsu; Kyu'nsu; Kya'ursu; Kya'rsu; Ka'rsu; i. e. in which place—I; thou; it; he; she; we; ye; they.
5. Gyau'su or gyo'su; Gya'su or gya'su; Gyai'su or gye'su; Gyu'rsu; Gyu'nsu; Gyaur'su; Gyar'su; Gyar'su; i. e. when I; when thou; when it; when he; when she; when we; when ye; when they.
6. Kwau; Kwa; Kwai; Kwur; Kwu'n; Kwaur; Kwar; Kwar; i. e. how much I; how much thou; how much it; how much he; how much she; how much we; how much ye; how much they.
7. How do you write?—Vyoo'tu da'nsitea? How beautiful she is!—Jyoo'tu yai vo'mpi! What effect followed?—Dyoo ventiselen? How far did she walk?—Cyoo'nu ileait pe'nsifai? When will he return?—Gyoo'su tifaid droopentisai? Where is your friend?—Kyoo'su imeu ponza'tas? Whither shall I fly?—Kyoo'nu tifa'u fe'nsipai? What kind of man do you expect?—Fyoo binze'tu imeu dro'nsitai? What do you want?—Sloo imea bre'ntipai? or Sl' imea bre'ntipai?

BOOK I.
—
THE
ALPHABET,
CLASSIFICATION OF RADICALS,
AND
GRAMMAR,
OF THE
PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

PART I.

THE PHILOSOPHIC ALPHABET.

The Philosophic as well as the English language consists of forty elementary sounds. In the latter, these forty sounds are most absurdly represented by twenty six characters; in the former, each sound has a distinct character by which, and by which alone, it is always represented.

Observe.—The attention should be chiefly directed to acquiring the true sounds of those letters which have the horizontal stroke under them; for the other letters are to be sounded exactly according to their usual English Alphabetic sound.

The Philosophic Alphabet.

A, a	is	sounded	like	a in	An, at, as, apple, ant, act.
<u>A</u> , <u>a</u>		...	...	a in	Art, ask, after, dark, lark.
Ä, ä		...	...	a in	Area, pare, care, dare, stare.
Äi, äi		...	...	ai in	Pain, rain, stain, gain, main.
Au, au		...	...	au in ...	Author, autoerat, land, automaton.
B, b		...	...	b in	Baby, bat, rob, bubble, bore, bet.
<u>C</u> , <u>c</u>		...	...	ch in ...	Church, child, cheap, lurch, teach.
D, d		...	...	d in	Do, dead, dear, led, bed, sad.
<u>D</u> , <u>d</u>		...	...	th in ...	That, those, their, they, then, thee.
E, e		...	...	e in	Let, fret, get, set, bet, wet,
<u>E</u> , <u>e</u>		...	...	e in	Me, we, ye, be, he.
F, f		...	...	f in	File, fee, four, five, fate.
G, g		...	...	g in ...	Give, go, gape, great, goose.
H, h		...	...	h in	Horse, hound, harp, hand.
I, i		...	...	i in	Pin, fin, tin, sin, win, lip.
<u>I</u> , <u>i</u>		...	...	i in	Idle, wife, life, tinne, fine.
J, j		...	...	j in	Jest, jeer, jut, just, join.
K, k		...	...	k in	Keep, key, kind, kine, like.
L, l		...	...	l in	Love, leave, less, let, pecl.
M, m		...	...	m in ...	Me, my, more, men, meet.
N, n		...	...	n in ...	No, not, net, nest, pen.
<u>N</u> , <u>n</u>		...	...	ng in ...	King, sing, wrong, long, sang.
O, o		...	...	o in	On, not, got, dot, offer, pot.
<u>O</u> , <u>o</u>		...	...	o in	Over, open, told, gold, sold.
Oi, oi		...	...	oi in ...	Ointment, anoint, appoint.
Ou, ou		...	...	ou in ...	Out, pout, lout, snout, trout.
Oo, oo		...	...	oo, in ...	Loon, moon, noon, loop.
P, p		...	...	p in	Pole, lip, pain, rape, rap.
R, r		...	...	r in	Read, ring, road, pare, tear.
S, s		...	...	s in	Set, seek, less, safe, pass, guess.
<u>S</u> , <u>s</u>		...	...	sh in ...	Sheet, shot, she, rash, lash.
T, t		...	...	t in	Take, too, toe, at, let, bet.
<u>T</u> , <u>t</u>		...	...	th in ...	thief, think, thought, pith.
U, u		...	...	u in	Under, pun, sun, gun, tun.
<u>U</u> , <u>u</u>		...	...	u in	Awful, fearful, grateful.
V, v		...	...	v in ...	Vile, vine, vain, vice.
W, w		...	...	w in ...	Wine, we, why, way, woe.
Y, y		...	...	y in	You, ye, yet, yes, youth.
Z, z		...	...	z in	zeal, zest, zero, zealous.
<u>Z</u> , <u>z</u>		...	...	s in	measure, treasure, pleasure.

Observe.—The simple vowel sounds are sometimes denoted by two distinct characters, such as ai, au, oi, ou, and oo; they are, however, to be taken together as denoting only *one* alphabetic sound; and therefore, as being together but *one character*. All that is important to observe is, that such combinations of vowels always denote the sound exemplified in the opposite words in the foregoing table. So also the horizontal marks under certain letters, such as t, d, c, s, z, n, a, e, i, and o, are intended to fix them respectively to the sounds, which occur in the opposite examples: this should be remembered.

Of the Names of the Philosophic Consonants.

We cannot conveniently sound the consonants *alone*; as they require a vowel after or before them, to give their full and pleasant sound. The names of our English consonants sometimes have a vowel *before* and sometimes *after*, the particular consonant named. Thus *pe*, *be*, *te*, *de*, and *ve* are followed by a vowel, but *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *ar*, and *es*, are preceded by it. Now in the Philosophic, the vowel always follows the consonant, as in the following examples; *b_e*, *d_e*, *f_e*, *g_e*, [sounded hard,] *j_e*, *k_e*, *l_e*, *m_e* *ne*, *p_e*, *re*, *s_e*, *t_e*, *v_e*, *w_e*, *y_e*, *z_e*.

Observe,—*N_e* is more difficult to sound when followed by a vowel, merely because in English, we have no instance of a word in which it is followed by a vowel. Still it is not naturally more difficult than the other consonants. The student has but to prolong the sound of *ng* in *king*, *song*, &c. through the nose, taking care *not* to sound the *hard g* after it, and then to sound the letter *e* immediately after it, while so prolonged, and the name of *n_e* is then perfectly pronounced. It is very important that the *names* of the letters, whether consonants or vowels, should be *perfectly acquired*.

Of the Names of the Vowels.

The vowels differ from the consonants in this great point: they are effable alone: so that the *names* of the vowels and the *sounds* of the vowels, are one and the same thing.

Any of the long vowels such as *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *ou*, *ai*, *oo*, &c. are *easily pronounced*. But with regard to the short vowels, such as *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, and *u*, it requires experience and attention, to pronounce them correctly and easily. Like consonants they require to be followed by another letter, to utter them in perfection. We pronounce the syllables, *ou*, *an*, *en*, *in*, *um*, and *un*, with perfect ease: but let the student begin to utter each of these syllables, taking care to stop short before the *n* begins to be heard, and the difficulty will be apparent; still it may and indeed *must* be done, *so set about it*.

Of Spelling Words.

Spelling is merely repeating consecutively the name of each of the letters of any given word; so that, assuming the student has perfectly learned the names of the letters of the alphabet, vowels as well as consonants, or in other words has learned his A. B. C. the art of spelling is perfectly achieved. In the English language, the difficulty of spelling is so great, that no length of practice and experience are sufficient to ensure perfection in orthography: in the Philosophic, the end of the A. B. C. is, not only the beginning, but the end of spelling.

Examples.

1. *Ombi*. Here are four letters: *o*, *m*, *b*, *i*. The name of the vowel *o* is the sound of *o* in *not*. The second is called *m_e*; the third *b_e*; the fourth the very sound of *i* in *p_in*.
2. *Oimbi*. Here are four alphabetic letters, namely, *oi*, *m*, *b*, *i*. The first is the sound of *oi* in *o_ister*; the second is called *m_e*; the third *b_e*; the fourth, the very sound of *i* in *p_in*.
3. *Ombi*. Here are four alphabetic letters, namely, *o*, *m*, *b*, *i*. The first is the sound of *o* in *open*; the others are the same as before.
4. *Ambi*. Here the first letter is *a* in *and*; the others as before.
5. *Eimbi*. Here the first letter is *e* in *end*; the others as before.
6. *Iimbi*. Here the first letter is *i* in *p_in*; the others as before.
7. *Uimbi*. Here the first letter is the *u* in *gun*; the others as before.
8. *Poo'tip_e*. Here are seven alphabetic letters, namely, *p_e* *oo* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *p_e*.
9. *Poi'tipai*. Here also are seven alphabetic letters, namely, *P_e* *oi* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *p_e* *ai*.
10. *Pa'ntripai*. *P_e* *a* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *p_e* *ai*.
11. *Pou'ntripel*. *P_e* *ou* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *p_e* *e* *l_e*.
12. *Pa'ntripo'sos*. *P_e* *a* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *p_e* *o*, *o* *s_e*.
13. *Pe'ntripoo'skwi*. *P_e* *e* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *p_e* *o*, *o* *s_e*, *k_e* *w_e* *i*.
14. *Pa'ntifo*. *P_e* *ai* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *f_e* *o*.
15. *Pa'ntipel*. *P_e* *a* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *p_e* *e* *l_e*.
16. *Gi'ntifo*. *G_e* *i* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *f_e* *o*.
17. *Ge'ntifo*. *G_e* *e* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *f_e* *o*.
18. *Pu'ntri_no*. *P_e* *u* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *n_e* *o*.
19. *Poo'ntri_no*. *P_e* *oo* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *n_e* *o*.
20. *Pu'ntri_no*. *P_e* *u* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *n_e* *o*.

The student must remember that the vowel *e* which forms part of the name of the consonant, is no part of the sound denoted by the consonant; no more than in the English Alphabet, the same vowel is part of the sound of *b*, *v*, *d*, *p*, or *t*, whose names are *be*, *ve*, *de*, *pe*, and *te*.

Lastly, the student must learn to sound the following five short vowels perfectly, namely, *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, and *ü*. See the *Alphabet*.

After the above observations are fully digested, long words are just as easy to spell and pronounce as short ones.

Of Accents.

Where a word consists of more than one syllable, one of the vowels is followed by an accentual mark, which is a vertical stroke placed immediately after the accented vowel.

Examples.

Ombi, a'mbi, e'mbi, i'mbi, u'mbi; po'htipel, po'htipim; pentipe^lleos, pentipene^oskwi, pentipe^lkwi.

Of Emphasis.

The character called an emphasis consists of two accents used in the same position as the accent itself would be.

Examples.

Poo^oos, with me, not pe^eos without me. O^obi, against me, not A^abi, against thee.

The accent and emphasis too, may be considered, in more than a figurative sense, as denoting the centre of gravity of the word in which it occurs; and the euphony of the word will depend upon the proportional balancing of the word, by not loading it either before or after with too ponderous syllables.

Of Acute and Grave Consonants.

The consonants of language are mostly in pairs, such as *p* and *b*; *f* and *v*; *t* and *d*; *c* and *j*; *s* and *z*; and *g* and *z*. It requires but little attention to the sounds of these pairs, to perceive that they are uttered while the lips, the teeth, the tongue, and the palate, are in the same state of *contact*.

Thus *p* and *b*, are uttered by the *lips*; only that there is a sort of grumble or vibration which attends the utterance of the *b*, which is not heard in pronouncing the *p*. Similar remarks may be made upon the other pairs.

Observe.—The student must carefully fix in his memory each of these pairs; and must not forget which of the twins is *grave*, and which *acute*. Let him then learn that *p* and *b* are twins; that *p* is the acute *b*; and that *b* is the grave *p*: that *f* is the acute *v*; and *v* is the grave *f*: that *t* is acute *d*; and *d* grave *t*: that *k* is acute *g*; and *g* grave *k*: that *t* is the acute *d*; and *d* the grave *t*: that *c* is the acute *j*; and *j* the grave *c*: that *s* is the acute *z*; and *z* the grave *s*: and lastly, that *g* is the acute *z*; and *z* is grave *g*.

PART II.

A Classification of the Substantives of Language.

The following tables contain “an enumeration and description of all such things and notions as fall under discourse.” So says Bishop Wilkins.* He proceeds, “I shall first lay down a scheme or analysis of the *genera* or more common heads of things belonging to this design, and then shew how each of these may be subdivided by its peculiar *differences*, &c.; which I take leave to determine [for the most part] to the number six,” [with certain exceptions:] “after which I shall proceed to enumerate the several *species*, belonging to each of these *differences*, and according to such an order and dependence amongst them, as may contribute to the defining of them, and determining their primary significations.”

“These species are commonly joined together by *pairs*, for the better helping of the memory; so likewise are some of the *genera* and *differences*. Those things which naturally have *opposites*” [such as sight, blindness,] “are joined with them according to such *opposition*, &c. Those things which have no opposites are paired together with respect to some *affinity*, which they have the one to another;” [as putting, altering; representing, imitating]. Now the following table exhibits at one view the forty *genera*, or the forty substantive *roots* from which the whole Philosophic Language proceeds.

* See Essay towards a Real Character, &c. page 22.

THE FORTY GENERA.

All kinds of things and notions, to which names are to be assigned, may be distributed into such as are either more

General ; namely, those Universal notions, whether belonging more properly to	Things, called	TRANSCENDENTAL GENERAL. I.	ONDI
		TRANSCENDENTAL RELATION MIXED. II.	ANDI
		TRANSCENDENTAL RELATION OF ACTION. III.	ENDI
	Words, DISCOURSE. IV.	INDI	
Special, denoting either			
CREATOR. V.		UNDI	
Creature, viz. such things as were either created or concreated by God, not excluding several of those notions, which are framed by the minds of men, considered either			
Collectively, WORLD. VI.		INZI	
Distributively, according to the several kinds of Beings, whether such as do belong to			
Substance,			
Inanimate, ELEMENT. VII.		UNZI	
Animate, considered according to their several			
Species, whether			
Vegetative			
Imperfect, as Minerals,	STONE. VIII.	UNJI	
	METAL. IX.	UNZI	
Perfect, as Plant,	HERB, according to the	OMVI	
	LEAF. X.	AMVI	
	FLOWER. XI.	EMVI	
	SEED VESSEL. XII.	IMVI	
	SHRUB. XIII.	UMVI	
	TREE. XIV.	ONJI	
Sensitive,	EXANGUIOUS. XV.	ANJI	
Sanguineous,	FISH. XVI.	ENJI	
	BIRD. XVII.	INJI	
	BEAST. XVIII.	ONDI	
Parts,	PECULIAR. XIX.	ANDI	
	GENERAL. XX.		
Accident,			
Quantity,	MAGNITUDE. XXI.	ENDI	
	SPACE. XXII.	INDI	
	MEASURE. XXIII.	UNDI	
Quality ; whether	NATURAL POWER. XXIV.	OMBI	
	HABIT. XXV.	AMBI	
	MANNERS. XXVI.	EMBI	
	SENSIBLE QUALITY. XXVII.	IMBI	
	SICKNESS. XXVIII.	UMBI	
Action	SPIRITUAL. XXIX.	ONZI	
	CORPOREAL. XXX.	ANZI	
	MOTION. XXXI.	ENZI	
	OPERATION. XXXII.	INZI	
Relation ; whether more	ECONOMICAL. XXXIII.	ONZI	
	Private. POSSESSIONS. XXXIV.	ANZI	
	PROVISIONS. XXXV.	ENZI	
	CIVIL. XXXVI.	ONDRI	
	JUDICIAL. XXXVII.	ANDRI	
	Public. MILITARY. XXXVIII.	ENDRI	
	NAVAL. XXXIX.	INDRI	
	ECCLESIASTICAL. XL.	UNDRI	

The Bishop proceeds—"The several things belonging to metaphysical or transcendental notions," or those "most universal conceptions of things, are styled Transcendental."—*O'NDI*.

To these "may be annexed, by way of affinity, that general name which denotes those highest and most common heads under which the several kinds of things may be reduced in an orderly series; viz. Predicament, Category," *R'ONDI*.

Now this first genus ONDI, is divided by certain terminations into Six Classes, as follows:

GENUS I. O'NDI.

GENUS I. O'NDI.

GENUS I. O'NDI.

<p><i>O'NDI. I.</i> <i>The six differences under this Genus.</i></p> <p>ONDOO, genus.* ONDOI, cause. ONDO, diversity. ONDYZ, differences of the end. ONDILZ, differences of means. ONDAIZ, differences of modes.</p> <hr/> <p><i>The first differences.</i></p> <p>ONDOO, genus, RONDOO, difference, LONDOO, species, OLDOO, kind in general.</p> <p><i>The eight species under it.</i></p> <p>Po'ndoo, being. pr'ondoo, mixed theme, plo'ndoo, existence, po'ldoo, nothing. Fo'ndoo, thing, fro'ndoo, appearance. To'ndoo, notion, idea, tro'ndoo, fiction. Ko'ndoo, name, kro'ndoo, person, kl'ondoo, individual, one. Bo'ndoo, substance, bro'ndoo, accident. Vo'ndoo, quantity, vro'ndoo, quality. Do'ndoo, action, dro'ndoo, passion. Go'ndoo, relation, gro'ndoo, absoluteness.</p> <hr/> <p><i>The second differences.</i></p> <p>ONDOI, cause, RONDOI, effect.</p>	<p><i>The seven species under it.</i></p> <p>Po'ndoi, the maker, pr'ondoi, the instrument. Fo'ndoi, the impulsive, fro'ndoi, the prohibitive. To'ndoi, the precedent, tro'ndoi, the pattern. Ko'ndoi, the condition of ϵ, † kro'ndoi, the occasion of ϵ. Bo'ndoi, adjuvant, bro'ndoi, impedient. Vo'ndoi, the end, vro'ndoi, the means. Do'ndoi, the matter of ϵ, dro'ndoi, the essence or essential qualities of ϵ.</p> <hr/> <p><i>The third difference.</i></p> <p>ONDO, diversity, RONDO, identity.</p> <p><i>The nine species under it.</i></p> <p>Po'ndo, truth, pr'ondo, falsity. Fo'ndo, goodness or good, fro'ndo, evilness or evil. To'ndo, positiveness, tro'ndo, privativeness. Ko'ndo, gemineness, kro'ndo, spuriousness. Bo'ndo, actualness, bro'ndo, potentialness. Vo'ndo, finiteness, vro'ndo, infiniteness. Do'ndo, naturalness, dro'ndo, artificialness. Go'ndo, simplicity, gro'ndo, mixedness. To'ndo, perfection, tro'ndo, imperfection.</p>	<p><i>The fourth difference.</i></p> <p>ONDA, suitabilityness, RONDA, unsuitableness.</p> <p><i>The six species under it.</i></p> <p>Po'nda, profitableness, pr'onda, hurtfulness. Fo'nda, pleasantness, fro'nda, unpleasantness. To'nda, dueness. tro'nda, undueness, Ko'nda, possibility, kro'nda, impossibility. Bo'nda, importance, bro'nda, vanity. Vo'nda, worthiness, vro'nda, unworthiness.</p> <hr/> <p><i>The fifth difference.</i></p> <p>ONDILZ, ‡ different means.</p> <p><i>The eight Species under it.</i></p> <p>Po'ndi, lawfulness, pr'ondi, unlawfulness. Fo'ndi, decency, fro'ndi, indecency. To'ndi, safety, tro'ndi, danger. Ko'ndi, easiness, kro'ndi, difficulty. Bo'ndi, gentleness, bro'ndi, violence. Vo'ndi, congruity, vro'ndi, incongruity. Do'ndi, expedience, dro'ndi, inexpedience. Go'ndi, necessity, gro'ndi, contingency.</p>
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* Note. Before the oo of all the first differences throughout the language, the letter y is to be sounded as if written yoo; andyoo, pa'ndyoo, pon'dyoo, &c.; except after c, j, s, z, and s, z.

† ϵ This mark is a substitute for the word *something*.
‡ Z is the sign of plurality, as the sound of it is in English.

The sixth difference.

ONDAIZ, the different modes.

*The nine species under it.*Po'ndai, the subject,
pro'ndai, the adjunct.

Fon'dai, the object.

To'ndai, circumstance,
tro'ndai, solemnity.

Ko'ndai, state.

Bo'ndai, sign.

Vo'ndai, room,
vro'ndai, stead.Do'ndai, turn,
dro'ndai, reciprocation.Go'ndai, degree,
gro'ndai, impetus.To'ndai, cognation,
tro'ndai, opposition.*A'NDI. II.**The six differences under this**Genus, are,*A'NDOO, quantity general.
A'NDOI, continued quantity.
A'NDO, discontinued quantity.
A'NDA, quality more largely.
A'NDIL, quality more strictly.
A'NDAI, whole.*The first difference.*

A'NDOO, quantity general.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'ndoo, ordinary size,
pra'ndoo, greatness,
pla'ndoo, littleness.Fa'ndoo, ordinary quantity,
fra'ndoo, abundance,
fla'ndoo, scarcity.Ta'ndoo, ordinary proportion,
tra'ndoo, excess,
twa'ndoo, deficiency.Ka'ndoo, ordinary goodness,
kra'ndoo, excellence,
kla'ndoo, sourness.Ba'ndoo, equality,
ba'ldoo, inequality,
bra'ndoo, superiority,
bla'ndoo, inferiority.Va'ndoo, equivalence,
vra'ndoo, betterness,
vla'ndoo, worseness.Da'ndoo, stationary quantity,
dra'ndoo, increase,
dwa'ndoo, decrease.Ga'ndoo, ordinary temper,
gra'ndoo, intensity,
gla'ndoo, remission.Ta'ndoo, stationary goodness,
tra'ndoo, mending,
twa'ndoo, marring.*The second difference.*

A'NDOI, continued quantity.

*The five species under it.*Pa'ndoi, length,
pra'ndoi, shortness.Fa'ndoi, breadth,
fra'ndoi, narrowness.Ta'ndoi, depth,
tra'ndoi, shallowness.Ka'ndoi, height,
kra'ndoi, lowness.Ba'ndoi, thickness,
bra'ndoi, thinness.*The third difference.*

A'NDO, discontinued quantity.

*The eight species under it.*Pa'ndo, multitude, many-ness.
pra'ndo, paucity, fewness.Fa'ndo, individuality, i. e. singu-
larity,
fra'ndo, plurality.Ta'ndo, particularity, the being
some,

tra'ndo, universality, the being all.

Ka'ndo, specialness, the being one
of several kinds,kra'ndo, generalness, comprehend-
ing several essences.Ba'ndo, evenness,
bra'ndo, oddness.Va'ndo, segregateness,
vra'ndo, aggregateness.Da'ndo, series, the order of *things*,
dra'ndo, catalogue, order of *words*.

Ga'ndo, suit.

*The fourth difference.*A'NDAZ, relations of quality
more largely.*The six species under it.*Pa'nda, primitiveness,
pra'nda, derivativeness.Fa'nda, immediateness,
fra'nda, mediateness.Ta'nda, absoluteness,
tra'nda, dependence.Ka'nda, principalness,
kra'nda, accessoriness.Ba'nda, pertinence,
bra'nda, irrelevance.Va'nda, properness,
vra'nda, commonness.*The fifth difference.*

A'NDILZ, qualities more strictly.

*The seven species under it.*Pa'ndi, likeness,
pra'ndi, unlikeness.Fa'ndi, order,
fra'ndi, confusion.Ta'ndi, ordinariness,
tra'ndi, extraordinariness.Ka'ndi, regularness,
kra'ndi, irregularness.Ba'ndi, publicness,
bra'ndi, privateness.Va'ndi, adornedness,
vra'ndi, homeliness.Da'ndi, purity,
dra'ndi, defilement.*The sixth difference.*

A'NDAI, whole,

R'ANDAI, part.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'ndai, quintessence, best part,
pra'ndai, worst part, refuse.Fa'ndai, sample, say,
fra'ndai, surplus, vantage.Ta'ndai, scum,
tra'ndai, sediment.Ka'ndai, lump, greater parts,
kra'ndai, powder, very small parts.

Ba'ndai, chip, *cut-oblong*,
 bra'ndai, fragment, *broken*.
 Va'ndai, additum, i. e. item, *part*,
 vra'ndai, sum, the *whole*.
 Da'ndai, ablatum, part deducted,
 dra'ndai, residue, part left.
 Ga'ndai, multiplier,
 gra'ndai, product.
 Ta'ndai, divisor,
 tra'ndai, quotient.

ENDI. III.

*The six differences under this
 Genus.*

ENDOOZ, actions simple.
 ENDOIZ, actions comparate.
 ENDO, business.
 ENDA, commerce.
 ENDILZ, events.
 ENDAI, ition.

The first differences.

ENDOOZ, actions simple.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndoo, putting,
 pre'ndoo, altering.
 Fe'ndoo, appropriating,
 fre'ndoo, alienating.
 Te'ndoo, claiming,
 tre'ndoo, abdicating.
 Ke'ndoo, taking,
 kre'ndoo, leaving.
 Be'ndoo, having,
 bre'ndoo, wanting.
 Ve'ndoo, holding,
 vre'ndoo, letting go.
 De'ndoo seeking,
 dre'ndoo, finding.
 Ge'ndoo, shewing,
 gre'ndoo, concealing.
 Te'ndoo, manifesting,
 tre'ndoo, seeming.

The second difference.

ENDOIZ, actions comparate.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndoi, joining,
 pre'ndoi, separating.

Fe'ndoi, adhering,
 fre'ndoi, abandoning.
 Te'ndoi, applying,
 tre'ndoi, abstracting.
 Ke'ndoi, comprehending,
 kre'ndoi, exempting.
 Be'ndoi, comparing,
 bre'ndoi, trying.
 Ve'ndoi, repeating,
 vre'ndoi, changing.
 De'ndoi, restoring,
 dre'ndoi, compensating.
 Ge'ndoi, representing,
 gre'ndoi, imitating.
 Te'ndoi, repairing,
 tre'ndoi, spoiling.

The third difference.

ENDO, business.
 RENDO, leisure.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndo, designing,
 pre'ndo, undertaking.
 Fe'ndo, preparing,
 fre'ndo, furnishing.
 Te'ndo beginning,
 tre'ndo, offering.
 Ke'ndo, endeavouring,
 kre'ndo, essaying.
 Be'ndo, dispatching,
 bre'ndo, protracting.
 Ve'ndo, performing,
 vre'ndo, violating.
 De'ndo, finishing,
 dre'ndo, miscarrying.
 Ge'ndo, erring,
 gre'ndo, omitting.
 Te'ndo, preventing,
 tre'ndo, remedying.

The fourth difference.

ENDA, commerce.

The nine species under it.

Pe'nda, yielding to ç,
 pre'nda, submitting to ç.
 Fe'nda, offering,
 fre'nda, demanding.
 Te'nda, delivering,
 tre'nda, receiving.

Ke'nda, giving,
 kre'nda, accepting.
 Be'nda, disbursing,
 bre'nda, refunding.
 Ve'nda, reckoning,
 vre'nda, ballancing.
 De'nda, being creditor,
 dre'nda, being debtor.
 Ge'nda, paying,
 gre'nda, failing.
 Te'nda, acquitting,
 tre'nda, forgiving.

The fifth difference.

ENDILZ, events.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndi, obtaining,
 pre'ndi, frustrating.
 Fe'ndi, gaining,
 fre'ndi, losing.
 Te'ndi, saving,
 tre'ndi, spending.
 Ke'ndi, laying up,
 kre'ndi, squandering.
 Be'ndi, keeping,
 bre'ndi, losing.
 Ve'ndi, using,
 vre'ndi, abstaining.
 De'ndi, enjoying,
 dre'ndi, being sick of.
 Ge'ndi, refreshing,
 gre'ndi, wearying.
 Te'ndi, quieting,
 tre'ndi, troubling.

The sixth difference.

ENDAI, ition.
 RENDAI, staying.

The seven species under it.

Pe'ndai, coming,
 pre'ndai, going.
 Fe'ndai, proceeding,
 fre'ndai, turning.
 Te'ndai, travelling,
 tre'ndai, wandering.
 Ke'ndai, sending,
 kre'ndai, fetching.
 Be'ndai, leading,
 bre'ndai, driving.

Vendai, following.
vrendai, overtaking.
Dendai, meeting,
drendai, avoiding.

INDI. IV. Discourse.

The six differences under this Genus.

INDOOZ, elements.
INDOIZ, words.
INDOZ, complex grammatical notions.
INDAZ, complex logical notions.
INDILZ, mixed notions of discourse.
INDAIZ, modes of discourse.

The first difference.

INDOOZ, elements.

The nine species under it.

Pindoo, letter,
prindoo, character.
Findoo, vowel,
frindoo, consonant.
Tindoo, syllable,
trindoo, diphthong.
Kindoo, interpunction, point,
krindoo, hyphen.
Bindoo, comma,
brindoo, semicolon.
Vindoo, colon,
vrindoo, period.
Dindoo, parenthesis,
drindoo, parathesis.
Gindoo, emphasis,
grindoo, irony.
Tindoo, accent of prolongation,
trindoo, accent of elevation.

The second difference.

INDOI, word,
RINDOI, meaning.

The nine species under it.

Pindoi, integral, nucleus,
prindoi, particle.
Findoi, abstract,
frindoi, concrete.
Tindoi, substantive,
trindoi, adjective.
Kindoi, verb.
krindoi, adverb derived.

Bindoi, subject,
brindoi, predicate.
Vindoi, copula, entitive,
vrindoi, copula, active.

Dindoi, pronoun,
drindoi, interjection.

Gindoi, preposition,
grindoi, article.

Tindoi, adverb underived,
trindoi, conjunction.

The third difference.

INDO, grammatical phrase.

The nine species under it.

Pindo, clause,
prindo, sentence.
Findo, verse,
frindo, section.
Tindo, chapter,
trindo, book.
Kindo, prose,
krindo, verse.
Bindo, metre,
brindo, rhyme.
Vindo, literal,
vrindo, metaphorical.
Dindo, simple,
drindo, figurative.
Gindo, express,
grindo, understood.
Tindo, plain,
trindo, obscure.

The fourth difference.

INDAZ, logical phrases.

The nine species under it.

Pinda, distinction,
prinda, equivocation.
Pinda, limitation,
frinda, amplification.
Tinda, definition,
trinda, description.
Kinda, division,
krinda, partition.
Binda, rule,
brinda, exception.
Vinda, argumentation,
vrinda, inference, illation.

Dinda, syllogism,
drinda, enthymem.

Ginda, induction,
grinda, example.

Tinda, quotation,
trinda, allusion.

The fifth difference.

INDILZ, grammatical and logical phrases.

The eight species under it.

Pindi, proposition,
prindi, adage.
Findi, oration,
frindi, epistle.
Tindi, narration,
trindi, rumour.
Kindi, interpretation.
Bindi, translation,
brindi, paraphrase.
Vindi, commentary,
vrindi, epitome.
Dindi, prologue,
drindi, epilogue.
Tindi, transition,
trindi, digression.

The sixth difference.

INDAIZ, modes of discourse.

The nine species under it.

Pindai, question,
prindai, answer.
Findai, affirmation,
frindai, negation.
Tindai, supposition,
trindai, concession.
Kindai, opposition,
krindai, contradiction.
Bindai, objection,
brindai, solution.
Vindai, probation, proving,
vrindai, confirmation.
Dindai, confutation,
drindai, retortion.
Gindai, posing,
grindai, conviction.
Tindai, confession,
trindai, recantation.

UNDI. V.

UNDI, God.

RUNDI, idol.

The three differences under this Genus.

UNDOO, God, the Father.

UNDOI, God, the Son, Christ.

RUNDOI, Anti-Christ.

UNDO, God, the Holy Ghost.

INZI. VI., Universe.

The six differences under this Genus.

INZOO, spirit or immaterial substance.

INZOI, heaven.

INZO, land.

INZA, water.

INZILZ, animate parts of the world.

INZAIZ, imaginary circles.

RINZAI, orb.

The first difference.

INZOO, spirit, immaterial substance,

RINZOO, body, matter.

The six species under it.

Pinzoo, angel.

Finzoo, good angel,

frinzoo, devil.

Tinzoo, soul.

Kinzoo, vegetation.

Binzoo, sensation.

Vinzoo, reason.

The second difference.

INZOI, heaven.

RINZOI, hell.

The eight species under it.

Pinzoi, star,

Finzoi, fixed star.

frinzoi, the sun.

Tinzo, planet,

trinzo, comet.

Kinzo, Saturn,

krinzo, Jupiter.

Binzo, Mars,

brinzo, Venus.

Vinzoi, Mercury.

Dinzoi, the earth.

Ginzoi, the moon,

grinzoi, satellite.

The third difference.

INZO, land.

RINZO, country.

The seven species under it.

Pinzo, plain,

prinzo, mountain,

plinzoi, valley.

Finzo, continent,

frinzo, island.

Tinzo, rock,

trinzo, cliff.

Kinzo, promontory,

krinzo, pene-isle.

Binzo, isthmus,

brinzo, bank.

Vinzo, shore,

vrinzo, washes.

Dinzo, quicksands,

drinzo, oaz.

The fourth difference.

INZA, water,

RINZA, sea.

The seven species under it.

Pinza, smooth sea,

prinza, wave,

plinza, whirlpool.

Finza, ocean,

frinza, lake.

Tinza, well,

trinza, spring.

Kinza, bay,

krinza, pene-lake.

Binza, fretum,

brinza, channel.

Vinza, shore,

vrinza, tide.

Dinza, stream,

drinza, stagnum.

The fifth difference.

INZILZ, the animate parts of the earth.

The five species under it.

Pinzi, mineral.

Finzi, plant.

Tinzi, herb,

trinzi, grass.

Kinzi, animal.

Binzi, man.

The sixth difference.

INZAIZ, imaginary circles.

RINZAI, orb.

The seven species under it.

Pinzai, horizon.

Finzai, equator.

Tinzai, celiptic,

trinza, zodiac.

Kinza, meridian,

krinza, azimuth.

Binza, arctic,

brinza, antarctic.

Vinza, tropic of cancer,

vrinza, tropic of capricorn.

Dinza, parallel,

drinza, almaccantar.

UNZI. VII.

The six differences under this Genus.

UNZOO, fire.

UNZOI, air.

UNZO, water.

UNZA, earth.

UNZILZ, appearing meteors.

UNZAI, weather.

The first difference.

UNZOO, fire.

The seven species under it.

Punzoo, flame,

prunzoo, spark.

Fuzoo, comet,

frunzoo, falling star.

Tunzoo, lightning,

trunzoo, thunder.

Kunzoo, beam,

krunzoo, dart.

Bunzoo, capra saltans,

brunzoo, scintillæ volantes.

Vu'nzoo, ignis fatuus,
vru'nzoo, ignis lambens.
Du'nzoo, fire-damp.

The second difference.

UNZOI, air.

The five species under it.

Pu'nzoi, æther,
pru'nzoi, atmosphere.
Fu'nzoi, exhalation,
fru'nzoi, vapour.
Tu'nzoi, fume,
tru'nzoi, smoke.
Ku'nzoi, wind,
kru'nzoi, whirlwind.
Bu'nzoi, earthquake,
bru'nzoi, damp.

The third difference.

UNZO, water.

The seven species under it.

Pu'nzo, drop,
pru'nzo, bubble.
Fu'nzo, cloud,
fru'nzo, mist.
Tu'nzo, rain,
tru'nzo, dew.
Ku'nzo, frost,
kru'nzo, snow.
Bu'nzo, hail,
bru'nzo, rime.
Vu'nzo, mamma,
vru'nzo, laudanum.
Du'nzo, honey,
dru'nzo, wax.

The fourth difference.

UNZA, earth.

The five species under it.

Pu'nza, dust.
Fu'nza, dirt.
Tu'nza, ashes,
tru'nza, soot.
Ku'nza, clay,
kru'nza, mortar.
Bu'nza, lime,
bru'nza, plaster.

The fifth difference.

UNZILZ, appearing meteors.

The five species under it.

Pu'nzi, rainbow.
Fu'nzi, halo.
Tu'nzi, parelius,
tru'nzi, paraselene.
Ku'nzi, virgæ.
Bu'nzi, chasm.

The sixth difference.

UNZAI, weather.

The seven species under it.

Pu'nzai, clearness,
pru'nzai, haziness.
Fu'nzai, mizzling,
fru'nzai, shower.
Tu'nzai, spout.
Ku'nzai, storm,
kru'nzai, sleet.
Bu'nzai, blasting.
Vu'nzai, gentle gale,
vru'nzai, calm.
Du'nzai, stiff gale,
dru'nzai, tempest.

UNJI. VIII.

The six differences under this Genus.

UNJOOZ, vulgar stones.
UNJOIZ, middle-priced stones.
UNJOZ, precious stones, less transparent.
UNJAZ, more transparent gems.
UNJILZ, earthy concretions, dissolvable.
UNJAIZ, earthy concretions, not dissolvable.

The first difference.

UNJOOZ, vulgar stones.

The eight species under it.

Pu'njoo, free-stone,
pru'njoo, brick.
Fu'njoo, ragg.
Tu'njoo, flint,
tru'njoo, marehasite.

Ku'njoo, pebble.

Bu'njoo, slate,
bru'njoo, tile.
Vu'njoo, whet-stone,
vru'njoo, touch-stone.
Du'njoo, pumice,
dru'njoo, emery.
Gu'njoo, sand,
gru'njoo, gravel.

The second difference.

UNJOI, middle-priced stones.

The eight species under it.

Pu'njoi, alabaster.
Fu'njoi, marble,
fru'njoi, agate.
Tu'njoi, jaspis,
tru'njoi, lazuli.
Ku'njoi, crystal,
kru'njoi, glass.
Bu'njoi, selenite,
bru'njoi, tale.
Vu'njoi, loadstone,
vru'njoi, calaminaris.
Du'njoi, amianthus.
Gu'njoi, coral,
gru'njoi, amber.

The third difference.

UNJOZ, precious stones, less transparent.

The six species under it.

Pu'njo, opal,
pru'njo, cat's eyes.
Fu'njo, pearl.
Tu'njo, cornelian.
Ku'njo, onyx.
Bu'njo, turcois.
Vu'njo, chalcedony.

The fourth difference.

UNJAZ, more transparent gems.

The six species under it.

Pu'nja, diamond,
pru'nja, white saphire.
Fu'nja, ruby,
fru'nja, garnet.

Tu'nja, chrysolite,
tru'nja, topaz.
Ku'nja, emerald,
kru'nja, beryl.
Bu'nja, saphire.
Vu'nja, amethyst,
vru'nja, hyacinth.

The fifth difference.

UNJILZ, earthy conerctions dis-
solvable.

The nine species under it.

Pu'nji, salt,
pru'nji, nitre.
Fu'nji, alum,
fru'nji, sal gemmæ.
Tu'nji, vitriol.
Ku'nji, tartar,
kru'nji, alcali.
Bu'nji, urinous salt.
Vu'nji, sal ammoniac,
vru'nji, borax.
Du'nji, sulphur.
Gu'nji, bitumen.
grunji, naptha.
Tu'nji, ambergris.

The sixth difference.

UNJAIZ, earthy conerctions not
dissolvable.

The five species under it.

Pu'njai, chalk,
pru'njai, marle.
Fu'njai, ochre,
fru'njai, red ochre.
Tu'njai, jet,
trunjai, coal.
Ku'njai, orpiment,
kru'njai, arsenic.
Bu'njai, sandarach.

U'NZI. IX.

*The four differences under this
Genus.*

UNZOOZ, natural metals.
UNZOIZ, factitious metals.
UNZOZ, imperfect kinds of metals
UNZAZ, recrementitious parts of
metals.

The first difference.

UNZOOZ, natural metals.

The six species under it.

Pu'nzoo, gold.
Fu'nzoo, silver.
Tu'nzoo, tin.
Ku'nzoo, copper.
Bu'nzoo, lead.
Vu'nzoo, iron.

The second difference.

UNZOIZ, factitious metals.

The three species under it.

Pu'nzoi, brass.
Fu'nzoi, pewter.
Tu'nzoi, steel.

The third difference.

UNZQZ, imperfect kinds of metals

The six species under it.

Pu'nzō, mercury.
Fu'nzō, antimony.
Tu'nzō, bismuthi.
Ku'nzō, spelter.
Bu'nzō, cimabar,
bru'nzō, vernillion.
Vu'nzō, black-lead.

The fourth difference.

UNZAZ, recrementitious parts of
metals.

The five species under it.

Pu'nza, litharge.
Fu'nza, spodium.
fru'nza, pompholyx.
Tu'nza, scoria.
Ku'nza, rust.
Bu'nza, verdigris,
bru'nza, white lead.

O'MVI. X.

*The nine differences under this
Genus.*

OMVOOZ, herbs deficient of either
root, stalk, or seed.

OMVOIZ, frumentaceous herbs,
whose seed is used by men
for food.

OMVOZ, not frumentaceous.

OMVAZ, herbs of bulbous roots.

OMVILZ, herbs with affinity to
bulbous roots.

OMVAIZ, round leaved herbs.

OMVINOOZ, nervous leaved
herbs.

OMVINOIZ succulent herbs.

OMVINOZ, herbs distinguished
by the superficies of the leaf.

The first difference.

OMVOOZ, herbs deficient of
either root, stalk, or seed.

The fifteen species under it.

Po'mvoo, mushroom,
pro'mvoo, mould.
Fo'mvoo, truffle,
fro'mvoo, fuz-ball.
To'mvoo, moss,
tro'mvoo, liver-wort.
Ko'mvoo, fern,
kro'mvoo, oak-fern.
Bo'mvoo, white maiden-hair,
bro'mvoo, black maiden-hair.
Vo'mvoo, polypodi.
vro'mvoo, rough spleen-wort.
Do'mvoo, English black maiden-
hair,
dro'mvoo, spleen-wort.
Go'mvoo, mule fern.
gro'mvoo, harts'-tongue.
To'mvoo, moon-wort,
tro'mvoo, adders'-tongue.
Do'mvoo, duck-weed,
dro'mvoo, hairy river-weed
Po'nvoo, sponge,
pro'nvoo, sea navel-wort.
Fo'nvoo, sea lettuce,
To'nvoo, sea ear,
tro'nvoo, round leaved oyster-weed.
Ko'nvoo, wrack.
Bo'nvoo, sea fan.

The second difference.

O'MVOIZ, graminaceous frumentaceous herbs.

The six species under it.

Po'mvoi, wheat,
 pro'mvoi, rye.
 Fo'mvoi, maize,
 To'mvoi, barley,
 tro'mvoi, rice.
 Ko'mvoi, oat.
 Bo'mvoi, panic.
 Vo'mvoi, indian millet,
 vro'mvoi, millet.

The third difference.

O'MVOZ, herbs not frumentaceous.

The sixteen species under it.

Po'mvo, canary-grass,
 pro'mvo, panic-grass.
 Fo'mvo, fox-tail,
 fro'mvo, cats'-tail.
 To'mvo, wheat-grass.
 Ko'mvo, mat-weed,
 kro'mvo, wild barley.
 Bo'mvo, darnell, tare,
 bro'mvo, dogs'-grass.
 Vo'mvo, crested-grass.
 Do'mvo, reed,
 dro'mvo, job's-tears.
 Go'mvo, oat-grass,
 gro'mvo, finger-grass.
 To'mvo, pearl-grass,
 tro'mvo, hairy-grass.
 Do'mvo, meadow-grass.
 Po'nvō, sweet smelling reed,
 pro'nvō, camels'-hay.
 Fo'nvō, galingale,
 fro'nvō, rush.
 To'nvō, cane.
 Ko'nvō, feather-grass,
 kro'nvō, cotton-grass.
 Bo'nvō, reed mace,
 bro'nvō, burr reed.
 Vo'nvō, mouse-tail.

The fourth difference.

O'MVAZ, herbs of bulbous roots.

The thirteen species under it.

Po'mva, crown imperial.
 Fo'mva, lily,
 fro'mva, martagon.
 To'mva, tulip,
 tro'mva, fritillary.
 Ko'mva, daffodill,
 kro'mva, hyacinth.
 Bo'mva, star of Bethlehem,
 bro'mva, bulbous violet, snow-drop.
 Vo'mva, bulbous iris,
 vro'mva, corn flag.
 Do'mva, meadow saffron,
 dro'mva, crocus.
 Go'mva, orchis.
 To'mva, onion,
 fro'mva, leek.
 Do'mva, shalot,
 dro'mva, chives.
 Po'nvā, garlic,
 pro'nvā, moly.
 Fo'nvā, ramson,
 fro'nvā, mountain ramson.
 To'nvā, squill.

The fifth difference.

O'MVILZ, herbs of affinity to bulbous roots.

The ten species under it.

Po'mvi, kings'-spear,
 pro'mvi, spider-wort.
 Fo'mvi, dogs'-tooth.
 To'mvi, day lily,
 tro'mvi, tuberous fleur-de-lis.
 Ko'mvi, flowering reed,
 kro'mvi, jucca.
 Bo'mvi, indian hyacinth,
 Vo'mvi, flowering rush.
 Do'mvi, birds'-nest.
 Go'mvi, broom-rape,
 gro'mvi, tooth-wort.
 To'mvi, dragon,
 tro'mvi, wake-robin.
 Do'mvi, broad leaved friars'-cowl.
 dro'mvi, narrow leaved friars'-cowl.

The sixth difference.

O'MVAIZ, round leaved herbs.

The thirteen species under it.

Po'mvai, colts-foot,
 pro'mvai, butter-burr.
 Fo'mvai, great burdock,
 fro'mvai, little burdock.
 To'mvai, horse-foot.
 Ko'mvai, water lily,
 kro'mvai, marsh marigold.
 Bo'mvai, violet,
 bro'mvai, pansy.
 Vo'mvai, asarabacca,
 vro'mvai, sow bread.
 Do'mvai, butter-wort,
 dro'mvai, grass of Parnassus.
 Go'mvai, winter-green,
 gro'mvai, sun-dew.
 To'mvai, samicle,
 fro'mvai, ladies'-mantle.
 Do'mvai, white saxifrage,
 dro'mvai, golden saxifrage.
 Po'nvai, ground ivy,
 pro'nvai, money-wort.
 Fo'nvai, indian cress.
 To'nvai, scurvy-grass,
 tro'nvai, sea bind-weed.

The seventh difference.

O'MVINOZ, herbs of nervous leaves.

The eight species under it.

Po'mvinoo, white hellebore,
 pro'mvinoo, helleborine.
 Fo'mvinoo, plantain,
 fro'mvinoo, bucks-horn.
 To'mvinoo, snake-weed,
 tro'mvinoo, soap-wort.
 Ko'mvinoo, sea plantain,
 kro'mvinoo, flea-wort.
 Bo'mvinoo, one-blade,
 bro'mvinoo, two-blade.
 Vo'mvinoo, gentian,
 vro'mvinoo, dwarf gentian.
 Do'mvinoo, solomon's-scal,
 dro'mvinoo, lily of the valley.
 Go'mvinoo, pond-weed.
 gro'mvinoo, water caltrops.

The eighth difference.

OMVINOI, succulent herbs.

The seven species under it.

Po'mvinoi, house-leek,
 pro'mvinoi, aloe.
 Fo'mvinoi, orpine.
 fro'mvinoi, rose-wort.
 To'mvinoi, purslain,
 tro'mvinoi, garden brook-lime.
 Ko'mvinoi, spotted sanicle,
 kro'mvinoi, indented sengreen.
 Bo'mvinoi, stone-crop,
 bro'mvinoi, wall-pepper.
 Vo'mvinoi, navel-wort,
 Do'mvinoi, glass-wort.

The ninth difference.

OMVINOZ, herbs distinguished by the superficies of the leaf.

The ten species under it.

Po'mvino, burrage,
 pro'mvino, bugloss.
 Fo'mvino, alkanet,
 fro'mvino, viper's bugloss.
 To'mvino, sage of Jerusalem,
 tro'mvino, honey-wort.
 Ko'mvino, confrey,
 kro'mvino, dog's-tongue.
 Bo'mvino, grummel,
 bro'mvino, heliotrope.
 Vo'mvino, asparagras,
 vro'mvino, ladies'-bed-straw.
 Do'mvino, horse-tail,
 dro'mvino, horned water-milfoil.
 Go'mvino, madder,
 gro'mvino, cross-wort.
 To'mvino, bastard madder,
 tro'mvino, goose-grass.
 Do'mvino, woodrof,
 dro'mvino, spurry.

AMVI. XI.

The nine differences under this Genus.

AMVOOZ, herbs of stamineous flowers.

E

AMVOIZ, herbs having a compound flower, not pappous.

AMVOZ, pappous herbs.

AMVAZ, umbelliferous-flowered herbs with broad leaves.

AMVILZ, umbelliferous-flowered herbs with leaves finely cut into narrow segments.

AMVAIZ, verticillate-flowered fruticose herbs.

AMVINOZ, verticillate-flowered not fruticose herbs.

AMVINOIZ, spicate-flowered herbs.

AMVINOZ, clustered or button-seeded herbs.

The first difference.

AMVOOZ, herbs of stamineous flowers.

The seventeen species under it.

Pa'mvoo, rhubarb,
 pra'mvoo, dock.
 Fa'mvoo, sorrel,
 fra'mvoo, french sorrel.
 Ta'mvoo, buck-wheat,
 tra'mvoo, black bind-weed.
 Ka'mvoo, knot-grass.
 Ba'mvoo, hemp,
 bra'mvoo, hop.
 Va'mvoo, mercury,
 vra'mvoo, childing mercury.
 Da'mvoo, dog's mercury.
 Ga'mvoo, spinage,
 gra'mvoo, English mercury.
 Ta'mvoo, orrage,
 tra'mvoo, goose-foot.
 Da'mvoo, beet.

Pa'mvoo, dyers'-weed,
 pra'mvoo, base rocket.

Fa'mvoo, meadow rue.

Ta'mvoo, oak of Jerusalem,
 tra'mvoo, oak of Cappadocia.

Ka'mvoo, nettle.

Ba'mvoo, blite,

bra'mvoo, princes'-feathers.

Va'mvoo, pellitory of the wall.

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Ga'mvoo, rupture-wort,
 gra'mvoo, stinking ground pine.*The second difference.*

AMVOIZ, herbs having a compound flower, not pappous.

The sixteen species under it.

Pa'mvoi, sun-flower,
 pra'mvoi, Jerusalem artichoke.
 Fa'mvoi, marigold.
 Ta'mvoi, great daisy,
 tra'mvoi, daisy.
 Ka'mvoi, alecost,
 kra'mvoi, maudlin tansy.
 Ba'mvoi, golden stæchas,
 bra'mvoi, cud-weed.
 Va'mvoi, corn marigold,
 vra'mvoi, ox-eye.
 Da'mvoi, African marigold.
 Ga'mvoi, chamomile,
 gra'mvoi, stinking may-weed.
 Ta'mvoi, fever-few.
 Da'mvoi, sneeze-wort,
 dra'mvoi, tarragon.

Pa'mvoi, southern-wood,
 pra'mvoi, lavender cotton.Fa'mvoi, worm-wood,
 fra'mvoi, mug-wort.Ta'mvoi, tansy,
 tra'mvoi, milfoil.Ka'mvoi, scabious,
 kra'mvoi, devils'-bit.Ba'mvoi, blue daisy,
 bra'mvoi, thrift.Va'mvoi, endive,
 vra'mvoi, succory.*The third difference.*

AMVOZ, flowering pappous herbs.

The fourteen species under it.

Pa'mvo, thistle,
 pra'mvo, artichoke.
 Fa'mvo, blue-bottle,
 fra'mvo, Austrian sneeze-wort.
 Ta'mvo, saw-wort,
 tra'mvo, great centory.

Ka'mv_o, knap-weed,
 kra'mv_o, silver knap-weed.
 Ba'mv_o, bastard saffron,
 bra'mv_o, bearded creeper.
 Va'mv_o, leopards'-bane,
 vra'mv_o, clecampaue.
 Da'mv_o, groundsil,
 dra'mv_o, rag-wort.
 Ga'mv_o, Dutch agrimony,
 gra'mv_o, golden rod.
 Ta'mv_o, star-wort,
 tra'mv_o, flea-bane.
 Da'mv_o, sea star-wort,
 dra'mv_o, golden flowered samphire.
 Pa'nv_o, lettuce,
 pra'nv_o, gum succory.
 Fa'nv_o, hawk-weed,
 fra'nv_o, dandelion.
 Ta'nv_o, goats'-beard,
 tra'nv_o, mouse-ear.
 Ka'nv_o, sow thistle,
 kra'nv_o, nipple-wort.

The fourth difference.

AMVAZ, umbelliferous-flowered
 herbs with broad leaves.

The fifteen species under it.

Pa'mva, amis,
 pra'mva, coriander.
 Fa'mva, bastard stone-parsley.
 Ta'mva, sweet cicely,
 tra'mva, wild cicely.
 Ka'mva, alexanders,
 kra'mva, lovage.
 Ba'mva, angelica,
 bra'mva, master-wort.
 Va'mva, lasser-wort,
 vra'mva, frankincense of Theo-
 phrastus.
 Da'mva, sir-mountain.
 Ga'mva, valerian,
 gra'mva, meadow-sweet.
 Ta'mva, parsley,
 tra'mva, small-age.
 Da'mva, Hercules heal-all.
 Pa'nv_a, parsnip,
 pra'nv_a, skirret.

Fa'nv_a, thorough-wax,
 fra'nv_a, hares'-ear.
 Ta'nv_a, burnt saxifrage,
 tra'nv_a, umbelliferous eringo.
 Ka'nv_a, candy-Alexander.
 Ba'nv_a, cow parsnip,
 bra'nv_a, water parsnip.

The fifth difference.

AMVILZ, umbelliferous-flowered
 herbs with leaves finely cut
 into narrow segments.

The fourteen species under it.

Pa'mvi, fennel,
 pra'mvi, dill.
 Fa'mvi, hogs' fennel,
 fra'mvi, samphire.
 Ta'mvi, giant fennel,
 tra'mvi, frankincense of Galen.
 Ka'mvi, spignel,
 kra'mvi, bishops'-weed.
 Ba'mvi, hart-wort.
 Va'mvi, carrot,
 vra'mvi, wild carrot.
 Da'mvi, carroway,
 dra'mvi, cummin.
 Ga'mvi, all-heal,
 gra'mvi, chervil.
 Ta'mvi, hemlock,
 tra'mvi, water hemlock.
 Da'mvi, earth-nut,
 dra'mvi, drop-wort.
 Pa'nv_i, pellitory of Spain,
 pra'nv_i, scorching fennel.
 Fa'nv_i, spanish pick-tooth,
 fra'nv_i, bastard parsley.
 Ta'nv_i, water milfoil,
 tra'nv_i, milky parsley.
 Ka'nv_i, water drop-wort.

The sixth difference.

AMVAIZ, verticillate-flowered
 fruticose herbs.

The seven species under it.

Pa'mvai, sage.
 Fa'mvai, germander,
 fra'mvai, tree germander.

Ta'mvai, mastic,
 tra'mvai, goats'-marjoram.
 Ka'mvai, thyme.
 Ba'mvai, lavender,
 bra'mvai, cassidony.
 Va'mvai, polimountain.
 Da'mvai, hyssop,
 dra'mvai, winter-savory.

The seventh difference.

AMVINOOZ, verticillate-flower'd
 not fruticose herbs.

The seventeen species under it.

Pa'mvinoo, mint,
 pra'mvinoo, cat-mint.
 Fa'mvinoo, balm,
 fra'mvinoo, calamint.
 Ta'mvinoo, assyrian balm.
 Ka'mvinoo, marjoram,
 kra'mvinoo, wild marjoram.
 Ba'mvinoo, basil,
 bra'mvinoo, stone-basil.
 Va'mvinoo, dittany,
 vra'mvinoo, white horehound.
 Da'mvinoo, ground-pine.
 Ga'mvinoo, pennyroyal.
 Ta'mvinoo, water germander,
 tra'mvinoo, wood-sage.
 Da'mvinoo, clary,
 dra'mvinoo, wild clary.

Pa'nv_{inoo}, dead-nettle,
 pra'nv_{inoo}, black horehound.
 Fa'nv_{inoo}, base horehound,
 fra'nv_{inoo}, ironwort.
 Ta'nv_{inoo}, mother-wort.
 Ka'nv_{inoo}, hedge hyssop,
 kra'nv_{inoo}, hooded loose strife.
 Ba'nv_{inoo}, betony,
 bra'nv_{inoo}, purple loose strife.
 Va'nv_{inoo}, self-heal,
 vra'nv_{inoo}, bugle.
 Da'nv_{inoo}, dodder.

The eighth difference.

AMVINOIZ, spicate-flowered herbs.

The six species under it.

Pa'mvinoi, teasel,
 pra'mvinoi, eringo.
 Fa'mvinoi, globe thistle,
 fra'mvinoi, shepherds'-rod.
 Ta'mvinoi, agrimony,
 tra'mvinoi, enchanters' night-shade
 Ka'mvinoi, burnet.
 Ba'mvinoi, hare's-foot,
 bra'mvinoi, star-headed trefoil.
 Va'mvinoi, arsmart,
 vra'mvinoi, narrow-leaved pond-weed.

The ninth difference.

AMVINOZ, clustered or button-seeded herbs.

The eight species under it.

Pa'mvino, wild tansy,
 pra'mvino, avens.
 Fa'mvino, cinque-foil,
 fra'mvino, tormentil.
 Ta'mvino, anemone,
 tra'mvino, pasch flower.
 Ka'mvino, ranunculus,
 kra'mvino, pilewort.
 Ba'mvino, adonis flower.
 Va'mvino, mallow,
 vra'mvino, hollyock.
 Da'mvino, marsh mallows,
 dra'mvino, tree mallow.
 Ga'mvino, vervain mallow.

EMVI. XII.

The nine differences under this Genus.

EMVOOZ, herbs with corniculate seed vessels.
 EMVOIZ, long-podded climbing papilionaceous-flowered herbs.

EMVOZ, long-podded papilionaceous herbs, not climbers.

EMVAZ, long-podded herbs, not papilionaceous-flowered.

EMVILZ, capsulate seeded herbs, with five leaved flowers.

EMVAIZ, capsulate seeded herbs, with 3 or 4 leaved flowers.

EMVINOZ, capsulate seeded campanulate-flowered herbs.

EMVINOIZ, capsulate seeded segmented-flowered herbs.

EMVINOZ, bacciferous herbs.

The first difference.

EMVOOZ, herbs with corniculate seed vessels.

The five species under it.

Pe'mvoo, peony,
 pre'mvoo, fraximella.
 Fe'mvoo, lark's-heel,
 fre'mvoo, columbine.
 Te'mvoo, wolves'-bane,
 tre'mvoo, wholesome wolves'-bane.
 Ke'mvoo, winter wolves'-bane,
 kre'mvoo, staves-acre.
 Be'mvoo, cranes'-bill,
 bre'mvoo, venus'-comb.

The second difference.

EMVOIZ, long-podded climbing papilionaceous-flower'd herbs.

The seven species under it.

Pe'mvoi, kidney bean.
 Fe'mvoi, bean of the ancients,
 fre'mvoi, pea.
 Te'mvoi, vetch,
 tre'mvoi, lentil.
 Ke'mvoi, bitter vetch.
 Be'mvoi, chickling,
 bre'mvoi, winged wild pea.
 Ve'mvoi, yellow wild vetch.
 De'mvoi, under-ground chickling.
 dre'mvoi, pea earth-nut.

The third difference.

EMVOZ, long-podded papilionaceous-flowered herbs not climbers.

The fifteen species under it.

Pe'mvo, bean,
 pre'mvo, lupin.
 Fe'mvo, chick pea.
 Te'mvo, wild liquorice,
 tre'mvo, milk vetch.
 Ke'mvo, lady's-finger,
 kre'mvo, fumitory.
 Be'mvo, french honey-suckle,
 bre'mvo, cock's-head.
 Ve'mvo, hatchet-vetch,
 vre'mvo, horse-shoe.
 De'mvo, crimson grass vetch.
 Ge'mvo, goat's-rue.
 gre'mvo, sensitive plant.
 Te'mvo, bird's-foot,
 tre'mvo, land caltrops.
 De'mvo, melilot,
 dre'mvo, trefoil honey-suckle,
 Pe'mvo, milk-wort.
 Fe'mvo, scorpion-grass,
 fre'mvo, caterpillar.
 Te'mvo, lotus,
 tre'mvo, foen-greek.
 Ke'mvo, eamock.
 Be'mvo, snail trefoil,
 bre'mvo, hedge-hog trefoil.

The fourth difference.

EMVAZ, long-podded herbs, not papilionaceous-flowered.

The fifteen species under it.

Pe'mva, stock gilly-flower,
 pre'mva, wall-flower.
 Fe'mva, dames' violet,
 fre'mva, tooth-wort.
 Te'mva, coddled willow herb,
 tre'mva, upright dogs'-bane.
 Ke'mva, turnip.
 kre'mva, navew.
 Be'mva, radish.

V'e'mva, cabbage,
v'r'e'mva, coddled thorough-wax.

D'e'mva, rocket,
d'r'e'mva, winter cress.

G'e'mva, sauce alone,
g'r'e'mva, capsicum.

T'e'mva, mustard,
t'r'e'mva, charlock.

D'e'mva, horned poppy,
d'r'e'mva, great celandine.

P'e'nvā, flix-weed.

F'e'nvā, tower mustard,
f'r'e'nvā, coddled mouse-ear.

T'e'nvā, treacle worm-seed,
t'r'e'nvā, yellow arabian mustard.

K'e'nvā, dogs'-bane,
k'r'e'nvā, swallow-wort.

B'e'nvā, water cress,
b'r'e'nvā, cuckoo flower.

The fifth difference.

EMVILZ, capsulate seeded herbs,
with five leaved flowers.

The thirteen species under it.

P'e'mvi, gilly-flower,
p'r'e'mvi, pink.

F'e'mvi, campion,
f'r'e'mvi, catch-fly.

T'e'mvi, venus' looking-glass.

K'e'mvi, sweet-william,
k'r'e'mvi, bristow nonsuch.

B'e'mvi, lesser centaury.

V'e'mvi, cow-basil,
v'r'e'mvi, cockle.

D'e'mvi, St. John's-wort,
d'r'e'mvi, St. Peter's wort.

G'e'mvi, tutsan.

T'e'mvi, stitch-wort,
t'r'e'mvi, common chickweed.

D'e'mvi, bastard chickweed,
d'r'e'mvi, pimpernel.

P'e'nvī, spurge.

F'e'nvī, flax,
f'r'e'nvī, yellow loose strife.

T'e'nvī, rue,
t'r'e'nvī, fenel flower.

The sixth difference.

EMVAIZ, capsulate seeded herbs
with 3 or 4 leaved flowers.

The eleven species under it.

P'e'mvai, fresh water soldier,
p'r'e'mvai, arrow-head.

F'e'mvai, bulbomach,
f'r'e'mvai, mad-wort of Discorides.

T'e'mvai, thlaspi,
t'r'e'mvai, shepherd's purse.

K'e'mvai, poppy,
k'r'e'mvai, bastard poppy.

B'e'mvai, garden cress,
b'r'e'mvai, sciatica cress.

V'e'mvai, pepper-wort,
v'r'e'mvai, swine's cress.

D'e'mvai, barren-wort.

G'e'mvai, woad,
g'r'e'mvai, gold of pleasure.

T'e'mvai, vervain,
t'r'e'mvai, sea-lavender.

D'e'mvai, brook-lime.

P'e'nvai, speed-weed,
p'r'e'nvai, wild germander.

The seventh difference.

EMVINOZ, capsulate seeded
campanulate-flowered herbs.

The eleven species under it.

P'e'mvino, pompeon,
p'r'e'mvino, melon.

F'e'mvino, gourd,
f'r'e'mvino, citron.

T'e'mvino, cucumber.

K'e'mvino, coloquintida,
k'r'e'mvino, wild cucumber.

B'e'mvino, male balsam.

V'e'mvino, convolvulus,
v'r'e'mvino, scammony.

D'e'mvino, Coventry bells,
d'r'e'mvino, throat-wort.

G'e'mvino, mervail of Peru,
g'r'e'mvino, thorn apple.

T'e'mvino, rampion,
t'r'e'mvino, bell-flower.

D'e'mvino, fox-glove,
d'r'e'mvino, oily purging pulse.

P'e'nvino, tobacco,
p'r'e'nvino, hen-bane.

The eighth difference.

EMVINOIZ, capsulate seeded
segmented-flowered herbs.

The ten species under it.

P'e'mvinoi, primrose,
p'r'e'mvinoi, cowslip.

F'e'mvinoi, bear's-ear,
f'r'e'mvinoi, bird's-eye.

T'e'mvinoi, bear's-ear sanicle.

K'e'mvinoi, mullien,
k'r'e'mvinoi, moth mullien.

B'e'mvinoi, birth-wort,
b'r'e'mvinoi, fig-wort.

V'e'mvinoi, snap-dragon,
v'r'e'mvinoi, toad-flax.

D'e'mvinoi, cocks'-comb,
d'r'e'mvinoi, eye-bright.

G'e'mvinoi, bears'-breech,
g'r'e'mvinoi, cow wheat.

T'e'mvinoi, coddled arsmart,
t'r'e'mvinoi, female fluellin.

D'e'mvinoi, periwinkle.

The ninth difference.

EMVINOZ, bacciferous herbs.

The nine species under it.

P'e'mvino, strawberry.

F'e'mvino, love-apple,
f'r'e'mvino, mad-apple.

T'e'mvino, potato of Virginia.

K'e'mvino, night-shade,
k'r'e'mvino, man-drake.

B'e'mvino, berry bearing wolf'sbane
b'r'e'mvino, true-love.

V'e'mvino, white briony,
v'r'e'mvino, black briony.

De'mvino, prickly bind-weed.
 Ge'mvino, winter cherry.
 gre'mvino, berry bearing chickweed
 Te'mvino, dane-wort.

PMVI. XIII.

*The six differences under this
 Genus.*

IMVOOZ, bacciferous, thorny,
 deciduous shrubs.
 IMVOIZ, bacciferous, deciduous
 shrubs, not thorny.
 IMVOZ, bacciferous, evergreen
 shrubs.
 IMVAZ, podded-seeded shrubs.
 IMVILZ, graniferous, deciduous
 shrubs.
 IMVAIZ, graniferous, evergreen
 shrubs.

The first difference.

IMVOOZ, bacciferous, thorny, de-
 ciduous shrubs.

The seven species under it.

Pimvoo, raspberry,
 primvoo, bramble.
 Fimvoo, rose,
 frimvoo, brier.
 Timvoo, gooseberry,
 trivvoo, white thorn.
 Kimvoo, sloe-tree,
 krimvoo, barberry.
 Bimvoo, purging thorn.
 Vimvoo, Christ's thorn,
 vrimvoo, box thorn.
 Dimvoo, buck's thorn.

The second difference.

IMVOIZ, bacciferous, deciduous
 shrubs, not thorny.

The fourteen species under it

Pimvoi, vine,
 primvoi, currant.

Fimvoi, bilberry.
 Timvoi, way-faring tree,
 trivvoi, white beam tree.
 Kimvoi, dogberry tree.
 Bimvoi, birds' cherry,
 brivvoi, wild rock cherry of Austria
 Vimvoi, dwarf medlar,
 vrimvoi, sweet-wort.
 Dimvoi, berry bearing alder.
 Gimvoi, woodbine,
 grivvoi, upright woodbine.
 Tivvoi, pepper.
 Divvoi, mezeron,
 drivvoi, spindle tree.
 Pinvoi, privet,
 privvoi, cassia.
 Finvoi, gelder rose,
 frivvoi, water elder.
 Tinvoi, yellow jessamine.
 Kinvoi, sea grape.

The third difference.

IMVOZ, bacciferous evergreen
 shrubs.

The twelve species under it.

Pimvo, true balsam,
 primvo, thorny burnet.
 Fimvo, dwarf palm.
 Timvo, mock privet,
 trivvo, privet.
 Kimvo, strawberry tree,
 krimvo, evergreen thorn.
 Bimvo, spurge laurel.
 Vimvo, spurge olive,
 vrimvo, widow-wail.
 Dimvo, laurel of Alexandria,
 drivvo, horse-tongue.
 Gimvo, butchers' broom.
 Tivvo, wild bay.
 Divvo, juniper,
 drivvo, savin.
 Pinvo, myrtle,
 prinvvo, myrtle sumach.
 Finvo, ivy,
 frinvvo, misseltoe.

The fourth difference.

IMVAZ, podded-seeded shrubs.

The nine species under it.

Pimva, lilac.
 Fimva, capar,
 frimva, thorny broom.
 Timva, bean trefoil,
 trivva, shrub-trefoil.
 Kimva, senna,
 krimva, bastard senna.
 Bimva, licquorice.
 Vimva, binding bean tree,
 vrimva, locust tree.
 Dimva, humble plant.
 Gimva, broom,
 grivva, furze.
 Tivva, goats'-thorn,
 trivva, dorycnium.

The fifth difference.

IMVILZ, graniferous deciduous
 shrubs.

The eight species under it.

Pimvi, chaste tree,
 privvi, spiked willow of Theo-
 phrastus.
 Fimvi, tamarisk.
 Timvi, jessamine,
 trivvi, white pipe tree.
 Kimvi, shrub mallow.
 Bimvi, galls,
 brivvi, red sumach.
 Vimvi, tree spurge.
 Dimvi, clematis,
 drivvi, travellers'-joy,
 Gimvi, Virginian climbers.

The sixth difference.

IMVAIZ, graniferous evergreen
 shrubs.

The eight species under it.

Pimvai, holy rose,
 prinvvai, oleander.
 Fimvai, sana munda,
 frinvvai, gut-wort.

Timvai, herb-terrible.
 Kimvai, rosemary,
 krimvai, sage-mullein.
 Binvai, hart-wort,
 brimvai, sweet mountain rose.
 Vinvai, sea purslain,
 vrimvai, silver bush.
 Dimvai, heath.
 Gimvai, rose of Jerico.

UMVI. XIV.

The eight differences under this Genus.

UMVOOZ, pomiferous trees.
 UMVOIZ, pruniferous trees.
 UMVOZ, bacciferous trees.
 UMVAZ, nuciferous trees.
 UMVILS, glandiferous and coniferous trees.
 UMVAIZ, trees whose seeds are contained in a single tegument.
 UMVINOZ, trees celebrated for their woods or barks.
 UMVINOIZ, trees celebrated for their gums or resins.

The first difference.

UMVOOZ, pomiferous trees.

The nine species under it.

Pumvoo, apple.
 Fumvoo, pear,
 frumvoo, quince.
 Tumvoo, medlar,
 trumvoo, lazarole.
 Kumvoo, true service,
 krumvoo, common service.
 Bumvoo, fig.
 Vumvoo, pomegranate.
 Dumvoo, orange,
 drumvoo, Adam's apple.
 Gumvoo, citron,
 grumvoo, lemon.
 Tumvoo, plantain tree,
 trumvoo, Indian fig.

The second difference.

UMVOIZ, pruniferous trees.

The six species under it.

Pumvoi, peach,
 prumvoi, nectarine.
 Fumvoi, apricot,
 frumvoi, plum.
 Tumvoi, cherry,
 trumvoi, cornelion.
 Kumvoi, olive,
 krumvoi, date.
 Bumvoi, mirobalane,
 brumvoi, sebesten.
 Vumvoi, white jujubs,
 vrumvoi, common jujubs.

The third difference.

UMVOZ, bacciferous trees.

The ten species under it.

Pumvo, mulberry.
 Fumvo, elder,
 frumvo, sumach.
 Tumvo, quicken tree.
 trumvo, turpentine tree.
 Kumvo, nettle tree.
 Bumvo, bay,
 brumvo, laurel.
 Vumvo, yew,
 vrumvo, holly.
 Dumvo, box.
 Gumvo, mastic tree,
 grumvo, dragon tree.
 Tumvo, clove tree,
 trumvo, bead tree.
 Dumvo, sassafras,
 drumvo, Indian molle.

The fourth difference.

UMVAZ, nuciferous trees.

The eight species under it.

Pumva, walnut,
 prumva, almond.
 Fumva, pistachio,
 frumva, storax.

Tumva, filbert,
 trumva, hazel.
 Kumva, chesnut,
 krumva, beech.
 Bumva, bladder-nut.
 Vumva, coco-nut,
 vrumva, nutmeg.
 Dumva, chocolate nut,
 drumva, coffee,
 dwumva, tea.
 Gumva, cotton-tree,
 grumva, anacardium.

The fifth difference.

UMVILZ, glandiferous and coniferous trees.

The six species under it.

Pumvi, oak,
 prumvi, bitter oak.
 Fumvi, holm oak,
 frumvi, cork tree.
 Tumvi, alder,
 trumvi, larch tree.
 Kumvi, cedar,
 krumvi, pine.
 Bumvi, male fir,
 brumvi, female fir.
 Vumvi, cypress,
 vrumvi, tree of life.

The sixth difference.

UMVAIZ, trees bearing their seeds in single teguments.

The ten species under it.

Pumvai, carob.
 Fumvai, cassia,
 frumvai, tamarind.
 Tumvai, Judas tree.
 Kumvai, elm,
 krumvai, hornbeam.
 Bumvai, ash.
 Vumvai, maple,
 vrumvai, sycamore.
 Dumvai, birch,
 drumvai, aspin.

Gumvai, black poplar,
grumvai, white poplar.
Tumvai, willow,
tru'mvai, sallow.
Dumvai, lime tree,
dru'mvai, plane tree.

The seventh difference.

UMVINOZ, trees celebrated for
their woods or resins.

The nine species under it.

Pumvino, aloe tree.
Fumvino, gnaicum,
fru'mvino, snakewood.
Tumvino, red saunders,
tru'mvino, yellow saunders.
Kumvino, lignum nephriticum,
kru'mvino, rosewood.
Bumvino, brasil wood,
bru'mvino, logwood.
Vumvino, ebony,
vrumvino, prince's wood.
Dumvino, cabbage tree.
Gumvino, cinnamon.
Tumvino, cortex febrifugus Pe-
ruvianus,
tru'mvino, cortex winteranus.

The eighth difference.

UMVINOIZ, trees celebrated for
their gums or resins.

The nine species under it.

Pumvinoi, myrrh.
Fumvinoi, gum arabic,
fru'mvinoi, sarcocolla.
Tumvinoi, frankincense,
tru'mvinoi, gum elemi.
Kumvinoi, gum anime,
kru'mvinoi, copal.
Bumvinoi, carama,
bru'mvinoi, benjamin.
Vumvinoi, camphor.
Dumvinoi, bdellium,
dru'mvinoi, taca mahaca.

Gumvinoi, lac.
Tumvinoi, liquid ambra,
tru'mvinoi, Peruvian balsam.

O'NJI. XV.

*The nine Differences under this
Genus.*

ONJOOZ, unwinged insects hav-
ing six feet or none.
ONJOIZ, winged insects with six
feet, and insects with
more than six feet.
ONJQZ, soft transition-insects.
ONJAZ, unsheathed winged in-
sects.
ONJILZ, sheathed winged insects.
ONJAIZ, crustaceous animals.
ONJINOOZ, testaceous turbinated
animals.
ONJINOIZ, testaceous animals
not turbinated.
ONJINOZ, soft non-transition
animals and zoophytes.

The first difference.

ONJOOZ, unwinged insects hav-
ing six feet, or none.

The nine species under it.

Ponjoo, earth worm,
pro'njoo, belly worm.
Fonjoo, leech,
fro'njoo, snail.
Tonjoo, ascarides,
tro'njoo, botts.
Konjoo, fluke,
kro'njoo, asilus.
Bonjoo, glow-worm,
bro'njoo, meal worm.
Vonjoo, proscarab.
Donjoo, field cricket,
dro'njoo, cockroach.
Gonjoo, louse,
gro'njoo, flea.
Tonjoo, water scorpion.

The second difference.

ONJOIZ, winged insects with six
feet, and insects with
more than six feet.

The eleven species under it.

Ponjoi, locust,
pro'njoi, mantis.
Fonjoi, cricket,
fro'njoi, fen cricket.
Tonjoi, cimex silvestris,
tro'njoi, winged cockroach.
Konjoi, water spider,
kro'njoi, cicada aquatica.
Bonjoi, spider,
bro'njoi, scorpion.
Vonjoi, tick,
vronjoi, punice.
Donjoi, mite,
dro'njoi, wheal worm.
Gonjoi, moth.
Tonjoi, wood-louse.
Donjoi, scolopender,
dronjoi, julus.
Ponjinoi, sea louse,
pronjinoi, sea flea.

The third difference.

ONJQZ, soft transition-insects.

The eight species under it.

Ponjo, maggot.
Fonjo, bee maggot,
fro'njo, shining fly maggot.
Tonjo, gentile,
tronjo, wasp-like-fly maggot.
Konjo, libella worm,
kro'njo, cadew.
Bonjo, straight-beetle producing
hexapod,
bro'njo, whirl worm.
Vonjo, caterpillar,
vronjo, silk worm.
Donjo, geometra,
dronjo, skipping worm.
Gonjo, smooth caterpillar,
gro'njo, palmer worm.

The fourth difference.

ONJA, unsheathed winged insects.

The ten species under it.

Ponja, bee,
 pronja, humble bee.
 Fonja, wasp,
 fronja, hornet.
 Tonja, bee-like fly,
 tronja, wasp-like fly.
 Konja, flesh fly,
 kronja, dung fly.
 Bonja, ant,
 bronja, gnat.
 Vonja, cicada,
 vronja, papilionaceous fly.
 Donja, dragon fly,
 dronja, may fly.
 Gonja, crane fly.
 Tonja, butterfly,
 fronja, moth.
 Donja, hawk butterfly.

The fifth difference.

ONJILZ, sheathed winged insects.

The nine species under it.

Ponji, rhinoceros beetle,
 pronji, weevil.
 Fonji, stag beetle,
 fronji, bull-fly beetle.
 Tonji, goat chafer,
 tronji, knobbed horned beetle.
 Konji, common beetle,
 kronji, dung beetle.
 Bonji, grey beetle,
 bronji, green chafer.
 Vonji, death watch,
 vronji, lady-cow.
 Donji, staphilinus,
 dronji, ear-wig.
 Gonji, great water-scarab,
 gronji, less water-scarab.
 Tonji, cantharides,
 fronji, glow-worm fly.

The sixth difference.

ONJAIZ, crustaceous animals.

The nine species under it.

Ponjai, lobster,
 pronjai, long oyster.
 Fonjai, sea bear.
 Tonjai, cray-fish.
 Konjai, shrimp,
 kronjai, squilla mantis.
 Bonjai, hermit fish.
 Vonjai, common crab,
 vronjai, sea cock.
 Donjai, cancer majus,
 dronjai, molueca crab.
 Gonjai, little crab.
 Tonjai, sea spider,
 tronjai, crustaceous spider.

The seventh difference.

ONJINOOZ, testaceous turbinated animals.

The eight species under it.

Ponjino, nautilus,
 pronjino, water snail.
 Fonjino, murex,
 fronjino, purpura.
 Tonjino, cylindroides,
 tronjino, aporrhais.
 Konjino, sea snail,
 kronjino, nerites.
 Bonjino, buccinum,
 bronjino, turbo.
 Vonjino, trochus,
 vronjino, periwinkle.
 Donjino, venus shell,
 dronjino, persian shell.
 Gonjino, sea ear.

The eighth difference.

ONJINOIZ, testaceous animals not turbinated.

The nine species under it.

Ponjinoi, limpet,
 pronjinoi, centre-fish.

Fonjinoi, button-fish,
 frojinoi, mermaid's head.
 Tonjinoi, mother of pearl,
 trojinoi, galades.
 Konjinoi, oyster,
 kronjinoi, spondyl.
 Bonjinoi, seollop,
 brojinoi, cockle.
 Vonjinoi, chama,
 vrojinoi, tellina.
 Donjinoi, pinna,
 drojinoi, muscle.
 Gonjinoi, pholas,
 grojinoi, sheath-fish.
 Tonjinoi, barnicle.

The ninth difference.

ONJINOZ, soft non-transition animals and zoophytes.

The six species under it.

Ponjino, polypus,
 pronjino, sweet polypus.
 Fonjino, cuttle fish,
 frojino, lesser cuttle.
 Tonjino, sleve,
 trojino, reddish sleve.
 Konjino, sea hare,
 kronjino, holothurius.
 Bonjino, blubber.
 Vonjino, tethya,
 vrojino, sea nettle.

A'NJI. XVI.

The nine differences under this Genus.

A'NJOOZ, viviparous oblong fish.
 A'NJOIZ, viviparous fish not long and round.
 A'NJOZ, oviparous fish with soft and flexible back fins.
 A'NJAZ, oviparous fish having two back fins, one spinous and one flexible.
 A'NJILZ, oviparous fish of one back fin, partly stiff and partly soft.

A'NJAIZ, oviparous eel-shaped fish.

A'NJINOZ, oviparous flat fish.

A'NJINOIZ, fishes of a hard crustaceous skin.

A'NJINOZ, scaly river fish.

The first difference.

A'NJOOZ, viviparous oblong fish.

The eight species under it.

- Pahjoo, whale,
- pra'njoo, porpoise.
- Fahjoo, saw-fish,
- fra'njoo, sword-fish.
- Tahjoo, shark,
- tra'njoo, glaucus.
- Kahjoo, hound-fish,
- kra'njoo, spotted hound-fish.
- Bahjoo, thornback dog,
- bra'njoo, hog-fish.
- Vahjoo, greater dog-fish,
- vra'njoo, lesser dog-fish.
- Dahjoo, zygæna,
- dra'njoo, fox.
- Gahjoo, sturgeon,
- gra'njoo, huso.

The second difference.

A'NJOIZ, viviparous fish not long and round.

The six species under it.

- Pahjoi, pastinaca,
- pra'njoi, aquila.
- Fahjoi, flare.
- fra'njoi, thorn-back.
- Tahjoi, maid,
- tra'njoi, squatino-raia.
- Kahjoi, torpedo,
- kra'njoi, sea-devil.
- Bahjoi, skate.
- Vahjoi, mole,
- vra'njoi, lump.

The third difference.

A'NJOZ, oviparous fish with soft and flexible back fins.

The seventeen species under it.

- Pahjo, cod,
- pra'njø, coal-fish.
- Fahjo, haddock,
- fra'njø, whiting.
- Tahjo, ling,
- tra'njø, haak.
- Kahjo, tummy,
- kra'njø, pelamis.
- Bahjo, mackerel.
- Vahjo, kite fish,
- vra'njø, swallow fish.
- Dahjo, sea-gudgeon,
- dra'njø, paganelus.
- Gahjo, joto,
- gra'njø, draunculus.
- Tahjo, gobites.
- Dahjo, herring,
- dra'njø, pilchard.
- Pahmijo, shad.
- Fahmijo, anchovy,
- fra'mijø, chalcis.
- Tahmijo, needle-fish,
- tra'mijø, tobacco-pipe-fish.
- Kahmijo, blennus,
- kra'mijø, scropioides.
- Bahmijo, stromateus,
- bra'mijø, novacula.
- Vahmijo, lupus marinus schonfeldii.
- Da'mijø, paru,
- dra'mijø, guaperua.

The fourth difference.

A'NJAZ, oviparous fish having two back fins, one spinous and one flexible.

The twelve species under it.

- Pahja, amia,
- pra'nja, glaucus.
- Fahja, coracinus,
- fra'nja, umbra.
- Tahja, lupus,
- tra'nja, English mullet.

- Kahja, red gurnet,
- kra'nja, grey gurnet.
- Bahja, tub-fish,
- bra'nja, lyra altera rondeletii.
- Vahja, true mullet,
- vra'nja, lesser mullet.
- Dahja, sphyraena,
- dra'nja, saurus.
- Gahja, weaver,
- gra'nja, trachurus.
- Tahja, capricus,
- tra'nja, aper.
- Dahja, trumpet-fish,
- dra'nja, monoceros elush.
- Pahmija, uranoscopus,
- pra'mija, scorpæna.
- Tahmija, dory.

The fifth difference.

A'NJILZ, oviparous fish of one back fin, partly stiff and partly soft.

The twelve species under it.

- Pahji, gilt-head,
- pra'nji, parus.
- Fahji, cantharus,
- fra'nji, salpa.
- Tahji, sargus,
- tra'nji, mormylus.
- Kahji, pagrus,
- kra'nji, rubellio.
- Bahji, melanurus,
- bra'nji, dentex.
- Vahji, greater scorpion-fish,
- vra'nji, lesser scorpion-fish.
- Dahji, chromis.
- Gahji, jaguraca,
- gra'nji, acara.
- Tahji, sea-thrush,
- tra'nji, julis.
- Dahji, sea-perch,
- dra'nji, sachettus.
- Pahmiji, plicis,
- pra'miji, chauna.
- Fahmiji, maenas,
- fra'miji, boops.

The sixth difference.

A'NJAIZ, oviparous eel-shaped fish.

The eight species under it.

Pa'njai, conger,
pra'njai, muræna.
Fa'njai, sea serpent,
fra'njai, ophidion plinii.
Ta'njai, tænia major,
tra'njai, tænia minor.
Ka'njai, tinca marina,
kra'njai, sand-eel.
Ba'njai, lamprey,
bra'njai, lamperu.
Va'njai, sheet-fish,
vra'njai, eel-pout.
Da'njai, eel.
Ga'njai, spada marina,
gra'njai, remora imperati.

The seventh difference.

A'NJINOOZ, oviparous flat fish.

The five species under it.

Pa'njinoo, common sole,
pra'njinoo, spotted sole.
Fa'njinoo, pole.
Ta'njinoo, turbot,
tra'njinoo, halibut.
Ka'njinoo, brett.
Ba'njinoo, plaice,
bra'njinoo, flounder.

The eighth difference.

A'NJINOIZ, fishes of a hard crustaceous skin.

The six species under it.

Pa'njinoi, orbis scutatis,
pra'njinoi, orbis hirsutus.
Fa'njinoi, orbis muricatus,
tra'njinoi, orbis echinatus.
Ta'njinoi, triangular fish,
tra'njinoi, horned triangular fish.
Ka'njinoi, holosteus.

Ba'njinoi, acus aristotelis,
bra'njinoi, hippocampus.
Va'njinoi, star-fish.

The ninth difference.

A'NJINOZ, scaly river fish.

The thirteen species under it.

Pa'njino, pike.
Fa'njino, salmon,
fra'njino, smelt.
Ta'njino, trout,
tra'njino, char.
Ka'njino, grayling,
kra'njino, umber.
Ba'njino, farra,
bra'njino, lavarettus.
Va'njino, perch,
vra'njino, ruffe.
Da'njino, carp,
dra'njino, tench.
Ga'njino, barbel,
gra'njino, chub.
Ta'njino, breann,
tra'njino, roach.
Da'njino, dace,
dra'njino, bleak.
Pami'njino, gudgeon,
prami'njino, loach.
Fami'njino, bull-head.
Tami'njino, minnow,
trami'njino, stickle-back.

E'NJI. XVII.

The nine differences under this Genus.

ENJOOZ, carnivorous birds.
ENJOIZ, phytivorous birds of short wings.
ENJQZ, phytivorous birds of long wings and slender bills.
ENJAZ, phytivorous birds of short, thick, bills.
ENJILZ, insectivorous birds of the greater kind.
ENJAIZ, lesser insectivorous birds.

ENJINOOZ, aquatic, amphibious birds.

ENJINOIZ, aquatic fissipedes.
ENJINOZ, aquatic palmipedes.

The first difference.

ENJOOZ, carnivorous birds.

The nine species under it.

Pen'joo, eagle,
pre'njoo, vulture.
Fen'joo, hawk,
fre'njoo, kite.
Ten'joo, cuckoo,
tre'njoo, butcher bird.
Ken'joo, horned owl
kre'njoo, unhorned owl.
Ben'joo, raven,
bre'njoo, crow.
Ven'joo, daw,
vre'njoo, chough.
Den'joo, parrot,
dre'njoo, paroquet.
Gen'joo, magpie,
gre'njoo, jay.
Ten'joo, long tongued wood-pecker,
tren'joo, short tongued wood-pecker.

*Sub-species under the 1st difference.**Of the Eagle.*

pen'on'joo, chrysaetos,
pen'an'joo, melanactus,
pen'e'njoo, pygargus,
pen'i'njoo, osprey.

Of the Vulture.

pre'n'o'njoo, bald vulture,
pre'n'a'njoo, chesnut colored vulture,
pre'n'e'njoo, golden vulture.

Of the Hawk.

feno'n'joo, tarcell or goss-hawk,
feno'n'jipur, tarcell, [male.]
feno'n'jipun, goss-hawk, [female.]
fena'h'joo, musket or sparrow-hawk,
fena'h'jipur, musket, [male.]
fena'h'jipun, sparrow-hawk, [female.]
fene'n'joo, kestrel.

feni'joo, jerkin or gerfalcon,
feni'jipur, jerkin, [male,]
feni'jipun, gerfalcon, [female.]

fenu'joo, mountain falcon.

fenu'l'joo, tarcel or falcon,
fenu'l'jipur, tarcel, male,
fenu'l'jipun, falcon, female.

fena'l'joo, lanneret or lanner,
fena'l'jipur, lanneret, male,
fena'l'jipun, lanner, female.
fena'e'l'joo, hobby.

feni'l'joo, jack-merlin or merlin,
feni'l'jipur, jack-merlin, male,
feni'l'jipun, merlin, female.

Of the Kite.

fren'o'joo, buzzard,
fren'a'joo, bald buzzard,
frene'joo, ring tail.

Of the Butcher-bird.

tren'o'joo, particoloured butcher-
bird,
tren'a'joo, great butcher-bird.

Of the Horned Owl.

keno'joo, bubo,
kena'joo, otus,
kene'joo, scops.

Of the Unhorned Owl.

kreno'joo, common white barn-owl,
krena'joo, common field owl,
krene'joo, goat sucker,
kreni'joo, noctua.

Of the Crow.

bren'o'joo, rook,
brena'joo, Roiston crow.

Of the Pies.

geno'joo, roller argentoratensis,
gena'joo, caryocatastes,
gene'joo, garrulus Bohemicus,
geni'joo, toucan,
genu'joo, rhinoceros bird,
geno'l'joo, bird of Paradise.

Of the Long-tongued Wood-pecker.

teno'joo, wood-spice,
tena'joo, lick-wall,
tenen'joo, wit-wall,
teni'joo, wry neck.

Of the Short-tongued Woodpecker.

tren'o'joo, nut-hatch,
tren'a'joo, wall-creeper,
tren'e'joo, ox-eye-creeper,

treni'joo, reed-sparrow,
trenu'joo, lesser reed-sparrow.

The second difference.

ENJOIZ, phytivorous birds of
short wings.

The nine species under it.

Pe'joi, cock or hen, a fowl,
pe'jifur, cock,
pe'jifun, hen.

Fen'joi, pea-cock or pea-hen,
fen'jifur, pea-cock,
fen'jifun, pea-hen.

fre'joi, turkey.

Ten'joi, pheasant,
tren'joi, attagen.

Ken'joi, bustard,
kre'joi, anas campestris bellonii.

Ben'joi, cock of the wood,
bre'joi, grouse.

Ven'joi, partridge,
vren'joi, red partridge.

Den'joi, hazle-hen,
dre'joi, lagopus.

Gen'joi, quail,
gre'joi, rail.

Ten'joi, ostrich,
tren'joi, cassowary.

The third difference.

ENJOZ, phytivorous birds of long
wings and slender bills.

The nine species under it.

Pen'jo, pidgeon,
pre'jjo, ring-dove.

Fen'jo, stock-dove,
fre'jjo, turtle-dove.

Ten'jo, missle-bird,
tre'jjo, thrush.

Ken'jo, starling,
kre'jjo, merula saxatilis.

Ben'jo, fieldfare,
bre'jjo, redwing.

Ven'jo, blackbird,
vren'jjo, passer solitarus.

Den'jo, merula torquata,
dre'jjo, merula montana.

Gen'jo, galbula,
gre'jjo, hoop.
Ten'jo, bee-eater,
tren'jo, king-fisher.

The fourth difference.

ENJAZ, phytivorous birds of
short, thick bills.

The eight species under it.

Pen'ja, bunting.

Fen'ja, yellow hammer,
fre'nja, hortulanec.

Ten'ja, sparrow,
tren'ja, mountain-sparrow.

Ken'ja, cocothraustes,
kre'nja, cocothraustes cristatus in-
dicus.

Ben'ja, bullfinch,
bre'nja, crossbill.

Ven'ja, greenfinch,
vren'ja, canary bird.

Den'ja, chaffinch,
dre'nja, brambling.

Gen'ja, linnet,
gre'nja, red linnet.

The fifth difference.

ENJILZ, insectivorous birds of
the greater kind.

The eight species under it.

Pen'ji, swallow,
pre'nji, swift.

Fen'ji, martin,
fre'nji, sand-martin.

Ten'ji, nightingale.

Ken'ji, lark,
kre'nji, tit-lark.

Ben'ji, robin redbreast,
bre'nji, redstart.

Ven'ji, beccafigo,
vren'ji, wheat-eat.

Den'ji, wagtail,
dre'nji, yellow wagtail.

Gen'ji, stone-smich,
gre'nji, hedge-sparrow.

The sixth difference.

ENJAIZ, lesser insectivorous birds.

The eight species under it.

Pe'njai, ligurinus,
pre'njai, serinus.
Fe'njai, citrinella.
Te'njai, wren.
Ke'njai, regulus cristatus,
kre'njai, regulus non cristatus.
Be'njai, humming-bird.
Ve'njai, great titmouse.
De'njai, titmouse,
dre'njai, colemouse.
Ge'njai, long tailed tit.
gre'njai, crested tit.

The seventh difference.

ENJINOOZ, aquatic amphibious birds.

The nine species under it.

Pe'njimoo, lapwing.
Fe'njimoo, green plover,
fre'njimoo, grey plover.
Te'njimoo, dotterel,
tre'njimoo, sea lark.
Ke'njimoo, redshank,
kre'njimoo, ruffle.
Be'njimoo, tringer major,
bre'njimoo, tringa minor.
Ve'njimoo, knot,
vre'njimoo, stint.
De'njimoo, woodcock,
dre'njimoo, snipe.
Ge'njimoo, sea pye,
gre'njimoo, godwit.
Te'njimoo, curlew,
tre'njimoo, guara Brasiliana.

The eighth difference.

ENJINOIZ, aquatic fissipedes.

The nine species under it.

Pe'njimoi, eraue,
pre'njimoi, stork.
Fe'njimoi, phanicopter.
fre'njimoi, grus balearica.

Te'njimoi, hearn,
tre'njimoi, ardea cinerea minor.

Ke'njimoi, greater white hearn,
kre'njimoi, lesser white hearn.

Be'njimoi, bittour,
bre'njimoi, Brazilian bittour.

Ve'njimoi, spoonbill.

De'njimoi, great didapper,
dre'njimoi, little didapper.

Ge'njimoi, coot.

Te'njimoi, water-hen,
tre'njimoi, gallinula serica.

The ninth difference.

ENJINQZ, aquatic palmipedes.

The nine species under it.

Pe'njino, swan,
pre'njino, goose or gander,
pre'njinipur, gander,
pre'njinipuu, goose.

Fe'njino, sheldrake,
fre'njino, drake or duck,
fre'njinipur, drake,
fre'njinipuu, duck.

Te'njino, widgeon,
tre'njino, teale.

Ke'njino, solan-goose or gander,
kre'njino, pelican.

Be'njino, cormorant,
bre'njino, shagg.

Ve'njino, puffin,
vre'njino, penguin.

De'njino, razor-bill,
dre'njino, guillan.

Ge'njino, diver,
gre'ngino, dum diver.

Te'njino, gull,
tre'njino, scray.

*Sub-species under the 9th difference.**Of the Swan.*

peno'njino, hooper.

Of the Goose.

preno'njino, brant-goose or gander.

Of the Pheasant.

teno'njino, sea-pheasant.

Of the Teal.

treno'njino, gargane.

Of the Gull.

teno'njino, avogetta recurvi rostra.

INJI. XVIII.

*The six differences under this**Genus.*

INJOOZ, whole footed beasts.

INJOIZ, cloven footed beasts.

INJOZ, clawed beasts, not rapacious.

INJAZ, rapacious beasts of the cat kind.

INJILZ, rapacious beasts of the dog kind.

INJAIZ, oviparous beasts.

The first difference.

INJOOZ, whole footed beasts.

The four species under it.

Penjoo, horse or mare.

Fe'njoo, ass,
fre'njoo, mule.

Te'njoo, camel,
tre'njoo, dromedary.

Ke'njoo, elephant.

The second difference.

INJOIZ, cloven footed beasts.

The eight species under it.

Pi'njoi, kine.

Fi'njoi, sheep,
fri'njoi, goat.

Ti'njoi, elk,
tri'njoi, stag.

Ki'njoi, fallow deer,
kri'njoi, rein-deer.

Bi'njoi, roe.

Vi'njoi, rhinoceros.

Di'njoi, giraffe.

Gi'njoi, hog.

Sub-species under the 2nd difference.

Of the Kine.

Pinonjoi, urus,
pinanjoi, bison,
pinenjoi, bonasus,
pininjoi, buffalo.

Of the Sheep.

Finonjoi, ovis stepsiceros,
finanjoi, broad tailed sheep.

Of the Goat.

frinonjoi, stone buck,
frinanjoi, chamois,
frinenjoi, antelope.

The third difference.

INJOZ, clawed beasts, not rapacious.

The eight species under it.

Pinjo, baboon,
prino, ape.
Finjo, monkey,
frino, sloth.
Tinjo, hare.
Kinjo, rabbit,
krino, marmotto.
Binjo, poreupine,
brino, hedgehog.
Vinjo, squirrel,
vrino, guinea-pig.
Dinjo, rat,
drino, mouse.
Ginjo, mole.

Sub-species under the 3rd difference.

Of the Rat.

Dinonjo, water rat,
dinanjo, leming.

Of the Mouse.

drinonjo, field mouse,
drinanjo, dormouse,
drinenjo, bat.

The fourth difference.

INJAZ, rapacious beasts of the eat kind.

The nine species under it.

Pinja, lion or lioness,
prinja, bear.
Finja, tiger,
frinja, panther.
Tinja, ounce.
Kinja, cat,
krinja, civet-cat.
Binja, ferret,
brinja, pole-cat.
Vinja, martin.
Dinja, stoat,
drinja, weasel.
Ginja, beaver,
grinja, otter.
Tinja, leopard,
frinja, hyena.

The fifth difference.

INJILZ, rapacious beasts of the dog kind.

The six species under it.

Pinji, dog or bitch,
prinji, wolf.
Finji, fox,
frinji, badger.
Tinji, morse,
trinji, seal.
Kinji, jackall.
Binji, ant-bear.
brinji, armadillo.
Vinji, caraguya.

Sub-species under the 5th difference.

Of Dogs.

Pinonji, lap-dog,
pinanji, cur,
pinenji, mastiff,
pininji, gaze-hound,
pinonji, spaniels,
pinonji, land spaniels,
pinanji, water spaniels,
pinenji, hounds,
pininji, beagles,

pinulji, greyhound,
pinorji, lurchers,
pinarji, tumblers.

The sixth difference.

FNJAIZ, oviparous beasts.

The eight species under it.

Pinjai, tortoise,
prinjai, turtle.
Finjai, frog,
frinjai, toad.
Tinjai, crocodile,
trinjai, ignana.
Kinjai, lizard,
krinjai, chamelion.
Binjai, land salamander,
brinjai, water salamander.
Vinjai, serpent.
Dinjai, snake,
drinjai, viper.
Ginjai, slow worm.

Sub-species under the 6th difference.

Of the Frog.

Frinonjai, green frog.

Of the Lizard.

Kinonjai, green lizard.
kinanjai, facetane lizard,
kinenjai, cordylus,
kininjai, chalcidica lizard,
kinunjai, skinke.

ONDI. XIX.

The six differences under this Genus.

ONDOOZ, lasting parts.
RONDOO, wood.
ONDOIZ, annual parts.
ONDOOZ, fruits.
RONDOOZ, exeresences.
ONDAZ, parts of swimming animals.
ONDILZ, parts of flying animals.
ONDAIZ, parts of going animals.

The first difference.

O'NDOOZ, lasting parts.
R'ONDOO, wood.

The seven species under it.

P'o^{ndoo}, root,
p'r'o^{ndoo}, knot.
F'o^{ndoo}, stock,
f'r'o^{ndoo}, sucker.
T'o^{ndoo}, branch,
t'r'o^{ndoo}, thorn.
K'o^{ndoo}, stick, (cylindrical),
k'r'o^{ndoo}, wand, (taper.)
B'o^{ndoo}, rind,
b'r'o^{ndoo}, pith.
V'o^{ndoo}, gum,
v'r'o^{ndoo}, resin.
D'o^{ndoo}, juice,
d'r'o^{ndoo}, balsam.

The second difference.

O'NDOIZ, annual parts of plants.

The eight species under it.

P'o^{ndoi}, flower,
p'r'o^{ndoi}, catkin.
F'o^{ndoi}, pulp,
f'r'o^{ndoi}, stone.
T'o^{ndoi}, husk,
t'r'o^{ndoi}, beard.
K'o^{ndoi}, cluster,
k'r'o^{ndoi}, ear.
B'o^{ndoi}, sprout,
b'r'o^{ndoi}, leaf.
V'o^{ndoi}, stile,
v'r'o^{ndoi}, stamen.
D'o^{ndoi}, stalk,
d'r'o^{ndoi}, tendril.
G'o^{ndoi}, cup,
g'r'o^{ndoi}, pericarpium.

The third difference.

O'NDOZ, fruits.
R'ONDOZ, excrescences.

The six species under it.

P'o^{ndo}, apple.

F'o^{ndo}, plum,
f'r'o^{ndo}, berry.
T'o^{ndo}, nut.
K'o^{ndo}, mast,
k'r'o^{ndo}, key.
B'o^{ndo}, cone,
b'r'o^{ndo}, cod.
V'o^{ndo}, grain,
v'r'o^{ndo}, kernel.

The fourth difference.

O'NDAZ, parts of swimming animals.

The eight species under it.

P'o^{nda}, scale.
F'o^{nda}, shell,
f'r'o^{nda}, crust.
T'o^{nda}, gill.
K'o^{nda}, feeler.
B'o^{nda}, swimming bladder.
V'o^{nda}, fin,
v'r'o^{nda}, ray.
D'o^{nda}, claw.
G'o^{nda}, milt,
g'r'o^{nda}, spawn.

The fifth difference.

O'NDILZ, parts of flying animals.

The eight species under it.

P'o^{ndi}, feather,
p'r'o^{ndi}, quill.
F'o^{ndi}, wing,
f'r'o^{ndi}, train.
T'o^{ndi}, talon,
t'r'o^{ndi}, flat foot.
K'o^{ndi}, beak,
k'r'o^{ndi}, trunk.
B'o^{ndi}, spur,
b'r'o^{ndi}, sting.
V'o^{ndi}, egg,
v'r'o^{ndi}, chrysalis.
D'o^{ndi}, wattle,
d'r'o^{ndi}, comb.
G'o^{ndi}, rump,
g'r'o^{ndi}, oil-box.

The sixth difference.

O'NDAIZ, parts of going animals

The seven species under it.

P'o^{ndai}, hair,
p'r'o^{ndai}, wool.
F'o^{ndai}, bristle,
f'r'o^{ndai}, down.
T'o^{ndai}, fur,
t'r'o^{ndai}, fleece.
K'o^{ndai}, beard,
k'r'o^{ndai}, mane.
B'o^{ndai}, hoof,
b'r'o^{ndai}, nail.
V'o^{ndai}, horn,
v'r'o^{ndai}, tail.
D'o^{ndai}, embryo,
d'r'o^{ndai}, after-birth.

A'NDI. XX.

The six differences under this Genus.

A'NDOOZ, contained parts.
A'NDOIZ, containing parts.
A'NDO, head.
R'ANDO, body.
A'NDA, trunk.
A'NDIL, limb.
R'ANDIL, joint.
A'NDAIZ, inward parts.

The first difference.

A'NDOOZ, contained parts.

The nine species under it.

P'a^{ndoo}, spirit.
F'a^{ndoo}, serum,
f'r'a^{ndoo}, succus nutritivus.
T'a^{ndoo}, chyle,
t'r'a^{ndoo}, milk.
K'a^{ndoo}, sperm,
k'r'a^{ndoo}, menstrua.
B'a^{ndoo}, blood,
b'r'a^{ndoo}, gall.
V'a^{ndoo}, sanguineous humour,
v'r'a^{ndoo}, choleric humour.

Da'ndoo, phlegmatic humour,
dra'ndoo, melancholy.
Ga'ndoo, brain,
gra'ndoo, marrow.
Ta'ndoo, tear,
tra'ndoo, urine.

The second difference.

A'NDIOIZ, containing parts.

The seven species under it.

Pa'ndoi, bone,
pra'ndoi, gristle.
Fa'ndoi, ligament,
fra'ndoi, tendon.
Ta'ndoi, skin,
tra'ndoi, membrane.
Ka'ndoi, vein,
kra'ndoi, artery.
Ba'ndoi, nerve,
bra'ndoi, fibre.
Va'ndoi, flesh,
vra'ndoi, muscle.
Da'ndoi, fat,
dra'ndoi, glandule.

The third difference.

A'NDO, head.
R'ANDO, body.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndo, face,
pra'ndo, pate.
Fa'ndo, eye,
fra'ndo, ear.
Ta'ndo, mouth,
tra'ndo, nose.
Ka'ndo, tongue,
kra'ndo, tooth.
Ba'ndo, palate.
Va'ndo, forehead,
vra'ndo, eye-brow.
Da'ndo, cheek,
dra'ndo, temple.
Ga'ndo, lip,
gra'ndo, chin.
Ta'ndo, jaw,
tra'ndo, place of the tonsils.

The fourth difference.

A'NDA, trunk.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nda, neck,
pra'nda, shoulder.
Fa'nda, breast,
fra'nda, dugg.
Ta'nda, back,
tra'nda, vertebra.
Ka'nda, loin,
kra'nda, rib.
Ba'nda, side,
bra'nda, flank.
Va'nda, belly,
vra'nda, navel.
Da'nda, groin,
dra'nda, share.
Ga'nda, buttock,
gra'nda, fundament.

The fifth difference.

A'NDIL, limb.
R'ANDIL, joint.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndi, arm,
pra'ndi, shoulder.
Fa'ndi, cubit,
fra'ndi, elbow.
Ta'ndi, hand,
tra'ndi, wrist.
Ka'ndi, thigh,
kra'ndi, huckle.
Ba'ndi, shank,
bra'ndi, knee.
Va'ndi, foot,
vra'ndi, heel.
Da'ndi, finger,
dra'ndi, toe.
Ga'ndi, knuckle.
Ta'ndi, viscus,
tra'ndi, lobe.

The sixth difference.

A'NDAIZ, inward parts.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndai, gullet,
pra'ndai, wind-pipe.
Fa'ndai, heart,
fra'ndai, lungs.
Ta'ndai, diaphragm,
tra'ndai, mediastine.
Ka'ndai, stomach,
kra'ndai, gut.
Ba'ndai, liver,
bra'ndai, spleen.
Va'ndai, mesentary,
vra'ndai, caul.
Da'ndai, kidney,
dra'ndai, bladder.
Ga'ndai, privity,
gra'ndai, testicle.
Ta'ndai, womb.

*E'NDI. XXI, Magnitude.**RE'NDI, Extension.**The six differences under this Genus.*

E'NDOOZ, dimensions.
RE'NDOO, division.
E'NDOIZ, mutual relatives of
dimension.
E'NDO, simple figure.
RE'NDO, configuration.
E'NDAZ, compound lineary fi-
gures, (*fe'ndooz.*)
E'NDILZ, compound planary fi-
gures, (*te'ndooz.*)
E'NDAIZ, solid figures, (*ke'ndooz.*)

The first difference.

E'NDOO, dimension.
RE'NDOO, division.

The four species under it.

Pe'ndoo, point.
Fe'ndoo, line.
Te'ndoo, surface.
Ke'ndoo, solid.

The second difference.

ENDOIZ, mutual relations of dimension.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndoi, centre,
pre'ndoi, pole.
Fe'ndoi, vertex,
fre'ndoi, intersection.
Te'ndoi, diagonal,
tre'ndoi, side.
Ke'ndoi, tangent,
kre'ndoi, section.
Be'ndoi, diameter,
bre'ndoi, axis.
Ve'ndoi, sine,
vre'ndoi, chord.
De'ndoi, parrallel,
dre'ndoi, diverging,
dwe'ndoi, converging.
Ge'ndoi, oblique,
gre'ndoi, direct,
gle'ndoi, transverse.
Te'ndoi, reflected,
tre'ndoi, refracted.

The third difference.

ENDO, affections of simple figure.
RENDO, figure.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndo, straightness,
pre'ndo, crookedness.
Fe'ndo, circle,
fre'ndo, angle.
Te'ndo, right-angle,
tre'ndo, obtuse angle,
twe'ndo, acute angle.
Ke'ndo, plain,
kre'ndo, convex,
kle'ndo, concave.
Be'ndo, sphere,
bre'ndo, cube.
Ve'ndo, cylinder,
vre'ndo, prism.
De'ndo, cone,
dre'ndo, pyramid.

Ge'ndo, parabola,
gre'ndo, hyperbola,
gle'ndo ellipsis.
Te'ndo, spiral,
tre'ndo, helix.

The fourth difference.

ENDAZ, compound lineary figures, (*fe'ndooz.*)

The nine species under it.

Pe'nda, pin,
pre'nda, hole.
Fe'nda, tooth,
fre'nda, notch.
Te'nda, protuberance,
tre'nda, dent.
Ke'nda, T figure,
kre'nda, cross.
Be'nda, staple,
bre'nda, windle.
Ve'nda, tuft,
vre'nda, asterisk.
De'nda, whip,
dre'nda, flag.
Ge'nda, hook,
gre'nda, fork.
Te'nda, undulated,
tre'nda, creiated.

The fifth difference.

ENDILZ, compound planary figures, (*te'ndooz.*)

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndi, triangle,
pre'ndi, square.
Fe'ndi, ring,
fre'ndi, loop.
Te'ndi, bow,
tre'ndi, wheel.
Ke'ndi, laminae,
kre'ndi, chink.
Be'ndi, tressel,
bre'ndi, pimon.
Ve'ndi, edge,
vre'ndi, gutter.

De'ndi, ridge,
dre'ndi, furrow.
Ge'ndi, form,
gre'ndi, step.
Te'ndi, tube, general form,
tre'ndi, square tube,
twe'ndi, round tube.

The sixth difference.

ENDAIZ, solid figures, (*ke'ndooz.*)

The seven species under it.

Pe'ndai, porousness,
pre'ndai, hollowness,
ple'ndai, massiveness.
Fe'ndai, bottle,
fre'ndai, pin.
Te'ndai, pedestal,
tre'ndai, turret.
Ke'ndai, gudgeon,
kre'ndai, mallet.
Be'ndai, buoy figure,
bre'ndai, hour-glass figure.
Ve'ndai, oval,
vre'ndai, bowl.
De'ndai, bottom,
dre'ndai, skein.

I'NDI. XXII.

The three differences under this Genus.

INDOO, time. }
RINDOO, instaut. }
INDOI, place.
INDO, situation, }
RINDO, vergency. }

The first difference.

INDOO, time.
RINDOO, instant.

The nine species under it.

Pindoo, present,
prindoo, past,
plindoo, future.

Findoo, simultaneousness,
findoo, distance,
findoo, preceding,
fil^ldo, succeeding.
Tindoo, newness,
tindoo, oldness.
Kindoo, earliness,
kindoo, lateness.
Bindoo, date,
bindoo, epoch.
Vindoo, permanency,
vindoo, transitoriness.
Dindoo, frequency,
dindoo, seldomness.
Gindoo, perpetuity,
gindoo, occasionalness.
Tindoo, everness, eternity,
tindoo, neverness.

The second difference.

INDOI, place.

The eight species under it.

Pindoi, presence,
pindoi, absence.
Findoi, contact,
findoi, distance,
Tindoi, nearness,
tindoi, remoteness.
Kindoi, home,
kindoi, rise.
Bindoi, ampleness,
bindoi, narrowness.
Vindoi, obviousness,
vindoi, rareness.
Dindoi, continuance,
dindoi, discontinuance.
Gindoi, ubiquity, the being every
 where,
gindoi, nullibiety, the being no
 where.

The third difference.

INDO, situation.
RINDO, direction, vergency.

The nine species under it.

Pindo, east,
pindo, west.
Findo, north,
findo, south.

Tindo, middle,
tindo, either extreme,
twindo, extreme end,
tildo, extreme beginning.
Kindo, side,
kindo, margin.
Bindo, upper side,
bindo, under side.
Vindo, inside,
vindo, outside.
Dindo, top,
dindo, bottom.
Gindo, fore part,
gindo, hind part.
Tindo, either side,
tindo, right side,
twindo, left side.

UNDI, XXIII.

The seven differences under this Genus.

UNDOOZ, measures of multitude.
UNDOIZ, measures of magnitude.
UNDOZ, measures of capacity.
UNDAZ, measures of gravity.
UNDILZ, measures of value.
UNDAIZ, measures of time.
 * UNDINOZ, measures of animal life.

The first difference.

UNDOOZ, measures of multitude.
RUNDOO, number.

The ten species under it.

Poou'ndoo, a unit, or u pu'ndoo.
Foou'ndoo, a million.
Toou'ndoo, a billion, = a million²
Koou'ndoo, a trillion, = a million³
Boou'ndoo, a quad- } = a million⁴
 rillion, }
Voou'ndoo, a quin- } = a million⁵
 tillion, }
Doou'ndoo, a sectillion, = a million⁶
Goou'ndoo, a septillion, = a million⁷
Toou'ndoo, an octillion = a million⁸
Doou'ndoo, a nonmillion = a million⁹

The second difference.

UNDOIZ, measures of magnitude.

The nine species under it.

Poou'ndoi, a twelfth of an inch,
poou'ndoi, a tenth of an inch,
poou'ndoi, an eighth of an inch,
poou'ldoi, half an inch.
Foou'ndoi, an inch.
Toou'ndoi, a foot.
Koou'ndoi, a yard.
Boou'ndoi, a perch.
Voou'ndoi, a furlong.
Doou'ndoi, a mile.
Goou'ndoi, a league.
Toou'ndoi, a degree.

The third difference.

UNDOZ, measures of capacity.

The nine species under it.

Poou'ndo, a gill, or u pu'ndo.
Foou'ndo, a pint.
Toou'ndo, a quart.
Koou'ndo, a gallon.
Boou'ndo, a firkin.
Voou'ndo, a kilderkin.
Doou'ndo, a barrel.
Goou'ndo, a hogshead.
Toou'ndo, a puncheon.
toor'undo, a but.

The fourth difference.

No. 1.

UNDAZ, measures of gravity:—
Avoirdupoise Weight.

The eight species under it.

Poou'nda, a dram, or u pu'nda,
Foou'nda, an ounce.
Toou'nda, a pound.
Koou'nda, a clove.
Boou'nda, a stone.
Voou'nda, a quarter.
Doou'nda, a hundredweight.
Goou'nda, a ton.

* See Herbs, page 11.

No. 2.
RUNDAZ, measures of gravity:—
Troy Weight.

The five species under it.

Pooru'nda, a grain, or u pru'nda.
Fooru'nda, a earat.
Tooru'nda, a pennyweight.
Kooru'nda, an ounce.
Booru'nda, a pound.

No. 3.
LUNDAZ, measures of gravity:—
Apothecaries' Weight.

The five species under it.

Poolu'nda, a grain, or u plu'nda.
Foolu'nda, a scruple.
Toolu'nda, a dram.
Koolu'nda, an ounce.
Boolu'nda, a pound.

The fifth difference.

UNDILZ, measures of value.
RUNDIL, money.

The six species under it.

Poou'ndi, a farthing, or u pu'ndi.
Fouu'ndi, a penny,
fooru'ndi, a threepenny piece,
foolu'ndi, a fourpenny piece,
foou'ndi, a sixpenny piece.
Toou'ndi, a shilling,
tooru'ndi, a two shilling piece.
Koo'ndi, a half crown,
koo'ndi, a crown.
Boou'ndi, a half sovereign,
booru'ndi, a sovereign.
Voou'ndi, a five sovereign piece.*

The sixth difference.

UNDAIZ, measures of time.
RUNDAI, duration.

The eight species under it.

Pu'ndai, year,
pru'ndai, season.

Fu'ndai, spring,
fru'ndai, summer.
Tu'ndai, autumn,
tru'ndai, winter.
Ku'ndai, calendar month,
kru'ndai, lunar month,
klu'ndai, week.
Bu'ndai, day and night of 24 hours,
bru'ndai, mid-day, noon,
blu'ndai, midnight.
Vu'ndai, day, (daylight.)
vru'ndai, night, (darkness.)
Du'ndai, forenoon,
dru'ndai, afternoon.
Gu'ndai, hour,
gru'ndai, minute.

The seventh difference.

UNDINOO, age: or measure of
animal life, chiefly human.
RUNDINOO, generation.

The six species under it.

Pu'ndinoo, infancy:—the first and
comparatively *speech-*
less period of life:—
say about two years.
Fu'ndinoo, childhood:—the period
from the expiration
of infancy to com-
mencement of pu-
berty:—say till about
fifteen.
Tu'ndinoo, adolescence:—the period
from childhood to full
corporeal develop-
ment.
Ku'ndinoo, manhood:—the period
from adolescence to
the commencement
of declining corpo-
real powers.
Bu'ndinoo, old age:—the period
from manhood to the
commencement of
decrepitude.
Vu'ndinoo, decrepitude:—the peri-
od from the commence-
ment of decrepitude to
the end of life.

O'MBI XXIV.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*

OMBOOZ, rational faculties. }
ROMBOO, irrationality. }
OMBOIZ, internal senses.
OMBOZ, external senses.
OMBA, temper.
OMBILZ, corporeal habitudes re-
stricted to individuals.
OMBAIZ, generative faculties.

The first difference.

OMBOOZ, rational faculties.
ROMBOO, irrationality.

The four species under it.

Po'mboo, understanding,
pro'mboo, idioticalness.
Fo'mboo, judgment,
fro'mboo, injudiciousness.
To'mboo, conscience,
tro'mboo, unconscionableness.
Ko'mboo, will,
kro'mboo, listlessness.

The second difference.

OMBOIZ, internal senses.

The four species under it.

Po'mboi, common sense, perception,
pro'mboi, stupor.
Fo'mboi, fancy, conception,
fro'mboi, dotage.
To'mboi, memory,
tro'mboi, forgetfulness.
Ko'mboi, appetite,
kro'mboi, loathing.

The third difference.

OMBOZ, external senses.

The five species under it.

Po'mbo, sight,
pro'mbo, blindness.

* Five of the differences under this genus U'NDI, may be preceded by the vowel *u*, instead of inserting *oo* after the initial consonant:—thus *u pu'ndoo*, a unit; instead of *poou'ndoo*, &c. &c.

Fo'mbo, hearing,
 fro'mbo, deafness.
 To'mbo, smell,
 tro'mbo, want of that faculty.
 Ko'mbo, taste,
 kro'mbo, want of that faculty.
 Bo'mbo, touch,
 bro'mbo, numbness.

The fourth difference.

OMBA, temper.

The seven species under it.

Po'mba, ingenuousness,
 pro'mba, disingenuous.
 Fo'mba, sprightliness,
 fro'mba, dullness.
 To'mba, seriousness,
 tro'mba, wantonness.
 Ko'mba, gentleness,
 kro'mba, fierceness.
 Bo'mba, opposite to rapacity,
 bro'mba, rapacity.
 Vo'mba, stoutness,
 vro'mba, sluggishness.
 Do'mba, hardness,
 dro'mba, delicacy.

The fifth difference.

OMBILZ, corporeal habitudes restricted to individuals.

The nine species under it.

Po'mbi, intireness,
 pro'mbi, mutinousness.
 Fo'mbi, soundness,
 fro'mbi, rotteness.
 To'mbi, indolence or ease,
 tro'mbi, pain.
 Ko'mbi, vigor,
 kro'mbi, decay.
 Bo'mbi, fatness,
 bro'mbi, leanness.
 Vo'mbi, beauty,
 vro'mbi, deformity.
 Do'mbi, strength,
 dro'mbi, weakness.

Go'mbi, agility.
 gro'mbi, lumpishness.
 To'mbi, swiftness,
 tro'mbi, slowness.

The sixth difference.

OMBAIZ, generative faculties.

The four species under it.

Po'mbai, sex,
 pro'mbai, absence of sex,
 plo'mbai, double sex.
 Fo'mbai, male,
 fro'mbai, female.
 To'mbai, fruitfulness,
 tro'mbai, barrenness.
 Ko'mbai, ripeness,
 kro'mbai, over ripeness,
 klo'mbai, unripeness.

AMBI. XXV.

The six differences under this Genus.

AMBOO, reward. }
 RAMBOO, punishment. }
 AMBOIZ, instruments of virtue.
 AMBOZ, affections of intellectual virtue.
 AMBAZ, moral and social virtues.
 AMBIL, divine grace. }
 RAMBIL, ungodliness. }
 AMBAIZ, acquired intellectual habits.

The first difference.

AMBOO, reward.
 RAMBOO, punishment.

The four species under it.

Pa'mboo, happiness,
 pra'mboo, misery.
 Fa'mboo, prosperity,
 fra'mboo, adversity.
 Ta'mboo, contentment,
 tra'mboo, anxiety.
 Ka'mboo, the state of salvation,
 kra'mboo, the state of damnation.

The second difference.

OMBOIZ, instruments of virtue.

The six species under it.

Po'mboi, liberty,
 pro'mboi, restraint.
 Fo'mboi, riches,
 fro'mboi, poverty.
 To'mboi, pleasure,
 tro'mboi, unpleasantness.
 Ko'mboi, reputation,
 kro'mboi, infamy.
 Bo'mboi, dignity,
 bro'mboi, meanness.
 Vo'mboi, social power,
 vro'mboi, social impotence.

The third difference.

AMBOZ, affections of intellectual virtue.

The four species under it.

Pa'mbo, sagacity,
 pra'mbo, dullness.
 Fa'mbo, rational faith,
 fra'mbo, credulity,
 fla'mbo, incredulity.
 Ta'mbo, sobriety, (mental),
 tra'mbo, whimsicalness.
 Ka'mbo, proper zeal for truth,
 kra'mbo, indifference for truth,
 kla'mbo, fierceness, fanaticism.

The fourth difference.

AMBAZ, moral and social virtues.

The seven species under it.

Pa'mba, consideration,
 pra'mba, procrastination,
 pla'mba, precipitation.
 Fa'mba, heedfulness,
 fra'mba, excessive solicitude,
 fla'mba, heedlessness.
 Ta'mba, alacrity,
 tra'mba, reluctance.
 Ka'mba, sincerity,
 kra'mba, hypocrisy.
 Ba'mba, diligence,
 bra'mba, over-doing,
 bla'mba, sloth.

Va'mba, impartiality,
 vra'mba, partiality.
 Da'mba, constancy,
 dra'mba, pertinacity,
 dwa'mba, inconstancy.

The fifth difference.

A'MBIL, divine grace.
 R'A'MBIL, ungodliness.

The six species under it.

Pa'mbi, repentance,
 pra'mbi, impenitence.
 Fa'mbi, holiness,
 fra'mbi, unholiness.
 Ta'mbi, self-denial,
 tra'mbi, selfishness.
 Ka'mbi, faith,
 kra'mbi, infidelity.
 Ba'mbi, hope,
 bra'mbi, despair.
 Va'mbi, charity,
 vra'mbi, uncharitableness.

The sixth difference.

A'MBAIZ, acquired intellectual habits.

The five species under it.

Pa'mbai, science,
 pra'mbai, passion for knowledge,
 pla'mbai, ignorance.
 Fa'mbai, wisdom,
 fra'mbai, craft, abuse of wisdom,
 fla'mbai, folly.
 Ta'mbai, art,
 tra'mbai, unskilfulness.
 Ka'mbai, experience,
 kra'mbai, inexperience.
 Ba'mbai, learning,
 bra'mbai, unlearnedness.

E'MBIZ, XXVI., *Morals.*

R'EMBI, *Intercourse.*

The six differences under this Genus.

EMBOO, virtue. }
 REMBOO, vice. }

EMBOIZ, virtues relating to }
 the body. }
 REMBOI, enjoyment.
 EMBOZ, virtues belonging to our }
 estates and dignities.
 EMBAZ, common social virtues.
 EMBILZ, virtues relating to our }
 superiors.
 EMBAIZ, virtues relating to }
 inferiors.

The first difference.

EMBOO, virtue.
 REMBOO, vice.

The nine species under it.

Pe'mboo, justice,
 pre'mboo, injustice,
 ple'mboo, rigor,
 pe'lboo, mitigation.
 Fe'mboo, equity,
 fre'mboo, summum jus.
 Te'mboo, candor,
 tre'mboo, censoriousness.
 Ke'mboo, goodness,
 kre'mboo, mischievousness.
 Be'mboo, mercy,
 bre'mboo, cruelty.
 Ve'mboo, gratitude,
 vre'mboo, ingratitude.
 De'mboo, courage,
 dre'mboo, rashness,
 dve'mboo, cowardice.
 Ge'mboo, patience,
 gre'mboo, stubbornness,
 gle'mboo, impatience.
 Te'mboo, meekness,
 tre'mboo, insensibility to provo-
 cation,
 twe'mboo, rash anger.

The second difference.

EMBOIZ, virtues relating to the }
 body. }
 REMBOI, enjoyment.

The seven species under it.

Pe'mboi, temperance,
 pre'mboi, sensuality.

Fe'mboi, due abstemiousness,
 fre'mboi, maceration,
 fle'mboi, gluttony.
 Te'mboi, sobriety,
 tre'mboi, drunkenness.
 Ke'mboi, vigilance,
 kre'mboi, unwatchfulness.
 Be'mboi, moderateness in recreation
 bre'mboi, immoderateness in ditto.
 Ve'mboi, cleanliness,
 vre'mboi, over-niceness,
 vle'mboi, slovenliness.
 De'mboi, chastity,
 dre'mboi, unchastity.

The third difference.

EMBOZ, virtues relating to our }
 estates and dignities.

The nine species under it.

Pe'mbo, liberality in getting,
 keeping, or spending,
 pre'mbo, prodigality,
 ple'mbo, covetousness.
 Fe'mbo, providence, (in getting,)
 fre'mbo, scraping,
 fle'mbo, improvidence.
 Te'mbo, frugality, (in keeping,)
 tre'mbo, close-fistedness,
 twe'mbo, squandering.
 Ke'mbo, generosity, (in spending,)
 kre'mbo, profuseness,
 kle'mbo, sordidness.
 Be'mbo, almsgiving,
 bre'mbo, churlishness.
 Ve'mbo, hospitality,
 vre'mbo, inhospitality.
 De'mbo, due modesty,
 dre'mbo, sheepishness,
 dve'mbo, impudence.
 Ge'mbo, magnanimity, due self-
 respect,
 gre'mbo, insolence,
 gle'mbo, pusillanimity.
 Te'mbo, unambitiousness,
 tre'mbo, abjectness,
 twe'mbo, ambitiousness.

The fourth difference.

EMBAZ, common social virtues.

The nine species under it.

Pe'mba, veracity,
pre'mba, lying,
ple'mba, hyperbole,
pel'ba, detraction.

Fe'mba, fidelity,
fre'mba, unfaithfulness,
fle'mba, officiousness,
fel'ba, treachery.

Te'mba, peaceableness,
tre'mba, unpeaceableness,
tw'emba, tameness,
tel'ba, contentiousness.

Ke'mba, frankness,
kre'mba, too much openness,
kle'mba, reservedness.

Be'mba, taciturnity,
bre'mba, loquacity.

Ve'mba, gravity of manner,
vre'mba, vanity,
vle'mba, formality,
vel'ba, levity.

De'mba, courtesy of manner,
dre'mba, fawning,
dwe'mba, moroseness.

Ge'mba, comteous concurrence,
gre'mba, excessive assentation,
gle'mba, magisterialness.

Te'mba, urbanity,
tre'mba, scurrility,
twe'mba, rusticity.

The fifth difference.

EMBILZ, virtues relating to our superiors.

The eight species under it.

Pe'mbi, dutifulness,
pre'mbi, undutifulness.

Fe'mbi, humility,
fre'mbi, pride.

Te'mbi, reverence to those in place,
tre'mbi, irreverence.

Ke'mbi, respect to gifted persons,
kre'mbi, disrespect.

Be'mbi, subjection,
bre'mbi, rebellion.

K

Ve'mbi, loyalty,
vre'mbi, disloyalty.
De'mbi, obedience,
dre'mbi, disobedience.
Ge'mbi, submission,
gre'mbi, contumacy.

The sixth difference.

EMBAIZ, virtues relating to inferiors.

The eight species under it.

Pe'mbai, graciousness,
pre'mbai, harshness.

Fe'mbai, condescension,
fre'mbai, imperiousness.

Te'mbai, affability,
tre'mbai, superciliousness.

Ke'mbai, protection,
kre'mbai, tyranny.

Be'mbai, good governance,
bre'mbai, mal-administration.

Ve'mbai, reasonableness,
vre'mbai, unreasonableness.

De'mbai, severity,
dre'mbai, fondness.

Ge'mbai, clemency,
gre'mbai, austerity.

I'MBI. XXVII.

The six differences under this Genus.

I'MBOO, light.

I'MBOIZ, colors.

I'MBO, sound, }

R'I'MBO, silence. }

I'MBA, taste, }

R'I'MBA, smell. }

I'MBILZ, active tactile qualities.

I'MBAIZ, passive tactile qualities.

The first difference.

I'MBOO, light.

The five species under it.

Pi'mboo, twilight, (dawn),
Pri'mboo, twilight, (evening),
pli'mboo, light,
pil'boo, darkness.

Fi'mboo, light,
fri'mboo, shadow.

Ti'mboo, brightness,
tri'mboo, dimness.

Ki'mboo, transparency,
kri'mboo, opacity.

Bi'mboo, clearness,
bri'mboo, spottedness.

The second difference.

I'MBOIZ, colours.

The eight species under it.

Pi'mboi, greyness,
pri'mboi, whiteness,
pli'mboi, blackness.

Fi'mboi, redness,
fri'mboi, yellowness,
fli'mboi, scarlet,
fil'boi, orange color.

Ti'mboi, greenness,
tri'mboi, blueness.

Ki'mboi, purple,
kri'mboi, crimson.

Bi'mboi, brown.

Vi'mboi, variegatedness,
vri'mboi, changeableness.

Di'mboi, speckledness,
dri'mboi, striatedness.

Gi'mboi, dappledness,
gri'mboi, chequeredness.

The third difference.

I'MBO, sound.

R'I'MBO, silence.

The nine species under it.

Pi'mbo, treble, (most acute),
pri'mbo, counter-tenor, (more acute)
pli'mbo, tenor, (less acute),
pil'bo, base, (most grave.)

Fi'mbo, ringing,
fri'mbo, jarring.

Ti'mbo, voice,
tri'mbo, articulate.

Kimbo, hissing,
krimbo, whistling,
klimbo, buzzing.
Bimbo, note, key,
brimbo, sharp,
blimbo, flat.
Vimbo, tune,
vrimbo, concert.
Dimbo, clearness,
drimbo, hoarseness.
Gimbo, concord,
grimbo, discord.
Timbo, harmony,
trimbo, jangling.

The fourth difference.

IMBAZ, taste.
RIMBAZ, smell.

The seven species under it.

Pimba, sweetness of flavour,
primba, unsavouriness of flavour,
plimba, sweetness of odour,
pilba, offensive odour.
Fimba, fattiness,
frimba, acrimoniousness.
Timba, austereness,
trimba, acerbity.
Kimba, acidity,
krimba, bitterness.
Bimba, saltishness,
brimba, freshness.
Vimba, briskness,
vrimba, deadness.
Dimba, mustiness,
drimba, rotteness.

The fifth difference.

IMBILZ, active tactile qualities.

The six species under it.

Pimbi, temperateness,
primbi, heat,
plimbi, cold.
Fimbi, moistness,
frimbi, wetness,
flimbi, dryness.
Timbi, closeness,
trimbi, density,
twimbi, rarity.

Kimbi, weightiness,
krimbi, gravity,
klimbi, levity.
Bimbi, consistency,
brimbi, hardness,
blimbi, fluidity.
Vimbi, flexibleness,
vrimbi, limberness,
vlimbi, stiffness.

The sixth difference.

IMBAIZ, passive tactile qualities.

The six species under it.

Pimbai, yieldingness,
primbai, softness,
plimbai, hardness.
Fimbai, evenness,
frimbai, smoothness,
flimbai, roughness.
Timbai, ordinariness,
trimbai, coarseness,
twimbai, fineness.
Kimbai, sliminess,
krimbai, clamminess,
klimbai, unctuousness.
Bimbai, firmness,
brimbai, toughness,
blimbai, brittleness.
Vimbai, steadiness,
vrimbai, fastness,
vlimbai, looseness.

U'MBI. XXVIII., *Sickness.*

RU'MBI, *Health.*

The six differences under this Genus.

UMBOOZ, general causes of disease.
UMBOI, distemper.
UMBOZ, tumours.
UMBAZ, diseases of the head and nerves.
UMBILZ, diseases of the middle region.
UMBAIZ, diseases of the lower belly.

The first difference.

UMBOOZ, general causes of disease.

The eight species under it.

Pumboo, contagion,
prumboo, poison.
Fumboo, wound,
frumboo, bruise.
Tumboo, plethora,
trumboo, cacochymia.
Kumboo, distemper,
krumboo, inflammation.
Bumboo, obstruction,
brumboo, inflation.
Vumboo, abscess.
Dumboo, ulcer,
drumboo, fistula.
Gumboo, gangrene,
grumboo, spaeclus.

The second difference.

UMBOI, distemper.

The eight species under it.

Pumboi, fever,
prumboi, ague.
Fumboi, hectic,
frumboi, consumption.
Tumboi, malignant fever,
trumboi, plague.
Kumboi, pox,
krumboi, measles.
Bumboi, itch,
brumboi, tetter.
Vumboi, leprosy,
vrumboi, seurf.
Dumboi, lues venerea.
Gumboi, gout,
grumboi, erysipelas.

The third difference.

UMBOZ, tumours.

The eight species under it.

Pumbo, pustule,
prumbo, scab.
Fumbo, king's evil,
frumbo, boil.

Tu'mbo, cancer,
 tru'mbo, carbuncle.
 Ku'mbo, wen,
 kru'mbo, scirrhus.
 Bu'mbo, wart,
 bru'mbo, corn.
 Vu'mbo, chilblain.
 Du'mbo, varix,
 dru'mbo, aneurism.
 Gu'mbo, ganglion.

The fourth difference.

U'MBAZ, diseases of the head
 and nerves.

The nine species under it.

Pu'mba, delirium,
 pru'mba, madness.
 Fu'mba, veterus,
 fru'mba, ephialtes.
 Tu'mba, lethargy,
 tru'mba, apoplexy.
 Ku'mba, catarrh,
 kru'mba, rheumatism.
 Bu'mba, vertigo,
 bru'mba, epilepsy.
 Vu'mba, palsy.
 vru'mba, numbness.
 Du'mba, convulsion,
 dru'mba, cramp.
 Gu'mva, rickets.
 Tu'mba, quincy.

The fifth difference.

U'MBILZ, diseases of the middle
 region.

The six species under it.

Pu'mbi, shortness of breath.
 Fu'mbi, asthma,
 fru'mbi, orthopnoea.
 Tu'mbi, consumption,
 tru'mbi, empyema.
 Ku'mbi, palpitation.
 B'umbi, fainting,
 bru'mbi, swooning.
 Vu'mbi, pleurisy.

The sixth difference.

U'MBAIZ, diseases of the lower
 belly.

The nine species under it.

Pu'mbai, heart-burn.
 Fu'mbai, green-sickness,
 fru'mbai, jaundice.
 Tu'mbai, dropsy,
 tru'mbai, tympany.
 Ku'mbai, scurvy,
 kru'mbai, hypochondriacal vapours.
 Bu'mbai, colic,
 bru'mbai, iliac passion,
 Vu'mbai, diarrhæa,
 vru'mbai, dysentery.
 Du'mbai, stone,
 dru'mbai, strangury.
 Gu'mbai, rupture,
 gru'mbai, hæmorrhoids.
 Tu'mbai, hysterical passion,
 tru'mbai, suffocation.

O'NZI. XXIX.

*The six differences under this
 Genus.*

ONZOOZ, actions of God. }
 RONZOO, miracle. }
 ONZOIZ, speculative actions of
 the understanding
 and judgment.
 ONZOZ, practical actions of the
 understanding and
 judgment.
 ONZAZ, actions of the will.
 ONZILZ, simple passions.
 ONZAIZ, mixed passions.

The first difference.

ONZOOZ, actions of God.
 RONZOO, miracle.

The seven species under it.

Po'nzoo, creation,
 pro'nzoo, annihilation.

Fo'nzoo, providence,
 fro'nzoo, predestination,
 flo'nzoo, fate, destination,
 fo'zoo, fortune.
 To'nzoo, blessing,
 tro'nzoo, cursing.
 Ko'nzoo, preservation,
 kro'nzoo, destruction.
 Bo'nzoo, deliverance,
 bro'nzoo, dereliction.
 Vo'nzoo, revelation,
 vro'nzoo, inspiration.
 Do'nzoo, redemption.

The second difference.

ONZOIZ, speculative actions of
 the understanding
 and judgment.

The eight species under it.

Po'nzoi, thinking,
 pro'nzoi, meditating.
 Fo'nzoi, inquisition,
 fro'nzoi, discovery.
 To'nzoi, assent,
 tro'nzoi, dissent.
 Ko'nzoi, believing,
 kro'nzoi, disbelieving.
 Bo'nzoi, knowing,
 bro'nzoi, doubting.
 Vo'nzoi, certainty,
 vro'nzoi, opinion.
 Do'nzoi, reasoning,
 dro'nzoi, conjecturing.
 Go'nzoi, esteeming,
 gro'nzoi, contemning.

The third difference.

ONZOZ, practical actions of the
 understanding and
 judgment.

The seven species under it.

Po'nzo, deliberating,
 pro'nzo, observing.
 Fo'nzo, consideration,
 fro'nzo, invention.
 To'nzo, approving,
 tro'nzo, disapproving.

Ko'nzo, trust,
kro'nzo, distrust.
Bo'nzo, satisfaction,
bro'nzo, scruple.
Vo'nzo, assurance,
vro'nzo, persuasion.
Do'nzo, contriving,
dro'nzo, expecting.

The fourth difference.

O'NZAZ, actions of the will.

The nine species under it.

Po'nza, inclination,
pro'nza, aversion.
Fo'nza, conditionally willing,
fro'nza, conditionally unwilling.
To'nza, purposing,
tro'nza, demurring.
Ko'nza, resolution,
kro'nza, wavering.
Bo'nza, election,
bro'nza, rejection.
Vo'nza, prosecuting,
vro'nza, desisting.
Do'nza, delectation,
dro'nza, displicence.
Go'nza, liberty, (may,)
gro'nza, necessity, (must.)
To'nza, spontaneity.
tro'nza, co-action.

The fifth difference.

O'NZILZ, simple passions.

The nine species under it.

Po'nzi, admiration,
pro'nzi, tædium with loathing.
Fo'nzi, favour,
fro'nzi, malignity.
To'nzi, love,
tro'nzi, hatred.
Ko'nzi, mirth,
kro'nzi, griet.
Bo'nzi, desire,
bro'nzi, antipathy,
blo'nzi, tenderness, desire not to hurt
Vo'nzi, hope,
vro'nzi, fear.

Do'nzi, confidence,
dro'nzi, diffidence.
Go'nzi, boldness,
gro'nzi, despair.
To'nzi, anger,
tro'nzi, revenge.

The sixth difference.

O'NZAIZ, mixed passions.

The eight species under it.

Po'nzai, zeal,
pro'nzai, glorying, (exultation.)
Fo'nzai, scorn,
fro'nzai, shame.
To'nzai, emulation,
tro'nzai, jealousy.
Ko'nzai, remorse,
kro'nzai, repentance.
Bo'nzai, indignation,
bro'nzai, disdain.
Von'zai, joy for the good of others,
vronzai, envy.
Don'zai, joy for the evil of others,
dro'nzai, pity.
Go'nzai, agony,
gro'nzai, extacy.

A'NZI. XXX.

The six differences under this Genus.

A'NZOOZ, vegetative actions.
A'NZOIZ, sensitive actions.
A'NZOZ, human actions expressing
mental conceptions.
A'NZAZ, signs of passion.
A'NZIL, demeanor, deportment.
A'NZAI, gesture. }
RANZAI, posture. }

The first difference.

A'NZOOZ, vegetative actions.

The seven species under it.

Pa'nzoo, generation,
pra'nzoo, corruption.

Fa'nzoo, impregnation,
fra'nzoo, conception.

Ta'nzoo, parturition,
tra'nzoo, abortion.

Ka'nzoo, fotion,
kra'nzoo, lactation.

Ba'nzoo, feeding,
bra'nzoo, digesting.

Va'nzoo, nourishing,
vra'nzoo, growing.

Da'nzoo, living,
dra'nzoo, dying.

The second difference.

A'NZOI, sensitive actions.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzoi, hunger,
pra'nzoi, eating.
Fa'nzoi, thirst,
fra'nzoi, drinking.
Ta'nzoi, drowsiness,
tra'nzoi, sleeping.
Ka'nzoi, waking,
kra'nzoi, dreaming.
Ba'nzoi, lust,
bra'nzoi, coition.
Va'nzoi, itching,
vra'nzoi, scratching.
Da'nzoi, aching,
dra'nzoi, pricking.
Ga'nzoi, tickling,
gra'nzoi, smarting.
Ta'nzoi, twitching,
tra'nzoi, tingling.

*The third difference.*A'NZOZ, human actions expressing
mental conceptions.*The eight species under it.*

Pa'nzo, speaking,
pra'nzo, muteness.
Fa'nzo, stuttering,
fra'nzo, lispig,
Ta'nzo, whispering,
tra'nzo, loud exclamation.

Ka'nzo, reading,
kra'nzo, spelling.
Ba'nzo, singing,
bra'nzo, chirping.
Va'nzo, dictating,
vra'nzo, inditing.
Da'nzo, writing,
dra'nzo, printing.
Ga'nzo, saying words,
gra'nzo, saying things.

The fourth difference.

ANZAZ, signs of passion.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nza, staring,
pra'nza, moving the brows.
Fa'nza, smiling,
fra'nza, lowering.
Ta'nza, laughing,
tra'nza, weeping.
Ka'nza, wrigling,
kra'nza, moving the head, (nodding)
Ba'nza, starting,
bra'nza, trembling,
bla'nza, rigor.
Va'nza, huffing,
vra'nza, sighing,
vla'nza, sucking.
Da'nza, kimboing,
dra'nza, Spanish shrug.
Ga'nza, groaning,
gra'nza, grumbling.
Ta'nza, blushing,
tra'nza, paleness,

The fifth difference.

ANZIL, demeanor, deportment.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzi, inviting,
pra'nzi, visiting,
pla'nzi, waiting.
Fa'nzi, addressing,
fra'nzi, entertaining.
Ta'nzi, salutation.
Ka'nzi, congeeing,
kra'nzi, curtseying.

L

Ba'nzi, clapping,
bra'nzi, shaking hands.

Va'nzi, embracing,
vra'nzi, kissing.
Da'nzi, complimenting,
dra'nzi, conferring.
Ga'nzi, salvediction,
gra'nzi, valediction.
Ta'nzi, invitation.

The sixth difference.

ANZAI, gesture.

RANZAI, posture.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzai, rising,
pra'nzai, standing.
Fa'nzai, stretching,
fra'nzai, spread.
Ta'nzai, shrinking,
tra'nzai, crumpled.
Ka'nzai, stooping,
kra'nzai, leaning.
Ba'nzai, sitting,
bra'nzai, sate.
Va'nzai, kneeling,
vra'nzai, on knees.
Da'nzai, falling,
dra'nzai, lying.
Ga'nzai, turning,
gra'nzai, reverse.
Ta'nzai, clinging,
tra'nzai, hanging.

E'NZI. XXXI., Motion.

R'ENZI, Rest.

The six differences under this Genus.

ENZOO, animal progression.
ENZOIZ, modes of action.
ENZOZ, animal motions of the parts.
ENZA, purgation. }
RENZA, constipation. }
ENZIL, recreation. }
RENZIL, game. }
ENZAI, violent motion.

The first difference.

ENZOO, Animal progression.

The six species under it.

Penzoo, going,
prenzoo, halting.
Fenzoo, flying,
frenzoo, hovering.
Tenzoo, floating,
trenzoo, diving.
Kenzoo, swimming,
krenzoo, sinking.
Benzoo, leaping,
brenzoo, hopping.
Venzoo, creeping,
vrenzoo, wrigling.

The second difference.

ENZOIZ, modes of action.

The seven species under it.

Penzoi, walking,
prenzoi, running.
Fenzoi, ambling,
frenzoi, trotting.
Tenzoi, stalking,
trenzoi, stradling.
Kenzoi, steady-going,
krenzoi, staggering.
Benzoi, sliding,
brenzoi, stumbling.
Venzoi, climbing,
vrenzoi, tumbling.
Denzoi, riding,
drenzoi, sailing.

The third difference.

ENZOZ, animal motions of the parts.

The seven species under it

Penzo, pulse,
prenzo, peristaltic.
Fenzo, respiration,
frenzo, snorting.
Tenzo, blowing,
trenzo, suction

Kenzo, sobbing,
kre'zo, hiccough.
Benzo, mastication,
bre'zo, rumination.
Venzo, yawning.
vrenzo, pandiculation.
Denzo, lieking,
drenzo, swallowing.

The fourth difference.

ENZA, purgation.
RENZA, constipation.

The nine species under it.

Pe'na, sneezing.
Fe'na, belching,
fre'na, farting.
Tenza, sweating,
trenza, transpiration.
Kenza, spitting,
kre'na, blowing the nose.
Benza, coughing,
bre'na, excretion.
Venza, bleeding,
vrenza, scarifying.
Denza, blistering,
drenza, cupping.
Genza, urining.
Tenza, vomiting,
trenza, dunging.

The fifth difference.

ENZIL recreation,
RENZIL, game.

The seven species under it.

Penzi, lot,
pre'zi, dice.
Fe'zi, cards,
fre'zi, tables.
Te'zi, chess,
tre'zi, draughts.
Ke'zi, bowling,
kre'zi, balling.
Be'zi, dancing,
bre'zi, vaulting.

Venzi, wrestling,
vrenzi, fencing.
Denzi, spectacle.
drenzi, music.

The sixth difference.

ENZAI, violent motion.

The seven species under it.

Pe'nzai, carrying,
pre'nzai, bearing.
Fe'nzai, casting,
fre'nzai, catching.
Te'nzai, swinging,
tre'nzai, shaking.
Ke'nzai, striking,
kre'nzai, knocking.
Be'nzai, pounding,
bre'nzai, pecking.
Ve'nzai, breaking,
vrenzai, tearing.
De'nzai, cutting,
drenzai, pricking.

*INZI. XXXII., Operation.**R'INZI, Play.**The six differences under this Genus.*

INZOOZ, mechanical faculties.
INZOIZ, mixed mechanical operations.
INZOZ, agricultural operations.
INZAZ, fabrile operations. }
RINZAZ, figulatory operations. }
INZILZ, sartorian operations.
INZAIZ, chemical operations. }
RINZAIZ, pharmaceutical operations. }

The first difference.

INZOOZ, mechanical faculties.

The seven species under it.

Pinzoo, lifting,
prinzoo, depressing.

Finzoo, librating,
frinzoo, biassing.
Tinzoo, cleaving,
trinzoo, compressing.
Kinzoo, pulling,
krinzoo, thrusting.
Binzoo, vertiginating.
brinzoo, volutation.
Vinzoo, screwing,
vrinzoo, syringing.
Dinzoo, springing,
drinzoo, bending.

The second difference.

INZOIZ, mixed mechanical operations.

The nine species under it.

Pinzoi, binding,
prinzoi, loosening.
Finzoi, tying,
frinzoi, tangling.
Tinzoi, covering,
trinzo, uncovering.
Kinzoi, shutting,
krinzoi, opening.
Binzoi, gathering,
brinzoi, scattering.
Vinzoi, heaping,
vrinzoi, spreading.
Dinzoi, filling,
drinzoi, emptying.
Ginzoi, pouring,
grinzoi, spilling.
Tinzo, dipping into,
frinzoi, dipping under.

The third difference.

INZOZ, agricultural operations.

The eight species under it.

Pinzo, digging,
prinzo, ploughing.
Finzo, harrowing,
frinzo, rolling.
Tinzo, manuring,
trinzo, weeding.

Kinzo, sowing,
 kri'nzo, reaping.
 Binzo, threshing,
 bri'nzo, winnowing.
 Vinzo, planting,
 vri'nzo, setting.
 Dinzo, grafting,
 dri'nzo, inoculating.
 Ginzo, pruning,
 grinzo, felling.

The fourth difference.

INZAZ, fabrile operations.
 RINZAZ, figulatory operations.

The eight species under it.

Pinza, shaving,
 pri'nza, contusion.
 Finza, grinding,
 fri'nza, filing.
 Tinza, boring,
 tri'nza, sawing.
 Kinza, soldering,
 kri'nza, gluing.
 Binza, forging,
 bri'nza, casting.
 Vinza, carving,
 vri'nza, graving.
 Dinza, kneading,
 dri'nza, turning.
 Ginza, painting,
 gri'nza, varnishing,
 gli'nza, glaze, enamel.

The fifth difference.

INZILZ, sartorian operations.

The ten species under it.

Pinzi, twisting,
 pri'nzi, spinning.
 Finzi, weaving,
 fri'nzi, knitting.
 Tinzi, fulling,
 tri'nzi, dying.
 Kinzi, sewing,
 kri'nzi, clipping.
 Binzi, folding,
 bri'nzi, curling.

Vinzi, washing,
 vri'nzi, smearing.
 Dinzi, soaking,
 dri'nzi, infusion.
 Ginzi, rubbing,
 grinzi, wiping.
 Tinzi, brushing,
 tri'nzi, combing.
 Dinzi, plaiting.

The sixth difference.

INZAIZ, chemical operations.
 RINZAIZ, pharmaceutical operations.

The eight species under it.

Pinzai, grinding,
 pri'nzai, sifting.
 Finzai, dissolution,
 fri'nzai, coagulation.
 Tinzai, corrosion,
 tri'nzai, precipitation.
 Kinzai, straining,
 kri'nzai, filtration.
 Binzai, digestion,
 bri'nzai, fermentation.
 Vinzai, distillation,
 vri'nzai, rectifying.
 Dinzai, charring,
 dri'nzai, subliming.
 Ginzai, calcination,
 grinzai, lixiviation.

O'NZI, XXXIII.*The six differences under this Genus.*

O'NZOO, consanguinity.
 O'NZOI, affinity.
 O'NZOZ, superiors and inferiors.
 O'NZAZ, relations among equals.
 O'NZIL, education relating to words.
 O'NZAI, education relating to deeds.

The first difference.

O'NZOO, consanguinity.

The five species under it.

Po'nzoo, ancestor or ancestress,*
 pronzoo, descendant male or female.
 Fo'nzoo, parent, father or mother.
 fro'nzoo, child, son or daughter.
 To'nzoo, uncle or aunt,
 tro'nzoo, nephew or niece.
 Ko'nzoo, brother or sister,
 kro'nzoo, half brother or half sister.
 Bo'nzoo, first cousin, male or female,
 bro'nzoo, cousin, male or female.

The second difference.

O'NZOI, affinity.

The five species under it.

Po'nzoi, unmarried person,
 pronzoi, pure bachelor or virgin.
 Fo'nzoi, suitor, male or female,
 fro'nzoi, rival, male or female.
 To'nzoi, betrothed person.
 Ko'nzoi, married person.
 Bonzoi, widower or widow.

The third difference.

O'NZOZ, superiors and inferiors.

The nine species under it.

Po'nzo, godfather or mother,
 pronzo, godchild.
 Fo'nzo, fosterer or nurse,
 fro'nzo, nursling.
 To'nzo, teacher,
 tro'nzo, learner.
 Ko'nzo, guardian,
 kro'nzo, ward, pupil.
 Bo'nzo, master or mistress of the family.
 Vo'nzo, host or hostess,
 vro'nzo, guest.
 Do'nzo, master, male or female,
 dro'nzo, servant.
 Go'nzo, benefactor or benefactress,
 gro'nzo, beneficiary.
 To'nzo, patron or patroness,
 tro'nzo, dependant.

* Po'nzoo, (neuter); po'nzipur, (masculine); po'nzipun, (feminine); and so on.

The fourth difference.

ONZAZ, relations among equals.

*The six species under it.*Po'nza, friend,
pro'nza, enemy.Fo'nza, companion,
fro'nza, solitary.To'nza, neighbour, (same vicinity),
tro'nza, foreigner, (another vicinity
in the same country.)

two'nza, foreigner (another country)

Ko'nza, acquaintance,
kro'nza, stranger.

Bo'nza, partner.

Vo'nza, customer.

*The fifth difference.*ONZIL, education relating to
words.*The eight species under it.*Po'nzi, command,
pro'nzi, forbid.Fo'nzi, persuade,
fro'nzi, dissuade.To'nzi, intreat,
tro'nzi, deprecate.Ko'nzi, advise,
kro'nzi, warn.Bo'nzi, allure,
bro'nzi, deter.Vo'nzi, promise,
vro'nzi, threaten.Do'nzi, commend,
dro'nzi, reprehend.Go'nzi, praise,
gro'nzi, blame.*The sixth difference.*ONZAI, education relating to
deeds.*The seven species under it.*Po'nzai, direct,
pro'nzai, seduce.Fo'nzai, encourage,
fro'nzai, discourage.To'nzai, comfort,
tro'nzai, discomfort.Ko'nzai, maintain,
kro'nzai, stipendate.Bo'nzai, defending,
bro'nzai, deserting.Vo'nzai, correcting,
vro'nzai, giving over.Do'nzai, reform,
dro'nzai, harden.*ANZI. XXXIV., Possessions.**R'ANZI, Revenue.**The six differences under this
Genus.*

A'NZOO, land. }

R'ANZOO, dwelling. }

A'NZOIZ, buildings. }

R'ANZOIZ, ruins. }

A'NZOZ, greater parts of buildings.

A'NZAZ, lesser parts of buildings.

A'NZIL, carriage. }

R'ANZIL, burden. }

A'NZAI, furniture.

The first difference.

A'NZOO, land,

R'ANZOO, dwelling.

LANZOO, wilderness.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzoo, farm,
pra'nzoo, manor.Fa'nzoo, field,
fra'nzoo, forest.Ta'nzoo, garden,
tra'nzoo, orchard.Ka'nzoo, arable,
kra'nzoo, meadow.Ba'nzoo, pasture,
bra'nzoo, park.Va'nzoo, pond,
vra'nzoo, decoy.Da'nzoo, wood,
dra'nzoo, heath.Ga'nzoo, fen,
gra'nzoo, marsh.Ta'nzoo, moor,
tra'nzoo, bog.*The second difference.*

A'NZOIZ, buildings.

R'ANZOIZ, ruins.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzoi, house,
pra'nzoi, tent.Fa'nzoi, palace,
fra'nzoi, castle.Ta'nzoi, tower,
tra'nzoi, steeple.Ka'nzoi, temple,
kra'nzoi, altar.Ba'nzoi, stove,
bra'nzoi, bath.Va'nzoi, bridge,
vra'nzoi, scaffold.Da'nzoi, street,
dra'nzoi, way.

Ga'nzoi, vault.

Ta'nzoi, aquaduct,
tra'nzoi, sink.*The third difference.*

A'NZOZ, greater parts of buildings.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzo, frame,
pra'nzo, partition.Fa'nzo, room,
fra'nzo, apartments, suite of rooms.Ta'nzo, court,
tra'nzo, entry.Ka'nzo, foundation,
kra'nzo, floor.Ba'nzo, pillar,
bra'nzo, beam.Va'nzo, wall,
vra'nzo, arch.Da'nzo, prop,
dra'nzo, buttress.Ga'nzo, roof,
gra'nzo, ceiling.Ta'nzo, hearth,
tra'nzo, chimney.

The fourth difference.

A'NZAZ, lesser parts of buildings.

*The six species under it.*Pa'nza, stairs,
pra'nza, ladder.Fa'nza, door,
fra'nza, gate,
fa'nza, window.Ta'nza, threshold,
tra'nza, lintel.Ka'nza, lock,
kra'nza, key.Ba'nza, bolt,
bra'nza, latch.Va'nza, hinge,
vra'nza, staple.*The fifth difference.*

A'NZIL, carriage.

RA'NZIL, burden.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzi, coach,
pra'nzi, wain.Fa'nzi, chariot,
fra'nzi, cart.Ta'nzi, sedan,
tra'nzi, yoke,
twa'nzi, barrow.Ka'nzi, sledge,
kra'nzi, welsh cart.Ba'nzi, shaft,
bra'nzi, pole.Va'nzi, wheel,
vra'nzi, axis.Danzi, nave,
dra'nzi, spoke.Ga'nzi, saddle,
gra'nzi, stirrup.Ta'nzi, bridle,
tra'nzi, trace.*The sixth difference.*

A'NZAI, furniture.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzai, instrument, (more simple,)

Fa'nzai, knife,
fra'nzai, hammer,
fa'nzai, axe.Ta'nzai, jugament, (instrument less
simple,)

tra'nzai, pump.

Ka'nzai, table,
kra'nzai, shelf.Ba'nzai, stool,
bra'nzai, cushion.Va'nzai, chair,
vra'nzai, couch.Da'nzai, bedstead.
dra'nzai, bed.Ga'nzai, machine,
gra'nzai, trap.Ta'nzai, mill,
fra'nzai, clock,
twa'nzai, pocket clock, watch.

E'NZI, XXXV.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*

ENZOO, ordinary food.

ENZOI, extraordinary food.

ENZO, preparation of food.

ENZA, clothing. }

RENZA, tackle. }

ENZILZ, vessels.

ENZAIZ, common mixed mate-
rials.*The first difference.*

ENZOO, ordinary food.

*The seven species under it.*Pe'nzoo, meal,
pre'nzoo, refection.Fe'nzoo, bread,
fre'nzoo, pudding.Te'nzoo, butter,
tre'nzoo, cheese.Ke'nzoo, flesh,
kre'nzoo, pie.Be'nzoo, broth,
bre'nzoo, jelly.Ve'nzoo, oil,
vre'nzoo, gravy.De'nzoo, ale,
dre'nzoo, beer,
dwe'nzoo, porter.*Sub-species under the 1st difference.*Pen'o'nizoo, first meal, breakfast,
preno'nizoo, bever after breakfast,
pena'nizoo, second meal, dinner,
prena'nizoo, bever after dinner, tea,
penen'nizoo, third meal, supper,
prene'nizoo, bever after supper.*The second difference.*

ENZOI, extraordinary food.

*The seven species under it.*Pe'nzoi, feast,
pre'nzoi, banquet.Fe'nzoi, sauce,
fre'nzoi, confection.Te'nzoi, sugar,
tre'nzoi, syrup.

Kre'nzoi, spice.

Be'nzoi, vinegar,
bre'nzoi, verjuice.Ve'nzoi, wine,
vre'nzoi, beverage.De'nzoi, spirits,
dre'nzoi, brandy.*The third difference.*

ENZO, preparation of food.

*The nine species under it.*Pe'nzo, butchering,
pre'nzo, cooking.Fe'nzo, boiling,
fre'nzo, stewing,Te'nzo, roasting,
tre'nzo, baking.Ke'nzo, frying,
kre'nzo, broiling.Be'nzo, pinking,
bre'nzo, slashing.Ve'nzo, slicing,
vre'nzo, mincing.De'nzo, basting,
dre'nzo, flowering.

Ge'nzo, stratify.
gre'nzo, lard.
Te'nzo, pickling,
tre'nzo, conditing.

The fourth difference.

E'NZA, clothing.
RE'NZA, tackle.

The ten species under it.

Pe'nza, woollen,
pre'nza, hairy.
Fe'nza, leather.
Te'nza, silk.
Ke'nza, linen,
kre'nza, cotton.
Be'nza, lace,
bre'nza, purl.
Ve'nza, ribband,
vre'nza, scarf.
De'nza, thread.
dre'nza, cord.
Ge'nza, thong,
gre'nza, buckle.
Te'nza, facing,
tre'nza, lining.
De'nza, net-work.

The fifth difference.

E'NZILZ, vessels.

The nine species under it.

Pe'nzi, bag,
pre'nzi, case.
Fe'nzi, box,
fre'nzi, basket.
Te'nzi, barrel,
tre'nzi, tub.
Ke'nzi, dish.
kre'nzi, tray.
Be'nzi, pot,
bre'nzi, bottle.
Ve'nzi, kottle,
vre'nzi, skillet.
De'nzi, faucet,
dre'nzi, tap.

Ge'nzi, spoon,
gre'nzi, scoop,
Te'nzi, trencher.
tre'nzi, cup.

The sixth difference.

E'NZAIZ, common mixed materials.

The nine species under it.

Pe'nzai, hay,
pre'nzai, straw.
Fe'nzai, fuel.
Te'nzai, candle,
tre'nzai, lamp,
twenzai, gas-light.
Ke'nzai, salve,
kre'nzai, plaister.
Be'nzai, soap,
bre'nzai, starch.
Ve'nzai, pen,
vre'nzai, ink.
De'nzai, paper,
dre'nzai, book.
Ge'nzai, picture,
gre'nzai, image.
Te'nzai, looking glass, mirror.

O'NDRI. XXXVI. Civil Relation.

O'MBRI, Anarchy.

The six differences under this Genus.

O'NDROOZ, degrees. }
O'MBROO, parity. }
O'NDROI, profession. }
O'MBROI, practice. }
O'NDRO, convention. }
O'MBRO, society. }
O'NDRAZ, rights and liberties.
O'NDRIL, contract. }
O'MBRIL, exchange. }
O'NDRAI, obligation. }
O'MBRAI, paction. }

The first difference.

O'NDROOZ, degrees,
O'MBROO, parity, equality.

The nine species under it.

Po'ndroo, magistrate,
po'mbroo, subject.
Fo'ndroo, king,
fo'mbroo, prince.
To'ndroo, lord,
to'mbroo, gentleman.
Ko'ndroo, graduate,
ko'mbroo, candidate.
Bo'ndroo, people.
Vo'ndroo, citizen,
vo'mbroo, yeoman.
Do'ndroo, rabble.
Go'ndroo, villain,
go'mbroo, beggar.
To'ndroo, freeman,
to'mbroo, slave.

The second difference.

O'NDROI, profession.
O'MBROI, practice.

The nine species under it.

Po'ndroi, divine,
po'mbroi, philosopher.
Fo'ndroi, lawyer,
fo'mbroi, civil lawyer,
fo'ndroi, common lawyer.
To'ndroi, physician,
to'mbroi, surgeon.
Ko'ndroi, philologer,
ko'mbroi, poet.
Bo'ndroi, merchant.
bo'mbroi, mechanic,
Vo'ndroi, husbandman,
vo'mbroi, herdsman.
Do'ndroi, huntsman.
Go'ndroi, mariner,
go'mbroi, carrier.
To'ndroi, player,
to'mbroi, prestigiator.

The third difference.

O'NDRO, convention.
 OMBRO, society.

The eight species under it.

Po'ndro, nation,
 po'mbro, colony.
 Fo'ndro, country,
 fo'mbro, town.
 To'ndro, province,
 to'mbro, city.
 Ko'ndro, shire,
 ko'mbro, parish.
 Bo'ndro, court,
 bo'mbro, council.
 Vo'ndro, university,
 vo'mbro, school.
 Do'ndro, corporation,
 do'mbro, college.
 Go'ndro, league,
 go'mbro, faction.

The fourth difference.

O'NDRAZ, rights and liberties.

The nine species under it.

Po'ndra, nature,
 po'mbra, custom.
 Fo'ndra, election,
 fo'mbra, succession.
 To'ndra, law,
 to'mbra, edict.
 Ko'ndra, patent,
 ko'mbra, commission.
 Bo'ndra, proprietary,
 bo'mbra, usus-fructus.
 Vo'ndra, authority,
 vo'mbra, office.
 Do'ndra, prerogative,
 do'mbra, privilege.
 Go'ndra, dispensation,
 go'mbra, licence.
 To'ndra, toleration,
 to'mbra, immunity.

The fifth difference.

O'NDRI, contract.
 OMBRI, exchange.

The nine species under it.

Po'ndri, assigning,
 po'mbri, depositing.
 Fo'ndri, bequeathing,
 fo'mbri, inheriting.
 To'ndri, selling,
 to'mbri, buying.
 Ko'ndri, lending,
 ko'mbri, borrowing.
 Bo'ndri, demising,
 bo'mbri, hiring.
 Vo'ndri, earning,
 vo'mbri, wages.
 Do'ndri, price,
 do'mbri, earnest.
 Go'ndri, bargain,
 go'mbri, seisin,
 To'ndri, tribute,
 to'mbri, tax.

The sixth difference.

O'NDRAI, obligation.
 OMBRAI, paction.

The eight species under it.

Po'ndrai, bespeaking,
 po'mbrai, treating.
 Fo'ndrai, bid,
 fo'mbrai, demand.
 To'ndrai, promise,
 to'mbrai, protestation.
 Ko'ndrai, swearing,
 ko'mbrai, imprecation.
 Bo'ndrai, signing,
 bo'mbrai, scaling.
 Vo'ndrai, sponson,
 vo'mbrai, intercession.
 Do'ndrai, pawn,
 do'mbrai, mortgage.
 Go'ndrai, wager,
 go'mbrai, bet.

A'NDRI. XXXVII.

The six differences under this Genus.

A'NDROOZ, persons.

A'NDROIZ, proceedings. }
 A'MBROI, suit. }
 A'NDROZ, offences generally. }
 A'MBROZ, capital offences. }
 A'NDRAZ, offences not capital. }
 A'NDRILZ, punishments, (cap- }
 ital.) }
 A'MBRIL, forfeiture. }
 A'NDRAIZ, punishments not cap- }
 ital. }

The first difference.

A'NDROOZ, persons.

The seven species under it

Pa'ndroo, judge,
 pa'mbroo, assessor.
 Fa'ndroo, arbitrator,
 fa'mbroo, mediator.
 Ta'ndroo, accuser,
 ta'mbroo, prisoner.
 Ka'ndroo, plaintiff,
 ka'mbroo, defendant.
 Ba'ndroo, notary,
 ba'mbroo, crier.
 Va'ndroo, catch-pole,
 va'mbroo, marshal.
 Da'ndroo, advocate,
 da'mbroo, witness.

The second difference.

A'NDROIZ, proceedings.
 A'MBOI, suit.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndroi, citation,
 pa'mbroi, arrest.
 Fa'ndroi, bail,
 fa'mbroi, appearance.
 Ta'ndroi, action,
 ta'mbroi, plea.
 Ka'ndroi, cognizance,
 ka'mbroi, examination.
 Ba'ndroi, joining issue,
 ba'mbroi, sentencing,
 Va'ndroi, innocent,
 va'mbroi, guilty.

Da'ndroi, acquitting,
da'mbroi, condemning.
Ga'ndroi, protesting,
ga'mbroi, appealing.
Ta'ndroi, executing,
ta'mbroi, pardoning.

The third difference.

A'NDROZ offences generally.
A'MBROZ, capital offences.

The eight species under it.

Pa'ndro, witchcraft,
pa'mbro, wizarding.
Fa'ndro, treason,
fa'mbro, conspiracy.
Ta'ndro, rebellion,
ta'mbro, sedition.
Ka'ndro, felony.
Ba'ndro, murder.
Va'ndro, bestiality,
va'mbro, sodomy.
Da'ndro, robbery,
da'mbro, theft.
Ga'ndro, house burning,
ga'mbro, burglary.

The fourth difference.

A'NDRAZ, offences not capital.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndra, injury.
pa'mbra, affront.
Fa'ndra, fornication,
fa'mbra, adultery.
Ta'ndra, usurpation,
ta'mbra, detention.
Ka'ndra, fraud,
ka'mbra, forgery.
Ba'ndra, oppression,
ba'mbra, extortion.
Va'ndra, bribery,
va'mbra, subornation.
Da'ndra, calumny,
da'mbra, backbiting.
Ga'ndra, reproaching,
ga'mbra, upbraiding.

Ta'ndra, reviling,
ta'mbra, mocking.

The fifth difference.

A'NDRILZ, capital punishments.
A'MBRIL, forfeiture.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndri, beheading,
pa'mbri, quartering.
Fa'ndri, stoning,
fa'mbri, shooting.
Ta'ndri, pressing,
ta'mbri, precipitating.
Ka'ndri, stabbing,
ka'mbri, impaling.
Ba'ndri, starving,
ba'mbri, poisoning.
Va'ndri, stifling,
va'mbri, burying alive.
Ga'ndri, drowning,
ga'mbri, burning alive.
Da'ndri, hanging,
da'mbri, strangling.
Ta'ndri, crucifying,
ta'mbri, breaking on the wheel.

The sixth difference.

A'NDRAIZ, punishments not capital.

The eight species under it.

Pa'ndrai, torture.
Fa'ndrai, whipping,
fa'mbrai, cudgelling.
Ta'ndrai, rack,
ta'mbrai, strappado.
Ka'ndrai, imprisonment,
ka'mbrai, bonds.
Ba'ndrai, exile,
ba'mbrai, relegation, transportation.
Va'ndrai, infamation,
va'mbrai, stigmatization.
Da'ndrai, mulet,
da'mbrai, confiscation.
Ga'ndrai, degrading,
ga'mbrai, incapacitating.

E'NDRI. XXXVIII.

The six differences under this Genus.

ENDROOZ, actions.	} military.
ENDROIZ, events.	
ENDROZ, personssegregate.	
ENDRAZ, ditto aggregate.	
ENDRIL, ammunition.	
EMBRIL, baggage.	
ENDRAIZ, military places.	}
EMBRAI, sepiment.	

The first difference.

ENDROOZ, military actions.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndroo, offending,
pe'mbroo, defending.
Fe'ndroo, provoking,
fe'mbroo, defying.
Te'ndroo, assaulting,
te'mbroo, resisting.
Ke'ndroo, beseiging,
ke'mbroo, relieving.
Be'ndroo, mining,
be'mbroo, countermining.
Ve'ndroo, storming,
ve'mbroo, sallying.
De'ndroo, fighting,
de'mbroo, duelling.
Ge'ndroo, skirmishing,
ge'mbroo, battling.
Te'ndroo, stratagem,
te'mbroo, ambush.

The second difference.

ENDROIZ, military events.

The eight species under it.

Pe'ndroi, coming off upon equal terms,
pe'mbroi, victor,
ple'mbroi, overthrown.
Fe'ndroi, stand his ground,
fe'mbroi, advance,
fle'mbroi, retire.

T'e'ndroi, keep the field,
 t'e'mbroi, pursue,
 t'we'ndroi, fly.
 K'e'ndroi, hold out,
 k'e'mbroi, take,
 k'l'e'ndroi, lose.
 B'e'ndroi, save ones own.
 b'e'mbroi, booty,
 b'l'e'ndroi, spoil.
 V'e'ndroi, escape,
 v'e'mbroi, captivity,
 v'l'e'ndroi, yield.
 D'e'ndroi, save,
 d'e'mbroi, conquer,
 d'w'e'ndroi, submit.
 G'e'ndroi, triumph,
 g'e'mbroi, trophy.

The third difference.

E'NDRO, soldier.
 E'MBRO, commander in chief.
 L'ENDRO, general.
 L'EMBRO, lieutenant general.

The nine species under it.

P'e'ndro, footman,
 p'e'mbro, horseman.
 F'e'ndro, ensign,
 f'e'mbro, cornet.
 T'e'ndro, drummer,
 t'e'mbro, trumpeter.
 K'e'ndro, sergeant,
 k'e'mbro, adjutant.
 B'e'ndro, scout,
 b'e'mbro, spy.
 V'e'ndro, guard,
 v'e'mbro, watch.
 D'e'ndro, sentinel,
 d'e'mbro, perdue.
 G'e'ndro, pioneer,
 g'e'mbro, calo.
 T'e'ndro, champion,
 t'e'mbro, duellist.

The fourth difference.

E'NDRAZ, military persons ag-
 gregate.

The seven species under it.

P'e'ndra, army.
 F'e'ndra, brigade,
 f'e'mbra, regiment.
 T'e'ndra, company,
 t'e'mbra, squadron.
 K'e'ndra, rank,
 k'e'mbra, file.
 B'e'ndra, vaneourier,
 b'e'mbra, reserve.
 V'e'ndra, forlorn hope,
 v'e'mbra, commanded party.
 D'e'ndra, train.

The fifth difference.

E'NDRI, ammunition.
 E'MBRI, baggage.

The nine species under it.

P'e'ndri, weapon,
 p'e'mbri, armour.
 F'e'ndri, club,
 f'e'mbri, sword.
 T'e'ndri, pike,
 t'e'mbri, halbert.
 K'e'ndri, bow,
 k'e'mbri, cross bow.
 B'e'ndri, dart,
 b'e'mbri, arrow.
 V'e'ndri, gun,
 v'e'mbri, ordnance.
 D'e'ndri, match,
 d'e'mbri, powder.
 G'e'ndri, bullet,
 g'e'mbri, granado.
 T'e'ndri, buckler.

The sixth difference.

E'NDRAIZ, military places.
 E'MBRAI, sepiment.

The nine species under it.

P'e'ndrai, camp,
 p'e'mbrai, garrison.
 F'e'ndrai, sence,
 f'e'mbrai, block-house.

T'e'ndrai, rampart,
 t'e'mbrai, ditch.
 K'e'ndrai, vaunure,
 k'e'mbrai, lining.
 B'e'ndrai, half-moon,
 b'e'mbrai, horn-work.
 V'e'ndrai, redoubt,
 v'e'mbrai, flanker.
 D'e'ndrai, pallisado,
 d'e'mbrai, furnace-hole.
 G'e'ndrai, turnpike,
 g'e'mbrai, portcullis.
 T'e'ndrai, parapet,
 t'e'mbrai, gabion.

I'NDRI. XXXIX.

The six differences under this Genus.

I'NDROOZ, kinds of vessels.
 I'NDROI, hull.
 I'NDROZ, parts for progressive
 motion or staying.
 I'NDRA, rigging.
 I'NDRI LZ, naval persons.
 I'NDRAIZ, naval actions.

The first difference.

I'NDROOZ, kinds of vessels.

The nine species under it.

P'i'ndroo, boat,
 p'i'mbroo, barge.
 F'i'ndroo, ship, (sails, not steam.)
 T'i'ndroo, galley.
 K'i'ndroo, carrack, (for burden.)
 B'i'ndroo, merehantman, (for traffic.)
 V'i'ndroo, man of war, (for fighting.)
 D'i'ndroo, packet, (for passage.)

Steam, with sails.

G'i'ndroo, steam vessel,
 g'i'mbroo, steam ship,
 g'w'indroo, steam boat.

Steam, without sails.

T'i'ndroo, steam vessel,
 t'i'mbroo, steam ship,
 t'w'indroo, steam boat.

The second difference.

INDROI, hull.

The nine species under it.

Pindroi, keel,
 pi'mbroi, rung.
 Findroi, stem,
 fi'mbroi, stern.
 Tindroi, capstain,
 ti'mbroi, rudder.
 Kindroi, forecastle,
 ki'mbroi, round-house.
 Bindroi, waist,
 bi'mbroi, half-deck.
 Vindroi, hatch,
 vi'mbroi, scuttle.
 Dindroi, port-hole,
 di'mbroi, scupper.
 Gindroi, seam,
 gi'mbroi, spurket.
 Tindroi, rake of post,
 ti'mbroi, rake of stem.

The third difference.

INDROZ, parts for progressive motion or staying.

The nine species under it.

Pindro, mast,
 pi'mbro, top.
 Findro, yard,
 fi'mbro, boom.
 Tindro, oar,
 ti'mbro, pole.
 Kindro, bowsprit,
 ki'mbro, fore-mast.
 Bindro, main-mast,
 bi'mbro, mizzen-mast.
 Vindro, sail,
 vi'mbro, bonnet.
 Dindro, flag,
 di'mbro, ancient.
 Gindro, streamer,
 gi'mbro, jack.
 Tindro, anchor,
 ti'mbro, grapple.

The fourth difference.

INDRA, rigging.

The eight species under it.

Pindra, shroud,
 pi'mbra, stay.
 Findra, ratling.
 Tindra, parrel,
 ti'mbra, jear.
 Kindra, brace,
 ki'mbra, lift.
 Bindra, robin,
 bi'mbra, sheet.
 Vindra, brale,
 vi'mbra, buntline.
 Gindraz, tacks,
 gi'mbra, bowline.
 Tindra, cable,
 ti'mbra, hawser.

The fifth difference.

INDRILZ, naval persons.

The nine species under it.

Pindri, lord high admiral,
 pi'mbri, admiral of the fleet,
 plindri, vice-admiral,
 pilbri, rear admiral.
 Findri, captain,
 fi'mbri, lieutenant.
 Tindri, quarter-master,
 ti'mbri, corporal.
 Kindri, gunner.
 Bindri, master,
 bi'mbri, pilot.
 Vindri, cape-merchant,
 vi'mbri, purser.
 Dindri, boatswain,
 di'mbri, cockswain.
 Gindri, swabber.
 Tindriz, sailors,
 ti'mbriz, yonkers.
 Dindriz, marines.

The sixth difference.

INDRAIZ, naval actions.

The seven species under it.

Pindrai, calking,
 pi'mbrai, parsling.
 Findrai, brooming,
 fi'mbrai, graving.
 Tindrai, sheathing,
 ti'mbrai, furring.
 Kindrai, careening,
 ki'mbrai, trimming.
 Bindrai, riding at anchor,
 bi'mbrai, hulling.
 Vindrai, keeping-a-wind,
 vi'mbrai, griping,
 vi'ndrai, falling to the leeward.
 Dindrai, heeling,
 di'mbrai, rolling.

UNDRI. XL.

The six differences under this Genus.

UNDROO, religion. }
 UMBROO, atheism. }
 UNDROIZ, ecclesiastical persons. }
 UMBROI, laity. }
 UNDROZ, persons according to their religious states.
 UNDRA, worship. }
 UMBRA, superstition. }
 LUNDRA, profaneness. }
 UNDRIL, ecclesiastical discipline.
 UNDRAIZ, institutions.

The first difference.

UNDROO, religion.
 UMBROO, atheism.

The five species under it.

Pu'ndroo, Natural religion.
 Fu'ndroo, Paganism.
 Tu'ndroo, Judaism.
 Ku'ndroo, Christianity.
 Bu'ndroo, Mohammedianism.

The second difference.

U'NDROI_Z, ecclesiastical persons.
U'MBROI, laity.

The seven species under it.

Pu'ndroi, patriarch, (Jewish),
pu'mbroi, prophet.
Fu'ndroi, priest,
fu'mbroi, levite.
Tu'ndroi, apostle,
tu'mbroi, evangelist.
Ku'ndroi, pope,
ku'mbroi, cardinal.
Bu'ndroi, patriarch, (of Constanti-
nople, &c.)
Vu'ndroi, primate,
vu'mbroi, bishop.
Du'ndroi, presbyter,
du'mbroi, deacon.
Gu'ndroi, regular,
gu'mbroi, penitent.
Tu'ndroi, monk or nun,
tu'mbroi, hermit.

The third difference.

U'NDROI_Z, persons according to
their religious states.

The six species under it.

Pu'ndro, orthodox,
pu'mbro, heretic.
Fu'ndro, catholic,
fu'mbro, schismatic.

Tu'ndro, confessor.
Ku'ndro, martyr,
ku'mbro, persecutor.
Bu'ndro, saint,
bu'mbro, scandalous person.
Vu'ndro, convert,
vu'mbro, apostate.

The fourth difference.

U'NDRA, worship.
U'MBRA, superstition.
LU'NDRA, profaneness.

The nine species under it.

Pu'ndra, prayer,
pu'mbra, vow.
Fu'ndra, confession,
fu'mbra, petition.
Tu'ndra, thanksgiving.
tu'mbra, psalm.
Ku'ndra, preaching,
ku'mbra, catechising.
Bu'ndra, festivity,
bu'mbra, fasting.
Vu'ndra, marriage,
vu'mbra, divorce.
Du'ndra, churching.
Gu'ndra, confirmation.
Tu'ndra, burial,
tu'mbra, burial in the earth,
twu'ndra, entombing,
twu'mbra, embalming.

The fifth difference.

U'NDRI_L, ecclesiastical discipline.

The five species under it.

Pu'ndri, consecration,
pu'mbri, profanation.
Fu'ndri, ordination,
fu'mbri, deprivation.
Tu'ndri, censure.
Ku'ndri, suspension.
Bu'ndri, excommunication,
bu'mbri, absolution.

The sixth difference.

U'NDRAI_Z, institutions.

The six species under it.

Pu'ndrai, scripture,
pu'mbrai, tradition.
Fu'ndrai, oblation.
Tu'ndrai, sacrifice,
tu'mbrai, incense.
Ku'ndrai, sacrament.
Bu'ndrai, circumcision,
bu'mbrai, passover.
Vu'ndrai, baptism,
vu'mbrai, eucharist.

GRAMMAR.

Part two, commencing at page 3 and ending at page 47, exhibits all the *Elementary Substantives** of the Philosophic Language, whether generic, differential, or special. These are the *Roots* from which all the other parts of speech spring. Now there are *forty* generic nouns at page 4, namely, I. ONDI, II. ANDI, &c. Each of these forty words, is subject to variation in its form, to express number, gender, case, and many other accidents of words; and the student will now, once for all observe, that *every one of the forty Genera* is subject to the same law of vicissitude as every other; so that if he carefully considers the model of the first genus, ONDI, he may, with ease, apply the law to every other genus.

The small figures which rise above the text, (such as "and¹," "now²," &c.) refer always to the sectional numbers between brackets. See below: [§ 1] [§ 2].

PART III.

GENERIC FORMS.

We now propose, to conjugate the first generic noun, ONDI: that is, to exhibit the changes of termination to which this word is subject, in forming from it, adverbs, verbs, and adjectives; and in expressing tense, number, gender, &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE GENERIC FORMS.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.					
Genus I.—ONDI.				Genus I.—ONDIKI.					
[§ 1]	The Four Parts of Speech:—			[§ 2]	The Four Parts of Speech:—				
	<i>Noun,</i>	<i>Adverb,</i>	<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>		<i>Noun.</i>	<i>Adverb.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>
	O'ndi,	O'ndu,	O'nti,	O'ntu.		O'ndiki,	O'nduki,	O'ntiki,	O'ntuki.
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>			<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndi,	o'ndikil,	o'ndikin,	} <i>Neutral.</i>	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndiki,	o'ndikil,	o'ndikin,	} <i>Neutral.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndu,	o'ndukil,	o'ndukin.		<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduki,	o'ndukil,	o'ndukin,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'nti,	o'ntikil,	o'ntikin.		<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiki,	o'ntikil,	o'ntikin,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntu,	o'ntukil,	o'ntukin.		<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuki,	o'ntukil,	o'ntukin,	
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>			<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndiko,	o'ndikel,	o'ndiken,	} <i>Active.</i>	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikai,	o'ndikail,	o'ndikain,	} <i>Active.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduko,	o'ndukel,	o'nduken,		<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukai,	o'ndukail,	o'ndukain,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiko,	o'ntikel,	o'ntiken,		<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikai,	o'ntikail,	o'ntikain,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuko,	o'ntukel,	o'ntuken.		<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukai,	o'ntukail,	o'ntukain.	
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>			<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikoo,	o'ndikool,	o'ndikoon,	} <i>Passive.</i>	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikoi,	o'ndikoil,	o'ndikoin,	} <i>Passive.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukoo,	o'ndukool,	o'ndukoon,		<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukoi,	o'ndukoil,	o'ndukoin,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikoo,	o'ntikool,	o'ntikoon,		<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikoi,	o'ntikoil,	o'ntikoin,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukoo,	o'ntukool,	o'ntukoon,		<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukoi,	o'ntukoil,	o'ntukoin.	

* See Note A.

CHAPTER II.

GENERIC FORMS:—COMPARATIVE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.

Genus I.—ONDI.

[§ 3] Comparatives of Equality:—*As, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndika,	o'ndikal,	o'ndikan,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduka,	o'ndukal,	o'ndukan,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntika,	o'ntikal,	o'ntikan,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuka,	o'ntukal,	o'ntukan.

[§ 5] Comparatives of Equality:—*So, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikas,	ondika'lis,	ondika'nis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukas,	onduka'lis,	onduka'nis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikas,	ontika'lis,	ontika'nis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukas,	ontuka'lis,	ontuka'nis.

[§ 7] Comparatives of Superiority:—*More, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikou,	o'ndikoul,	o'ndikoun,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukou,	o'ndukoul,	o'ndukoun,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikou,	o'ntikoul,	o'ntikoun,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukou,	o'ntukoul,	o'ntukoun.

[§ 9] Comparatives of Superiority:—*Most, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikous,	ondikou'lis,	ondikou'nis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukous,	ondukou'lis,	ondukou'nis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikous,	ontikou'lis,	ontikou'nis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukous,	ontukou'lis,	ontukou'nis.

[§ 11] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Less, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikau,	o'ndikaul,	o'ndikaun,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukau,	o'ndukaul,	o'ndukaun,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikau,	o'ntikaul,	o'ntikaun,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukau,	o'ntukaul,	o'ntukaun.

[§ 13] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Least, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikaus,	ondikau'lis,	ondikau'nis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukaus,	ondukau'lis,	ondukau'nis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikaus,	ontikau'lis,	ontikau'nis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukaus,	ontukau'lis,	ontukau'nis.

DEPENDENT.

Genus I.—ONDIKI.

[§ 4] Comparatives of Equality:—*As, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikra,	o'ndikral,	o'ndikran,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukra,	o'ndukral,	o'ndukran,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikra,	o'ntikral,	o'ntikran,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukra,	o'ntukral,	o'ntukran.

[§ 6] Comparatives of Equality:—*So, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikras,	ondikra'lis,	ondikra'nis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukras,	ondukra'lis,	ondukra'nis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikras,	ontikra'lis,	ontikra'nis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukras,	ontukra'lis,	ontukra'nis.

[§ 8] Comparatives of Superiority:—*More, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future,</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrou,	o'ndikroul,	o'ndikroun,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrou,	o'ndukroul,	o'ndukroun,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrou,	o'ntikroul,	o'ntikroun,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrou,	o'ntukroul,	o'ntukroun.

[§ 10] Comparatives of Superiority:—*Most, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrous,	ondikrou'lis,	ondikrou'nis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrous,	ondukrou'lis,	ondukrou'nis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrous,	ontikrou'lis,	ontikrou'nis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrous,	ontukrou'lis,	ontukrou'nis.

[§ 12] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Less, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrau,	o'ndikraul,	o'ndikraun,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrau,	o'ndukraul,	o'ndukraun,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrau,	o'ntikraul,	o'ntikraun,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrau,	o'ntukraul,	o'ntukraun.

[§ 14] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Least, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikraus,	ondikrau'lis,	ondikrau'nis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukraus,	ondukrau'lis,	ondukrau'nis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikraus,	ontikrau'lis,	ontikrau'nis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukraus,	ontukrau'lis,	ontukrau'nis.

CHAPTER III.

GENERIC FORMS:—CAUSAL.

<i>ABSOLUTE.</i>				<i>DEPENDENT.</i>			
Genus I.—O'NDI.				Genus I.—O'NDIKI.			
[§ 15]	Neutro-active.			[§ 16]	Neutro-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikost,	o'ndikolt,	o'ndikont,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrost,	o'ndikrot,	o'ndikront,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukost,	o'ndukolt,	o'ndukont,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrost,	o'ndukrot,	o'ndukront,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikost,	o'ntikolt,	o'ntikont,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrost,	o'ntikrot,	o'ntikront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukost,	o'ntukolt,	o'ntukont.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrost,	o'ntukrot,	o'ntukront.
[§ 17]	Neutro-passive.			[§ 18]	Neutro-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikaust,	o'ndikault,	o'ndikaunt,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikraust,	o'ndikraunt,	o'ndikraunt,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukaust,	o'ndukault,	o'ndukaunt,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukraust,	o'ndukraunt,	o'ndukraunt,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikaust,	o'ntikault,	o'ntikaunt,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikraust,	o'ntikraunt,	o'ntikraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukaust,	o'ntukault,	o'ntukaunt.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukraust,	o'ntukraunt,	o'ntukraunt.
[§ 19]	Activo-active.			[§ 20]	Activo-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikast,	o'ndikalt,	o'ndikant,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrast,	o'ndikrat,	o'ndikrant,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukast,	o'ndukalt,	o'ndukant,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrast,	o'ndukrat,	o'ndukrant,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikast,	o'ntikalt,	o'ntikant,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrast,	o'ntikrat,	o'ntikrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukast,	o'ntukalt,	o'ntukant.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrast,	o'ntukrat,	o'ntukrant.
[§ 21]	Activo-passive.			[§ 22]	Activo-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikast,	o'ndikalt,	o'ndikant,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrast,	o'ndikrat,	o'ndikrant,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukast,	o'ndukalt,	o'ndukant,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrast,	o'ndukrat,	o'ndukrant,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikast,	o'ntikalt,	o'ntikant,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrast,	o'ntikrat,	o'ntikrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukast,	o'ntukalt,	o'ntukant.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrast,	o'ntukrat,	o'ntukrant.
[§ 23]	Passivo-active.			[§ 24]	Passivo-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikest,	o'ndikelt,	o'ndikent,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrest,	o'ndikret,	o'ndikrent,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukest,	o'ndukelt,	o'ndukent,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrest,	o'ndukret,	o'ndukrent,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikest,	o'ntikelt,	o'ntikent,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrest,	o'ntikret,	o'ntikrent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukest,	o'ntukelt,	o'ntukent.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrest,	o'ntukret,	o'ntukrent.
[§ 25]	Passivo-passive.			[§ 26]	Passivo-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikaist,	o'ndikailt,	o'ndikaint,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikraist,	o'ndikrait,	o'ndikraint,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukaist,	o'ndukailt,	o'ndukaint,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukraist,	o'ndukrait,	o'ndukraint,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikaist,	o'ntikailt,	o'ntikaint,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikraist,	o'ntikrait,	o'ntikraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukaist,	o'ntukailt,	o'ntukaint.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukraist,	o'ntukrait,	o'ntukraint.

PART IV.

DIFFERENTIAL FORMS.

At present, we have had to treat only of *Generic* forms; we now proceed to lay down the laws by which the *Differential* forms are derived from the *Generic*, as well as the laws by which they are varied to express other grammatical objects and relations.

CHAPTER I.

Derivation of DIFFERENTIAL Nouns from GENERIC.

[§ 27]

The first column of the Table under this head exhibits, at one view, the forty generic nouns which are to be found at page 4.

Opposite each of these genera, in one line, will be seen the six *Differential Nouns* derived from their genus.

It will be observed, that the terminations of each six *Differential Nouns* exactly correspond with every other six in the table; and that they are formed from their particular genus, by cutting off the vowel *i*, from that genus, and suffixing respectively, *oo*, *oi*, *o*, *a*, *il*, and *ai*, in its place.

[28 §]

TABLE.

<i>Generic Nouns.</i>	<i>The Six Differential Nouns.</i>					
1. ONDI,	O'ndoo,	O'ndoi,	O'ndo,	O'nda,	O'ndil,	O'ndai.
2. A'NDI,	A'ndoo,	A'ndoi,	A'ndo,	A'nda,	A'ndil,	A'ndai.
3. ENDI,	E'ndoo,	E'ndoi,	E'ndo,	E'nda,	E'ndil,	E'ndai.
4. INDI,	I'ndoo,	I'ndoi,	I'ndo,	I'nda,	I'ndil,	I'ndai.
5. U'NDI,	U'ndoo,	U'ndoi,	U'ndo,	U'nda,	U'ndil,	U'ndai.
6. INZI,	I'nzoo,	I'nzoi,	I'nzo,	I'nza,	I'nzil,	I'nzai.
7. UNZI,	U'nzoo,	U'nzoi,	U'nzo,	U'nza,	U'nzil,	U'nzai.
8. UNJI,	U'njoo,	U'njoi,	U'njo,	U'nja,	U'njil,	U'njai.
9. UNZI,	U'nzoo,	U'nzoi,	U'nzo,	U'nza,	U'nzil,	U'nzai.
10. OMVI,	O'mvoo,	O'mvoi,	O'mvo,	O'mva,	O'mvil,	O'mvai.
11. A'MVI,	A'mvoo,	A'mvoi,	A'mvo,	A'mva,	A'mvil,	A'mvai.
12. E'MVI,	E'mvoo,	E'mvoi,	E'mvo,	E'mva,	E'mvil,	E'mvai.
13. I'MVI,	I'mvoo,	I'mvoi,	I'mvo,	I'mva,	I'mvil,	I'mvai.
14. U'MVI,	U'mvoo,	U'mvoi,	U'mvo,	U'mva,	U'mvil,	U'mvai.
15. O'NJI,	O'njoo,	O'njoi,	O'njo,	O'nja,	O'njil,	O'njai.
16. A'NJI,	A'njoo,	A'njoi,	A'njo,	A'nja,	A'njil,	A'njai.

17. ENJI,	Enjoo,	Enjoi,	Enjo,	Enja,	Enjil,	Enjai.
18. INJI,	Injoo,	Injoi,	Injo,	Inja,	Injil,	Injai.
19. O'NDI,	O'ndoo,	O'ndoi,	O'ndo,	O'nda,	O'ndil,	O'ndai.
20. A'NDI,	A'ndoo,	A'ndoi,	A'ndo,	A'nda,	A'ndil,	A'ndai.
21. E'NDI,	E'ndoo,	E'ndoi,	E'ndo,	E'nda,	E'ndil,	E'ndai.
22. I'NDI,	I'ndoo,	I'ndoi,	I'ndo,	I'nda,	I'ndil,	I'ndai.
23. U'NDI,	U'ndoo,	U'ndoi,	U'ndo,	U'nda,	U'ndil,	U'ndai.
24. O'MBI,	O'mboo,	O'mboi,	O'mbo,	O'mba,	O'mbil,	O'mbai.
25. A'MBI,	A'mboo,	A'mboi,	A'mbo,	A'mba,	A'mbil,	A'mbai.
26. E'MBI,	E'mboo,	E'mboi,	E'mbo,	E'mba,	E'mbil,	E'mbai.
27. I'MBI,	I'mboo,	I'mboi,	I'mbo,	I'mba,	I'mbil,	I'mbai.
28. U'MBI,	U'mboo,	U'mboi,	U'mbo,	U'mba,	U'mbil,	U'mbai.
29. ONZI,	Onzoo,	Onzoi,	Onzo,	Onza,	Onzil,	Onzai.
30. A'NZI,	A'nzoo,	A'nzoi,	A'nzo,	A'nza,	A'nzil,	A'nzai.
31. ENZI,	Enzoo,	Enzoi,	Enzo,	Enza,	Enzil,	Enzai.
32. INZI,	Inzoo,	Inzoi,	Inzo,	Inza,	Inzil,	Inzai.
33. ONZI,	O'nzoo,	O'nzoi,	O'nzo,	O'nza,	O'nzil,	O'nzai.
34. A'NZI,	A'nzoo,	A'nzoi,	A'nzo,	A'nza,	A'nzil,	A'nzai.
35. ENZI,	Enzoo,	Enzoi,	Enzo,	Enza,	Enzil,	Enzai.
36. O'NDRI,	O'ndroo,	O'ndroi,	O'ndro,	O'ndra,	O'ndril,	O'ndrai.
37. A'NDRI,	A'ndroo,	A'ndroi,	A'ndro,	A'ndra,	A'ndril,	A'ndrai.
38. E'NDRI,	E'ndroo,	E'ndroi,	E'ndro,	E'ndra,	E'ndril,	E'ndrai.
39. I'NDRI,	I'ndroo,	I'ndroi,	I'ndro,	I'ndra,	I'ndril,	I'ndrai.
40. U'NDRI,	U'ndroo,	U'ndroi,	U'ndro,	U'ndra,	U'ndril,	U'ndrai.

CHAPTER II.

Derivation of DIFFERENTIAL Adverbs, Verbs, and Adjectives, from DIFFERENTIAL Nouns.

The preceding Chapter shows how the *Differential Nouns* are derived from the *Generic*. Having thus obtained the *Differential Nouns*, we, in the following table, shew how those Nouns are converted into *Differential Adverbs, Verbs, and Adjectives*. The terminations of the following table are confined to derivations from the *first genus, O'NDI*; but the same analogy, without exception, applies to the other 39 Genera.

[§ 29]

TABLE.

<i>Differences.</i>	<i>Differential Nouns.</i>	<i>Differential Adverbs.</i>	<i>Differential Verbs.</i>	<i>Differential Adjectives.</i>
<i>First</i>	O'ndoo,	O'ndur,	O'ntoo,	O'ntur.
<i>Second</i>	O'ndoi,	O'ndou,	O'ntoi,	O'nton.
<i>Third</i>	O'ndo,	O'ndi,	O'nto,	O'nti.
<i>Fourth</i>	O'nda,	O'ndun,	O'ntin,	O'nta.
<i>Fifth</i>	O'ndil,	O'ndal,	O'ntil,	O'ntal.
<i>Sixth</i>	O'ndai,	O'ndus,	O'ntis,	O'ntai.

[§ 30] All the Differential parts of speech, whether nouns, adverbs, verbs, or adjectives, of the *Present tense*, have one or other of the above terminations; and it would be well, if the student would read over the *Differences* which appear in the printed tables from page 5 to 47 inclusive, and which he will easily distinguish by observing that they are all printed in Roman Capitals.

We now proceed to furnish models of the conjugation of the six *Differences*, whether absolute or dependent.

CHAPTER III.

[§ 31]

The FIRST DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndoo,	o'ndipil,	o'ndipin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndipi,	o'ndipil,	o'ndipin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndur,	o'ndupil,	o'ndupin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndupi,	o'ndupil,	o'ndupin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntoo,	o'ntipil,	o'ntipin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipi,	o'ntipil,	o'ntipin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntur,	o'ntupil,	o'ntupin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupi,	o'ntupil,	o'ntupin.

[§ 32]

First Difference:—Active.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndip <u>o</u> ,	o'ndip <u>e</u> l,	o'ndip <u>e</u> n,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndipai,	o'ndipail,	o'ndipain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndup <u>o</u> ,	o'ndup <u>e</u> l,	o'ndup <u>e</u> n,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndupai,	o'ndupail,	o'ndupain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntip <u>o</u> ,	o'ntip <u>e</u> l,	o'ntip <u>e</u> n,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipai,	o'ntipail,	o'ntipain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntup <u>o</u> ,	o'ntup <u>e</u> l,	o'ntup <u>e</u> n.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupai,	o'ntupail,	o'ntupain.

[§ 33]

First Difference:—Passive.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndip <u>oo</u> ,	o'ndip <u>ool</u> ,	o'ndip <u>oon</u> ,	<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndipoi,	o'ndipoil,	o'ndipoin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndup <u>oo</u> ,	o'ndup <u>ool</u> ,	o'ndup <u>oon</u> ,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndupoi,	o'ndupoil,	o'ndupoin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntip <u>oo</u> ,	o'ntip <u>ool</u> ,	o'ntip <u>oon</u> ,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipoi,	o'ntipoil,	o'ntipoin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntup <u>oo</u> ,	o'ntup <u>ool</u> ,	o'ntup <u>oon</u> .	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupoi,	o'ntupoil,	o'ntupoin,

[§ 34]

The SECOND DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	O'ndoi,	o'ndifil,	o'ndifin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndifi,	o'ndifil,	o'ndifin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndou,	o'ndufil,	o'ndufin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndufi,	o'ndufil,	o'ndufin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntoi,	o'ntifil,	o'ntifin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifi,	o'ntifil,	o'ntifin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntou,	o'ntufil,	o'ntufin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufi,	o'ntufil,	o'ntufin.

[§ 35]

Second Difference:—Active.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndif <u>o</u> ,	o'ndif <u>e</u> l,	o'ndif <u>e</u> n,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndifai,	o'ndifail,	o'ndifain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduf <u>o</u> ,	o'nduf <u>e</u> l,	o'nduf <u>e</u> n,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndufai,	o'ndufail,	o'ndufain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntif <u>o</u> ,	o'ntif <u>e</u> l,	o'ntif <u>e</u> n,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifai,	o'ntifail,	o'ntifain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuf <u>o</u> ,	o'ntuf <u>e</u> l,	o'ntuf <u>e</u> n.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufai,	o'ntufail,	o'ntufain.

[§ 36]

Second Difference:—Passive.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndif <u>oo</u> ,	o'ndif <u>ool</u> ,	o'ndif <u>oon</u> ,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndifoi,	o'ndifoil,	o'ndifoin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduf <u>oo</u> ,	o'nduf <u>ool</u> ,	o'nduf <u>oon</u> ,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndufoi,	o'ndufoil,	o'ndufoin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntif <u>oo</u> ,	o'ntif <u>ool</u> ,	o'ntif <u>oon</u> ,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifoi,	o'ntifoil,	o'ntifoin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuf <u>oo</u> ,	o'ntuf <u>ool</u> ,	o'ntuf <u>oon</u> .	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufoi,	o'ntufoil,	o'ntufoin.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'mb ^o ,*	o'mbitil,	o'mbitin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbiti,	o'mbitil,	o'mbitin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbi,	o'mbutil,	o'mbutin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbuti,	o'mbutil,	o'mbutin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mp ^o ,	o'mpitol,	o'mpitin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpiti,	o'mpitol,	o'mpitin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mpi,	o'mputil,	o'mputin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputi,	o'mputil,	o'mputin.

[§ 38]

Third Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbito,	o'mbitel,	o'mbiten,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbitai,	o'mbitail,	o'mbitain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbuto,	o'mbutel,	o'mbuten,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbutai,	o'mbutail,	o'mbutain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpito,	o'mpitel,	o'mpiten,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitai,	o'mpitail,	o'mpitain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputo,	o'mputel,	o'mputen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputai,	o'mputail,	o'mputain.

[§ 39]

Third Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbitoo,	o'mbitool,	o'mbitoon,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbitoi,	o'mbitoil,	o'mbitoin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbutoo,	o'mbutool,	o'mbutoon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbutoi,	o'mbutoil,	o'mbutoin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitoo,	o'mpitool,	o'mpitoon,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitoi,	o'mpitool,	o'mpitoin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputoo,	o'mputool,	o'mputoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputoi,	o'mputoil,	o'mputoin.

[§ 40]

The FOURTH DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'nda,	o'ndinil,	o'ndinin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndini,	o'ndinil,	o'ndinin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndun,	o'ndunil,	o'ndunin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndunai,	o'ndunail,	o'ndunain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntin,	o'ntinil,	o'ntinin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinai,	o'ntinail,	o'ntinain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'nta,	o'ntunil,	o'ntunin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunai,	o'ntunail,	o'ntunain.

[§ 41]

Fourth Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndino,	o'ndinel,	o'ndinen,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndinai,	o'ndinail,	o'ndinain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduno,	o'ndunel,	o'ndunen,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndunai,	o'ndunail,	o'ndunain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntino,	o'ntinēl,	o'ntinen,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinai,	o'ntinail,	o'ntinain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuno,	o'ntunel,	o'ntunen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunai,	o'ntunail,	o'ntunain.

[§ 42]

Fourth Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndinoo,	o'ndinool,	o'ndinooon,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndinoi,	o'ndinoil,	o'ndinooin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndunoo,	o'ndunool,	o'ndunooon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndunoi,	o'ndunoil,	o'ndunoooin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinoo,	o'ntinool,	o'ntinooon,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinoi,	o'ntinoil,	o'ntinooin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunoo,	o'ntunool,	o'ntunooon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunoi,	o'ntunoil,	o'ntunoooin.

* *O'MBI*, is the 24th Genus, and not the 1st. It is here used to avoid a departure from the law which regulates the *terminations* of the words. *O'NDI*, would have required the introduction of the letter *v*, where two *tez* came together, as in *O'ntitil*, *O'ntutil*, &c; which, for the sake of euphony, would have been rendered *O'ntivil*, *O'ntuvil*, &c.

[§ 43]

The FIFTH DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndil,	o'ndibil,†	o'ndibin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndibi,	o'ndibil,	o'ndibin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndul,	o'ndubil,	o'ndubin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndubi,	o'ndubil,	o'ndubin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntil,	o'ntibil,	o'ntibin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibi,	o'ntibil,	o'ntibin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntul,	o'ntubil,	o'ntubin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubi,	o'ntubil,	o'ntubin.

[§ 44]

Fifth Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future,</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndibo,	o'ndibel,	o'ndiben,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndibai,	o'ndibail,	o'ndibain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndubo,	o'ndubel,	o'nduben,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndubai,	o'ndubail,	o'ndubain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibo,	o'ntibel,	o'ntiben,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibai,	o'ntibail,	o'ntibain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubo,	o'ntubel,	o'ntuben.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubai,	o'ntubail,	o'ntubain.

[§ 45]

Fifth Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndiboo,	o'ndibool,	o'ndiboon,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndiboi,	o'ndiboil,	o'ndiboin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduboo,	o'ndubool,	o'nduboon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduboi,	o'nduboil,	o'nduboin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiboo,	o'ntibool,	o'ntiboon,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiboi,	o'ntiboil,	o'ntiboin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuboo,	o'ntubool,	o'ntuboon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuboi,	o'ntuboil,	o'ntuboin.

[§ 46]

The SIXTH DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndai,*	o'ndigil,	o'ndigin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndigai,	o'ndigail,	o'ndigain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndus,	o'ndugil,	o'ndugin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndugai,	o'ndugail,	o'ndugain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntis,	o'ntigil,	o'ntigin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigai,	o'ntigail,	o'ntigain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntai,	o'ntugil,	o'ntugin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugai,	o'ntugail,	o'ntugain.

[§ 47]

Sixth Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndigo,	o'ndigel,	o'ndigen,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndigai,	o'ndigail,	o'ndigain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndugo,	o'ndugel,	o'ndugen,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndugai,	o'ndugail,	o'ndugain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigo,	o'ntigel,	o'ntigen,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigai,	o'ntigail,	o'ntigain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugo,	o'ntugel,	o'ntugen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugai,	o'ntugail,	o'ntugain.

[§ 48]

Sixth Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndigoo,	o'ndigool,	o'ndigoon,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndigoi,	o'ndigoil,	o'ndigoin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndugoo,	o'ndugool,	o'ndugoon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndugoi,	o'ndugoil,	o'ndugoin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigoo,	o'ntigool,	o'ntigoon,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigoi,	o'ntigoil,	o'ntigoin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugoo,	o'ntugool,	o'ntugoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugoi,	o'ntugoil,	o'ntugoin.

* This form admits of the substitution of *s* instead of *g* throughout; the *g* being chiefly required in the *Causal* and *Comparative* forms dependent. This is purely a matter of taste. When *Ondai* or *Ontai* terminates a clause or sentence, the form is changed from *Ondai* or *Ontai*, to *Ondis* or *Ontis*. *Ondai* and *Ontai* are usually followed by some additional syllable, as *Ondai'kyu*, *Ondai'kwi*, *ondai'twi*; *ontai'kyu*, *ontai'kwi*, *ontai'twi*.

† *B* is used only when the difference. *per se*, is used; but when converted into a *species*, the letter *k* is inserted and not *b*, as *pondikil*, not *pondibil*, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

DIFFERENTIAL FORMS:—COMPARATIVE:—Neutral.

		FIRST DIFFERENCE.*						
		ABSOLUTE.			DEPENDENT.			
		Comparatives of Equality.						
		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
[§ 49]								
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntipa,	o'ntipal,	o'ntipan,	o'ntipra,	o'ntipral,	o'ntipran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
		o'ntupa,	o'ntupal,	o'ntupan,	o'ntupra,	o'ntupral,	o'ntupran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntipas,	ontipa'lis,	ontipa'nis,	o'ntipras,	ontipra'lis,	ontipra'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
		o'ntupas,	ontupa'lis,	ontupa'nis,	ontupras,	ontupra'lis,	ontupra'nis.	
[§ 50]								
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntipou,	o'ntipoul,	o'ntipoun,	o'ntiprou,	o'ntiproul,	o'ntiproun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
		o'ntupou,	o'ntupoul,	o'ntupoun,	o'ntuprou,	o'ntuproul,	o'ntuproun,	
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntipous,	ontipou'lis,	ontipou'nis,	o'ntiprous,	ontiprou'lis,	ontiprou'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
		o'ntupous,	ontupou'lis,	ontupou'nis,	o'ntuprous,	ontuprou'lis,	ontuprou'nis.	
[§ 51]								
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntipau,	o'ntipaul,	o'ntipaun,	o'ntiprau,	o'ntipraul,	o'ntipraun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
		o'ntupau,	o'ntupaul,	o'ntupaun,	o'ntuprau,	o'ntupraul,	o'ntupraun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntipaus,	ontipau'lis,	ontipau'nis,	o'ntipraus,	ontiprau'lis,	ontiprau'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
		o'ntupaus,	ontupau'lis,	ontupau'nis,	o'ntupraus,	ontuprau'lis,	ontuprau'nis.	

		SECOND DIFFERENCE.*						
		ABSOLUTE.			DEPENDENT.			
		Comparatives of Equality.						
		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
[§ 52]								
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntifa,	o'ntifal,	o'ntifan,	o'ntifra,	o'ntifral,	o'ntifran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
		o'ntufa,	o'ntufal,	o'ntufan,	o'ntufra,	o'ntufral,	o'ntufran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntifas,	ontifa'lis,	ontifa'nis,	o'ntifras,	ontifra'lis,	ontifra'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
		o'ntufas,	ontufa'lis,	ontufa'nis,	o'ntufras,	ontufra'lis,	ontufra'nis.	
[§ 53]								
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntifou,	o'ntifoul,	o'ntifoun,	o'ntifrou,	o'ntifroul,	o'ntifroun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
		o'ntufou,	o'ntufoul,	o'ntufoun,	o'ntufrou,	o'ntufroul,	o'ntufroun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntifous,	ontifou'lis,	ontifou'nis,	o'ntifrous,	ontifrou'lis,	ontifrou'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
		o'ntufous,	ontufou'lis,	ontufou'nis,	o'ntufrous,	ontufrou'lis,	ontufrou'nis.	
[§ 54]								
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntifau,	o'ntifaul,	o'ntifaun,	o'ntifrau,	o'ntifraul,	o'ntifraun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
		o'ntufau,	o'ntufaul,	o'ntufaun,	o'ntufrau,	o'ntufraul,	o'ntufraun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntifaus,	ontifau'lis,	ontifau'nis,	o'ntifraus,	ontifrau'lis,	ontifrau'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
		o'ntufaus,	ontufau'lis,	ontufau'nis,	o'ntufraus,	ontufrau'lis,	ontufrau'nis.	

* We have here given examples of Verbs and Adjectives *only*.

THIRD DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.

DEPENDENT.

[§ 55]

Comparatives of Equality.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impita,*	o'impital,	o'impitan,	o'impitra,	o'impitral,	o'impitran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputa,	o'imputal,	o'imputan,	o'imputra,	o'imputral,	o'imputran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impitas,	ompita'lis,	ompita'nis,	o'impitras,	ompitra'lis,	ompitra'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputas,	omputa'lis,	omputa'nis,	o'imputras,	omputra'lis,	omputra'nis.	

[§ 56]

Comparatives of Superiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impitou,	o'impitoul,	o'impitoun,	o'impitrou,	o'impitroul,	o'impitroum,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputou,	o'imputoul,	o'imputoun,	o'imputrou,	o'imputroul,	o'imputroum.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impitous,	ompitoul'lis,	ompitoun'nis,	o'impitrous,	ompitrou'lis,	ompitrou'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputous,	omputoul'lis,	omputoun'nis,	o'imputrous,	omputrou'lis,	omputrou'nis.	

[§ 57]

Comparatives of Inferiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impitau,	o'impitaul,	o'impitaun,	o'impitrau,	o'impitraul,	o'impitraun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputau,	o'imputaul,	o'imputaun,	o'imputrau,	o'imputraul,	o'imputraun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impitaus,	ompitaul'lis,	ompitau'nis,	o'impitraus,	ompitraul'lis,	ompitrau'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputaus,	omputaul'lis,	omputau'nis,	o'imputraus,	omputraul'lis,	omputrau'nis.	

FOURTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.

DEPENDENT.

[§ 58]

Comparatives of Equality.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntina,	o'ntinal,	o'ntinan,	o'ntima,	o'ntimal,	o'ntiman,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuna,	o'ntunal,	o'ntunan,	o'ntuma,	o'ntumal,	o'ntuman.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinas,	ontina'lis,	ontina'nis,	o'ntimas,	ontima'lis,	ontima'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunas,	ontuna'lis,	ontuna'nis,	o'ntumas,	ontuma'lis,	ontuma'nis.	

[§ 59]

Comparatives of Superiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinou,	o'ntinoul,	o'ntinoun,	o'ntimou,	o'ntimoul,	o'ntimoun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunou,	o'ntunoul,	o'ntunoun,	o'ntumou,	o'ntumoul,	o'ntumoun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinous,	ontinoul'lis,	ontinoun'nis,	o'ntimous,	ontimoul'lis,	ontimoun'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunous,	ontunoul'lis,	ontunoun'nis,	o'ntumous,	ontunoul'lis,	ontunoun'nis.	

[§ 60]

Comparatives of Inferiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinau,	o'ntinaul,	o'ntinaun,	o'ntimau,	o'ntinaul,	o'ntimaun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunan,	o'ntunaul,	o'ntunaun,	o'ntumau,	o'ntunaul,	o'ntumaun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinaus,	ontinaul'lis,	ontinaun'nis,	o'ntimaus,	ontinaul'lis,	ontimaun'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunaus,	ontunaul'lis,	ontunaun'nis,	o'ntumaus,	ontunaul'lis,	ontumaun'nis.	

* See Note, page 54.

FIFTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.

DEPENDENT.

[§ 61]

Comparatives of Equality.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiba,	o'ntibal,	o'ntiban,	o'ntibra,	o'ntibr'al,	o'ntibr'an,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuba,	o'ntub'al,	o'ntuba <u>n</u> ,	o'ntubra,	o'ntubral,	o'ntubra <u>n</u> .	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibas,	ontiba'lis,	ontiba'nis,	o'ntibras,	ontibra'lis,	ontibra'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubas,	ontuba'lis,	ontuba'nis,	o'ntubras,	ontubra'lis,	ontubra'nis.	

[§ 62]

Comparatives of Superiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibou,	o'ntiboul,	o'ntiboum,	o'ntibrou,	o'ntibroul,	o'ntibroum,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubou,	o'ntuboul,	o'ntuboum,	o'ntubrou,	o'ntubroul,	o'ntubroum.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibous,	ontibou'lis,	ontibou'nis,	o'ntibrous,	ontibrou'lis,	ontibrou'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubous,	ontubou'lis,	ontubou'nis,	o'ntubrous,	ontubrou'lis,	ontubrou'nis.	

[§ 63]

Comparatives of Inferiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibau,	o'ntibaul,	o'ntibaum,	o'ntibrau,	o'ntibraul,	o'ntibraum,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubau,	o'ntubaul,	o'ntubaum,	o'ntubrau,	o'ntubraul,	o'ntubraum.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibaus,	ontibau'lis,	ontibau'nis,	o'ntibraus,	ontibrau'lis,	ontibrau'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubaus,	ontubau'lis,	ontubau'nis,	o'ntubraus,	ontubrau'lis,	ontubrau'nis.	

SIXTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.

DEPENDENT.

[§ 64]

Comparatives of Equality.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiga,	o'ntigal,	o'ntigan,	o'ntigra,	o'ntigral,	o'ntigran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuga,	o'ntugal,	o'ntigan,	o'ntugra,	o'ntugral,	o'ntugran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigas,	ontiga'lis,	ontiga'nis,	o'ntigras,	ontigra'lis,	ontigra'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugas,	ontuga'lis,	ontuga'nis,	o'ntigras,	ontigra'lis,	ontigra'nis.	

[§ 65]

Comparatives of Superiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigou,	o'ntigoul,	o'ntigoum,	o'ntigrou,	o'ntigroul,	o'ntigroum,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugou,	o'ntugoul,	o'ntugoum,	o'ntugrou,	o'ntugroul,	o'ntugroum.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigous,	ontigou'lis,	ontigou'nis,	o'ntigrous,	ontigrou'lis,	ontigrou'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugous,	ontugou'lis,	ontugou'nis,	o'ntugrous,	ontugrou'lis,	ontugrou'nis.	

[§ 66]

Comparatives of Inferiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigau,	o'ntigaul,	o'ntigaum,	o'ntigrau,	o'ntigraul,	o'ntigraum.	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugau,	o'ntugaul,	o'ntugaum,	o'ntugrau,	o'ntugraul,	o'ntugraum.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigaus,	ontigaullis,	ontigaunis,	o'ntigraus,	ontigraullis,	ontigraunis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugaus,	ontigaullis,	ontigaunis,	o'ntigraus,	ontigraullis,	ontigraunis.	

CHAPTER V.

DIFFERENTIAL FORMS:—CAUSAL.

The six Differences vary their terminations not only to express comparison, as in the preceding chapter, but also to express *causation*. See page 50.

	<i>ABSOLUTE.</i>		<i>FIRST DIFFERENCE.</i>		<i>DEPENDENT.</i>		
[§ 67]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future..</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipost,	o'ntipolt,	o'ntipont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprost,	o'ntiprot,*	o'ntipront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupost,	o'ntupolt,	o'ntupont.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprost,	o'ntuprot,	o'ntupront.
[§ 68]				Neutro-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipaust,	o'ntipault,	o'ntipaunt,	| <i>Verb.</i>	o'ntipraust,	o'ntipraut,	o'ntipraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupaust,	o'ntupault,	o'ntupaunt.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupraust,	o'ntupraut,	o'ntupraunt.
[§ 69]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipast,	o'ntipalt,	o'ntipant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprast,	o'ntiprat,	o'ntiprant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupast,	o'ntupalt,	o'ntupant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprast,	o'ntuprat,	o'ntuprant.
[§ 70]				Activo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipast,	o'ntipalt,	o'ntipant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprast,	o'ntiprat,	o'ntiprant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupast,	o'ntupalt,	o'ntupant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprast,	o'ntuprat,	o'ntuprant.
[§ 71]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipest,	o'ntipelt,	o'ntipent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprest,	o'ntipret,	o'ntiprent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupest,	o'ntupelt,	o'ntupent.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprest,	o'ntupret,	o'ntuprent.
[§ 72]				Passivo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipaist,	o'ntipailt,	o'ntipaint,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipraist,	o'ntiprait,	o'ntipraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupaist,	o'ntupailt,	o'ntupaint.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupraist,	o'ntuprait,	o'ntupraint.

	<i>ABSOLUTE.</i>		<i>SECOND DIFFERENCE.</i>		<i>DEPENDENT.</i>		
[§ 73]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifost,	o'ntifolt,	o'ntifont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrost,	o'ntifrot,	o'ntifront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufost,	o'ntufolt,	o'ntufont.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrost,	o'ntufrot,	o'ntufront.
[§ 74]				Neutro-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifaust,	o'ntifault,	o'ntifaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifraust,	o'ntifraut,	o'ntifraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufaust,	o'ntufault,	o'ntufaunt.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufraust,	o'ntufraut,	o'ntufraunt.
[§ 75]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifast,	o'ntifalt,	o'ntifant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrast,	o'ntifrat,	o'ntifrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufast,	o'ntufalt,	o'ntufant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrast,	o'ntufrat,	o'ntufrant.
[§ 76]				Activo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifast,	o'ntifalt,	o'ntifant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrast,	o'ntifrat,	o'ntifrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufast,	o'ntufalt,	o'ntufant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrast,	o'ntufrat,	o'ntufrant.
[§ 77]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifest,	o'ntifelt,	o'ntifent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrest,	o'ntifret,	o'ntifrent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufest,	o'ntufelt,	o'ntufent.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrest,	o'ntufret,	o'ntufrent.
[§ 78]				Passivo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifaist,	o'ntifailt,	o'ntifaint,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifraist,	o'ntifrait,	o'ntifraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufaist,	o'ntufailt,	o'ntufaint.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufraist,	o'ntufrait,	o'ntufraint.

* All the past tenses dependent omit the *l*, the sign of past time, unless followed by another syllable, when the *l* must be inserted before the *t*; as o'ntiproltos, &c. This rule applies to all the past tenses causal dependent.

THIRD DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.			DEPENDENT.				
[§ 79]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitost*,	o'mpitolt,	o'mpitont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrost,	o'mpitrot,†	o'mpitront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputost,	o'mputolt,	o'mputont.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputrost,	o'mputrot,	o'mputront.
[§ 80]				Neutro-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitaust,	o'mpitault,	o'mpitaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitraust,	o'mpitrait,	o'mpitraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputaust,	o'mputault,	o'mputaunt.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputraust,	o'mputrait,	o'mputraunt.
[§ 81]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitast,	o'mpitalt,	o'mpitant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrast,	o'mpitrat,	o'mpitrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputast,	o'mputalt,	o'mputant.	| <i>Adjective,</i>	o'mputrast,	o'mputrat,	o'mputrant.
[§ 82]				Activo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpita _{st} ,	o'mpita _{lt} ,	o'mpita _{nt},	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitra _{st} ,	o'mpitra _{nt} ,	o'mpitra _{nt} ,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputa _{st} ,	o'mputa _{lt} ,	o'mputa _{nt}.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputra _{st} ,	o'mputra _{nt} ,	o'mputra _{nt} .
[§ 83]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitest,	o'mpitelt,	o'mpitent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrest,	o'mpitret,	o'mpitrent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputest,	o'mputelt,	o'mputent.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputrest,	o'mputret,	o'mputrent.
[§ 84]				Passivo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitaist,	o'mpitailt,	o'mpitaaint,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitraist,	o'mpitrait,	o'mpitraaint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputaist,	o'mputailt,	o'mputaaint.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputraist,	o'mputrait,	o'mputraaint.

FOURTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.			DEPENDENT.				
[§ 85]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinost,	o'ntinolt,	o'ntinont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimost,	o'ntimot,	o'ntimont,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunost,	o'ntunolt,	o'ntunont.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumost,	o'ntumot,	o'ntumont.
[§ 86]				Neutro-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinaust,	o'ntinault,	o'ntinaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimaust,	o'ntimaut,	o'ntimaunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunaust,	o'ntunault,	o'ntunaunt.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumaust,	o'ntumaut,	o'ntumaunt.
[§ 87]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinast,	o'ntinalt,	o'ntinant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimast,	o'ntimat,	o'ntimant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunast,	o'ntunalt,	o'ntunant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumast,	o'ntumat,	o'ntumant.
[§ 88]				Activo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntina _{st} ,	o'ntina _{lt} ,	o'ntina _{nt},	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntima _{st} ,	o'ntima _{nt} ,	o'ntima _{nt} ,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuna _{st} ,	o'ntuna _{lt} ,	o'ntuna _{nt}.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuma _{st} ,	o'ntuma _{nt} ,	o'ntuma _{nt} .
[§ 89]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimest,	o'ntimelt,	o'ntinent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimest,	o'ntimet,	o'ntiment,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumest,	o'ntunelt,	o'ntument.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumest,	o'ntumet,	o'ntument.
[§ 90]				Passivo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinaist,	o'ntinailt,	o'ntinaaint,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimaist,	o'ntimait,	o'ntimaaint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunaist,	o'ntunailt,	o'ntunaaint.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumaist,	o'ntumait,	o'ntumaaint.

* See Note, page 54.

† See Note, page 59.

FIFTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.			FIFTH DIFFERENCE.			DEPENDENT.		
[§ 91]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibost,*	o'ntibolt,†	o'ntibont,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibroſt,	o'ntibrot,‡	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubost,	o'ntubolt,	o'ntubont.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubroſt,	o'ntubrot,	
[§ 92]				Neutro-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibaust,	o'ntibault,	o'ntibaunt,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibraust,	o'ntibrant,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubaust,	o'ntubault,	o'ntubaunt.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubraust,	o'ntubraut,	
[§ 93]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibast,	o'ntibalt,	o'ntibant,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibrast,	o'ntibrat,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubast,	o'ntubalt,	o'ntubant.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubrast,	o'ntubrat,	
[§ 94]				Activo-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibaſt,	o'ntibalt,	o'ntibaŋt,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibraſt,	o'ntibrat,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubaſt,	o'ntubalt,	o'ntubaŋt.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubraſt,	o'ntubrat,	
[§ 95]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibest,	o'ntibelt,	o'ntibent,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibreſt,	o'ntibret,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubest,	o'ntubelt,	o'ntubent.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubreſt,	o'ntubret,	
[§ 96]				Passivo-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibaist,	o'ntibailt,	o'ntibaint,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibraist,	o'ntibrait,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubaist,	o'ntubailt,	o'ntubaint.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubraist,	o'ntubrait,	

SIXTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.			SIXTH DIFFERENCE.			DEPENDENT.		
[§ 97]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigost,	o'ntigolt,	o'ntigont,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigroſt,	o'ntigrot,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugost,	o'ntugolt,	o'ntugont.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugroſt,	o'ntugrot,	
[§ 98]				Neutro-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigaust,	o'ntigault,	o'ntigaunt,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigraust,	o'ntigraut,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugaust,	o'ntugault,	o'ntugaunt.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugraust,	o'ntugraut,	
[§ 99]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigast,	o'ntigalt,	o'ntigant,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigrast,	o'ntigrat,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugast,	o'ntugalt,	o'ntugant.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugrast,	o'ntugrat,	
[§ 100]				Neutro-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigaſt,	o'ntigalt,	o'ntigaŋt,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigraſt,	o'ntigrat,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugaſt,	o'ntugalt,	o'ntugaŋt.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugraſt,	o'ntugrat,	
[§ 101]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigest,	o'ntigelt,	o'ntigent,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigreſt,	o'ntigret,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuget,	o'ntugetl,	o'ntuget.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugreſt,	o'ntugret,	
[§ 102]				Passivo-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigaist,	o'ntigailt,	o'ntigaint,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigraist,	o'ntigrait,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugaist,	o'ntugailt,	o'ntugaint.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugraist,	o'ntugrait,	

* The letter *k* is used throughout the *Generic* forms: and these same generic forms are used to denote all the *Species* under the *fifth Difference*:—for as all the species have an initial consonant, they cannot be mistaken for genera, which begin with a vowel; although the generic part of the word is the same in the genus as in the species. But when the fifth difference is to be expressed, we are compelled to change the consonant from *k* to *b*, to distinguish it from the genus.

† The *l* may be omitted where no pronoun follows in these past tenses.

‡ See Note, page 59.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

The Philosophic generally consists of only six differences; but in the classification of Herbs, Insects, &c, there are as many as *nine differences*. It therefore became necessary, though these are exceptional cases, to provide for them by suitable and euphonous verbal forms.

[§ 103] Now the rule for the formation of Supplemental Differences is, to insert, immediately *after* the posterior consonant, the syllable *in*.

1st. Six Differences. o'mvoo, o'mvoi, o'mv_o, o'mv_a, o'mvil, o'mvai,
2nd Six Differences. omvino_o, omvinoi, omvino_o, omvina_o, omvini_l, omvini_{ai}.

It will be well here just to remark, that these Supplemental Differences, as well as Species, (hereafter to be noticed) only occur among the names of herbs, insects, &c.; which are rarely required to be varied for any grammatical purposes, except to be converted occasionally into *adjectives*; which would be done according to the general rule.

PART V.

SPECIAL FORMS, and SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIES.

SPECIAL FORMS.

We have seen how adverbs, verbs, and adjectives, generic and differential, are derived from generic and differential *nouns*; we have also seen how the *tenses* of tabulars, generic as well as differential, are formed by certain changes in the termination of tabulars of the *present tense*: but it must have been noticed, that none of the generic or differential tabulars are preceded by any of the following special consonants; namely, *p*, 1; *f*, 2; *t*, 3; *k*, 4; *b*, 5; *v*, 6; *d*, 7; *g*, 8; or *z*, 9. They all begin with *vowels*.

Now, by prefixing to any one genus or difference *seriatim*, these nine consonants, we form *nine distinct species*; and with this great advantage; that all the variations which are made in the genus or difference to express grammatical tense, or any other relation, become subservient, for the same purposes, to the species, as well as the genus.

Take the verb e'ntivai, to transact business. This is the third difference of the third genus: (see Wilkins, 40). We will now, to the tenses of this difference, prefix each of the above nine consonants, and thereby we shall obtain the nine species under this difference.

[§ 104]

DIFFERENCE III.

an e'ntiv_o,* *I transact business*: au e'ntiv_l, *I transacted business*: au e'ntiv_n, *I shall transact business*.

1st. Species.	au p'e'ntiv _o , <i>I design</i> :	au p'e'ntiv _l , <i>I designed</i> :	au p'e'ntiv _n , <i>I shall design</i> .
2nd. Species.	au f'e'ntiv _o , <i>I prepare</i> :	au f'e'ntiv _l , <i>I prepared</i> :	au f'e'ntiv _n , <i>I shall prepare</i> .
3rd. Species.	au t'e'ntiv _o , <i>I begin</i> :	au t'e'ntiv _l , <i>I began</i> :	au t'e'ntiv _n , <i>I shall begin</i> .

* These two words 'au e'ntiv_o,' must be pronounced and read as if the letter *z* were placed betwixt them; thus as if written au-z-e'ntiv_o. In all cases *z* comes betwixt two vowels, if necessary to pleasant pronunciation.

4th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>ke</i> 'ntivo, <i>I endeavour:</i>	au <i>ke</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I endeavoured:</i>	au <i>ke</i> 'ntive <u>n</u> , <i>I shall endeavour.</i>
5th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>be</i> 'ntivo, <i>I dispatch:</i>	au <i>be</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I dispatched:</i>	au <i>be</i> 'ntive <u>n</u> , <i>I shall dispatch.</i>
6th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>ve</i> 'ntivo, <i>I perform:</i>	au <i>ve</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I performed:</i>	au <i>ve</i> 'ntive <u>n</u> , <i>I shall perform.</i>
7th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>de</i> 'ntivo, <i>I finish:</i>	au <i>de</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I finished:</i>	au <i>de</i> 'ntive <u>n</u> , <i>I shall finish.</i>
8th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>ge</i> 'ntivo, <i>I err:</i>	au <i>ge</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I erred:</i>	au <i>ge</i> 'ntive <u>n</u> , <i>I shall err.</i>
9th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>te</i> 'ntivo, <i>I prevent:</i>	au <i>te</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I prevented:</i>	au <i>te</i> 'ntive <u>n</u> , <i>I shall prevent.</i>

[§ 105] One remark only is necessary here:—that, throughout the language, the species are formed by these *nine initial consonants*, which, (as will more particularly appear when we come to treat of numerical words) have not only the function of denoting the order and number of *species*, but are also employed to denote the *nine digits*, 1, 2, 3, &c.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIES.

[§ 106] As above laid down, the language generally consists of nine species or *less*; but rarely of *more* than nine. There are, however, among the three genera of Herbs, Insects, &c. some differences that are subdivided into *more* than *nine species*. In that case, the tenth species always begins with the consonant d; as do'mvo, *meadow grass*, (see pages 11 and 12); do'mva, *shalot*; dro'mva, *cives*; do'mvoo, *duckweed*; &c.

[§ 107] After the *tenth* species, a new series commences which begins with p, f, t, &c. the same as the first nine species; and the *sign* of its being a *second series* of species is, that, if the trumpet* of the word in the first ten species is *m*, then, in the second species, it will be *n*, and *vice versa*; if the first trumpet of the first ten is *n*, then in the second it will be *m*.

[§ 108] The student will not fail to remember, that all the following letters, viz. *m*, *n*, n and *l*, when forming part of any generic radix, have the *same meaning*, (except only with regard to these supplemental species), and, indeed, vary their forms, merely to promote the euphony of the tabular word: thus before *p* and *b*, *f* and *v*, *m* ought to be used; and before *k* and *g*, n ought always to be used; but *n* is applicable to any of the other lingual or palatal consonants.

PART VI.

SUB-SPECIAL FORMS.

The previous tables consist, almost entirely, of Genera, Differences, and Species. These are made by Dr. Wilkins (but very lamely) to meet the demands of discourse in expressing still more complex ideas:—I say lamely, because, although he very successfully expresses those more complex ideas, it is necessarily accomplished by such long, clumsy, and complicate expressions, as would hardly be tolerated in daily discourse. Thus a duke would be called by Dr. Wilkins (using our alphabet) *u t'ondroo tu ky'antufous o'ndroo*, i. e. a nobleman of the highest rank or degree.

This expression contains five words to denote the same thing as the word *duke*.

Now if we take the *dissyllabic* word t'ondroo, which signifies nobleman, of *any* rank, and insert *on* after the syllable t'on (in t'ondroo,) we obtain the *trissyllabic* word ton'o'ndroo, *duke*; then tyon'o'ndroo will signify *the duke*, and twon'o'ndroo, *a duke*.

So we can insert the syllables *an*, *en*, *in*, &c. in the same word t'o'ndroo, and obtain ton'a'ndroo, tone'ndroo, &c.

* The trumpet is one of these letters:—*m*, *n*, n or *l*.

[§ 109] Now we have invented the sub-species to enable us to abridge speech, and yet to superinduce these sub-special notions upon some common general idea. Here to'ndroo signifies nobleman. *On*, *an*, *en*, *in*, and *un*, &c. denote, in their due order, the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth kinds or degrees of noblemen.

Thus to'ndroo, is nobleman (generally):—

1. ton'o'ndroo, is Duke:
2. ton'a'ndroo, is Marquess:

3. tone'ndroo, is Earl:
4. toni'ndroo, is Viscount:
5. tonu'ndroo, is Baron.

Now ton'o'ndroo signifies duke, i. e. a nobleman of the first degree; ton'a'ndroo, marquess, a nobleman of the second degree; tone'ndroo, an earl, or nobleman of the third degree; toni'ndroo, viscount, or nobleman of the fourth degree; and lastly, tonu'ndroo, baron, or a nobleman of the fifth and lowest degree.

Each of the species is subdivisible by the successive insertion of the following syllables (called *ifixes*), into as many sub-species as there are different syllables; indeed they are indefinite, not to say infinite; although the following table contains only the form and order of these *ifixes* up to a sufficiently high number. Rarely will these be required in actual use; still, it is desirable that we should shew an almost illimitable expansibility in the language, to meet any more perfect classification of elementary substantives as science advances.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
1 on	po'n'doo	pon-o'n-doo	pono'ndoo.	21 obi	po'n'doo	pon-o'bi-doo	ponobi'doo.
2 an	po'n'doo	pon-a'n-doo	pona'ndoo.	22 abi	po'n'doo	pon-a'bi-doo	pona'bidoo.
3 en	po'n'doo	pon-e'n-doo	pone'ndoo.	23 ebi	po'n'doo	pon-e'bi-doo	pone'bidoo.
4 in	po'n'doo	pon-i'n-doo	poni'ndoo.	24 ibi	po'n'doo	pon-i'bi-doo	poni'bidoo.
5 un	po'n'doo	pon-u'n-doo	ponu'ndoo.	25 ubi	po'n'doo	pon-u'bi-doo	ponu'bidoo.
6 ol	po'n'doo	pon-o'l-doo	pono'ldoo.	26 odi	po'n'doo	pon-o'di-doo	pono'didoo.*
7 al	po'n'doo	pon-a'l-doo	pona'ldoo.	27 adi	po'n'doo	pon-a'di-doo	pena'didoo.
8 el	po'n'doo	pon-e'l-doo	pone'ldoo.	28 ede	po'n'doo	pen-e'di-doo	pene'didoo.
9 il	po'n'doo	pon-i'l-doo	poni'ldoo.	29 idi	po'n'doo	pen-i'di-doo	peni'didoo.
10 ul	po'n'doo	pon-u'l-doo	ponu'ldoo.	30 udi	po'n'doo	pen-u'di-doo	penu'didoo.
11 opi	po'n'doo	pon-o'pi-doo	pono'pidoo.	31 oki	po'n'doo	pen-o'ki-doo	peno'kidoo.
12 api	po'n'doo	pon-a'pi-doo	pona'pidoo.	32 aki	po'n'doo	pen-a'ki-doo	pena'kidoo.
13 epi	po'n'doo	pon-e'pi-doo	pone'pidoo.	33 eki	po'n'doo	pen-e'ki-doo	pene'kidoo.
14 ipi	po'n'doo	pon-i'pi-doo	poni'pidoo.	34 iki	po'n'doo	pen-i'ki-doo	peni'kidoo.
15 upi	po'n'doo	pon-u'pi-doo.	ponu'pidoo.	35 uki	po'n'doo	pen-u'ki-doo	penu'kidoo.
16 oti	po'n'doo	pon-o'ti-doo	pono'tidoo.	36 ogi	po'n'doo	pen-o'gi-doo	peno'gidoo.
17 ati	po'n'doo	pon-a'ti-doo	pona'tidoo.	37 agi	po'n'doo	pen-a'gi-doo	pena'gidoo.
18 eti	po'n'doo	pon-e'ti-doo	pone'tidoo.	38 egi	po'n'doo	pen-e'gi-doo	pene'gidoo.
19 iti	po'n'doo	pon-i'ti-doo	poni'tidoo.	39 igi	po'n'doo	pen-i'gi-doo	peni'gidoo.
20 nti	po'n'doo	pon-u'ti-doo	ponu'tidoo.	40 ugi	po'n'doo	pen-u'gi-doo	penu'gidoo.

Let us now draw the student's attention to the foregoing table, consisting of four columns. The first contains forty syllables to be inserted in the centre of the *species*, immediately after the *trumpet* of the word. The second column consists of a tabular word divided into two parts:—the third column consists of those two parts, placed at such a distance as to admit betwixt them one of the syllables of the first column:—and the fourth column shews the three parts, of column three, united into entire words.

* When two consonants of the same name (as two *dez*, two *tez* &c.) are in immediate succession, the letter *v* is substituted for the second of the two; as o'mpiril for o'mpipil, o'ndiril for o'ndidil, &c.

PART VII.

COLLATERAL TABULARS.

[§110] There are not unfrequently several forms derived from the *same genus, difference, species, and sub-species*. Thus we have, (Genus 21,) E'ndi, magnitude, and Re'ndi, extent; so of the first difference, (Genus 1, Ondi) we have four forms, viz. o'ndoo, ro'ndoo, lo'ndoo, and o'ldoo; and lastly, almost every species has *two* forms, and sometimes *four*; as pe'mboo, pre'mboo, ple'mboo, and pel'boo..

The additional forms are called *Collateral*; but the first of the said forms is, *par eminentie*, called the *direct* genus, difference, species, or sub-species. The direct are those which form an essential part of the system of classification, consisting of genera, differences, species, and sub-species.

These collateral forms are not a direct logical part of the system, but are a sort of convenient digression from the *direct* tabulars. They are formed from the latter by means of the consonants, *r, l, or w*.

When the letter *r* is prefixed to a genus or difference, it denotes either an *opposite* idea, as c'nzi, motion; re'nzi, rest: a'mboo, reward; ra'mboo, punishment: pi'ndoi, presence; pri'ndoi, absence. *Or*, it denotes an idea which is very *nearly related* to the *direct tabular*; as a'hdo, head; ra'hdo, body: a'ndil, limb; ra'ndil, joint: &c.

Whether conjoined as *opposite* or as *cognate*, the letters *r* and *w* always occupy a position immediately before the *generic* portion of any tabular, as in the above examples. A reference to the previous tables will fully illustrate this rule. (See tables.)

Dr. Wilkins distinguishes betwixt *opposite* and *cognate* tabulars. *We do not*; for in many cases it is difficult to say which most prevails, *opposition* or *cognition*: and as *every word* must be individually acquired and remembered, there is not so much gained in maintaining the distinction, as lost by the superfluous use and permanent obtrusion of a distinct sign.

[§111] Where the special consonant is *p, b, f, v, k, or g*, the following collateral model may be imitated.

MODEL.

Pe'mboo, Pre'mboo, Ple'mboo, Pel'boo.

If the special consonant is *t* or *d*; *t* or *d*; the following is the *collateral* model.

T'ondoo, Tro'ndoo, Two'ndoo, Toldoo.

PART VIII.

ANTERIOR MODES.

Turn to page 4,—the forty genera. Each of the forty genera begins with a *vowel*. As these vowels *immediately* precede *n* or *m*, which is the first radical consonant of each genus, they are called *Anterior Vowels*. This should be remembered:—*Anterior Vowels*.

[§112] Now there are fifteen *Anterior Vowels*: five are called *Indefinite*; five are called *Conclusive*; and five others are called *Progressive*.

[§113]

TABLE of ANTERIORS.

Indefinite Vowels: — o; a; e; i; u.
 Conclusive Vowels: — oi; ou; ai; e; oo.
 Progressive Vowels — o; a; a; i; u.

[§ 114] Now whenever a tabular, whether generic, differential, special, or sub-special, has for its anterior vowel any one of the five following vowels, *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, or *u*, such tabular is to be considered *INDEFINITE*.

[§ 115] Whenever a tabular has for its anterior any one of the five following vowels, *oi*, *ou*, *ai*, *e*, or *oo*, such tabular is always to be considered *CONCLUSIVE*.

[§ 116] Lastly, whenever a tabular has for its anterior any one of the following five vowels, *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, or *u*, it is always to be considered *PROGRESSIVE*.

[§ 117] All the forty genera, from page 4 to 48, are *Indefinite Modes*:—and when converted into *adverbs*, *verbs*, or *adjectives*, they are still *indefinite* throughout the language.

[§ 118] We give the following Tables as specimens of *Nouns*, *Adverbs*, *Verbs*, and *Adjectives*, *CONCLUSIVE* and *PROGRESSIVE*. Observe.—All the previous tables are *indefinite*.

CONCLUSIVES.*				PROGRESSIVES.†			
“have,” as “I have loved.”				“ing,” as “I am loving.”			
Nouns.	Adverbs.	Verbs.	Adjectives.	Nouns.	Adverbs.	Verbs.	Adjectives.
oi'ndi,	oi'ndu,	oi'nti,	oi'ntu.	o'ndi,	o'ndu,	o'nti,	o'ntu.
ou'ndi,	ou'ndu,	ou'nti,	ou'ntu.	a'ndi,	a'ndu,	a'nti,	a'ntu. ‡
ai'ndi,	ai'ndu,	ai'nti,	ai'ntu.	a'ndi,	a'ndu,	a'nti,	a'ntu. ‡
e'ndi,	e'ndu,	e'nti,	e'ntu.	i'ndi,	i'ndu,	i'nti,	i'ntu.
oo'ndi,	oo'ndu,	oo'nti,	oo'ntu,	u'ndi,	u'ndu,	u'nti,	u'ntu.

[§ 119] The above anterior vowels apply equally to genera, differences, species, or sub-species; for as the *species* are denoted by a consonant *prefixed* to the difference, and the differences are denoted by the syllable *suffixed* to them, no changes in the beginning or end of the word can affect the anterior vowel, which is neither at the beginning nor end of the genera, differences, species, or sub-species.

Specimen of an English VERB carried through all the Verbal Forms of INDEFINITE, CONCLUSIVE, and PROGRESSIVE.

	INDEFINITE—Neutral.	CONCLUSIVE—Neutral.	PROGRESSIVE—Neutral.
Pres.	D'nsoi, <i>it is full:</i>	de'nsoi, <i>it has been full:</i>	di'nsoi, <i>it continues full.</i>
Past.	D'nsifil, <i>it was full:</i>	de'nsifil, <i>it had been full:</i>	di'nsifil, <i>it continued full.</i>
Fut.	D'nsifin, <i>it will be full:</i>	de'nsifin, <i>it will have been full:</i>	di'nsifin, <i>it will continue full.</i>
	Indefinite—Active.	Conclusive—Active.	Progressive—Active.
Pres.	D'nsifo, <i>it fills:</i>	de'nsifo, <i>it has filled:</i>	di'nsifo, <i>it is filling.</i>
Past.	D'nsifel, <i>it filled:</i>	de'nsifel, <i>it had filled:</i>	di'nsifel, <i>it was filling.</i>
Fut.	D'nsifen, <i>it will fill.</i>	de'nsifen, <i>it will have filled.</i>	di'nsifen, <i>it will be filling.</i>
	Indefinite—Passive.	Conclusive—Passive.	Progressive—Passive.
Pres.	D'nsifoo, <i>it is filled by</i>	de'nsifoo, <i>it has been filled by</i>	di'nsifoo, <i>it is being filled by</i>
Past.	D'nsifool, <i>it was filled by</i>	de'nsifool, <i>it had been filled by</i>	di'nsifool, <i>it was being filled by</i>
Fut.	D'nsifoon, <i>it will be filled by</i>	de'nsifoon, <i>it will have been filled by</i>	di'nsifoon, <i>it will be being filled by</i>

* Commonly called *perfect tenses*.

† These are characterized by what is called the *present participle*, (in English) ending in “ing.”

‡ After the vowel *a*, or *a*, the letter *r* is to be *slightly* sounded, for the sake of avoiding a hiatus.

PART IX.

CONCRETE and ABSTRACT SUBSTANTIVES.

A *Concrete Substantive* is one which denotes a thing which occupies some place in the universe, with all its qualities, whether *known* or *unknown*: as angel, man; a tree; a house; water, salt, sponge, stone, insect.

An *Abstract Substantive* is a name given to one quality, or to one aggregate of qualities, of some *kind* of thing; or *that* collectively which distinguishes it from all other things, and makes it what *it is called*.

Thus divinity is the abstract of God; humanity, of man; aqueousness, of water; saltness, of salt; sponginess of sponge; and stoniness of stone.

[§ 120] Where a Concrete Substantive ends in the short vowel *i* or *u*, these vowels are lengthened into *e* or *oo*; and then the syllable *rit* is added to denote the Abstract of such Concrete.

EXAMPLES.

GENERIC.				DIFFERENTIAL.	
<i>Concrete.</i>	<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Concrete.</i>	<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Concrete.</i>	<i>Abstract.</i>
o'ndi,	o'nderit,	o'ndu,	o'ndoorit.	o'ndoo,	ondyoorit.*
a'ndi,	a'nderit,	a'ndu,	a'ndoorit.	o'ndoi,	ondoirit.
e'ndi,	e'nderit,	e'ndu,	e'ndoorit.	o'ndo,	ondoirit.
i'ndi,	i'nderit,	i'ndu,	i'ndoorit.	o'nda,	onda'rit.
u'ndi,	u'nderit,	u'ndu,	u'ndoorit.	o'ndil,	ondil'e'rit.
				o'ndai,	onda'rit.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES.

1. Tunjoo'rit tunjoo'tu:—*the flintiness of flint.*
2. Krunjoo'rit krunjoo'tu:—*the glassiness of glass.*
3. Funjo'rit funjo'tu:—*the pearliness of pearl.*
4. Punjai'rit punjai'tu:—*the chalkiness of chalk.*
5. Punzo'rit punzo'tu:—*the brassiness of brass.*
6. Kunza'rit kunza'tu:—*the rustiness of rust.*

[§ 121] All these Abstracts may be found in other Concrete Substantives.

EXAMPLES.

1. Tunjoo'rit tyai'tu fa'ndis:—*the flintiness of her heart.*
2. Krunjoo'rit twai'tu fa'ndo:—*the glassiness of his eye.*
3. Funjo'rit tyai'tu kran'doz:—*the pearliness of her teeth.*
4. Punjai'rit twai'tu ra'ndilz:—*the chalkiness of his joints.*
5. Punzo'rit twai'tu pa'ndo:—*the brassiness of his face.*
6. Kunza'rit vumzoo'tu:—*the rustiness of the iron.*

* Observe.—When *Ondu* is converted into an abstract, the *u* becomes *oo*, and is so sounded: but *Ondoo*, concrete, becomes *Ondyoo*, the letter *y* being used to distinguish the *genus* Ondoorit, from the *difference* Ondyoorit.

PART X.

OF THE GENDER AND NUMBER OF NOUNS.

CHAPTER I.

GENDER.

[§ 122] There are four terminations to denote sex, namely, *ed* and *et*; *ur* and *un*. These are suffixed to *neuter** tabulars as follows.

po'nzoo, ancestor, male or female,	fo'nzoo, parent, male or female,	ko'nzoo, brother or sister,
po'nzipur, ancestor, male,	fo'nzipur, father,	ko'nzipur, brother,
po'nzipun, ancestress.	fo'nzipun, mother.	ko'nzipun, sister.
pro'nzoo, descendant, male or female,	to'nzoo, uncle or aunt,	bo'nzoo, cousin,
pro'nzipur, male descendant,	to'nzipur, uncle,	bo'nzipur, male cousin,
pro'nzipun, female descendant.	to'nzipun, aunt.	bo'nzipun, female cousin.

Observe.—The above form is used where the sign of sex is followed by another syllable, as *kwi*, or *twi*. Thus we can say *ponzoo'kwi*, *ponzipur'kwi*, *ponzipun'twi*, *ponzipun'kwi*, &c.

Observe.—*Ed* and *et* are used when they are the *final* syllable of the word.

<i>Neuter,</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter,</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
1. Po'nzoo,	po'nziped,	po'nzipet,	4. To'nzoo,	to'nziped,	to'nzipet.
2. Fo'nzoo,	fo'nziped,	fo'nzipet,	5. Ko'nzoo,	ko'nziped,	ko'nzipet.
3. Bo'nzoo,	bo'nziped,	bo'nzipet.	6. Pi'njoo,	pi'njiped,	pi'njipet.

Observe.—We cannot conveniently say *ponziped'kwi* or *pet'kwi*; *ped'twi* or *pet'twi*.

CHAPTER II.

NUMBER.

[§ 123] Do not forget that the letter *z* is the universal sign of plurality of nouns throughout the language.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Po'nzipur, ancestor,	Po'nzipurz, ancestors.	Indoi, word,	Indoiz, words.
Pi'njoo, horse,	Pi'njooz, horses.	Pi'nzoo, angel,	Pi'nzooz, angels.
Tu'ndroi, apostle,	Tu'ndroiz, apostles.	Go'nzi, praise,	Go'nziz, praises.
Po'ndro, nation,	Po'ndroz, nations.	Fr'inzoo, devil,	Fr'inzooz, devils.

* Where we are speaking of the absence of sex we use the word *neuter*, but *neutral* to denote that a word is neither active or passive.

CHAPTER III.

OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE TERMINATIONS.

[§ 124] The differential consonants are *p, f, t, n, k,* and *s*; so that Sex is denoted by each difference, as follows: by the final syllable *ur* for the masculine, and *un* for the feminine gender; these syllables being immediately preceded by *p,* for the first difference; *f,* for the second; *t,* for the third; *n,* for the fourth; *k,* for the fifth; and *s* for the sixth:—namely, *pur, fur, tur, nur, kur, sur.* See the differential consonants from page 52 to 56, and the note at page 55.

Examples of Masculine and Feminine Terminations.

<i>First Difference.</i>	Po'nzoo, ancestor or ancestress,	po'nzīpur, ancestor,	po'nzīpun, ancestress.
<i>Second Difference.</i>	Pr'onzoi, bachelor or virgin,	pr'ōnzīfur, bachelor,	pr'ōnzīfun, virgin.
<i>Third Difference.</i>	Po'nzo, godfather or godmother,	po'nzitur, godfather,	po'nzītun, godmother.
<i>Fourth Difference.</i>	Po'nza, friend,	po'nzinur, male friend,	po'nzinun, female friend.
<i>Fifth Difference.</i>	Pi'nji, dog or bitch,	pi'njikur, dog,	pi'njikun, bitch.
<i>Sixth Difference.</i>	Tenjai, wren,	tenjisur, cock wren,	tenjisun, hen wren.

PART XI.

CASES OF NOUNS.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

[§ 125] All the tabular nouns of the language contained betwixt page 4 and page 48, are in what grammarians commonly call the *Nominative Case*, but what is here called the *Absolute Case* of the noun; that is to say, which noun has *no antecedent* to which it is grammatically referred by some relative verb or preposition: therefore absolute and nominative as, applied to nouns, mean the same thing;—as, God created the world. Here, in the chain of words, “God” is the *first*, and “world” the *last*; and the word “world” is, as it were, tied to the antecedent noun by the relative verb “created.”

OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

[§ 126] The Genitive Case is formed from the nominative or absolute, ending in a *vowel*, by suffixing *s* to express the singular, and *zis* to express the plural genitive. In the plural, the accent is advanced one syllable.

<i>Absolute Nouns,</i>	<i>Genitives, Singular,</i>	<i>Genitives, Plural.</i>
1. Po'ndroo, the magistrate;	po'ndroos,* of the magistrate;	pondroo'zis, of the magistrates.
2. To'mbro, the city;	to'mbros, of the city;	tombro'zis, of the cities.
3. Fo'nzoo, the parent;	fo'nzoos, of the parent;	fonzoo'zis, of the parents.
4. Pr'onza, the enemy;	pr'onzas, of the enemy;	pronza'zis, of the enemies.
5. Po'mbroo, the subject;	po'mbroos, of the subject;	pombroo'zis, of the subjects.
6. Fo'ndroo, the king;	fo'ndroos, of the king;	fondroo'zis, of the kings.
7. To'ndroo, the lord;	to'ndroos, of the lord;	tondroo'zis, of the lords.

[§ 127] The foregoing *personal* examples, are neither masculine nor feminine, but may denote either; they are therefore called *neuter*.†

* Give the *hissing* sound to *s*.

† Say,—*Neuter, Masculine, Feminine*:—*Neutral, Active, Passive.*

[§ 128] The following examples are all *maseuline*.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Po'ndripur, <i>the magistrate;</i> | po'ndripurs,* <i>of the magistrate;</i> | pondripu'rzis, <i>of the magistrates.</i> |
| 2. Fo'nzipur, <i>the father;</i> | fo'nzipurs, <i>of the father,</i> | fonzipu'rzis, <i>of the fathers.</i> |
| 3. Po'nzinur, <i>the male friend;</i> | po'nzinurs, <i>of the male friend;</i> | ponzinu'rzis, <i>of the male friends.</i> |
| 4. To'nzipur, <i>the uncle;</i> | to'nzipurs, <i>of the uncle;</i> | tonzipu'rzis, <i>of the uncles.</i> |
| 5. Ko'nzipur, <i>the brother;</i> | ko'nzipurs, <i>of the brother;</i> | konzipu'rzis, <i>of the brothers.</i> |

[§ 129]

Examples Feminine.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Fo'ndripum, <i>the queen;</i> | fo'ndripums,* <i>of the queen;</i> | fondripu'nzis, <i>of the queens.</i> |
| 2. Fo'nzipun, <i>the mother;</i> | fo'nzipuns, <i>of the mother;</i> | fonzipu'nzis, <i>of the mothers.</i> |
| 3. Ko'nzipun, <i>the sister;</i> | ko'nzipuns, <i>of the sister;</i> | konzipu'nzis, <i>of the sisters.</i> |
| 4. Po'nzinun, <i>the female friend.</i> | po'nzinuns, <i>of the female friend;</i> | ponzinu'nzis, <i>of the female friends.</i> |

The above English Genitive *phrases* might have been rendered as *single words*, thus: po'ndroos, *magistrate's*; pondroo'zis, *magistrates'*; but the sounds are the same, and the meaning ambiguous.

CHAPTER II.

OF DEPENDENT OR ACCUSATIVE NOUNS.

[§ 130] All the Absolute Substantives are converted into *Dependent or Accusative Substantives*, merely by attending to the Table at page 48. There we see that the Absolute Substantives or Nouns in the present tense are,—Ondi, ondiko, ondikoo; and the *Dependent or Accusative*—Ondiki, ondikai, ondikoi.

[§ 131] The Accusative is rarely used; because, as it follows its regimen, the mere *order* of subsequence indicates that very dependence which, in the learned languages, is denoted by the form called a Case.

[§ 132] Prepositions are usually connected, as *suffices*, with the substantive they govern, so that the relation betwixt them is simple and obvious; as po'ndu, *truth*; pondop'i, *without truth*; ko'ndi, *facility*; kondop'u, *with facility*: vo'uzi, *hope*; vonzop'i, *without hope*: Undi, *God*; Undep'ikwi, *and without God*: di'uzoi, *world*; dinzoitu, *in the world*.

We have, in the learned languages, *six cases*; in the Philosophic we have *fifty cases*: for we have a distinct case for every separate *preposition*; and as these prepositions are suffixed to the nouns they govern, they really become terminations denoting the same kind of relations as those of the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative, &c.

Thus we have—

Dra'nzoi, <i>the way,</i> ... ..(<i>Nominative</i>) via,	Dra'nzifi, <i>the way,</i> ...(<i>Accusative</i>) viam.
Dra'nzois,† <i>of the way,</i> ...(<i>Genitive</i>) viae,	Ho! Dra'nzoi, <i>Oh! way,</i> (<i>Vocative</i>) via.
Dranzoinu, <i>to the way,</i> ... ..(<i>Dative</i>) viae,	Dranzo'ni, <i>from the way,</i> (<i>Ablative</i>) via.

But besides this paltry shew of cases there are fifty others, equally useful, with only this important difference, that, whereas the Latin and Greek terminations have an uncertain signification, every one of our terminational prepositions is as intelligible as the noun to which it refers.

* Mind and give the *hissing* sound to *s*.

† Or Dranzoitu, i. e. with the preposition *tu*, *of the way*.

PART XII.

ARTICLES.

[§ 133] The English *Articles* are *a* and *the*: the first is called the Indefinite, the second the Definite Article. Each of these words is represented in the Philosophic Language, in five different ways.

CHAPTER I.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

[§ 134] 1. *A*, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *w* before a noun beginning with a vowel; as *u'nzi*, *element*; or *wu'nzi*, *an element*: *o'mbro*, *society*, or *wo'mbro*, *a society*.

2. *A*, also, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *w* after the initial consonant of its own noun; as *bi'nzi*, *man*; *bw'nzi*, *a man*: *pa'ndroo*, *judge*; *pwa'ndroo*, *a judge*.

3. *A* is, also, sometimes denoted by *u* before a noun having an initial consonant; as, *pi'njoo*, *horse*; *u pi'njoo*, *a horse*: *po'ndro*, *nation*; *u po'ndro*, *a nation*. The second and third forms are used for the sake of euphony, but, in other respects, are indifferently employed.

A is denoted by *yoo* before its noun, whether that noun begins with a vowel or a consonant, but only where it is *emphatical*; as, *au ga'sitel yoo' po'nza*, *no'kwi we' po'nza*:—I said *a* friend, and not *the* friend.

5. *A*, lastly, when *emphatical*, is denoted by *oo*, and follows the initial consonant of its own noun; as, *po'nza*, *friend*; *poo'onza*, *a friend*: *ki'njoo*, *elephant*; *koo'injoo*, *an elephant*: *fi'njoo*, *ass*; *foo'injoo*, *an ass*: *fri'njoo*, *mule*; *froo'injoo*, *a mule*: *ti'njoo*, *camel*; *too'injoo*, *a camel*: *tri'njoo*, *dromedary*; *troo'injoo*, *a dromedary*.

CHAPTER II.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

[§ 135] As a general rule, if no article is prefixed to an appellative, the *Definite Article* is to be understood, and need not, therefore, be expressed; as *vo'mbi fambe'tu*, *the beauty of holiness*; *bi'nzikur bondroo'tu*, *the man of the people*: or, *bo'ndroos binzikur*, *the people's man*. Still, in these cases, the article may be used at the discretion of the speaker. The following Rules are perfectly analogous to those of the Definite Article.

[§ 136] 1. *The*, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *y* before a noun beginning with a vowel; as, *u'nzi*, *element*; or *yunzi*, *the element*: *o'mbro*, *society*; *yo'mbro*, *the society*.

2. *The*, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *y* after the initial consonant of its own noun; as, *binzi*, *man*; *byinzi*, *the man*: *pa'ndroo*, *judge*; *pya'ndroo*, *the judge*.

3. *The* is, also, sometimes denoted by *i* before a noun having an initial consonant; as, pi'njoo, *horse*; i pi'njoo, *the horse*: po'ndro, *nation*; i po'ndro, *the nation*.

4. *The* is denoted by *wε* before its noun, whether that noun begins with a vowel or a consonant, but only where it is *emphatical*; as, Au ga'hsitel *wε*^d po'nza, nokwi *yoo*^d po'nza:—I said *the* friend, and not a friend.

5. *The*, lastly, when *emphatical*, is denoted by *ε*, and follows the initial consonant of its own noun; as po'nza, *friend*; pε'o'nza, *the friend*: ki'njoo, *elephant*; kε'i'njoo, *the elephant*.

Why do you express these two Articles in so many different ways? Because it adds to the beauty and convenience of the language; and as the use of these articles is really a matter of no difficulty or labour, the end justifies the variety.

PART XIII.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

[§ 137] These are of the same general nature as Articles. They are employed to express various relations among the different things named in a sentence.

They are singular or plural.

[§ 138]

TABLE I. *Singular.*

1. <u>O</u> , <i>this</i> ;	as, <u>O</u> pa'nzoi, <i>this</i> house.	6. Ri, <i>some</i> ;	as, Ri pa'nzoi, <i>some</i> house.
2. R <u>o</u> , <i>that</i> ;	as, R <u>o</u> pa'nzoi, <i>that</i> house.	7. Ou, <i>every</i> ;	as, Ou pa'nzoi, <i>every</i> house.
3. Oi, <i>the same</i> ;	as, Oi pa'nzoi, <i>the same</i> house.	8. Rou, <i>each</i> ;	as, Rou pa'nzoi, <i>each</i> house.
4. Roi, <i>the other</i> ;	as, Roi pa'nzoi, <i>the other</i> house.	9. Rai, <i>any</i> ;	as, Rai pa'nzoi, <i>any</i> house.
5. <u>I</u> , <i>a certain</i> ;	as, <u>I</u> pa'nzoi, <i>a certain</i> house.		

With the exception of Ou, *every*; all the above singulars are converted into plurals by suffixing *u* to the singular number.

[§ 139]

TABLE II. *Plural.*

1. <u>Ou</u> , <i>these</i> ;	as, <u>Ou</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>these</i> houses.	6. Ri <u>u</u> , <i>some (ones)</i>	as, Ri <u>u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>some</i> houses.
2. R <u>ou</u> , <i>those</i> ;	as, R <u>ou</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>those</i> houses.	7.	<i>no plural.</i>
3. O <u>i</u> , <i>the same</i> ;	as, O <u>i</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>the same</i> houses.	8. Rou <u>u</u> , <i>all</i> ;	as, Rou <u>u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>all</i> houses.
4. Roi <u>u</u> , <i>other</i> ;	as, Roi <u>u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>other</i> houses.	9. Rai <u>u</u> , <i>any</i> ;	as, Rai <u>u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>any</i> houses.
5. <u>Iu</u> , <i>certain (ones)</i>	as, <u>Iu</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>certain</i> houses.		

[§ 140] The above *Demonstratives* are combined with certain significant letters, which are *prefixed* to them, and which respectively denote as follows: viz. *End*, (*p*);—*Means*, (*b*);—*Kind*, (*f*);—*Manner*, (*v*);—*Thing*, (*t*);—*Person*, (*d*);—*Place*, (*k*);—*Time*, (*g*);—*Cause*, (*l*);— and *Effect*, (*d*).

[§ 141] These are respectively called *Demonstratives*—*Final*, (1);—*Instrumental*, (2);—*Special*, (3);—*Modal*, (4);—*Real*, (5);—*Personal*, (6);—*Local*, (7);—*Temporal*, (8);—*Causal*, (9); and —*Consequential*, (10).

[§ 142] When combined with a preposition, the compound constitutes what is commonly called an *Adverb*; as po'nu, *to this end*; bo'ti, *by this means*; fo'tu, *of this kind*; vo'tu, (*thus*), *in this manner*; to'nu, *to this thing*; do'ni, *from this person*; ko'tu, (*here*), *in this place*; go'su, (*now*), *at this time*; to'di, *for this cause*; do'nu, *to this effect*.

These forms will be treated more at large under the head of *Adverbs*.

PART XIV.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

[§ 143] These are either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

CHAPTER I.

OF SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

[§ 144] These are *Absolute* or *Dependent*.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTE PRONOUNS.

[145] These are, au, *I*; a, *thou*; ai, *it*; wai, *he*; aid, *he*,* yai, *she*; ait, *she*; aur, *we*; ar, *ye*; ar, *they*; war, *they*; yar, *they*; and sometimes, *ur* and *un*, in composition, are used as Absolutes, and then signify *he* or *she*.

Absolutes Emphatical.

[§ 146] Aukwe'n, *myself*; akwe'n, *thyself*; aikwe'n, *itself*; waikwe'n, *himself*; yaikwe'n, *herself*; aurkwe'n, *ourselves*; arkwe'n, *yourselves*; arkwe'n, *themselves*; warkwe'n, *themselves*; yarkwe'n, *themselves*.

Absolutes More Emphatical.

[§ 147] Au, taukwe'n, *I, myself*; a, takwe'n, *thou, thyself*; ai, taikwe'n, *it, itself*; wai, twaikwe'n, *he, himself*; yai, tyaikwe'n, *she, herself*; aur, taurkwe'n, *we, ourselves*; ar, tarkwe'n, *ye, yourselves*; ar, tarkwe'n, *they, themselves*; war, twarkwe'n, *they themselves*; yar, tyarkwe'n, *they, themselves*.

Absolutes Most Emphatical.

[§ 148] These are formed from the preceding table by inserting the word *gwen*, *own* or *very*, before the final word *kwen*.

Au, taugwe'nkwen, *I, my own self*; a, tagwe'nkwen, *thou, thine own self*; ai, taigwe'nkwen, *it, its own self*; wai, twaigwe'nkwen, *he, his own self*; yai, tyaigwe'nkwen, *she, her own self*; aur, taurgwe'nkwen, *we, our own selves*; ar, targwe'nkwen, *ye your own selves*; ar, targwe'nkwen, *they, their own selves*.

SECTION II. DEPENDENT PRONOUNS.

[§ 149] These are *os*, *me*: *as*, *thee*: *es*, *it*: *ed*, *him*: *ur*, *him*: *et*, *her*: *un*, *her*: *on*, *us*: *an*, *you*: *en*, *them*.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Os</i> , <i>me</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'os</i> , to love <i>me</i> . | 6. <i>Et</i> , <i>her</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'et</i> , to love <i>her</i> . |
| 2. <i>As</i> , <i>thee</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'as</i> , to love <i>thee</i> . | 7. <i>Un</i> , <i>her</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'un</i> , to love <i>her</i> . |
| 3. <i>Es</i> , <i>it</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'es</i> , to love <i>it</i> . | 8. <i>On</i> , <i>us</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'on</i> , to love <i>us</i> . |
| 4. <i>Ed</i> , <i>him</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'ed</i> , to love <i>him</i> . | 9. <i>An</i> , <i>you</i> , | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'an</i> , to love <i>you</i> . |
| 5. <i>Ur</i> , <i>him</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'ur</i> , to love <i>him</i> . | 10. <i>En</i> , <i>them</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'en</i> , to love <i>them</i> . |

* *Aid* and *ait* are used only after Interrogative Verbs, as *n'ne'aid*, *u'le'ait*, *n'ne'aid*, *n'ne'ait*.

Dependents Emphatical.

[§ 150] The pronoun, *self*, whether for emphasis or distinction, is denoted by the word *kwen*, which is fixed to the pronouns, both *absolute* and *dependent*.

Oskwen, *myself*: askwen, *thyself*: eskwen, *itself*: urkwen, *himself*: unkwen, *herself*: onkwen, *ourselves*: ankwen, *yourselves*: enkwen, *themselves*.

Dependents More Emphatical.

[§ 151] Os, *me, myself*: as, taskwen, *thee, thyself*: es, teskwen, *it, itself*: ur, turkwen, *him, himself*: un, tunkwen, *her, herself*: on, tonkwen, *us, ourselves*: an, tankwen, *you, yourselves*: en, tenkwen, *them, themselves*. There are no accents placed on these words because they vary according to the sense.

Dependents Most Emphatical.

[152] Os, *me, mine own self*: as, tasgwe_hkwen, *thee, thine own self*: es, tesgwe_hkwen, *it, it's own self*: ur, turgwe_hkwen, *him, his own self*: un, tungwe_hkwen, *her, her own self*: on, tongwe_hkwen, *us, our own selves*: an, tangwe_hkwen, *you, your own selves*: en, tengwe_hkwen, *them, their own selves*.

EMPHATICALS DISTINCTIVE.

[§ 153] There are four Pronouns which are used not only for emphasis, but for distinction. Two are substantives, *kwen* and *kwon*; and two are adjectives, *gwen* and *gwon*.

[§ 154] *Kwen*, and *gwen* are sometimes applied to pronouns of the third person, to prevent ambiguity; and these two always refer to the *chief subject*, or *nominative*.

[§ 155] *Kwon* or *gwon* is sometimes applied to a Pronoun, to shew that it does *not* refer to the chief subject, but to some other person or thing.

EXAMPLES.

The father was angry, because his son was idle; and he said to him, that he ought to be punished. Fõnzipur, tõnskil, kool twaigwe_hn frõnzipur bra_hntinil; waikwi nur ga_hnsitel, waikwo_n ki_h rampivoi. Here *gwen* applies to the father, and *kwon* to the son.

Gajus contemnebat divitias quod se felieem reddere non possent.*

Gajus gro_hnsifel falmboiz; kool nar pl_hu pa_hmpivrostu_hrkwen. Here *urkwen* refers to *Gajus*.

Gajus contemnebat divitias quod eum felieem reddere non possent.

Kool nar pl_hu pa_hmpivrostu_hrkwon, Here *urkwon* refers *not* to the chief subject, *Gajus*, but to some other person who had previously been spoken of.

CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

[156] These are formed by adding *t* to the Substantive Absolute Pronouns.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. Au, <i>I</i> : tau, <i>my</i> . | 4. Wai, <i>he</i> : twai, <i>his</i> . | 7. Un, <i>she</i> : tun, <i>her</i> . | 10. Ar, <i>they</i> : tar, <i>their</i> . |
| 2. A, <i>thou</i> : ta, <i>thy</i> . | 5. Ur, <i>he</i> : tur, <i>his</i> . | 8. Aur, <i>we</i> : taur, <i>our</i> . | 11. War, <i>they</i> : twar, <i>their</i> .† |
| 3. Ai, <i>it</i> : tai, <i>its</i> . | 6. Yai, <i>she</i> : tyai, <i>her</i> . | 9. Ar, <i>ye</i> : tar, <i>your</i> . | 12. Yar, <i>they</i> : tyar, <i>their</i> .† |

* See Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

† *Twar* is masculine, and *tyar* feminine.

[§ 157] These Adjectives are emphatical, more emphatical, and most emphatical.

Emphatical.

[§ 158] Suffix *gwen* to the Adjective Pronouns and they become emphatical.

Taugwen, *my own*: *taugwen*, *thy own*: *taigwen*, *its own*: *twaigwen*, *his own*: *tyaigwen*, *her own*: *taurgwen*, *our own*: *targwen*, *your own*: *ɤargwen*, *their own*: *ɤwargwen*, *their own*: *ɤyargwen*, *their own*.

More Emphatical.

[159] *Taugwehngwen*, *my very own*: *tagwehngwen*, *thy very own*: *taigwehngwen*, *its very own*: *twaigwehngwen*, *his very own*: *tyaigwehngwen*, *her very own*: *taurgwehngwen*, *our very own*: *targwehngwen*, *your very own*: *ɤargwehngwen*, *their very own*: *ɤwargwehngwen*, *their very own*: *ɤyargwehngwen*, *their very own*.

[§ 160] Observe.—Most-Emphaticals dependent, may analogically be formed; and the words being longer, would add proportionally to the emphasis; nevertheless, they appear to us to be rather too cumbrous.

[§ 161] There are three kinds of Adjective Pronouns. 1st. Disjunctive; 2nd. Anterior; and 3rd. Posterior.

The first usually follow their noun apart from it; the second precede it; and the third, form part of the noun which they qualify, as a termination.

Disjunctive Pronouns.

[§ 162] These are separated from their nouns by an interval of one or more words; and are as follows. *Tost*, *mine*: *tast*, *thine*: *tɛst*, *its*: *twest*, *his*: *tyest*, *hers*: *tont*, *ours*: *tant*, *yours*: *tent*, *theirs*: *twent*, *theirs*: and *tyent*, *theirs*.

Examples.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. This is thy friend, and that is <i>mine</i> . | 1. \underline{O}^n um ponza'tas, kwi ro'um <i>tost</i> . |
| 2. This is my friend, and that is <i>thine</i> . | 2. \underline{O}^n um ponza'tos, kwi ro'um <i>tast</i> . |
| 3. This is its friend, and that is <i>yours</i> . | 3. \underline{O}^n um ponza'tes, kwi ro'um <i>tant</i> . |
| 4. This is her friend, and that is <i>his</i> . | 4. \underline{O}^n um ponza'tun, kwi ro'um <i>twest</i> . |
| 5. This is our friend, and that is <i>hers</i> . | 5. \underline{O}^n um ponza'ton, kwi r'o'um <i>tyest</i> . |
| 6. This is your friend, and that is <i>ours</i> . | 6. \underline{O}^n um ponza'tan, kwi ro'um <i>tont</i> . |
| 7. This is my friend, and that is <i>yours</i> . | 7. \underline{O}^n um ponza'tos, kwi ro'um <i>tant</i> . |
| 8. This is thy friend, and that is <i>theirs</i> . | 8. \underline{O}^n um ponza'tas, kwi ro'um <i>tent</i> . |

Examples.—Anteriors and Posteriors.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>My</i> friend: <i>tau</i> p'onzā, or, ponza'tos. | 5. <i>Her</i> deformity: <i>tyai</i> vro'mbi, or, vrombe'tun. |
| 2. <i>Thy</i> life: <i>ta</i> da'nzoo, or, danzoo'tas. | 6. <i>Our</i> hopes: <i>taur</i> vo'nziz, or, vonze'tonz. |
| 3. <i>Its</i> beauty: <i>tai</i> vo'mbi, or, vombe'tes. | 7. <i>Your</i> rejection: <i>tar</i> bro'nza, or, bronza'tan. |
| 4. <i>His</i> ignorance: <i>twai</i> pla'mbai, or, plambai'tur. | 8. <i>Their</i> reply: <i>tar</i> pri'ndai, or, pri'ndai'ten. |

PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

[§ 163] If we turn back to [§ 149] we shall find a table of dependent pronouns which are suffixed to verbs: this table corresponds with the first of the following two tables. Now Table No. 1. are such pronouns as are *suffixed* to prepositions containing *oo* or *u*, and Table No. 2. such as are *suffixed* to prepositions containing *e* or *i*.

TABLE No. 1.

Os, *me*; *as*, *thee*; *es*, *it*; *ed*, *him*; *ur*, *him*; *et*, *her*; *un*, *her*; *on*, *us*; *au*, *you*; *eu*, *them*.

TABLE No. 2.

Aus, *me* ; as, *thee* ; ais, *it*, urs, *him* ; uns, *her* ; aurs, *us* ; ars, *you* ; ars, *them*.

EXAMPLES.

Poo'os or pos, poo'as or pas, poo'es or pes, poo'ed or ped, poo'ur or pur, poo'et or pet, poo'un or pun, poo'on or pon, poo'an or pan, poo'en or pen.

Pe'aus or paus, pe'as or pas, pe'ais or pais, pe'urs or purs, pe'uns or puns, pe'aur's or paurs, pe'ars or pars, pe'ars or pars.

[§ 164] When the emphasis falls on the *pronoun*, we put the pronoun *first*, and place an emphasis over it, as in the following Table: the pronouns being of the *absolute form*, although really dependent in signification upon the suffixed preposition.

EXAMPLES.

Au'bi, against *me* ; a'di, for *thee* ; ai'pu, with *it* ; wai'ci, after *him* ; yai'cu, before *her* ; aur'pi, without *us* ; ar'pi, without *you* ; ar'pu, war'pu, yar'pu, with *them*. O'bi and a'bi, at page 3, should have been au'bi and a'bi.

ADDENDA TO DEPENDENT PRONOUNS.

[§ 165] *On*, *an*, and *en*, are exchanged for *ol*, *al*, and *el*, where the sound would be improved. The latter have the same meaning as the former: namely, *us*, *you*, and *them*.

PART XV.

INTERROGATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

[§ 166] There are certain words, such as *what*, *which*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *why*, *where*, *when*, (all beginning with *wh*) which, at the commencement of a sentence, have the power of asking questions. They are indeed *Interrogative Nouns*; and these same words, when placed in a situation which deprives them of the power of expressing interrogation, become merely *material* and *pictorial*, like prepositions, conjunctions, &c. In the former case, they are called *Interrogative Substantives*, and in the latter, *Subjunctive*.

CHAPTER I.

OF INTERROGATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sloo? <i>what?</i> or <i>which of all?</i> | 11. Skyoo? <i>how much?</i> (<i>superficial</i>) |
| 2. Tyoo? <i>which?</i> (<i>absolute</i>) <i>which of certain ones?</i> | 12. Skwoo? <i>how much?</i> (<i>solid</i>) |
| 3. Twoo? <i>which?</i> (<i>dependent</i> .) | 13. Gyoo? <i>what time?</i> |
| 4. Pyoo? <i>whose?</i> referring to <i>things</i> . | 14. Fyoo? <i>what kind?</i> |
| 5. Dyoo? <i>who?</i> or <i>what person?</i> (<i>absolute</i> .) | 15. Vyoo? <i>what mode or manner?</i> |
| 6. Dwoo? <i>whom?</i> or <i>what person?</i> (<i>dependent</i>) | 16. Tyoo'? <i>what cause or reason?</i> |
| 7. Byoo? <i>whose?</i> referring to <i>persons</i> . | 17. Dyoo'? <i>what effect?</i> |
| 8. Kyoo? <i>what place?</i> | 18. Cyoo? <i>what distance?</i> |
| 9. Kwoo? <i>how much?</i> <i>what quantity?</i> (<i>general</i>) | 19. Jyoo? <i>what degree?</i> |
| 10. Klooo? <i>how much?</i> (<i>lineal</i>) | |

[§ 167] Except *pyoo* and *byoo*, all the words of the above table are *mere nouns*; but our English words, *how*, *why*, *when*, *where*, &c. include not only the sense of a substantive but also of a preposition; where, therefore, we express the compound, we are compelled to suffix a preposition to the noun.

How? i. e. in what <i>manner</i> ? ... <i>Vyoo'tu</i> ?	Whence? i. e. from what <i>place</i> ?... <i>Kyoo'ni</i> ?
How? i. e. in what <i>degree</i> ? ... <i>Jyoo'tu</i> ?	Whither? i. e. to what <i>place</i> ? ... <i>Kyoo'nu</i> ?
Why? i. e. for what <i>reason</i> ? ... <i>Tyoodi</i> ?	Of what <i>kind</i> ? <i>Fyoo'tu</i> ?
With what effect? <i>Dyoo'pu</i> ?	How long? i. e. through what <i>time</i> ? <i>Gyoo'du</i> ?
How far? i. e. to what <i>distance</i> ? <i>Cyoo'nu</i> ?	How? i. e. by what <i>means</i> ? (<i>singular</i>) <i>Sloo'ti</i> ?
When? i. e. at what <i>time</i> ? ... <i>Gyoo'su</i> ?	How? i. e. by what <i>means</i> ? (<i>plural</i>) <i>Sloo'uti</i> ?
{ Where? i. e. at what <i>place</i> ? ... <i>Kyoo'su</i> ?	
{ Where? i. e. in what <i>place</i> ? ... <i>Kyoo'tu</i> ?	

[§ 168] The above Interrogatives, as well as Subjunctives, are rendered emphatically universal by suffixing to each of them, the syllable *un*.

TABLE.

<i>Sloo'un</i> ,* <i>whatsoever</i> .	<i>Dwoo'un</i> , <i>whomsoever</i> .	<i>Skyoo'un</i> , <i>ditto</i> (<i>superficial</i> .)	<i>Tyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever cause</i> .
<i>Tyoo'un</i> , <i>whichever</i> .	<i>Byoo'un</i> , <i>whosesoever</i> .	<i>Skwoo'un</i> , <i>ditto solid</i> .	<i>Dyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever effect</i> .
<i>Twoo'un</i> , <i>whichever</i> .	<i>Kyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever place</i> .	<i>Gyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever time</i> .	<i>Cyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever distance</i> .
<i>Pyoo'un</i> , <i>whosesoever</i> .	<i>Kwoo'un</i> , <i>how much soever</i> .	<i>Fyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever kind</i> .	<i>Jyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever degree</i> .
<i>Dyoo'un</i> , <i>whosoever</i> .	<i>Kloo'un</i> , <i>ditto</i> (<i>lineal</i> .)	<i>Vyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever mode</i> .	

[§ 169] When Nouns Interrogative and Subjunctive are governed by prepositions, those prepositions are inserted immediately *before* the final syllable *un*, and betwixt that syllable and the preceding Interrogative or Subjunctive.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Sloo</i> , <i>what</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>in</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Sloo'tuun</i> , <i>in whatever</i> .
<i>Twoo</i> , <i>which</i> ; <i>pu</i> , <i>with</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Twoo'puun</i> , <i>with whichever</i> .
<i>Pyoo</i> , <i>whose</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Pyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whoseever</i> .
<i>Dwoo</i> , <i>whom</i> ; <i>pu</i> , <i>with</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Dwoo'puun</i> , <i>with whomsoever</i> .
<i>Byoo</i> , <i>whose</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Byoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whoseever</i> .
<i>Kyoo</i> , <i>what place</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Kyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever place</i> .
<i>Kwoo</i> , <i>how much</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; (<i>generally</i>)	—	<i>Kwoo'puun dre'mba</i> , <i>with how much soever flattery</i> .
<i>Kloo</i> , <i>what length</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Kloo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever length</i> .
<i>Skyoo</i> , <i>what area</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>of</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Skyoo'tuun</i> , <i>of whatever area</i> .
<i>Skwoo</i> , <i>what content</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>of</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Skwoo'tuun</i> , <i>of whatever content</i> .
<i>Gyoo</i> , <i>what time</i> ; <i>ci</i> , <i>after</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Gyoo'ciun</i> , <i>after whatsoever time</i> .
<i>Fyoo</i> , <i>what kind</i> ; <i>ni</i> , <i>from</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Fyoo'tuun</i> , <i>of whatever kind</i> .
<i>Vyoo</i> , <i>what mode</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>in</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Vyoo'tuun</i> , <i>in whatever manner</i> .
<i>Tyoo</i> , <i>what cause</i> ; <i>ni</i> , <i>from</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Tyoo'niun</i> , <i>from whatever cause</i> .
<i>Dyoo</i> , <i>what effect</i> ; <i>pu</i> , <i>with</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Dyoo'puun</i> , <i>with whatever effect</i> .
<i>Cyoo</i> , <i>what distance</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Cyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever distance</i> .
<i>Jyoo</i> , <i>what degree</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Jyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever degree</i> .

* Sound *z* before *un*, as, *Kyoo'su'zun*, *Tyoo'zun*, *Swoo'zun*, &c.

[§ 170] The personal pronouns, *au*, *a*, *ai*, *ur*,* *un*, *aur*, *ar*, and *ar*, are combined with preceding Interrogatives and Subjunctives; and, when practicable, these pronouns are inserted in the place of the vowel *oo*, as follows:

Separated.		United.		Separated.		United.	
Sloo, au	slau	slau	<i>what I</i>	Gyoo ar	gyar	gyar	<i>what time ye.</i>
Twoo a	twai	twai	<i>which thou</i>	Fyoo ar	fyar	fyar	<i>what kind they</i>
Dwoo ai	dwai	dwai	<i>whom it</i>	Vyoo au	vyau	vyau	<i>what manner I</i>
Kyoo aur	kyaur	kyaur	<i>what place we</i>	Tyoo a	tya	tya	<i>why thou</i>
Kwoo un	kwun	kwun	<i>how much she (general)</i>	Dyoo ar	dyar	dyar	<i>what effect you</i>
Kloo ur	klur	klur	<i>ditto he (lineal)</i>	Cyoo ar	cyar	cyar	<i>how far they</i>
Skyoo ai	skyai	skyai	<i>ditto it (superficial)</i>	Jyoo un	jyun	jyun	<i>what degree she</i>
Skwoo ar	skwar	skwar	<i>ditto they (solid)</i>				

[§ 171] When the Subjunctive is governed by a preposition, that preposition follows the personal pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Slau'tu pa'nsitel, in what I spoke.</i>	<i>Skwa'rtu pa'nsitel, of what cubical quantity you spoke.</i>
<i>Twa'bi pa'nsitel, against which thou speakest.</i>	<i>Gya'rsu pe'ntisel, when, (at what time) you came.</i>
<i>Dwai'bu de'ntripel, for whom it fought.</i>	<i>Fya'rtu pa'nsitel, of what kind they spoke.</i>
<i>Kyau'rtu po'ntoo, where, (in what place) we are.</i>	<i>Vya'rtu do'ntipel, in what manner they acted.</i>
<i>Kwa'rupu ve'nsikel, with how much he struggled.</i>	<i>Tya'di pi'ntipe'lees,† why thou didst it.</i>
<i>Klu'rdu prentisel, through what length he went.</i>	<i>Cya'rsu po'ntipil, at what distance they were.</i>
<i>Skyai'tu re'ntrisool, within what area it was enclosed.</i>	<i>Jyu'ntu vo'mpikil! how beautiful she was!</i>

[§ 172] The Interrogative Nouns are usually abridged before a word commencing with a vowel, by cutting off the final syllable. *oo*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Slu'meu kondoo'tas? what is your name?</i>	<i>Skyilleu fy'a'nzooz ke'ntifai? what area did the fields contain?</i>
<i>Tyu'meu ponza'tur? which is his friend?</i>	<i>Skwi'meu ro' tenzis ke'ntifai? what (cubical) quantity does that barrel contain?</i>
<i>Twi'leaid nas ke'ntinai? which did he give to you?</i>	<i>Cyi'near prentisai'nu? what distance will they go to?</i>
<i>Dyi'neu kentinai'nu punti'nupir kondoo'tes? Who will give to the infant its name?</i>	<i>(better) Cyoo'nu prentise'near? or i'near pre'ntisai.</i>
<i>Dwi'lear pa'mprina? whom did they insult?</i>	
<i>Kwi'mea fre'ntinai? how much dost thou demand?</i>	
<i>Klu'leu dre'nza? what length was the cord?</i>	

CHAPTER II.

SUBJUNCTIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

[§ 173] The Interrogatives are converted into Subjunctives by depriving them of their interrogative power; and that is done by making them *parts* of the *matter* of a sentence which has its own *previous* governing *characteristic*: † as, "This is the man *who* did it." The whole sentence is an *assertion*,—and no

* *Ur* and *Un* are both absolute and dependent in form; the context determining the fact.

† The *e* following the *l*, is introduced merely for the sake of euphony, by a universal rule, to be hereafter furnished.

‡ See Characteristic.

part of it is *interrogative*. But the word "who," when taking the lead in a sentence, becomes the characteristic *interrogative*, and makes the sentence a *question*. Here the sentence is pre-occupied with the characteristic *assertive*, which thereby reduces "who" to a mere part of the *thing asserted*, and deprives it of its interrogative power.

EXAMPLES OF SUBJUNCTIVE NOUNS.

1. *Shu'mgai?* Au bo'nsifo *slai* po'ntoo, or (*slai'um*.) *What is it?* I know *what* it is.
2. *Twine'ait dre'ntipai?* Au bo'nsifo *twun* dre'ntipen. *Which* will she find? I know *which* she will find.
3. *Ty'u'ne'u fonzipu'rto?* A bo'nsifo *ty'um* fonzipu'rto. *Which* is my father? You know *which* is my father.
4. *Dyi'ne'u nur kentina'ies?* Au bo'nsifo *duw'u'nu* kentine'nees. *Who* will to him give it? I know *to whom* he will give it.
5. *Dyune'u panzoi'tu?* Au bo'nsifo *dyun* panzoi'tu. *Who* will be in the house? I know *who* will be in the house.

PART XVI.

PREPOSITIONS.

[§ 174] The following Table contains a list of the Prepositions. These are of *two* denominations: *long* and *short*. The first column contains all *long*; the second, *short*. The long and short have the same absolute meaning, and express the same relation. Thus the single word *of* is denoted by *too*, and also by *tu*: the former being used chiefly for emphasis; the latter always *unemphatical*, and most frequently incorporated with, and suffixed to, the noun which governs it. While the long prepositions are constructed to receive the continued force of the emphasis, the short, (being only small links in the catenation of words,) are passed over lightly, and almost disappear as parts of more important substantive words.

It must not be forgotten, that whenever the *whole* of the preposition is expressed, the Table of Pronouns, No. 1. at page 75 must always be used, and never No. 2: the latter table being only employed where the *preposition* is a *mere single consonant*.

CHAPTER I.

TABLE OF PREPOSITIONS.

- | | | |
|----------|-----|--|
| 1. Too, | tu, | <i>Of</i> : as, <i>To'os</i> , <i>of</i> me. <i>Binziku'rtu</i> , <i>of</i> the man. |
| 2. Te, | ti, | <i>With; by means of</i> : as, <i>Te'os</i> , <i>by means of</i> me. <i>Fembre'ti</i> , <i>with or by means of</i> a sword. |
| 3. Doo,* | du, | <i>By; before the agent</i> : as, <i>Do'os</i> , <i>by</i> me. <i>Dwo'odu</i> rou'u fo'ndooz po'nsipool, <i>by</i> whom all things were created. <i>Tyoo'du</i> , <i>by</i> which. |
| 4. De, | di, | <i>For; on account of</i> : as, <i>De Jon</i> , <i>for</i> John. <i>De Saru</i> , <i>for</i> Sarah. <i>Tau'di</i> ko'nzipur, <i>for</i> my brother. |
| 5. Foo, | fu, | <i>Out of</i> : as, Au pointifo'es rundoo'fu, I have made it <i>out of</i> wood. |
| 6. Fe, | fi, | <i>Of; concerning; about</i> : as, <i>Fondripu'fir</i> , nau trai gra'nsito, <i>concerning</i> the King, I say not any thing (nothing). <i>Sloo'fi</i> ule'ar pa'nsuto? <i>what were they speaking about?</i> i. e. <i>concerning</i> what were they speaking? |

* This word, *doo* or *du*, is never used except for emphatical distinction.

7. Voo, vu, *According to:* as, Tumprour'i roo Jon, or, tumprour'uri John, the gospel *according* to John. Twai'vu to'ndris, *according* to his promise.
8. Ve, vi, *Instead of:* as, Fonzipur'viz vria trus vra'nsipai fro'nuzooz, *instead of* the fathers shall upwards grow the children.
9. Poo, pu, *With; in company with:* as, Wai prentisel poo'en, bel drus pentisel pe'en, he went *with*, but came back *without* them. Poo'os or pos, *with* me; pe'os or paus, *without* thee.
10. Pe, pi, *Without; not with:* as, Twai'pi ko'nzipet, *without* his sister. Vonze'pi, *without* hope. Pond'o'pu, *with* truth,—Unde'pi, *without* God.
11. Boo, bu, *For; on the part of:* as, Wai de'ntripel twai'bu po'ndro, he fought *for* his nation. Boo'os, nokwi be'os, *for*, and not *against* me.
12. Be, bi, *Against:* as, Pronza'bi, *against* the enemy. Pond'o'bi, *against* the truth.
13. Noo, nu, *To:* as, Tombro'nu, *to* the city. Prinzo'nuz, *to* the mountains. Noo'os or nos; noo'as or nas; noo'es or nes; *to* me, *to* thee, *to* it, &c.
14. Ne, ni, *From:* as, Ne'os or naus; ne'as or nas; ne'on or naurs, &c; *from* me; *from* thee; *from* us, &c.
15. Soo, su, *At:* as, Soo'os, *at* me. Soo'es, *at* it. Soo'on, *at* us. Au pontipi'sul Paris, I was *at* Paris. Tau'su po'nzas, *at* my friend's. Panzoi'su tau'tu po'nza, *at* the house of my friend.
16. Se, si, *Off; not on; (denoting rest:)* as, Wai po'ntipil se' pinjoi, nokwi joo'es, he was *off* the horse, and not *upon* it. Wai pra'nsivel pinjoo'si, he stood *off* the horse.
17. Seni, sini, *From off: (denoting motion:)* as, Wai pentisel twai'sini pinjoo, he came *from off* his horse.
18. Zoo, zu, *Over; across:* as, Dinza'zu, *across* the river. Zoo Jaur'dun, *over* Jordan.
19. Ze, zi, *About; (wandering:)* as, Wai prentisel tombro'zi, he went *about* the city.
20. Moo, mu, *Into; (motion:)* as, Ar prentisel tombro'mu, they went *into* the City. Moo'es *into* it.
21. Me, mi, *Out of; (motion:)* as, Wai pentisel tombro'mi, he came *out of* the city. Me'es, *out of* it.
22. Too, tu, *Within; (rest:)* as, Too'os, *within* me; te'os, *outside of* me. Tau'tu panzoi, *within* my house.
23. Te, ti, *Outside of:* as, Panzoi'ti, *outside of* the house. Fanzoi'ti, *out of* the palace. Te'os, *outside of* me. Te'as, *outside of* thee.
24. Doo, du, *Through; throughout; during:* as, Fembri c'ntisel twai'du rando, the sword passed *through* his body. Wai ba'nsivel kro'tu yantai'du bu'ndis, he sat there *during* the whole day.
25. De, di, *Beside; by the side of:* as, Dinsumod'i n'nzoz, *beside* the running waters. De'os, de'as, de'es; *beside* me, *beside* thee, *beside* it; i. e. *by the side of* me, &c.
26. Troo, tru, *Up:* as, Prinzo'tru, *up* the mountain. Panza'tru, *up* the stairs.
27. Tre, tri, *Down:* as, Prinzo'tri, *down* the mountain, panza'tri, *down* the stairs.
28. Droo, dru, *Above:* as, Taur'dru a'ndoz, *above* our heads. Droo'os or dros; droo'as or dras; droo'on or dron: *above* me; *above* thee; *above* it.

29. Dre, dri, *Beneath ; below :* as, Wai pra'nsiv_l tau'dri ponza, he stood *below* my friend. Dre'os or draus ; dre'as or dras ; dre'es or drais ; *beneath* me, *beneath* thee, *beneath* it.
30. Coo, cu, *Before : in front of :* as, Abraham ka'nsik_l bondroo'cu fondrotu, Abraham bowed before the people of the country. Coo'os or cos ; coo'as or cas ; coo'es or ces ; *before* me ; *before* thee ; *before* it.
31. Ce, ci, *After ; behind :* as, Bi'nzikurz i'ntifool yoo'ju f'endoo, ya'pin ro'i'ci too'el, the men were placed upon a line, the one *after* the other of them.
32. Joo, ju, *Upon :* as, kanzai'ju or joo kan'zis, *upon* the table.
33. Je, ji, *Underneath ; under :* as, Wai pra'nsiv_l yoo'ji umvi, he stood underneath a tree. Ya'nzil pou'too yoo'ji kinsuf_lri, the carriage is *under* cover, i. e. a covering thing.
34. Goo, gu, *On this side of :* as, Prinzo'gu, *on this side of* the mountain. Au pra'nsiv_l kanzo'i'gu, no'kwi kanzo'i'gi, I was standing *on this side of* the temple, and not *be- yond*, (or on the other side of) the temple.
35. Ge, gi, *Beyond ; on the other side of :* as, Ge! ge! pyin_{sou} inzoiz, *beyond! beyond!* the starry skies. Ge'os, ge'an, ge'en, *beyond* me, *beyond* you, *beyond* them.
36. Koo, ku, *Betwixt :* as, Au koo'um Si'lu kwi Kyurib'dis, I am *betwixt* Scylla and Charybdis. Koo'en, *betwixt* them. Au'ku a'kwi, *betwixt* me and thee. Pond_l'ku prond_l'kwi, kwa'tum u pra'tur ki'nza, *betwixt* truth and falsehood there is a great gulf.
37. Skoo, sku, *Among :* as, Bondroo'sku, *among* the people.
38. Ke, ki, *Over-against ; (opposite in place, face to face, vis à vis) :* as, F'ondroo Carlz, pantri- koo'k'el W'ithau'l ; King Charles was beheaded *over-against* Whitehall.
39. Proo, pru, *Near to :* as, Kanzo'i'pru, *near to* the church. Wai pra'nsiv_l proo'os, proo'as, proo'es ; he stood *near to* me, *near to* thee, *near to* it.
40. Pre, pri, *Far from :* as, Unde'pri, *far from* God. Use's pre'os pre'a'skwi, let it be *far from* me, and *far from* thee.
41. Broo, bru, *Like :* as, Unde'bru, *like* God. Twai'bru fo'nzipur, *like* his father.
42. Bre, bri, *Unlike :* as, Tau'bri ponza', *unlike* my friend. Bre'os or braus, *unlike* me.
43. Sproo, spru, *At the beginning of :* as, Dendroo'spru, *at the beginning of* the fight. Sproo'es, *at the beginning of* it.
44. Stroo, stru, *In the midst of :* as, Dendroo'stru, *in the midst of* the fight. Stroo'es, *in the midst of* it.
45. Stre, stri, *At the end of :* as, Dendroo'stri, *at the end of* the fight. Stre'es, *at the end of* it.
46. Kroo, kru, *Except : (exclusive) :* as, Rou'u tau'kru konzipu'ntos, all *except* my sister. Kroo'os, *except* me. Kroo'en, *except* them.
47. Kre, kri, *Besides ; (inclusive) :* as, Kreos'kwi, kwa pou'tipil ko'uzipur_{tos} ; and *besides* me there was my brother.
48. Troo, tru, *In favor of :* as, Wai pa'nsitel twai'tru pou'nza, he spoke *in favour of* his friend. Troo'os or tro'os, *in favour of* me.
49. Tre, tri, *In spite of :* as, Ar dampin_l antai'tri ko'nzi, ye persisted *in spite of* all advice. Tre'os or traus, *in spite of* me.

50. Gloo, glu, *Along; through the length of:* as, Ye'ndroz te'tisel glu dra'nzoi or dranzoi'glu, the soldiers travelled *along* the road.
51. Gle, gli, *Round about:* as, Tombro'gli, round about the city.
52. Snoo, snu, *Until:* as, o'snu gu'ndi; until this hour. Ro'snu bu'ndis, until that day.
Observe. The preposition *noo* applied to time has the same meaning; as, O'nu gu'ndis, to (i. e. until) this hour. O'nu pu'ndis, to this year.
53. Sne, sni, *Since; (both preposition and conjunction.):* as, ro'sni bu'ndis, since that day.
54. Spo, spu, *Towards:* as, Spo'o's, towards me. Tombro'spu, towards the city.
55. Spe, spi, *Fromwards; in a direction from:* as, Aur te'tisel tombro'spi tu Bristol, we travelled in a direction from the city of Bristol.

CHAPTER II.

TABULARS WITH PREPOSITIONS.

[§175] All the Tabulars which end in a *vowel*, admit of the suffixing of any one of the *short* Prepositions: with this only remark, that the previous accent upon the Tabular must be advanced one syllable.

EXAMPLES.

First Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|----------|-------------|
| 1. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'tu. |
| 2. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'ti. |
| 3. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'du. |
| 4. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'di, |
| 5. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'fu, |
| 6. | Do'ndoo, | doondoo'fi, |
| 7. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'ru, |
| 8. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'vi, |
| 9. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'pu, |
| 10. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'pi, |
| 11. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'bu. |
| 12. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'bi. |

Second Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|----------|------------|
| 13. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'nu. |
| 14. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'ni. |
| 15. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'su. |
| 16. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'si |
| 17. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'zu, |
| 18. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'zi |
| 19. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'mu. |
| 20. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'mi. |
| 21. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'tu. |
| 22. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'ti. |
| 23. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'du. |
| 24. | Po'ndoi, | pondei'di. |

Third Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------|
| 25. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'tru. |
| 26. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'tri, |
| 27. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'dru. |
| 28. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'dri, |
| 29. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'cu. |
| 30. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'ci. |
| 31. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'ju, |
| 32. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'ji. |
| 33. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'gu. |
| 34. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'gi. |
| 35. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'pru. |
| 36. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | ponde'pri. |

Fourth Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|---------|-------------|
| 37. | Po'nda, | ponda'bru. |
| 38. | Po'nda, | ponda'bri. |
| 39. | Po'nda, | ponda'spru, |
| 40. | Po'nda, | ponda'tru. |
| 41. | Po'nda, | ponda'spri, |
| 42. | Po'nda, | ponda'kru, |
| 43. | Po'nda, | ponda'kri. |

Fifth Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|---------|------------|
| 44. | Po'ndi, | ponde'tru. |
| 45. | Po'ndi, | ponde'tri. |
| 46. | Po'ndi, | ponde'glu. |
| 47. | Po'ndi, | ponde'gli. |
| 48. | Po'ndi, | ponde'bru. |
| 49. | Po'ndi, | ponde'bri. |
| 50. | Po'ndi, | ponde'pru. |

Sixth Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|----------|-------------|
| 51. | Po'ndai, | pondai'snu. |
| 55. | Po'ndai, | pondai'sni. |
| 56. | Po'ndai, | pondai'spu. |
| 57. | Po'ndai, | pondai'spi. |
| 58. | Po'ndai, | pondai'nu. |
| 59. | Po'ndai, | pondai'ni. |
| 60. | Po'ndai, | pondai'pri. |

CHAPTER III.

PLURAL TABULARS AND PREPOSITIONS.

[§ 176] When a Preposition is applied to a *plural* Tabular, (of course ending in z), the *short* preposition must be affixed immediately before the plural z. The Prepositions are in Italics.

EXAMPLES.

<i>First Differences.</i>	<i>Second Differences.</i>	<i>Third Differences.</i>
1. Do'ndooz, dondoo'tuz.	11. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'buz.	21. Po'ndoz, pondotuz.
2. Do'ndooz, dondoo'tiz.	12. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'biz.	22. Po'ndoz, pondotiz.
3. Do'ndooz, dondoo'duz.	13. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'nuz.	23. Po'ndoz, pondoduz.
4. Do'ndooz, dondoo'diz.	14. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'niz.	24. Po'ndoz, pondodiz.
5. Do'ndooz, dondoo'fuz.	15. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'suz.	25. Po'ndoz, pondotruz.
6. Do'ndooz, dondoo'fiz.	16. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'siz.	26. Po'ndoz, pondotriz.
7. Do'ndooz, dondoo'vuz.	17. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'zuz.	27. Po'ndoz, pondodruz.
8. Do'ndooz, dondoo'viz.	18. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'ziz.	28. Po'ndoz, pondodriz.
9. Do'ndooz, dondoo'puz.	19. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'muz.	29. Po'ndoz, pondocuz.
10. Do'ndooz, dondoo'piz.	20. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'miz.	30. Po'ndoz, pondociz.
<i>Fourth Differences.</i>	<i>Fifth Differences.</i>	<i>Sixth Differences.</i>
31. Po'ndaz, ponda'juz.	39. Po'ndiz, ponde'spruz.	47. Po'ndaiz, pondai'gluz.
32. Po'ndaz, ponda'jiz.	40. Po'ndiz, ponde'spriz.	48. Po'ndaiz, pondai'gliz.
33. Po'ndaz, ponda'guz.	41. Po'ndiz, ponde'struz.	49. Po'ndaiz, pondai'snuz.
34. Po'ndaz, ponda'giz.	42. Po'ndiz, ponde'striz.	50. Po'ndaiz, pondai'sniz.
35. Po'ndaz, ponda'pruz.	43. Po'ndiz, ponde'kruz.	51. Po'ndaiz, pondai'spuz.
36. Po'ndaz, ponda'priz.	44. Po'ndiz, ponde'kriz.	52. Po'ndaiz, pondai'spiz.
37. Po'ndaz, ponda'bruz.	45. Po'ndiz, ponde'truz.	53. Po'ndaiz, pondai'kuz.
38. Po'ndaz, ponda'briz.	46. Po'ndiz, ponde'triz.	54. Po'ndaiz, pondai'kiz.

CHAPTER IV.

PREPOSITIONS WITH ADJECTIVES.

[§ 177] Prepositions may be united with the Adjectives exactly according to the analogy of the previous nouns. The Prepositions are in Italics.

EXAMPLES.

1. Do'ntur, dontu'rtu fo'ndooz, <i>of active things.</i>	7. Do'ntou, dontou'tu fo'ndooz, <i>of material things.</i>
2. Do'ntur, dontu'rti fo'ndooz, <i>with active things.</i>	8. Do'ntou, dontou'di fo'ndooz, <i>besidematerial things.</i>
3. Do'ntur, dontu'rdi fo'ndooz, <i>by active things.</i>	9. Do'ntou, dontou'mu fo'ndooz, <i>into material things.</i>
4. Do'ntur, dontu'rdu fo'ndooz, <i>for active things.</i>	10. Do'ntou, donton'pu fo'ndooz, <i>with material things.</i>
5. Do'ntur, dontu'rfu fo'ndooz, <i>out of active things.</i>	11. Do'ntou, dontou'bru fo'ndooz, <i>like material things.</i>
6. Do'ntur, dontu'rfi fo'ndooz, <i>concerning active things.</i>	12. Do'ntou, dontou'di fo'ndooz, <i>for material things.</i>

13. DONTI, donti'nu.	19. DONTA, donta'mu.	25. DONTU,* dontoo'dru.	31. DONTAI, dontai'ju.
14. DONTI, donti'ni.	20. DONTA, donta'mi.	26. DONTU, dontoo'dri.	32. DONTAI, dontai'ji.
15. DONTI, donti'su.	21. DONTA, donta'tu.	27. DONTU, dontoo'cu.	33. DONTAI, dontai'gu.
16. DONTI, donti'si.	22. DONTA, donta'ti.	28. DONTU, dontoo'ci.	34. DONTAI, dontai'gi.
17. DONTI, donti'zu.	23. DONTA, donta'du.	29. DONTU, dontoo'tru.	35. DONTAI, dontai'pru.
18. DONTI, donti'zi.	24. DONTA, donta'di.	30. DONTU, dontoo'tri.	36. DONTAI, dontai'pri.

CHAPTER V.

PREPOSITIONS WITH ACCUSATIVE PRONOUNS.

[§178] On inspection of the previous Table of Prepositions, it will be seen, that one half of them end with *oo* or *u*, and the other half with *e* or *i*. Now all those ending in *oo* or *u*, (first cutting off their vowels) are joined to the *Accusative Pronouns* of *Table No 1*, (*page 75*), and all the Prepositions ending in *e* or *i*, (also cutting off their vowels), are joined to the Pronouns, *Table No 2*, (*page 76*), according to the following models.

TABLE OF PREPOSITIONS AND PRONOUNS.

Too, tu,	<i>Of:</i> as,	Tos, <i>of</i> me; tas, <i>of</i> thee; tes, <i>of</i> it; tur, <i>of</i> him; tun, <i>of</i> her; ton, <i>of</i> us; tan, <i>of</i> you; ten, <i>of</i> them.
T _e , ti,	<i>With:</i> as,	Taus, <i>with</i> me; tās, <i>with</i> thee; tais, <i>with</i> it; turs, <i>with</i> him; tuns, <i>with</i> her; taurs, <i>with</i> us; tars, <i>with</i> you; tars, <i>with</i> them.
Doo, du,	<i>By:</i> as,	Dos, <i>by</i> me; das, <i>by</i> thee; des, <i>by</i> it; dur, <i>by</i> him; dun, <i>by</i> her; don, <i>by</i> us; den, <i>by</i> them.
D _e , di,	<i>For:</i> as,	Daus, <i>for</i> me; dās, <i>for</i> thee; dais, <i>for</i> it; durs, <i>for</i> him; duns, <i>for</i> her; daurs, <i>for</i> us; dars, <i>for</i> you; dars, <i>for</i> them.
Foo, fu,	<i>Out of:</i> as,	Fos, <i>out of</i> me; fas, <i>out of</i> thee; fes, <i>out of</i> it; fur, <i>out of</i> him; fun, <i>out of</i> her; fon, <i>out of</i> us; fan, <i>out of</i> you; fen, <i>out of</i> them.
F _e , fi,	<i>Concerning:</i> as,	Faus, <i>concerning</i> me; fās, <i>concerning</i> thee; fais, <i>concerning</i> it; furs, <i>concerning</i> him; funs, <i>concerning</i> her; faurs, <i>concerning</i> us; fars, <i>concerning</i> you; fars, <i>concerning</i> them.
Voo, vu,	<i>According to:</i> as,	Vos, <i>according to</i> me; vas, <i>according to</i> thee; ves, <i>according to</i> it; &c.
V _e , vi,	<i>Instead of:</i> as,	Vaus, <i>instead of</i> me; vās, <i>instead of</i> thee; vais, <i>instead of</i> it; vurs, &c.
Poo, pu,	<i>With:</i> as,	Pos, <i>with</i> me; pas, <i>with</i> thee; pes, <i>with</i> it; pur <i>with</i> him; pun, <i>with</i> her; &c.
P _e , pi,	<i>Without:</i> as,	Paus, <i>without</i> me; pās, <i>without</i> thee; pais, <i>without</i> it; purs, <i>without</i> him; puns, <i>without</i> her; paur, <i>without</i> them; & pars, & pars.
Boo, bu,	<i>For; (on the part of:)</i> as,	Bos, <i>for</i> me; bas, <i>for</i> thee; bes, <i>for</i> it; bur, <i>for</i> him; &c.
B _e , bi,	<i>Against:</i> as,	baus, <i>against</i> me; bās, <i>against</i> thee; bais, <i>against</i> it; burs, <i>against</i> him; &c.
Noo, nu,	<i>To:</i> as,	Nos, <i>to</i> me; nas, <i>to</i> thee; nes, <i>to</i> it; nur, <i>to</i> him; nun, <i>to</i> her; non, <i>to</i> us; nen, <i>to</i> them.
N _e , ni,	<i>From:</i> as,	Naus, <i>from</i> me; nās, <i>from</i> thee; nais, <i>from</i> it; nurs, <i>from</i> him; nuns, &c.
Soo, su,	<i>At:</i> as,	Sos, <i>at</i> me; sas, <i>at</i> thee; ses, <i>at</i> it; sur, <i>at</i> him; sun, <i>at</i> her; son, <i>at</i> us; san, &c.

* The Fifth Differences of the Adjective always end in *ul*; but when these Differences are converted into *Species*, the *l* is omitted: as, o'ntul, do'ntu: a'ntil, da'ntu: &c.

Se,	si,	<i>Off:</i> as, saus, <i>off</i> me; sas, <i>off</i> thee; sais, <i>off</i> it; surs, <i>off</i> him; suns, <i>off</i> her; saurs, &c.
Se ⁿⁱ ,	si ⁿⁱ ,	<i>From off:</i> as, *Snaus, <i>off</i> me; snas, <i>off</i> thee; snais, <i>off</i> it; snurs, <i>off</i> her; &c.
Zoo,	zu,	<i>Over; (across:)</i> as, Zos, <i>across</i> me; zas, <i>across</i> thee; zes, <i>across</i> it; zur, <i>across</i> him; &c.
Ze,	zi,	<i>About, (wandering:)</i> as, Zaus, <i>about</i> me; zaurs, <i>about</i> us; zars, <i>about</i> you; zars, <i>about</i> them.
Moo,	mu,	<i>Into:</i> as, Mes, <i>into</i> it; mur, <i>into</i> him; mun, <i>into</i> her; mon, <i>into</i> us; man, <i>into</i> you; &c.
Me,	mi,	<i>Out of:</i> as, Maus, <i>out of</i> me; mais, <i>out of</i> it; maurs, <i>out of</i> us; mars, <i>out of</i> them; &c.
Too,	tu,	<i>Within:</i> as, Tos, <i>within</i> me; tas, <i>within</i> thee; tes, <i>within</i> it; tur, <i>within</i> him; tun, &c.
Te,	ti,	<i>Outside of:</i> as, taus, <i>outside of</i> me; tas, <i>outside of</i> thee; tais, <i>outside of</i> it; turs, &c.
Doo,	du,	<i>Through:†</i> as, Dur, <i>through</i> him; dun, <i>through</i> her; don, <i>through</i> us; dan, <i>through</i> you; &c.
De,	di,	<i>Beside; by the side of:</i> as, das, <i>beside</i> thee; dars, <i>beside</i> you; durs, <i>beside</i> him; dars, &c.
Troo,	tri,	<i>Up:</i> as, tros, <i>up</i> me; tras, <i>up</i> thee; tres, <i>up</i> it; tren, <i>up</i> them; tran, <i>up</i> you; tron, &c.
Tru,	tru,	<i>Down:</i> as, traus, <i>down</i> me; traur, <i>down</i> us; trars, <i>down</i> them; trars, <i>down</i> you; tras, &c.
Droo,	dru,	<i>Above:</i> as, Dren, <i>above</i> them; dran, <i>above</i> you; dron, <i>above</i> us; drun, <i>above</i> her; &c.
Dre,	dri,	<i>Below:</i> as, Drais, <i>below</i> it; drurs, <i>below</i> him; drums, <i>below</i> her; draurs, <i>below</i> us; &c.
Coo,	cu,	<i>Before:</i> as, Cos, <i>before</i> me; cas, <i>before</i> thee; ces, <i>before</i> it; cur, <i>before</i> him; cun, con, &c.
Ce,	ci,	<i>After:</i> as, Caus, <i>after</i> me; cas, <i>after</i> thee; cais, <i>after</i> it; curs, <i>after</i> him; cuns, caurs; &c.
Joo,	ju,	<i>Upon:</i> as, Jen, <i>upon</i> them; jan, <i>upon</i> you; jon, <i>upon</i> us; jun, <i>upon</i> her; jur, <i>upon</i> him; &c.
Je,	ji,	<i>Underneath:</i> as, Jaus, <i>underneath</i> me; jas, <i>underneath</i> thee; jais, <i>underneath</i> it; jurs, &c.
Goo,	gu,	<i>On this side of:</i> as, Gos, <i>on this side of</i> me; gas, <i>on this side of</i> thee; ges, &c.
Ge,	gi,	<i>On the other side; beyond:</i> as, Gaus, <i>beyond</i> me; gas, <i>beyond</i> thee; gais, <i>beyond</i> it; &c.
Koo,	ku,	<i>Betwixt:</i> as, Kos a'skwi, <i>betwixt</i> me and thee; kon e'ukwi, <i>betwixt</i> us and them; &c.
Skoo,	sku,	<i>Among:</i> as, Skon skankwi, <i>among</i> us and <i>among</i> you; skan skenkwi, <i>among</i> you and <i>among</i> them.
Ke,	ki,	<i>Over-against:</i> as, Kos, <i>over-against</i> me; kes, <i>over-against</i> it; ken, <i>over-against</i> them.
Proo,	pru,	<i>Near to:</i> as, pres, <i>near to</i> it; prur, <i>near to</i> him; prun, <i>near to</i> her; pron, <i>near to</i> us; &c.
Pre,	pri,	<i>Far from:</i> as, Praus, <i>far from</i> me; prars, <i>far from</i> them; prais, <i>far from</i> it; pras, &c.
Broo,	bru,	<i>Like:</i> as, bros, <i>like</i> me; bras, <i>like</i> thee; bres, <i>like</i> it; brur, <i>like</i> him; brun, <i>like</i> her; &c.
Bre,	bri,	<i>Unlike:</i> as, Braus, <i>unlike</i> me; bras, <i>unlike</i> thee; brais, <i>unlike</i> it; brurs, <i>unlike</i> him; &c.
Sproo,	spru,	<i>At the beginning of:</i> as, Spros, <i>at the beginning of</i> me; spres, <i>at the beginning of</i> it; &c.
Stroo,	stru,	<i>In the midst of:</i> as, Stren, <i>in the midst of</i> them; stron, <i>in the midst of</i> us; stran, &c.
Stre,	stri,	<i>At the end of:</i> as, Strars, <i>at the end of</i> them; straur, <i>at the end of</i> us; strars, &c.
Kroo,	kru,	<i>Except; (exclusive:)</i> as, Kros, <i>except</i> me; kras, <i>except</i> thee; kres, <i>except</i> it; krur, &c.
Kre,	kri,	<i>Besides; (inclusive:)</i> as, Kraus, <i>besides</i> me; kras, <i>besides</i> thee; krais, <i>besides</i> it; &c.
Troo,	tru,	<i>In favor of:</i> as, Tan, <i>in favor of</i> you; ten, <i>in favour of</i> them; ton, <i>in favour of</i> us; &c.

* *Sn*, of *Snaus*, *snars*, &c. consists of *s* signifying *se*, *off*; and *n* signifying *ne*, *from*; and together, *from off*.

† *Through* time as well as place and thing, as, *through* or *during* the week.

Trē, tri,	<i>In spite of:</i>	as, <i>Trars, in spite of you; trars, in spite of them; traur̄s, in spite of us; &c.</i>
Gloo, gli,	<i>Along; (through the length of:)</i>	as, <i>Glos, along me; gles, along it; glun, along her; &c.</i>
Gle, gli,	<i>Round about:</i>	as, <i>Glaus, round about me; glais, round about it; gluns, round about her; &c.</i>
Skroo, skru,	<i>Until:</i>	as, <i>Rō'skru inḍoo, until that time.</i>
Skre, skri,	<i>Since:</i>	as, <i>Rō'skri inḍoo, since that time.</i>
Spoo, spu,	<i>Towards:</i>	as, <i>Nas, towards thee; nur, towards him; nun, towards us; nes, towards it; &c.</i>
Spe, spi,	<i>Fromwards; (in a direction from:)</i>	as, <i>naus, in a direction from me; nas, nais, nars, &c.</i>

PART XVII.

ADVERBS UNDERIVED.

By reference to the tables of genera, differences, species, and sub-species, it will be seen that from every tabular substantive a tabular adverb is derived, by a certain rule of formation. Our present subject regards such adverbs as are not derived from tabular substantives; but such as are formed on principles peculiar to themselves.

[§ 179] Now it may be laid down as a general rule, that an adverb comprehends within it the sense of a preposition and its object; which object is either a substantive, or, phrase having all the force and effect of a substantive, considered logically.

CHAPTER I.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADVERBS.

These are divided into ten classes, according to their initial consonant as follows: 1. Final, 2. Instrumental, 3. Special, 4. Modal, 5. Real, 6. Personal, 7. Local, 8. Temporal, 9. Causal, 10. Consequential.

[§ 180] I. DEMONSTRATIVES,—FINAL: beginning with *P.* signifying *end*.

(With the Preposition Nu, *to*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Pō'nu, <i>to this end:</i>	Pō'nu, <i>to these ends.</i>	Pri'nu, <i>to some end:</i>	Pri'nu, <i>to some ends.</i>
Pō'nu, <i>to that end:</i>	Pō'nu, <i>to those ends.</i>	Pou'nu, <i>to every end:</i>	<i>No plural.</i>
Pō'nu, <i>to the same end:</i>	Pō'nu, <i>to the same ends.</i>	Prou'nu, <i>to each end:</i>	Prou'nu, <i>to all the ends.</i>
Pō'nu, <i>to the other end:</i>	Pō'nu, <i>to other ends.</i>	Prai'nu, <i>to any end:</i>	Prai'nu, <i>to any ends.</i>
Pi'nu, <i>to a certain end:</i>	Pi'nu, <i>to certain ends.</i>		

[§ 181] II. DEMONSTRATIVES,—AFFIRMATIVE: beginning with *B.* signifying *fact* or *truth*.

(With the Preposition Tu, *of*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Bo'tu, <i>of this fact:</i>	Bo'tu, <i>of these facts.</i>	Bri'tu, <i>of some fact:</i>	Bri'tu, <i>of some facts.</i>
Bo'tu, <i>of that fact:</i>	Bo'tu, <i>of those facts.</i>	Bou'tu, <i>of every fact:</i>	<i>No plural.</i>
Bo'tu, <i>of the same fact:</i>	Bo'tu, <i>of the same facts.</i>	Brou'tu, <i>of each fact:</i>	Brou'tu, <i>of all the facts.</i>
Bo'tu, <i>of another fact:</i>	Bo'tu, <i>of other facts.</i>	Brai'tu, <i>of any fact:</i>	Brai'tu, <i>of any facts.</i>
Bi'tu, <i>of a certain fact:</i>	Bi'tu, <i>of certain facts.</i>		

[§ 182] III. DEMONSTRATIVES,—SPECIAL: beginning with *F.* signifying *kind*.
(With the Preposition *Tu*, *of*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Fo'tu, <i>of this kind;</i>	Fo'tu, <i>of these kinds.</i>	Fri'tu, <i>of some kind;</i>	Fri'tu, <i>of some kinds.</i>
Fro'tu, <i>of that kind;</i>	Fro'tu, <i>of those kinds.</i>	Fou'tu, <i>of every kind;</i>	No plural.
Foi'tu, <i>of the same kind;</i>	Foi'tu, <i>of the same kinds.</i>	Frou'tu, <i>of each kind;</i>	Frou'tu, <i>of all the kinds.</i>
Froi'tu, <i>of another kind;</i>	Froi'tu, <i>of other kinds.</i>	Frai'tu, <i>of any kind;</i>	Frai'tu, <i>of any kinds.</i>
Fī'tu, <i>of a certain kind;</i>	Fī'tu, <i>of certain kinds.</i>		

[§ 183] IV. DEMONSTRATIVES,—MODAL: beginning with *V.* signifying *mode*.
(With the Preposition *Tu*, *in*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Vo'tu, <i>in this manner;</i>	Vo'tu, <i>in these modes.</i>	Vri'tu, <i>in some manner;</i>	Vriu'tu, <i>in some manners.</i>
Vro'tu, <i>in that manner;</i>	Vro'tu, <i>in those modes.</i>	Vou'tu, <i>in every mode;</i>	No plural.
Voī'tu, <i>in the same mode;</i>	Voī'tu, <i>in the same modes.</i>	Vrou'tu, <i>in each way;</i>	Vrou'tu, <i>in all the modes.</i>
Vroi'tu, <i>in another mode;</i>	Vroi'tu, <i>in other modes.</i>	Vrai'tu, <i>in any way;</i>	Vrai'tu, <i>in any ways.</i>
Vī'tu, <i>in a certain mode;</i>	Vī'tu, <i>in certain modes.</i>		

English Adverbs Modal Translated.

Thus, vo'tu. So, vro'tu. Not at all, vraī'tu or vraie'tu. Just so, tevro'tu. Uniformly, voi'tu. Otherwise, vroī'tu. Like, in the same manner as, voi'tukyū. In what manner, vyoō'tu.

[§ 184] V. DEMONSTRATIVES,—REAL: beginning with *T.* signifying *thing*.

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
To, <i>this thing;</i>	To'u, <i>these things.</i>	Tri, <i>some thing;</i>	Tri'u, <i>some things.</i>
Tro, <i>that thing;</i>	Tro'u, <i>those things.</i>	Tou, <i>every thing;</i>	No plural.
Toi, <i>the same thing;</i>	Toī'u, <i>the same things.</i>	Trou, <i>each thing;</i>	Trou'u, <i>all things.</i>
Troi, <i>another thing;</i>	Troi'u, <i>other things.</i>	Trai, <i>any thing;</i>	Trai'u, <i>any things.</i>
Tī, <i>a certain thing;</i>	Tī'u, <i>certain things.</i>		

[§ 185] VI. DEMONSTRATIVES,—PERSONAL: beginning with *D.* signifying *person*.

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Do, <i>this person;</i>	Do'u, <i>these persons.</i>	Dri, <i>some person;</i>	Dri'u, <i>some persons.</i>
Dro, <i>that person;</i>	Dro'u, <i>those persons.</i>	Dou, <i>every person;</i>	No plural.
Doi, <i>the same person;</i>	Doī'u, <i>the same persons.</i>	Drou, <i>each person;</i>	Drou'u, <i>all persons.</i>
Droi, <i>another person;</i>	Droi'u, <i>other persons.</i>	Drai, <i>any person;</i>	Drai'u, <i>any persons.</i>
Dī, <i>a certain person;</i>	Dī'u, <i>certain persons.</i>		

[§ 186] VII. DEMONSTRATIVES,—LOCAL: beginning with *K.* signifying *place*.
(With the Preposition *Tu*, *in*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Ko'tu, <i>in this place;</i>	Ko'tu, <i>in these places.</i>	Kri'tu, <i>in some place;</i>	Kri'tu, <i>in some places.</i>
Kro'tu, <i>in that place;</i>	Kro'tu, <i>in those places.</i>	Kcu'tu, <i>in every place;</i>	No plural.
Koi'tu, <i>in the same place;</i>	Koi'tu, <i>in the same places.</i>	Krou'tu, <i>in each place;</i>	Krou'tu, <i>in all the places.</i>
Kroi'tu, <i>in another place;</i>	Kroi'tu, <i>in other places.</i>	Krai'tu, <i>in any place;</i>	Krai'tu, <i>in any places.</i>
Kī'tu, <i>in a certain place;</i>	Kī'tu, <i>in certain places.</i>		

English Adverbs Local Translated.

Any where, kraⁱtu. Some where, kriⁱtu. No where, kraieⁱtu or krainoⁱtu. Thence, k^roni. There, at that place, kroⁱsu. There, in that place, kroⁱtu. Hence, from this place, koⁿi. Elsewhere, kroⁱtu. Towards this place, ko^spu. Where, in what place, kyooⁱtu. Where, at what place, kyoo^ssu. Whither, kyooⁿu. Whence, kyooⁿi. Together, koⁱtu. Together, i. e. joined, tyool.

[§ 187] VIII. DEMONSTRATIVES,—TEMPORAL: beginning with *G*. signifying *time*.

(With the Preposition *Su*, *at*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Go ^s u, at this time;	Go ^u su, at these times.	Gr ⁱ su, at some time;	Gr ⁱ usu, at some times.
Gro ^s u, at that time;	Gro ^u su, at those times.	Gou ^s u, at every time;	No plural.
Go ⁱ su, at the same time;	Go ⁱ usu, at the same times.	Grou ^s u, at each time;	Grou ^u su, at all the times.
Groi ^s u, at another time;	Groi ^u su, at other times.	Grai ^s u, at any time;	Grai ^u su, at any times.
Gi ^s u, at a certain time;	Gi ^u su, at certain times.		

English Adverbs Temporal Translated.

Ever, always, at all times, grou^usu. Yet, still, even now, gosubool, goⁿubool. Henceforth, gonibool. Even then, gro^subool. In a short time, pegwiⁱtu. After a long time, begwiⁱci. During a long time, begwi^udu. For a short time, pegwi^udu. From what time, gyooⁿi. At this very time, tego^su. At that very time, tegro^su. Long after that time, begroⁱci. Lately, a little before this time, pegroⁱcu. No longer, yingraⁿo. Previously, go^ucu. After this time, goⁱci. Soon after this time, peg^oci.

[§ 188] IX. DEMONSTRATIVES,—CAUSAL: beginning with *T*. signifying *cause*.

(With the Preposition *Di*, *for*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
To ⁱ di, for this cause;	To ^u di, for these causes.	Tri ⁱ di, for some cause;	Tri ^u di, for some causes.
Tro ⁱ di, for that cause;	Tro ^u di, for those causes.	Tou ⁱ di, for every cause;	No plural.
To ⁱ di, for the same cause;	To ⁱ di, for the same causes.	Trou ⁱ di, for each cause;	Trou ^u di, for all causes.
Troi ⁱ di, for another cause;	Troi ^u di, for other causes.	Trai ⁱ di, for any cause;	Trai ^u di, for any causes.
Ti ⁱ di, for a certain cause;	Ti ^u di, for certain causes.		

For the reason or cause that, tyidi^kwin. Why, for what cause or reason? tyoodi. Because of him, de^eed.

[§ 189] X. DEMONSTRATIVES,—CONSEQUENTIAL: beginning with *D*. signifying *effect*.

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Do, this effect:	Do ^u , these effects.	Dri, some effect:	Dri ^u , some effects.
Dro, that effect:	Dro ^u , those effects.	Don, every effect:	No plural.
Doi, the same effect:	Doi ^u , the same effects.	Dron, each effect:	Drou ^u , all the effects.
Droi, another effect:	Droi ^u , other effects.	Drai, any effect:	Drai ^u , any effects.
Di, a certain effect:	Di ^u , certain effects.		

[§ 190] To any of the above Demonstratives, each of the prepositions may be suffixed, as follows :

1. (p) End or object. Pro_hu, proi_tu, pi_pu, prai_utu, prai_utu, pou_di, &c.
2. (b) Fact. Bi_du, brou_upu, brai_pu, bo_du, bri_uti, &c.
3. (f) Kind. Fo_tu, fro_tu foit_u, frou_utu, frai_pu. &c.
4. (v) Mode. Vo_tu, vro_itu, vrai_utu, vou_tu, vo_bi, &c.
5. (t) Thing. To_tu, to_ti, to_pu, to_bi, to_mu, to_su, &c.
6. (d) Person. Don_u, dro_bi, do_iti. dou_bi, drai_bi, &c.
7. (k) Place. Ko_su, ko_di, kro_isu, krou_usu, kra_idi, &c.
8. (g) Time. Go_su, go_tu, go_pu, gro_idi, gou_pu, &c.
9. (t) Cause. To_tu, tro_tu, to_itu, ti_u, tro_mu, tro_nu, &c.
10. (d) Effect. Do_su, Di_su, Drou_uni, Drou_utu, Dra_itu, &c.

CHAPTER II.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

A great quantity, bas. A small quantity, pas. As much, ba. As little, pa. As much as, ba_kyu. As little as, pa_kyu. So much that, ba_skwini. So little that, pa_skwini. How much? kwoo. At least, su pra_ntupous. At most, su pra_ntupous. Not at all, jirai_tumo, i. e. not in any degree. In a certain degree, ju_itu or ju_itu. In some degree, ju_ritu.

CHAPTER III.

ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

This will more properly come under the head of Numbers. See Numbers. We shall, however, give a small space to a few examples in anticipation.

[§ 191] C and *ci*, as *prefixes*, severally signify *day*; *j* and *ji* signify *week*; *s* and *si* signify *month*; and lastly, *z* and *zi* signify *year*. They are combined with numbers as follows :

TABLE.

Present Tense.

Ca_seo, to day.

Past.

ca _p il, yesterday, i. e. 1st	ci _p a _s il,	10th past day,	ci _f a _s il,	20th past day,	ci _t a _s il,	30th past day,
past day,	ci _p a _p il,	11th past day,	ci _f a _p il,	21st past day,	ci _t a _p il,	31st past day,
ca _f il, 2nd past day,	ci _p a _f il,	12th past day,	ci _f a _f il,	22nd past day,	ci _t a _f il,	32nd past day,
ca _t il, 3rd past day,	ci _p a _t il,	13th past day,	ci _f a _t il,	23rd past day,	ci _t a _t il,	33rd past day,
ca _k il, 4th past day,	ci _p a _k il,	14th past day,	ci _f a _k il,	24th past day,	ci _t a _k il,	34th past day,
ca _b il, 5th past day,	ci _p a _b il,	15th past day,	ci _f a _b il,	25th past day,	ci _t a _b il,	35th past day,
ca _v il, 6th past day,	ci _p a _v il,	16th past day,	ci _f a _v il,	26th past day,	ci _t a _v il,	36th past day,
ca _d il, 7th past day,	ci _p a _d il,	17th past day,	ci _f a _d il,	27th past day,	ci _t a _d il,	37th past day,
ca _g il, 8th past day,	ci _p a _g il,	18th past day,	ci _f a _g il,	28th past day,	ci _t a _g il,	38th past day,
ca _t il, 9th past day,	ci _p a _t il,	19th past day,	ci _f a _t il,	29th past day,	ci _t a _t il,	39th past day,

cika'sil, 40th past day,	ciba'dil, 57th past day,	cida'kil, 74th past day,	cita'pil, 91st past day,
cika'pil, 41st past day,	ciba'gil, 58th past day,	cida'bil, 75th past day,	cita'fil, 92nd past day,
cika'fil, 42nd past day,	ciba'til, 59th past day,	cida'vil, 76th past day,	cita'til, 93rd past day,
cika'til, 43rd past day,	civa'sil, 60th past day,	cida'dil, 77th past day,	cita'kil, 94th past day,
cika'kil, 44th past day,	civa'pil, 61st past day,	cida'gil, 78th past day,	cita'bil, 95th past day,
cika'bil, 45th past day,	civa'fil, 62nd. past day,	cida'til, 79th past day,	cita'vil, 96th past day,
cika'vil, 46th past day,	civa'til, 63rd past day,	ciga'sil, 80th past day,	cita'dil, 97th past day,
cika'dil, 47th past day,	civa'kil, 64th past day,	ciga'pil, 81st past day,	cita'gil, 98th past day,
cika'gil, 48th past day,	civa'bil, 65th past day,	ciga'fil, 82nd past day,	cita'til, 99th past day,
cika'til, 49th past day,	civa'vil, 66th past day,	ciga'til, 83rd past day,	cipe'sil, 100th past day,
ciba'sil, 50th past day,	civa'dil, 67th past day,	ciga'kil, 84th past day,	cipe'pil, 101st past day,
ciba'pil, 51st past day,	civa'gil, 68th past day,	ciga'bil, 85th past day,	cipepa'sil, 110th past day,
ciba'fil, 52nd past day,	civa'til, 69th past day,	ciga'vil, 86th past day,	cipepa'pil, 111th past day,
ciba'til, 53rd past day,	cida'sil, 70th past day,	ciga'dil, 87th past day,	cife'sil, 200th past day,
ciba'kil, 54th past day,	cida'pil, 71st past day,	ciga'gil, 88th past day,	cau'po pe'sil, 1100th p. day
ciba'bil, 55th past day,	cida'fil, 72nd past day,	ciga'til, 89th past day,	cipoo'pau'so pepa'pil,
ciba'vil, 56th past day,	cida'til, 73rd past day,	cita'sil, 90th. past day,	110,111th past day.

Future.

ca'pin, tomorrow, i. e.	ca'din, 7th future day,	cipa'kin, 14th future day,	cifa'pin, 21st future day,
1st. future day,	ca'gin, 8th future day,	cipa'bin, 15th future day,	cifa'fin, 22nd future day,
ca'fin, 2nd future day,	ca'tin, 9th future day,	cipa'vin, 16th future day,	cifa'tin, 23rd future day,
ca'tin, 3rd future day,	cipa'sin, 10th future day,	cipa'din, 17th future day,	cifa'kin, 24th future day,
ca'kin, 4th future day,	cipa'pin, 11th future day,	cipa'gin, 18th future day,	cifa'bin, 25th future day,
ca'bin, 5th future day,	cipa'fin, 12th future day,	cipa'tin, 19th future day,	cifa'vin, 26th future day,
ca'vin, 6th future day,	cipa'tin, 13th future day,	cifa'sin, 20th future day	&c.

TABLE II.

Present Tense.

Ja'seo, this week.

Sa'seo, this month.

<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
ja'pil, last week,	ja'pin, next week,	sa'pil, last month,	sa'pin, next month.
ja'fil, 2nd. week past,	ja'fin, 2nd. week future.	sa'fil, 2nd month past,	sa'fin, 2nd month future.
ja'til, 3rd week past,	ja'tin, 3rd week future.	sa'til, 3rd month past,	sa'tin, 3rd month future.
ja'kil, 4th past week.	ja'kin, 4th future day.	sa'kil, 4th month past,	sa'kin, 4th month future.
ja'bil, 5th week past.	ja'bin, 5th week future.	sa'bil, 5th month past,	sa'bin, 5th month future.

TABLE III.

Present Tense.

Za'seo, this year.

<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
za'pil, last year,	za'pin, next year,
za'fil, 2nd. year past,	za'fin, 2nd. year future.
za'til, 3rd. year past,	za'tin, 3rd. year future.
za'kil, 4th. year past,	za'kin, 4th. year future.

CHAPTER IV.

ADVERBS OF NEGATION.

[§ 192] These are certain letters, words, or syllables, which are used in sentences, for the purpose of denial. They are divided into Tabular, Copulative, and Potential.

SECTION I. NEGATIVES TABULAR.

[§ 193] These are universally affixed in the middle of Tabulars, immediately after the trumpet, i. e. after *m*, *n*, or *u*, according to the following Tables.

<i>Positives,</i>	<i>Negatives.</i>	<i>Positives,</i>	<i>Negatives.</i>
Po'nsifai, to think,	Pong'sifai, not to think.	Kro'nsifai, to disbelieve,	Krone'sifai, not to disbelieve.
Pro'nsifai, to meditate,	Pron'e'sifai, not to meditate.	Bo'nsifai, to know,	Bone'sifai, not to know.
Fo'nsifai, to enquire,	Fone'sifai, not to enquire.	Bro'nsifai, to doubt,	Brone'sifai, not to doubt.
Fro'nsifai, to discover,	Fron'e'sifai, not to discover.	Do'nsifai, to reason,	Done'sifai, not to reason.
To'nsifai, to assent,	Tong'sifai, not to assent.	Dro'nsifai, to conjecture,	Drone'sifai, not to conjecture.
Tro'nsifai, to dissent,	Tron'e'sifai, not to dissent.	Go'nsifai, to esteem,	Gone'sifai, not to esteem.
Ko'nsifai, to believe,	Kone'sifai, not to believe.	Gro'nsifai, to despise,	Grone'sifai, not to despise.

SECTION II. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE:—*ENTITATIVE*.

[§ 194] These are formed by prefixing to the Pronouns, the letter *n*.

Indefinite.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au um,* I am;	Nau um, I am not.	Au ul, I was;	Nau ul, I was not.	Au un, I shall be;	Nau un, I shall not be.

Conclusives—Synthetic.

Conclusives—Analytic.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au oom, I have been;	Nau oom, I have not been.	Au om ut, I have been;	Nau om ut, I have not been.
Au ool, I had been;	Nau ool, I had not been.	Au ol ut, I had been;	Nau ol ut, I had not been.
Au oon, I shall have been;	Nau oon, I shall not have been.	Au on ut, I shall have been;	Nau on ut, I shall not have been.

Progressives.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au ump, I am being;	Nau ump, I am not being.
Au ult, I was being;	Nau ult, I was not being.
Au unt, I shall be being;	Nau unt, I shall not be being.
Au oomp, I have been being;	Nau oomp, I have not been being.
Au oolt, I had been being;	Nau oolt, I had not been being.
Au oont, I shall have been being;	Nau oont, I shall not have been being.

* Put *z* betwixt the vowels; as, Au-*z*-um, Nau-*z*-um, &c.

SECTION III. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE:—*ACTIVE*.

Indefinite.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au im, I do;	Nau im, I do not.	Au il, I did;	Nau il, I did not.	Au in, I shall do;	Nau in, I shall not do.

Conclusives—Synthetic.

Conclusives—Analytic.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au em, I have done;	Nau em, I have not done.	Au om it, I have done;	Nau om it, I have not done.
Au el, I had done;	Nau el, I had not done.	Au ol it, I had done;	Nau ol it, I had not done.
Au en, I shall have done;	Nau en, I shall not have done.	Au on it, I shall have done;	Nau on it, I shall not have done.

Progressives.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au imp, I am doing;	Nau imp, I am not doing.
Au ilt, I was doing;	Nau ilt, I was not doing.
Au int, I shall be doing;	Nau int, I shall not be doing.
Au emp, I have been doing;	Nau emp, I have not been doing.
Au elt, I had been doing;	Nau elt, I had not been doing.
Au ent, I shall have been doing;	Nau ent, I shall not have been doing.

SECTION IV. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE DIRECTIVE:—*ENTITIVE*.

[§ 195] Here Negation is denoted by *n* and *n̄*. The accents of these verbs vary according to the sense.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Sut, let;	Sunt, let not.	Suk, let;	Smk, let not.
<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Uso's, let me be;	Nuso's, let me not be;	Usu'n, let her be;	Nusu'n, let her not be.
Usa', be thou;	Nusa', be not thou;	Uso'n, let us be;	Nuso'n, let us not be.
Use's, be it;	Nuse's, let it not be;	Usar, be ye;	Nusar, be ye not.
Usu'r, let him be;	Nusu'r, let him not be;	Use'n, let them be;	Nuse'n, let them not be.

SECTION V. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE DIRECTIVE:—*ACTIVE*.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Sit, let;	Sint, let not.	Sik, let;	Sink, let not.
<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
I'sos, let me do;	Ni'sos, let me not do.	I'sun, let her do;	Ni'sun, let her not do.
I'sa, do thou;	Ni'sa, do not thou.	I'son, let us do;	Ni'son, let us not do.
I'ses, let it do;	Ni'ses, let it not do.	I'sar, do ye;	Ni'sar, do not ye.
I'sur, let him do;	Ni'sur, let him not do.	I'sen, let them do;	Ni'sen, let them not do.

SECTION VI. NEGATIVES POTENTIAL.

[§ 196] These all end in *i'u*, and the Negative is expressed by *n* prefixed to the Pronoun or suffixed to the Verb; as, pi'u, pi'un; fi'u, fi'un; ti'u, ti'un; ki'u, ki'un; bi'u, bi'un; &c. See Potentials; as, nau pi'u, *I cannot*; nau fi'u, *I may not*; &c.

CHAPTER V.

ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

<i>As, (initial)</i> Yun,	as,	Yun pampur,	<i>as</i> happy.	<i>More,</i>	Yin,	as,	Yin pa'mpur,	<i>more</i> happy.
<i>As, (final)</i> Kyu,	as,	Pampuv <u>a</u> 'kyu,	<i>as</i> happy <i>as</i> .	<i>Most,</i>	Win,	as,	Win pa'mpur,	<i>most</i> happy.
<i>So,</i>	Yul,	as,	Yul pa'mpur,	<i>Less,</i>	Yil,	as,	Yil pa'mpur,	<i>less</i> happy.
<i>How,</i>	Gul,	} as,	Gul fa'mpus, gil be'mpur,	<i>Least,</i>	Wil,	as,	Wil pa'mpur,	<i>least</i> happy.
<i>So,</i>	Gil,		<i>how</i> wise! <i>so</i> merciful!					

CHAPTER VI.

ADVERBS PREPOSITIONAL.

[§ 198] Some Prepositions are convertible into Adverbs:—this is the case where the Preposition has no expressed Accusative Case: *as*, he walked *about* for some time:—he *over* slept himself:—he is *under* valued:—she *up* lifted her voice.

[§ 199] Now all the Prepositions are turned into Adverbs merely by suffixing to the *short* Prepositions the letter *s*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Wai *kis* pe'nsifel, he walked *about*.
2. Wai *gis* tra'nsifel, he *over* slept.
3. Wai *dri's* un'tibool, he was *under* valued.

CHAPTER VII.

ANOMALOUS ADVERBS.

[§ 197] These are not capable of classification with any advantage, not being divisible into classes of sufficient numbers.

Vool, *again*. Vel, *as if*. Sool, *almost*. Sel, *scarcely*. Sul, *exactly*. Tyool, *only*. Tel, *alone*. Sprus, *at the beginning*. Strus, *in the midst*. Stris, *at last*. Glus, *along, away*. Dool, *namely*. Del, *for instance*. Kyunt, *as far*. Kyult, *so far*. Kwel, *likewise*, Kyel, *and so forth*. Droo, *backwards*. Dre, *forwards*. No'tul, *otherwise*. Pul, *perhaps*. Pil, *truly*. Spin, *now*. Spen, *then, past*. Span, *then, future*. Stul, *thereabouts*. Yint, *too*. [Adjectives:—Yink, *too much*:—Yilk, *too little*.] Brooz, *at most*. Brez, *at least*. Krooz, *at first*. Krez, *at last*. Kwi'sin, *as follows*. Plus, *then, consequently*. Nis, *forth, fromwards*. Cus, *forth, forwards*. Mis, *forth, out*. Plusi'kel, *therefore, consequently*. Mool, *in the course*. No, *not*.

PART XVIII.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions and Prepositions are of the same general nature: they both express the relation betwixt certain members or parts of a sentence. Where the object of a given relation appears in the form of a tabular noun, the word expressing that relation is called a Preposition:—where the object of the relation is a simple sentence, or an expression consisting of a subject and its predicate, the word is called a Conjunction; although intrinsically and essentially, the Preposition and its object, may be perfectly identical with the Conjunction and its object. Thus the word “*after*” is a Conjunction in the *first*, and a Preposition in the *second* of the following examples.

1. I saw him *after* he came. 2. I saw him *after* his arrival or coming.

The difference betwixt the two words is purely *formal* or *grammatical*: *essentially* the two sentences are identical.

TABLE OF CONJUNCTIONS.

1. Kw, *And*: before a proper name beginning with a vowel; as, Aibuham *kw* Iʒuk, Abraham *and* Isaac.
2. Kwi, *And*: before a consonant; or, suffixed to another word; as, *Kwi* Jaiʒub, *and* Jacob.
3. Kwil, *And*: before a vowel or consonant, when more or less *emphatical*, as, *Kwil* waikwen kwel; *and* himself also.
4. Noʒkwi, *And not; nor*: as, Peʒter noʒkwi Jaiʒmz, Peter *and not* James.
5. Tool, tul, *If*: as, Tul wai tonsikoʒos, *if* he loves me.
6. Tel, til, *Unless*: as, Tel wai peʒtiso, auʒ biʒu preʒtisai, *unless* he comes, we must go.
7. Bel, *But*: as, Puʒntrinoʒ; kweliʒbel* iʒsikoz, pray, *but* work also.
8. Krookwin, *Except that*: as, Nau traʒ boʒnsifo, krookwin wai um fronzipuʒrtas, I know not any reason, *except that* he is your son.
9. Tyel, *But; only*: as, A beʒtipai tyel paʒnsitai, you have *only* to speak.
10. Nool, nul, *Although*: as, Nool wai faʒmpifil, *although* he was rich.
11. Nel, nil, *Yet*: as, Nel wai oʒkel fraʒmpou, *yet* he became poor.
12. Tw *Or*: before a proper name beginning with a vowel; as Jon *tw* Edward, John *or* Edward.
13. Twi, *Or*: before a consonant, or as a suffix; as, Twi draʒnzoo, or dranzooʒtwi; i. e. *or* death.
14. Twil, *Or*: before a vowel or *emphatical word* beginning with a consonant; as, wai twil konzi-puʒntur, he *or* his sister.
15. Noʒtwi, *Nor*: as, Twiʒfino Eldward, noʒtwi Jon kroʒtu poʒntipil, neither Edward *nor* John were there.
16. Twiʒfu, *Either*: as, Twiʒfu twai foʒnzipur fonziʒpuʒntwi, as, *either* his father or mother.
17. Twiʒfino, *Neither*: as, Twiʒfino koʒnzipur konziʒpuʒntwi poʒntipil kroʒtu, *neither* brother or sister were in that place.
18. Kwin, *That*: as, Au boʒnsifo tauʒkwin foʒnzipur kroʒtuul, I know *that* my father was in that place.

* The *i* betwixt *bel* and *kwel* is merely *euphonic*.

19. Du'lkwin *In order that*: as, *Du'lkwin* wai fi'u bonsipo'ol; *in order that* he might deliver us.
20. No'lkwin, { *Lest*: } as, Au pintipe'lees, *no'lkwin* wai fi'u fa'mpivai; I did it *lest* he might prosper, or,
 20. No'du'lkwin, { *Lest*: } *in order that* he might *not* prosper.
21. Vroo, vru, *For*: as, De'ntipoz fa'mbis, yai'vru vri'u bampifro'stas: seek wisdom, *for* she shall exalt thee.
22. Vre, vri, *Because*: as, Aukwi tonsipe'leet, yai'vri il dronsivai'el, I loved her *because* she did pity them.
23. Gro'e'i, *Then*: as, Gro'e'kwi ti'mpitoz Joo'pitur, and *after that* call on Jupiter.
24. Kel, *Therefore*: as, *Kel* ho! ko'nzooz, ta'mpoz (or tampito'zar, or u'sar ta'mpi), be *therefore*, bretheren, sober minded, or, be ye sober minded.
25. Ste'lkwin, *Seeing that*: as, *Ste'lkwin* bundai'turz ru'utipoo, *seeing that* his days are numbered.
26. Gool, *Whereas*, as *Gool* au pro'mpitol, *whereas* I was blind,
27. Ge'lkwin, *Now observe that*: as, *Ge'lkwin* au, go'su pi'u po'mpitai, *observe now* I can see.
28. Kwe'l, *Likewise*; *also*: as, Ar, *kwe'l*, po'mpito; they, *also*, see.
29. Kwe'lkwi, *Moreover*; *likewise*: as, *Kwe'lkwi* ko'nzooz, &c. *moreover* bretheren, &c.
30. Kye'l, *And so forth*; &c. as, Wai gi'ntivel ko'ndooz twai'tu ko'nzipur, ko'nzipun, *kye'l*, he mentioned the names of his brother, sister, &c.
31. Ful, *As*: as, *Ful*kwi Kri'st pa'nsipel, *as* Christ rose,
32. Fil, *So*: as, *Fil*h'bool kwel, vri'u twai tro'nzoz, *even so* also, shall his disciples.
33. Voi'tukyu, *In the same manner as*: as, Wai pintipe'lees voi'tukyu konzipu'r'tur, he did it *in the same manner as* his brother.
34. Voi'tukwin, *In the same manner that*: as, Wai pintipe'lees, voi'tukwin yai ponsike'leed, he did it *in the same manner that* she commanded him.
35. Voitu, *So, i. e. in the same manner*: as, *Voitukwin* Krist pa'nsivel; voi'tu kwel, vri'u twai tro'nzoz; *as* Christ rose, *so*, also, shall his disciples.
36. Joo'tukwin, *In what degree that*: as, *Joo'tukwin* wai (or ju'rtukwin) ompi, *in what degree* he is powerful.
37. Joi'tu, *In the same degree*: as, *Joi'tu* wai be'mpoo, *in the same degree* he is merciful.
38. Yinkyu, *More than*: as, Au tonsiko'et y'i'nyku au pi'u gi'ntivai, I love her *more than* I can express.
39. Yilkyu, *Less than*: as, Vomb'e'tun po'ntipil y'i'lyku au dro'nsitel, her beauty was *less than* I expected.
40. Culkyu, *Rather than*: as, *Cu'lyku* pintipa'ies, au di'u dra'nsipai, *rather than* do it, I would die.
41. Culkwin, *Rather that*: as, Au di'u *culkwin* wai pintipe'lees, I would *rather that* he did it.
42. Go'nu, *Hitherto*: as, *Go'nu* U'ndi bointifo'on, *hitherto* God has helped us.
43. Skroo'lkwin, *Until that*: as, *A* bi'u pla'nsikai *skroo'kwin* wai pe'ntisq, you must wait *till* he comes.
44. Skre'lkwin, *Since that*: as, *Skre'kwin* au pe'ntisel, *since* I came.
45. Vel, *As if*; *as though*: as, Wai do'ntipel vel wai fro'nsivil, he acted *as if* he was ashamed.
46. Fil'lkwin, *So that*: as, Wai bro'nsinel fenda'tos, *fil'lkwin* au pi'un donsipa'ied, he rejected my offer, *so that* I cannot save him.
47. Filkyu, *So as*: as, Po'mpitai kanomboito's *filkyu* au poimpito'es ta'tu ka'h'zoi, to see thy glory *so as* I have seen it in thy temple.

PART XIX.

TRANSCENDENTALS.

1. Pis, <i>Metaphor.</i>	1. Pas, <i>Habit.</i>	1. Pus, <i>Sepiment.</i>	1. Bes, <i>Augmentive.</i>
2. Bis, <i>Like.</i>	2. Bas, <i>Art.</i>	2. Bus, <i>Armament.</i>	2. Pes, <i>Diminutive.</i>
3. Fis, <i>Kind.</i>	3. Fas, <i>Officer.</i>	3. Fus, <i>Vest.</i>	3. Ves, <i>Excessive.</i>
4. Vis, <i>Manner.</i>	4. Vas, <i>Artist.</i>	4. Vus, <i>Armour.</i>	4. Fes, <i>Defective.</i>
5. Tis, <i>Thing.</i>	5. Tas, <i>Mechanic.</i>	5. Tus, <i>House.</i>	5. Tes, <i>Perfective.</i>
6. Dis, <i>Person.</i>	6. Das, <i>Merchant.</i>	6. Dus, <i>Room.</i>	6. Des, <i>Corruptive.</i>
7. Kis, <i>Place.</i>	7. Kas, <i>Power.</i>	7. Kus, <i>Lamin.</i>	7. Kes, <i>Voice.</i>
8. Gis, <i>Time.</i>	8. Gas, <i>Aptitude.</i>	8. Gus, <i>Pin.</i>	8. Ges, <i>Language.</i>
9. <u>Tis</u> , <i>Cause.</i>	9. <u>Tas</u> , <i>Inceptive.</i>	9. <u>Tus</u> , <i>Instrument.</i>	9. <u>Tes</u> , <i>Male.</i>
10: <u>Dis</u> , <i>Sign.</i>	10. <u>Das</u> , <i>Frequentive.</i>	10. <u>Dus</u> , <i>Vessel.</i>	10. <u>Des</u> , <i>Female.</i>
11. Twis, <i>Segregate.</i>	11. Twas, <i>Endcavour.</i>	11. Twus, <i>Jugament.</i>	11. Twes, <i>Young.</i>
12. Dwis, <i>Aggregate.</i>	12. Dwas, <i>Impetus.</i>	12. Dwus, <i>Machine.</i>	12. Dwes, <i>Part.</i>

Supplemental to Bishop Wilkins's.— 13. Tras, *Continuative.* 14. Dras, *Discontinuative*

We shall now shew the student how these syllables are incorporated with the Tabulars.

[§200] Rule 1. When used as *Substantives*, transcendentals are always *suffixed* to the tabular, exactly in the same manner as they appear in the above table; and in this case, the *accent* on the tabular is advanced one syllable.

Kind:—Fis.

O'mvi, <i>herb;</i>	O'mve'fis, <i>herbage.</i>	Pe'ndro, <i>foot-soldier;</i>	Pe'ndro'fis, <i>infantry.</i>
Bo'ndroo, <i>people;</i>	Bondroo'fis, <i>populace.</i>	Pe'mbro, <i>horse-soldier;</i>	Pe'mbro'fis, <i>cavalry.</i>
Fo'nzoo, <i>parent;</i>	Fonzoo'fis, <i>parentage.</i>	Gi'hjoi, <i>hog;</i>	Gi'njoi'fis, <i>swine.</i>
Fro'nzoo, <i>child;</i>	Fronzoo'fis, <i>issue, brood.</i>	Ve'ndri, <i>fire-arms;</i>	Ve'ndre'fis, <i>artillery.</i>

Manner:—Vis.

Pi'nji, <i>dog;</i> Pi'nje'vis, <i>the dog manner; canine.</i>	Pa'nzo, <i>speech;</i> Panzo'vis, <i>pronunciation, mode of speech.</i>
Gi'hjoi, <i>hog;</i> Gi'njoi'vis, <i>the swine manner; hoggish.</i>	Ondra, <i>right;</i> Ondra'vis, <i>tenure; manner of holding.</i>
Bi'nzi, <i>man;</i> Binze'vis, <i>after the manner of men.</i>	Ba'nzoo, <i>feeding;</i> Banzoo'vis, <i>diet; mode of feeding.</i>

Place:—Kis.

Un'zi, <i>metal;</i> Unze'kis, <i>mine; metal place.</i>	Im'vi, <i>shrub;</i> Imve'kis, <i>shrubbery.</i>
Tu'nzoo, <i>tin;</i> Tunzoo'kis, <i>stannary; tin place.</i>	Ke'mbai, <i>protection;</i> Kembai'kis, <i>sanctuary; protection place.</i>
Un'ji, <i>stone;</i> Unje'kis, <i>quarry; stone place.</i>	Vu'ndroi, <i>primate;</i> Vundroi'kis, <i>province; arch-bishop's authority place.</i>
Ki'hjoi, <i>deer;</i> Kinjoi'kis, <i>park; deer place.</i>	
Um'vi, <i>tree;</i> Umve'kis, <i>wood; trees' place.</i>	

[§201] The Abstract Noun usually terminates in *rit*; but when followed by another syllable, *rit* is changed into *re'o*; as in the following instances.

Sign:—Dis.

<u>Ti</u> ndro, <i>anchor;</i> <u>Ti</u> ndro'dis, <i>buoy; anchor sign.</i>	Pondroo'reo, <i>magistracy;</i> Pondrooreo'dis, <i>the mace.</i>
Va'ndi, <i>foot;</i> Va'nde'dis, <i>footstep; track.</i>	

Agyregate:—Dwis.

Pambroo, *assessor*; Pambroo'dwis; *bench.* Pinjifun, *cow.* Pinjifundwis, *herd or drove of cows.*
Endro, *soldier*; Endro'dwis, *party.* Kinjoi, *deer.* Kinjoidwis, *herd of deer.*
Pinjoi, *sheep*; Pinjoidwis, *flock of sheep.* Ginjoi, *hog*; Ginjoidwis, *herd of swine.*

Scpiment, (enclosure):—Pus.

Ko'ndoo, *staff; stick*; Kondoo'pus, *a railing.* Unza, *earth*; Unza'pus, *bank.*
Imvi, *shrub*; Imv'pus, *a hedge.* Unji, *stone*; Unje'pus, *stone enclosure.*

Vest:—Fus.

Grando, *chin*; Grandofus, *muffler; chin vest.* Pa'ndo, *face*; Pando'fus, *mask; face vest.*

Armour:—Vus.

A'ndo, *head*; Andovus, *helmet; head armour.* Pa'nda, *neck*; Panda'vus, *gorget; neck armour.*

House:—Tus.

Ginjoi, *hog*; Ginjoit'us, *stye; hogs' house.* Pinjoo, *horse*; Pinjoot'us, *stable; horses' house.*

Room:—Dus.

Pranzoi, *eating*; Pranzoidus, *dining room.* Indi, *discourse*; Indedus, *parlour; discoursing room.*

Lamin or Sheet:—Kus.

Ro'ndoo, *wood*; Rondookus, *a board; a sheet of wood.* De'nzai, *paper*; Denzai'kus, *a sheet of paper.*
Kru'njoi, *glass*; Krunjoik'us, *a pane; a sheet of glass.* Unzoo, *metal*; Unzook'us, *a plate; a sheet of metal.*

Instrument:—Tus.

Pinzo, *digging*; Pinzot'us, *spade; digging instrument.* Fi'nzoo, *librating*; Finzoot'us, *balance; weighing ditto.*
Pinzoo, *lifting*; Pinzoot'us, *lever; lifting ditto.* Ti'nzoo, *cleaving*; Tinzoot'us, *wedge; cleaving ditto.*

Vessel:—Dus.

Unzo, *water*; Unzodus, *cistern; water vessel.* Fi'nzai, *dissolving*; Finzai'dus, *crucible; melting vessel.*
Ke'nzo, *frying*; Kenzod'us; *frying pan; frying vessel.* Brinza, *casting*; Brinza'dus, *mould; casting vessel.*

Jugament:—Twus.

Pri'nzo *ploughing*; Pri'nzot'wus, *plough; ploughing jugament.* Bri'nzo, *winnowing*; Brinzo'twus, *fan; winnowing jugament.*
Fi'nzo, *harrowing*; Finzot'wus, *harrow; harrowing jugament.* Bi'nzo, *threshing*; Binzo'twus, *flail; threshing jugament.*

Machine:—Dwus.

Pi'nzai, *grinding*; Pinzai'dwus, *mill; grinding machine.* Tri'nzoo, *compressing*; Trinzoo'dwus, *press; compressing m.*
Te'nzo, *roasting*; Tenzod'wus, *jack; roasting machine.* Kri'nzo, *reaping*; Krinzod'wus, *reaping machine.*

Habit:—Pus.

Dre'mbi, *disobedience*; Drembe'pas, *contumacy; habitual disobedience.* De'mbi, *obedience*; Dembe'pas, *the habit of obeying.*
Ko'nzi, *joy*; Konze'pas, *the habit of cheerfulness.*
Undra, *worshipping*; Undra'pas, *devotion; the habit of worshipping.* Pu'ndra, *prayer*; Pundra'pus, *habitual prayer.*

Art:—Bas. Science:—Bras.

Vondoo'bas,	the quantity art:	}	<i>Mathematics.</i>	Indoo'bas,	the time art:	}	<i>Chronology.</i>
Vondoo'bras,	the quantity science:			Indoo'bras,	the time science:		
Ende'bas,	the magnitude art:	}	<i>Geometry.</i>	Timbo'bas,	the harmony art:	}	<i>Music.</i>
Ende'bras,	the magnitude science:			Timbo'bras,	the harmony science:		
Rundoo'bas,	the number art:	}	<i>Arithmetic.</i>	Pombo'bas,	the vision art:	}	<i>Optics.</i>
Rundoo'bras,	the number science:			Pombo'bras,	the vision science:		
Pinzoi'bas,	the star art:	}	<i>Astronomy.</i>	Kimbe'bas,	the weighing art:	}	<i>Statics.</i>
Pinzoi'bras,	the star science:			Kimbe'bras,	the weighing science:		
Inzo'bas,	the land art:	}	<i>Geography.</i>				
Inzo'bras,	the land science:						

Officer:—Fas.

Indroo'fas, <i>Naval Officer.</i>	Fembra'fas, <i>Colonel.</i>	Vondro'fas, <i>Chancellor of University.</i>
Fendra'fas, <i>Major General.</i>	Tendra'fas, <i>Captain.</i>	

Artist:—Vas.

Vondoo'vas, } <i>Mathematician.</i>	Pinzoi'vas, } <i>Astronomer.</i>	Timbo'vas, } <i>Musician.</i>
Vondoo'bras, } <i>Mathematician.</i>	Pinzoi'bras, } <i>Astronomer.</i>	Timbo'bras, } <i>Musician.</i>
Ende'vas, } <i>Geometrician.</i>	Inzo'vas, } <i>Geographer.</i>	Pombo'vas, } <i>Optician.</i>
Ende'bras, } <i>Geometrician.</i>	Inzo'bras, } <i>Geographer.</i>	Pombo'bras, } <i>Optician.</i>
Rundoo'vas, } <i>Arithmetician.</i>	Indoo'vas, } <i>Chronologist</i>	Kimbe'vas, } <i>Statician.</i>
Rundoo'bras, } <i>Arithmetician.</i>	Indoo'bras, } <i>Chronologist</i>	Kembe'vas. } <i>Statician.</i>

Mechanic:—Tas.

Rondoo'tas, <i>carpenter,</i>	Unzoo'tas, <i>smith; metal</i>	Punzoo'tas, <i>goldsmith.</i>	Bunzoo'tas, <i>plumber.</i>
Unje'tas, <i>stone-mason.</i>	mechanic.	Vunzoo'tas, <i>blacksmith.</i>	Punzoi'tas, <i>brazier.</i>

Merchant:—Das.

Kenzoo'das, <i>butcher.</i>	Kenzo'das, <i>grocer.</i>	Enzoo'das, <i>victualler.</i>	Injo'das, <i>grazier.</i>
Fenza'das, <i>leather-seller.</i>	Venzo'das, <i>wine-merchant.</i>	Tenza'das, <i>silk-merchant.</i>	Benza'das, <i>lacemon.</i>

Voice:—Kes.

Pinja'kes, <i>roaring.</i>	Pinjifu'nkes, <i>lowing.</i>	Penjifu'nkes, <i>cackling.</i>	Pinje'kes, <i>barking,</i>
Pinjoo'kes, <i>neighing</i>	Finjoi'kes, <i>bleating.</i>	Penje'kes, <i>chattering</i>	Pino'njikes, <i>snarling.</i>
Finjoo'kes, <i>braying.</i>	Prinje'kes, } <i>howling.</i>	Tenje'kes, <i>chirping.</i>	Kronze'kes, <i>lamentation.</i>
Pinjifurkes, <i>bellowing.</i>		} <i>yelling.</i>	Ginjo'i'kes, <i>grunting:</i>

Young:—Twes.

Pinjoo'twes,	} <i>colt; foal; filly; young of a horse.</i>	Pinjifu'twes, <i>calf, young of cow.</i>	Ginjifu'twes, <i>pig.</i>	Finje'twes, <i>young fox.</i>
		Finjifu'twes, <i>lamb.</i>	Pinja'twes, <i>cut.</i>	Kinjo'twes, <i>young rabbit.</i>
Penjifu'twes, <i>chicken.</i>		Frinjifu'twes, <i>kid.</i>	Pinje'twes, <i>puppy.</i>	Tinjo'twes, <i>leveret.</i>
		Kinja'twes, <i>kitten.</i>	Finjai'twes, <i>tadpole.</i>	

Part:—Dwes.

Kinzo'idwes, *lid; part for covering.*

From the foregoing examples, it will be easily understood, how *Transcendental Substantives* are suffixed to tabulars; we have now to lay down the rules for *Adjective and Adverbial Transcendentals*.

[§ 202] *If the Tabular is a Substantive*, all Adjectives will be *prefixed* to it; but the *s* (which terminates all the Transcendentals in the foregoing Table) is first to be cut off, before a word beginning with a consonant.

EXAMPLES.

Metaphorical. Pis,—pi.

*Pi*po'ndo, original; i. e. metaphoricall root. *Pi*dra'nzoi, means; metaphoricall way.
*Pi*fro'nzoi, competitor; metaphoricall rival. *Pi*fo'nzoi, candidate; metaphoricall suitor.

Diminutive. Pes—pe.

*Pi*pi'njo, nag; little horse. *Pi*dra'ndis, vesicle; small bladder. *Pi*ta'nzoi, turret; small tower.
*Pi*dra'nzis, pallet; small bed. *Pi*to'ndo, sprig; small branch. *Pi*fe'mbri, dagger; small sword.
*Pi*fa'nza, wicket; little door. *Pi*gre'nzis, puppet; small image. *Pi*fe'ndri, pistol; small gun.
*Pi*ta'ndoi, cuticle; small skin. *Pi*fa'nzo, cell; cabin; small room. *Pi*di'nza, streamlet; small stream

Greatness. Bes—be.

*Be*pi'nza, ocean; great sea. *Be*kro'ndo, a pole; a great wand. *Be*dre'nza, cable; great rope.
*Be*ko'ndo, stake; great stick. *Be*to'ndo, bough; great branch. *Be*ge'nzi, ladle; great spoon.

Excessive. Ves—ve.

*Ve*ba'mba, double diligence. *Ve*dro'nzo, over-value; excessive value.
*Ve*pa'mba, delay. *Ve*va'nda, gaudiness; excessive ornament.
*Ve*fa'mba, carking care; excessive heedfulness. *Ve*be'ndo, precipitation; excessive dispatch.
*Ve*te'mbo, abjectness; excessive modesty.

Defective. Fes—fe.

*Fe*ba'mba, idleness; deficient diligence. *Fe*fa'mba, carelessness; deficient heedfulness.
*Fe*pa'mba, rashness; deficient consideration.

[§ 203] *If the Tabular is an Adjective, Participle, or Indicative Verb*, the Transcendental, if an Adverb, will be *prefixed*, and, if *prefixed*, will be an Adverb.

Examples. Tabular Adjectives and Adverbs Transcendental.

Metaphorically. Pis—pi.

*Pi*ba'ntu, gross; metaphoricall thick. *Pi*kro'mpus, imperfect; metaphoricall immature.
*Pi*bra'ntu, subtle; metaphoricall thin. *Pi*to'mpus, inventive; metaphoricall fruitful.
*Pi*pe'nti, upright; metaphoricall straight. *Pi*vo'mpu, decent; or morally beautiful.
*Pi*pe'nti, perverse; metaphoricall crooked. *Pi*vro'mpu, absurd; indecent; morally disgusting.
*Pi*tre'nti, dull; metaphoricall obtuse. *Pi*va'ntu, elegant; metaphoricall adorned.
*Pi*tw'e'nti, quick; metaphoricall acute. *Pi*vra'ntu, rude; metaphoricall homely.
*Pi*ko'mpus, perfect; metaphoricall ripe.

Segregately.—distributively. Dwis—dwi.

*Dwi*bi'nzu, man by man. *Dwi*pi'landur, by little and little. *Dwi*va'ndu, foot by foot.
*Dwi*fa'nzu, door by door. *Dwi*bo'ndus, by degrees. *Dwi*da'ndi, seriatim.

[§ 203]

Transcendental Adverb with Tabular Verb.

Habitually. Pas—pa.

*Pak*o'nsikai, habitually to rejoice; to be cheerful. *Pad*re'mpikai, habitually to disobey; to be contumacious.
*Pad*e'mpikai, habitually to obey; to be obedient.

Powerfully. Kas—ka.

Kapa'nsitai, to speak powerfully. Kavi'ntinai, to reason powerfully. Kado'ntipai, to act powerfully.

Frequently. Das—da.

Dafra'nsifai, to tipple; frequently to drink. Dape'ntisai, to haunt; frequently to come.
Dapansitai, to babble; frequently to talk. Dapre'ntisai, to resort to; frequently to go.

Metaphorically. Pis—pi.

Pi'bantrisai, to expel; metaphorically banish. Pi'pu'ntrisai, to dedicate; metaphorically to consecrate.
 Pi'fo'nsinai, being in company; met. companioning. Pi'fo'nsifai, to canvass; metaphorically to woo.
 Pi'do'mpikai, to fortify; metaphorically strengthen. Pi'ko'nsipai, metaphorically to preserve.
 Pi've'nsipai, to insinuate; metaphorically to wriggle. Pi'kro'nsipai, metaphorically to destroy.
 Pi'pu'mprifai, to predict; metaphorically prophesy. Pi'ko'nsifai, metaphorically to believe.

Cause. Tis—ti.

Tibo'nsifai, acquaint; cause to know. Tivro'nsikai, to terrify; to cause to fear.
Tipo'nsikai, to astonish; to cause to wonder. Tito'nsikai, to enamour; to cause to love.
Tito'nsikai, to provoke; to cause to be angry. Tifo'nsivai, to shame; to cause to be ashamed.

[§ 204] There is another mode of incorporating the idea of cause with a Tabular:—by a peculiar termination. (See pages 59, 60, &c.)

Examples.

Bonsifra'stos, to cause me to know. Vronsikro'stur, to cause him to be afraid.
 Ponsikra'stas, to cause thee to wonder. Tonsikra'stuu, to cause her to love.
Tonsiskro'stos, to cause it to be angry. Fonsivro'ston, to cause us to be ashamed.
 Vronsikra'stur, to cause him to fear. Fonsivra'ston, to cause us to feel shame.

[§ 205] When the Transcendental is a Verb, it precedes the Tabular like the adverbs; but to distinguish verbs from adverbs, the former require the letter *y* to precede the vowel of the Transcendental.

Power. Kas—ka. To be able:—kya.

Kyapa'nsitai, to be able to speak. Kyavi'ntinai, to be able to reason. Kyado'ntipai, to be able to act.
 Kyabo'nsifai, to be able to know. Kyato'nsikai, to be able to love. Kyapo'mpitoi, to be able to be seen.

Au kyabo'nsifo, I am able to know. Au kyapo'mpitoo, I am able to be seen.
 Au kya'tonsiko, I am able to love. Au kyapo'mpito, I am able to see.

[§ 206] If the Tabular be of the *indicative* or *absolute* form, then the Transcendental will be construed as an *Assertive*, and the tabular as an *Infinitive*; as in the above examples.

[§ 207] If the Tabular is in the *dependent* or *infinitive* form, the prefixed Transcendental will be *Infinitive*, and the Tabular also will be construed as an *Infinitive*.

Aptitude:—gas. Apt:—ga. To be apt:—gya.

Gyavro'nsikai, to be apt to fear. Gyafro'nsifai, to be volatile; apt to evaporate.
 Gyafo'nsikai, to be apt to feel shame. Gyada'ntinai, to be apt to cleanse; abstersive.
 Gyato'nsiki, to be apt to be angry; to be hasty. Gyatra'nsinai, to be apt to sleep.
 Gyagro'nsifi, to be apt to despise. Gyadra'nsipai, to be apt to die; mortal.

Begin. *Tas—ta.* To begin:—*tya.*

Au <i>tyav'ensivo</i> ,	<i>I begin to break; I crack.</i>	<i>Tyab'entipai</i> ,	<i>to take seisin; to begin to have.</i>
<i>Tyav'ensivai</i> ,	<i>to begin to break; to crack.</i>	<i>Tyav'onsikai</i> ,	<i>to begin to hope.</i>
<i>Tyata'ntrinai</i> ,	<i>to encroach; to begin to usurp.</i>	<i>Tyapa'npikai</i> ,	<i>to relent; to begin to repent.</i>
Au <i>tyata'ntrino</i> ,	<i>I encroach.</i>	<i>Tyabo'ntrifai</i> ,	<i>to set up; to begin to trade.</i>
<i>Tyate'ntisai</i> ,	<i>to set forth; to begin to proceed.</i>	<i>Tyav'entipai</i> ,	<i>to seize; to begin to hold.</i>

Endeavour:—*twas.* To endeavour:—*twas.**

<i>Twaso'mpitai</i> ,	<i>listen; try to hear.</i>	<i>Twaso'mpitai</i> ,	<i>grope; try to feel.</i>
<i>Twasp'o'mpitai</i> ,	<i>peep; pry; try to see.</i>	<i>Twasp'insipai</i> ,	<i>heave; try to lift.</i>

[§ 208] The above Tabulars begin with a *consonant*, but sometimes the Transcendental *vowel* precedes a *vowel*: in this case the letter *z* is interposed betwixt the Transcendental and the Tabular vowel.

<i>Twaze'ntisai</i> ,	<i>to endeavour to pass.</i>	<i>Twazi'ntikai</i> ,	<i>to try to discourse.</i>
<i>Twazu'nsipai</i> ,	<i>to try to burn.</i>	<i>Twazu'nsifai</i> ,	<i>to try to blow.</i>

PART XX.

COPULATIVES CONCLUSIVE OR POSSESSIVE.

[§ 209] We have seen how the *Tabulars* denote the completeness, or conclusion of any *state* or *action*; but in all these cases of *Tabulars*, there can be but one emphasis upon the *whole word*. Now it not unfrequently happens, that this particular element of a *Tabular* is *emphatical*; it is therefore necessary that we should have the means of exhibiting the total sense of the *Tabulars* as distributed among several different forms, in a state of visible analysis.

One of these elements is expressed by the following forms, namely, *om*, have; *ol*, had; and *on*, shall have.

These are 1, Assertive, 2, Interrogative, 3, Adjective, and 4, Infinitive.

ASSERTIVES.

INTERROGATIVES.

Au *om*, I have; Au *ol*, I had; Au *on*, I shall have. O'mean, have I? O'lean, had I? O'nean, shall I have?

ADJECTIVES.—On, having; ot, had.

INFINITIVES.

Tom, to have;	Tol, to have had formerly;	Ton, to have hereafter.
To'mut, to have now been;	To'lut, formerly to have been;	To'nut, hereafter to have been.

PART XXI.

COPULATIVES ENTITIVE.

These forms are duplicates of the *Tabular Pondoo*. They are invented for their brevity, being words of frequent occurrence in discourse, but more especially for their power of exhibiting the very elements of which *pondoo* is the aggregate, and of expressing interrogation, &c. as auxiliaries to the *tabulars* generally.

* When *w* pre-occupies the transcendental noun, the verb is of the same form; as *y* cannot be associated with *w*.

These words form no part of any of the *things* mentioned in a sentence; they simply superadd to the terms of what is called simple apprehension, the sign of the *relation* in which the *subject* of the proposition, in which it is used, stands to its *predicate*. In this respect, they are precisely of the nature of prepositions, and are frequently interchangeable with prepositions. Thus, "a man *of* piety," and "a man who *is* pious," are identical, and express precisely the same relation betwixt *the man* and *piety*: the only difference being, that *is* may indicate assertion, and *of* is always part of the thing *asserted*, but never the *sign* of assertion, interrogation, &c.

[§ 210] Copulatives Entitive are divided into five classes: namely, 1, Assertive; 2, Interrogative; 3, Directive; 4, Optative; 5, Infinitive; and 6, Adjective.

CHAPTER I.

ENTITIVES ASSERTIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au um,	I am;	Au ul,	I was;	Au un,	I shall be.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Au oom,	I have been;	Au ool,	I had been;	Au oon,	I shall have been.
	{ Au omut,	I <i>have</i> been;	Au o'lut,	I <i>had</i> been;	Au o'nut,	I <i>shall</i> have been.
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ Au ump,	I am being;	Au ult,	I was being;	Au unt,	I shall be being.
	{ Au u'mun,	I <i>am</i> being;	Au u'lun	I <i>was</i> being;	Au u'nun,	I <i>shall</i> be being.

CHAPTER II.

ENTITIVES INTERROGATIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	U'meau,	am I?	U'leau,	was I?	U'neau,	shall I be?
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ O'o'meau,	have I been?	O'o'leau,	had I been?	O'o'neau,	shall I have been?
	{ O'meau ut,	<i>have</i> I been?	O'l'ean ut,	<i>had</i> I been?	O'neau ut,	<i>shall</i> I have been?
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ U'mpeau,	am I being?	U'l'teau,	was I being?	U'nteau,	shall I be being?
	{ U'm'ean un,	<i>am</i> I being?	U'l'ean un,	<i>was</i> I being?	U'neau un,	<i>shall</i> I be being?

CHAPTER III.

ENTITIVES DIRECTIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>	{ Uso's,	{ Usa'l,	{ Use's,	{ Use'd	{ Usu'r	{ Use't,	{ Usu'n,
	{ let me be;	{ be thou;	{ let it be;	{ let him be;	{ let him be;	{ let her be;	{ let her be.
<i>Plural.</i>	{ Uso'n, or Usol,	{ Usa'r	{ Use'n, or Use'l,				
	{ let us be;	{ be ye;	{ let them be.				

CHAPTER IV.

ENTITIVES OPTATIVE DUPLICATE.

Table.

<i>Present Tense.</i> A wish for <i>present wisdom.</i>	H ₀ kwun tu'm ₀ gos fa'mpus!	Oh that I were wise!
<i>Past Tense.</i> A wish for <i>past wisdom.</i>	H ₀ kwun tu'l ₀ gos fa'mpus!	Oh that I had formerly been wise!
<i>Future Tense.</i> A wish for <i>future wisdom.</i>	H ₀ kwun tu'n ₀ gos fa'mpus!	Oh that I may hereafter be wise!

[§ 211] H₀kwun expresses the *wish* of the speaker, the Ego: and the infinitive verb, followed by its subject, expresses the *object* of the wish; i. e. the matter of the sentence, or *thing wished*.

[§ 212] The above Table is confined to the first person *I*. The following Table exhibits the Optative Verb in connexion with all the personal pronouns, which invariably follow and are affixed to their verb.

H₀kwun, oh! that—

Present.

Tu'm₀gos, I were; Tu'm₀gas, thou wert; Tu'm₀ges, it were; Tu'm₀ged, he were; Tu'm₀geur, he were;
Tu'm₀meet, she were; Tu'm₀meun, she were; Tu'm₀meon, we were; Tu'm₀mean, ye were; Tu'm₀meen, they were.

H₀kwun, oh! that—

Past: (heretofore).

Tu'l₀gos, I had been; Tu'l₀gas, thou hadst been; Tu'l₀ges, it had been; Tu'l₀ged, he had been;
Tu'l₀geur, he had been; Tu'l₀meet, she had been; Tu'l₀meun, she had been; Tu'l₀meon, we had been;
Tu'l₀can, you had been; Tu'l₀cen, they had been.

H₀kwun, oh! that—

Future: (hereafter).

Tu'n₀gos, I may be; Tu'n₀gas, thou mayst be; Tu'n₀ges, it may be; Tu'n₀ged, he may be;
Tu'n₀geur, he may be; Tu'n₀meet, she may be; Tu'n₀meun, she may be; Tu'n₀meon, we may be;
Tu'n₀can, ye may be; Tu'n₀cen, they may be.

[213] When the subject of the Optative Verb is a tabular substantive, it *precedes* its verb, as in assertives: but, instead of an assertive, a dependent *Entitive* verb follows it. The verb will be one of the following forms, namely: tum, tul, tun; toom, tool, toon; tump, tult, tunt: either used absolutely, or conveniently suffixed to its own predicate.

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Oh that my son were wise! | H ₀ kwun fronzipu'r ₀ tos fampu'stum! |
| 2. Oh that my son had heretofore been wise! | H ₀ kwun fronzipu'r ₀ tos fampu'stul! |
| 3. Oh that my daughter may be virtuous! | H ₀ kwun fronzipu'n ₀ tos empur'tun! |
| 4. Oh that the child may be happy! | H ₀ kwun pyu'n ₀ tinur pampur'tun! |
| 5. And I said, oh that my mother were present! | Aukwi g'ansitel, h ₀ kwun fonzipu'n ₀ tos ko'tutum! |
| 6. Oh that my father had then been alive! | H ₀ kwun gro'su fonzipu'r ₀ tos da'nsurtul! |
| 7. Oh that the priests may be full of grace! | H ₀ kwun fu'ndroiz dins'o'utun ambe'tu! |

[§ 214] H₀kwun, oh that! signifies the same fact as the assertive phrase *I wish*; but being exclamatory, the wish, like any expression of pain or pleasure, appears to be an *involuntary cry*; and therefore the speaker *simulates* but does not *assert* a wish. An assertion is a perfectly *voluntary pledge* to society (or lying would be no offence) that the *fact*, to which it relates, is *true* and *real*; but no man is called a liar because he cries out *as if in pain* when in fact he is not:—but a hypocrite.

[§ 215] Remember that tum, *were now*; tul, *were formerly*; and tun, *may hereafter be*; sometimes follow the noun which is their subject, and sometimes the predicate.

[§ 216] All the forms of Optatives *Entitive* may be reduced to one or other of the preceding forms; as,

May you be wise! H₀kwun tu'n₀gas fa'mpus.

Oh! may is only a more emphatical form of the expression, from the use of the exclamative *Oh!*

CHAPTER V.

ENTITIVES DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Tum, <i>to be</i> ;	Tul, <i>formerly to be</i> ;	Tun, <i>hereafter to be.</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	} Toom, <i>to have now been</i> ;	Tool, <i>formerly to have been</i> ;	Toon, <i>hereafter to have been.</i>
	} To'mut, <i>to have now been</i> ;	To'lut <i>formerly to have been</i> ;	To'nut, <i>hereafter to have been.</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	} Tump, <i>to be being now</i> ;	Tult, <i>heretofore to be being</i> ;	Tunt, <i>hereafter to be being.</i>
	} Tu'mun, <i>to be being now</i> ;	Tu'lun, <i>heretofore to be being</i> ;	Tu'nun, <i>hereafter to be being.</i>

CHAPTER VI.

ENTITIVE ADJECTIVES OR PARTICIPLES.

[§ 217] These are *un*, being; and *ut*, been. They never perform the chief office of adjectives; which is to add to the *essence* of some substantive: the use of participles is to subjoin to a substantive *already perfect* some additional, but subordinate, predicate: adjectives are *parts* of some *logical* subject, which would be imperfect without them.

EXAMPLES: U_u,—*Being.*

- 1, The army, *being* victorious, vigorously pursued the enemy. Po'ndro, pouprou'u_u, ko'mbu te'mprifel pro'nza.
2. The robbers, *being* quickly pursued, were soon overtaken. Da'ntruvor_z, to'mbuun_u ve'ntusoo, ki'ndur dre'ntisool.

[§ 218] The participle *un* is subjoined to another word; and *ut* usually follows *om*, *ol*, and *on*.

EXAMPLES: Ut,—*Been,*

Au o'mut, *I have been*: Au o'lut *I had been*: Au o'nut, *I shall have been.*

[§ 219] *Ut* is also subjoined to the Infinitives *tom*, *tol*, *ton*.

EXAMPLES.

To'mut, *to have been*: To'lut, *heretofore to have been*: To'nut *hereafter to have been.*

PART XXII.

COPULATIVES ACTIVE.

The observations made at the commencement of PART XIX might be repeated here, with only one difference, the entitives denote some mere *state* of being or *relation*:—these denote *action*.

Like Copulatives Entitive, these Actives denote no part either of the subject or predicate; but merely the relation in which they stand to each other.

[§ 220] Like entitives, they are divided into 1, Assertive; 2, Interrogative; 3, Directive; 4, Optative; 5, Infinitive; and 6, Participial.

CHAPTER I.

ACTIVES ASSERTIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au im, I do:	Au il, I did:	Au in, I shall do.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Au em, I have done:	{ Au el, I had done:	{ Au en, I shall have done.
	{ Au o'mit, I have done:	{ Au olit, I had done:	{ Au o'hit, I shall have done.
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ Au imp, I am doing:	{ Au ilt, I was doing:	{ Au int, I shall be doing.
	{ Au u'min, I am doing:	{ Au ulin, I was doing:	{ Au u'hit, I shall be doing.

CHAPTER II.

ACTIVES INTERROGATIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	I \bar{m} eu? do I?	I \bar{l} eu? did I?	I \bar{n} eu? shall I do?
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ E \bar{m} eu? have I done?	{ E \bar{l} eu? had I done?	{ E \bar{n} eu? shall I have done?
	{ O \bar{m} eu' it? have I done?	{ O \bar{l} eu' it? had I done?	{ O \bar{n} eu' it? shall I have done?
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ I \bar{m} pe \bar{a} ? Am I doing?	{ I \bar{l} te \bar{a} ? was I doing?	{ I \bar{n} te \bar{a} ? shall I be doing?
	{ U \bar{m} eu' in? Am I doing?	{ U \bar{l} eu' in? was I doing?	{ U \bar{n} eu' in? shall I be doing?

CHAPTER III.

ACTIVES DIRECTIVE.*

<i>Singular.</i>	{ I'sos, { I'sa, { I'ses, { I'sed, { I'sur, { I'set, { I'sun,
	{ let me do; { do thou; { let it do; { let him do; { let him do; { let her do; { let her do.
<i>Plural.</i>	{ I'son, or I'sol, { I'sar, { I'sen, or I'sel,
	{ let us do; { do ye; { let them do.

CHAPTER IV.

ACTIVES OPTATIVE DUPLICATE.

<i>Hokwun, oh! that,—</i>	<i>Present Tense.</i>		
Ti \bar{m} cos, I did now;	Ti \bar{m} cas, thou didst now;	Ti \bar{m} ces; it did now;	Ti \bar{m} ced, he did now;
Ti \bar{m} eur, he did now;	Ti \bar{m} cet, she did now;	Ti \bar{m} eun, she did now;	Ti \bar{m} eon, we did now;
Ti \bar{m} ean, ye did now;	Ti \bar{m} een, they did now.		
<i>Hokwun, oh! that—</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>		
Ti \bar{l} eos, I had formerly done;	Ti \bar{l} cas, thou hadst, &c.	Ti \bar{l} ees, it had, &c.	Ti \bar{l} eed, he had, &c.
Ti \bar{l} eur, he had, &c.	Ti \bar{l} cet, she had, &c.	Ti \bar{l} eun, she had, &c.	Ti \bar{l} eon, we had, &c.
Ti \bar{l} ean, ye had, &c.	Ti \bar{l} een, they had, &c.		
<i>Hokwun, oh! that,—</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>		
Ti \bar{n} cos, I may do;	Ti \bar{n} cas, thou mayst do;	Ti \bar{n} ees, it may do;	Ti \bar{n} eed, he may do;
Ti \bar{n} eur, he may do;	Ti \bar{n} cet, she may do;	Ti \bar{n} eun, she may do;	Ti \bar{n} eon, we may do;
Ti \bar{n} ean, ye may do;	Ti \bar{n} een, they may do.		

* The accent is here placed on the Verb: in the previous table of entitives it is placed on the Pronoun: the truth is, the emphasis is to be applied as the *sense* requires.

[221] In optative sentences, a pronominal subject follows and is suffixed to its verb, as in the foregoing examples; but where the subject is a noun substantive, it precedes its predicate as in assertive verbs.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Present.</i>	1. {	Oh that the King <i>did now</i> feel the danger of his position! H _o 'kwun fyondroo'tim bo'mpitai tro'ndi twai'tu ri'ndo!
<i>Past.</i>	2. {	Oh that the king <i>had then</i> felt the danger of his position! H _o 'kwun Fyondroo'til bo'mpitai tro'ndi twai'tu ri'ndo!
<i>Future.</i>	3. {	Oh that the King <i>may hereafter</i> feel the danger of his position! H _o 'kwun Fyondroo'tin bo'mpitai tro'ndi twai'tu ri'ndo!

CHAPTER V.

ACTIVES DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Tim, to do;	Til, formerly to do;	Tin, hereafter to do.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Tem, to have done;	{ Tel, formerly to have done;	{ Ten, hereafter to have done.
	{ To'mit, to have done;	{ To'lit, formerly to have done;	{ To'nit, hereafter to have done.
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ Timp, to be doing;	{ Tilt, formerly to be doing;	{ Tint, hereafter to be doing.
	{ Tu'min, to be doing;	{ Tu'lin, formerly to be doing;	{ Tu'nin, hereafter to be doing.

CHAPTER VI.

ACTIVE ADJECTIVES OR PARTICIPLES.

[222] These are two, *in*, doing; *it*, done. They are generally used as auxiliaries, and are suffixed to other words.

PART XXIII.

TABULARS.

[§ 223] Tabulars, like Duplicates, are divided into 1, Assertive; 2, Interrogative; 3, Directive; 4, Optative; 5, Dependent, i. e. Infinitive; and 6, Adjective.

CHAPTER I.

TABULARS ASSERTIVE.

Section 1. *Simple Tabulars.*

NEUTRAL.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Present.</i>	Dinsoi, <i>it is full:</i>	Densoi, <i>it has been full:</i>	Dinsoi, <i>it continues full:</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dinsifil, <i>it was full:</i>	Densoifil, <i>it had been full:</i>	Dinsifil, <i>it continued full:</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Dinsifin, <i>it will be full:</i>	Densoifin, <i>it will have been full:</i>	Dinsifin, <i>it will continue full.</i>

ACTIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Present.</i>	D _i 'nsif _o , <i>it fills:</i>	D _e 'nsif _o , <i>it has filled:</i>	D _i 'nsif _o , <i>it is filling:</i>
<i>Past.</i>	D _i 'nsif _e , <i>it filled:</i>	D _e 'nsif _e , <i>it had filled:</i>	D _i 'nsif _e , <i>it was filling:</i>
<i>Future.</i>	D _i 'nsif _e n, <i>it will fill:</i>	D _e 'nsif _e n, <i>it will have filled:</i>	D _i 'nsif _e n, <i>it will be filling.</i>

PASSIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Present.</i>	D _i 'nsif _{oo} , <i>it is filled by:</i>	D _e 'nsif _{oo} , <i>it has been filled by:</i>	D _i 'nsif _{oo} , <i>it is being filled by:</i>
<i>Past.</i>	D _i 'nsif _{ool} , <i>it was filled by:</i>	D _e 'nsif _{ool} , <i>it had been filled by:</i>	D _i 'nsif _{ool} , <i>it was being filled by:</i>
<i>Future.</i>	D _i 'nsif _{oon} , <i>it will be filled by:</i>	D _e 'nsif _{oon} , <i>it will have been filled by:</i>	D _i 'nsif _{oon} <i>it will be being filled by.</i>

CHAPTER II.

TABULARS INTERROGATIVE.

Section I. Tabulars Simple.

NEUTRAL.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	D _i nsi'o'ai? <i>is it full?</i>	D _e nsi'o'ai? <i>has it been full?</i>	D _i nsi'o'ai? <i>is it continuing full?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	D _i nsif _i 'le'ai? <i>was it full?</i>	D _e nsif _i 'le'ai? <i>had it been full?</i>	D _i nsif _i 'le'ai? <i>was it continuing full?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	D _i nsif _i 'ne'ai? <i>will it be full?</i>	D _e nsif _i 'ne'ai? <i>will it have been full?</i>	D _i nsif _i 'ne'ai? <i>will it be continuing full?</i>

ACTIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	D _i nsi'fe'ai? <i>does it fill?</i>	D _e nsi'fe'ai? <i>has it filled?</i>	D _i nsi'fe'ai? <i>is it filling?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	D _i nsife'le'ai, <i>did it fill?</i>	D _e nsife'le'ai? <i>had it filled?</i>	D _i nsife'le'ai? <i>was it filling?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	D _i nsife'ne'ai? <i>will it fill?</i>	D _e nsife'ne'ai? <i>will it have filled?</i>	D _i nsife'ne'ai? <i>will it be filling?</i>

PASSIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	D _i nsifoo'ai? <i>is it filled by?</i>	D _e nsifoo'ai? <i>has it been filled by?</i>	D _i nsifoo'ai? <i>is it being filled by?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	D _i nsifool'ai? <i>was it filled by?</i>	D _e nsifool'ai? <i>had it been filled by?</i>	D _i nsifool'ai? <i>was it being filled by?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	D _i nsifoon'ai? <i>will it be filled by?</i>	D _e nsifoon'ai? <i>will it have been filled by?</i>	D _i nsifoon'ai? <i>will it be being filled by?</i>

Section II. Tabulars mixed with Duplicates.

NEUTRAL.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	U'me'ai di'nsou? <i>is it full?</i>	O'o'me'ai di'nsou? <i>has it been full?</i>	U'mpge'ai di'nsou? <i>is it continuing full?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	U'le'ai di'nsou? <i>was it full?</i>	O'o'le'ai di'nsou? <i>had it been full?</i>	U'ltge'ai di'nsou? <i>was it continuing full?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	U'ne'ai di'nsou? <i>will it be full?</i>	O'o'hge'ai di'nsou? <i>will it have been full?</i>	U'ntge'ai di'nsou? <i>will it be continuing full?</i>

ACTIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i> Im̄gai di'nsifai? <i>does it fill?</i>	<u>E</u> m̄gai di'nsifai? <i>has it filled?</i>	Im̄peai di'nsifai? <i>is it filling?</i>
<i>Past.</i> I'leai di'nsifai? <i>did it fill?</i>	<u>E</u> 'leai di'nsifai? <i>had it filled?</i>	I'teai di'nsifai? <i>was it filling?</i>
<i>Fut.</i> I'neai di'nsifai? <i>will it fill?</i>	<u>E</u> 'neai di'nsifai? <i>will it have filled?</i>	I'teai di'nsifai? <i>will it be filling?</i>

PASSIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i> U'neai di'nsufoo? <i>is it filled?</i>	Oo'm̄gai di'nsufoo? <i>has it been filled?</i>	Um̄peai di'nsufoo? <i>is it being filled by?</i>
<i>Past.</i> U'leai di'nsufoo? <i>was it filled?</i>	Oo'l̄eai di'nsufoo? <i>had it been filled?</i>	U'l̄teai di'nsufoo, <i>was it being filled by?</i>
<i>Fut.</i> U'neai di'nsufoo? <i>will it be filled?</i>	Oo'n̄eai di'nsufoo? <i>will it have been filled?</i>	U'nteai di'nsufoo, <i>will it be being filled by?</i>

CHAPTER III.

TABULARS DIRECTIVE.

Section I. Tabulars Simple.

NEUTRAL,	ACTIVE,	PASSIVE.
Dinsoi'zos, <i>let me be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zos, <i>let me fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zos, <i>let me be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'za, <i>be thou full:</i>	Dinsifo'za, <i>do thou fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'za, <i>do thou be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zes, <i>let it be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zes, <i>let it fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zes, <i>let it be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zed, <i>let him be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zed, <i>let him fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zed, <i>let him be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zet, <i>let her be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zet, <i>let her fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zet, <i>let her be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zon, <i>let us be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zon, <i>let us fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zon, <i>let us be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zar, <i>do ye be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zar, <i>do ye fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zar, <i>do ye be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zen, <i>let them be full.</i>	Dinsifo'zen, <i>let them fill.</i>	Dinsifoo'zen, <i>let them be filled by.</i>

Section II. Tabulars mixed with Duplicates.

NEUTRAL,	ACTIVE,	PASSIVE.
U'sos di'nsou, <i>let me be full:</i>	I'sos di'nsifai, <i>let me fill:</i>	U'sos di'nsifoi, <i>let me be filled by:</i>
U'sa di'nsou, <i>be thou full:</i>	I'sa di'nsifai, <i>do thou fill:</i>	U'sa di'nsifoi, <i>be thou filled by:</i>
U'ses di'nsou, <i>let it be full:</i>	I'ses di'nsifai, <i>let it fill:</i>	U'ses di'nsifoi, <i>let it be filled by:</i>
U'sur di'nsou, <i>let him be full:</i>	I'sur di'nsifai, <i>let him fill:</i>	U'sur di'nsifoi, <i>let him be filled by:</i>
U'sun di'nsou, <i>let her be full:</i>	I'sun di'nsifai, <i>let her fill:</i>	U'sun di'nsifoi, <i>let her be filled by:</i>
U'son di'nsou, <i>let us be full:</i>	I'son di'nsifai, <i>let us fill:</i>	U'son di'nsifoi, <i>let us be filled by:</i>
U'sar di'nsou, <i>be ye full:</i>	I'sar di'nsifai, <i>do ye fill:</i>	U'sar di'nsifoi, <i>be ye filled by:</i>
U'sen di'nsou, <i>let them be full:</i>	I'sen di'nsifai, <i>let them fill:</i>	U'sen di'nsifoi, <i>let them be filled by.</i>

CHAPTER IV.

TABULARS OPTATIVE.

The Optative characteristic is "H₀kwun!" which, like the two English words "Oh that!" expresses an apparently *intense* wish, but does not *assert* it.

[§ 224] The matter of the Optative, i. e. *the thing wished*, is expressed by an Infinitive complete, that is, a subject with its Infinitive verb.

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. H ₀ kwun dro'nzotos luhpiki! | Oh that my servant were healed! |
| 2. H ₀ kwun dro'nzotos luhpikil! | Oh that my servant had before been healed! |
| 3. H ₀ kwun dro'nzotos lumpikin! | Oh that my servant may hereafter be healed! |

[§ 225] Here the characteristic is of the *present tense*:—the thing wished in the first example *coincides* with it; in the second, *precedes* it; and in the third, *succeeds* it.

Further Examples.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. H ₀ kwun ra'mbi tu ra'mpukroz pe'ntisain
yoo'nu tri'nd ₀ ! | Oh that the wickedness of the wicked may come
to an end! |
| 2. H ₀ kwun dyo'hzoo tw Izrael pe'ntisi mi Zi'un! | Oh that the salvation of Izrael were now come
out of Zion! |
| 3. H ₀ kwun Undi fompitai'neas ro'tu bu'ndis! | Oh that God may hear thee in that day! |
| 4. H ₀ kwun to'meos fo'ndiz yo'o'broo pe'nj ₀ ! | Oh that I had wings like a dove! |
| 5. H ₀ kwun kanzai'ten o'kain goora'nzis! | Oh that their table may become a trap! |
| 6. H ₀ kwun kindoi'ten o'kain unra'ngupoo! | Oh that their home may become desolate! |

[§ 226] The subjects of the above Optatives are all substantives. In the following examples they are all *pronouns*.

[§ 227] It is a rule that where a pronoun is the subject of an *infinitive*, it shall be *suffixed* to the infinitive; and not, as is usual in English, precede it.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Past.</i>
Oh that I were now wise! H ₀ kwun fampisi'os!	Oh that I had before been wise!	H ₀ kwun fampisi'l ₀ os!
Oh that thou wert now wise! H ₀ kwun fampisi'as!	Oh that thou hadst before been wise!	H ₀ kwun fampisi'l ₀ as!
Oh that it were now wise! H ₀ kwun fampisies!	Oh that it had before been wise!	H ₀ kwun fampisi'l ₀ ces!
Oh that he were now wise! H ₀ kwun fampisi'ed!	Oh that he had before been wise!	H ₀ kwun fampisi'l ₀ eed!
Oh that she were now wise! H ₀ kwun fampisi'et!	Oh that she had before been wise!	H ₀ kwun fampisi'l ₀ ect!
Oh that we were now wise! H ₀ kwun fampisi'on!	Oh that we had before been wise!	H ₀ kwun fampisi'l ₀ eon!
Oh that ye were now wise! H ₀ kwun fampisi'an!	Oh that ye had before been wise!	H ₀ kwun fampisi'l ₀ can!
Oh that they were now wise! H ₀ kwun fampisi'en!	Oh that they had before been wise!	H ₀ kwun fampisi'l ₀ cen!

Future.

Oh that I may hereafter be wise!	H ₀ kwun fampisi'neos!
Oh that thou mayest hereafter be wise!	H ₀ kwun fampisi'neas!
Oh that he may hereafter be wise!	H ₀ kwun faupisi'nceen!

CHAPTER V.

TABULARS DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

[§ 228] These are so denominated because they depend upon some prior verb, adjective, or other word: and from the tense of which their *own* time is to be calculated.

[§ 229] The following Table exhibits, at one view, all the terminations of the Dependent Verbs, whether Neutral, Active, or Passive.

NEUTRAL.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
D'insif _i , <i>to be full;</i>	Dē'nsif _i , <i>to have now been full;</i>	Dī'nsif _i , <i>to continue full;</i>
D'insif _{il} , <i>heretofore to have been full;</i>	Dē'nsif _{il} , <i>to have been formerly full;</i>	Dī'nsif _{il} , <i>to have continued full heretofore;</i>
D'insif _{in} , <i>hereafter to be full;</i>	Dē'nsif _{in} , <i>to have been hereafter full;</i>	Dī'nsif _{in} , <i>to continue hereafter to be full;</i>

ACTIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
D'insif _{ai} , <i>to fill now;</i>	Dē'nsif _{ai} , <i>to have now filled;</i>	Dī'nsif _{ai} , <i>to be now filling;</i>
D'insif _{ail} , <i>to have heretofore filled;</i>	Dē'nsif _{ail} , <i>to have heretofore filled;</i>	Dī'nsif _{ail} , <i>to have been formerly filling;</i>
D'insif _{ain} , <i>to fill hereafter;</i>	Dē'nsif _{ain} , <i>to have filled hereafter;</i>	Dī'nsif _{ain} , <i>to be hereafter filling;</i>

PASSIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
D'insif _{oi} , <i>to be now filled by;</i>	Dē'nsif _{oi} , <i>to have now been filled by;</i>	Dī'nsif _{oi} , <i>to be now being filled by;</i>
D'insif _{oil} , <i>to be heretofore filled by;</i>	Dē'nsif _{oil} , <i>to have heretofore been filled by;</i>	Dī'nsif _{oil} , <i>to be heretofore being filled by;</i>
D'insif _{oin} , <i>to be hereafter filled by.</i>	Dē'nsif _{oin} , <i>to have been hereafter filled by.</i>	Dī'nsif _{oin} , <i>to be hereafter being filled by.</i>

[§ 230] The *subject* of an Infinitive or Dependent verb is either a pronoun, a tabular, or proper noun.

[§ 231] If the subject is a personal pronoun, it is suffixed to the verb, according to the following

M O D E L .

NEUTRAL.			ACTIVE.			PASSIVE.		
			<i>Indefinite.</i>					
<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
Dinsif _{os} ,	dinsif _{ileos} ,	dinsif _{ineos} ,	Dinsif _{aios} ,	dinsif _{ailēos} ,	dinsif _{ainēos} ,	Dinsif _{oios} ,	dinsif _{oilēos} ,	dinsif _{oinēos} ,
<i>Conclusive.</i>								
Dēnsif _{os} ,	dēnsif _{ilēos} ,	dēnsif _{inēos} ,	Dēnsif _{aios} ,	dēnsif _{ailēos} ,	dēnsif _{ainēos} ,	Dēnsif _{oios} ,	dēnsif _{oilēos} ,	dēnsif _{oinēos} ,
<i>Progressive.</i>								
Dīnsif _{os} ,	dīnsif _{ilēos} ,	dīnsif _{inēos} ,	Dīnsif _{aios} ,	dīnsif _{ailēos} ,	dīnsif _{ainēos} ,	Dīnsif _{oios} ,	dīnsif _{oilēos} ,	dīnsif _{oinēos} ,

[§ 232] If the subject is a tabular or proper name, it *precedes* the Infinitive verb.

MODEL.

<i>Neutral.</i>			<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive.</i>			
Pīn'joo	d'insif _i ,	d'insif _{il} ,	d'insif _{in} ,	d'insif _{ai} ,	d'insif _{ail} ,	d'insif _{ain} ,	d'insif _{oi} ,	d'insif _{oil} ,	d'insif _{oin} ,
Pīn'joo	dē'nsif _i ,	dē'nsif _{il} ,	dē'nsif _{in} ,	dē'nsif _{ai} ,	dē'nsif _{ail} ,	dē'nsif _{ain} ,	dē'nsif _{oi} ,	dē'nsif _{oil} ,	dē'nsif _{oin} ,
Pīn'joo	dī'nsif _i ,	dī'nsif _{il} ,	dī'nsif _{in} ,	dī'nsif _{ai} ,	dī'nsif _{ail} ,	dī'nsif _{ain} ,	dī'nsif _{oi} ,	dī'nsif _{oil} ,	dī'nsif _{oin} .

[§ 233] We have seen that Optatives depend on the two words, “H₀ kwun,” and except that Infinitives have a different dependence, they follow exactly the same law as optatives; and so do their tenses.

Observe. We shall now take the same examples as are given in the previous chapter, to shew their perfect analogy with optatives, only altering the term of dependence from “H₀kwun” to some other expression.

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Wai g _{ansito} dronz _{o'tos} lu _{mpiki} ; | He says that my servant is in a state of health. |
| 2. Wai fi _{ntiso} dro _{nzotos} humpi _{kil} ; | He says my servant was before in a state of health. |
| 3. Ar to _{ntriso} dronz _{o'tos} lu _{mpikin} ; | They promise that my servant shall be in a state of health. |
| 4. Wai g _{ansito} ra _{mbi} tu ra _{mpukroz} pe _{ntisain}
yoo _{hu} tri _{hdo} ; | He says the wickedness of the wicked will come to an end. |
| 5. Wai g _{ansito} dy _{on'zoo} tw I _{zrael} pe _{ntisi} ; | He says that the salvation of Israel is come. |
| 6. Wai g _{ansito} dy _{on'zoo} tw I _{zrael} pe _{ntisil} ; | He says that the salvation of Israel was come. |
| 7. Wai g _{ansito} dy _{on'zoo} tw I _{zrael} pe _{ntisin} ; | He says that the salvation of Israel will be come. |
| 8. Wai g _{ansito} to _{meos} fo _{ndiz} yoo _{bru} pe _{njo} ; | He says that I have wings like a dove. |
| 9. Wai g _{ansito} to _{leos} fo _{ndiz} yoo _{bru} pe _{njo} ; | He says that I had wings like a dove. |
| 10. Wai g _{ansito} to _{neos} fo _{ndiz} yoo _{bru} pe _{njo} ; | He says that I shall have wings like a dove. |
| 11. Wai g _{ansito} kan _{zai'ten} o _{kain} goo _{ra'nzis} ; | He says that their table will become a trap. |
| 12. Wai g _{ansito} kin _{doi'ten} o _{kain} um _{ra'nupoo} ; | He says that their home will become desolate. |

[§ 234] At page 109, Sec. 227, the law is laid down for suffixing *pronominal* subjects to Infinitive or Dependent Verbs:—the law prevails here.

EXAMPLES.

Absolute Present with Dependent Present.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{os} ; I affirm that I am happy. | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{et} ; I affirm that she is happy. |
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{as} ; I affirm that thou art happy. | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{on} ; I affirm that we are happy. |
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{es} ; I affirm that it is happy. | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{an} ; I affirm that ye are happy. |
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{ed} ; I affirm that he is happy. | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{en} ; I affirm that they are happy. |

[§ 235] This is the model for all Neuter Verbs which have *pronominal subjects*:—there being but one substantive connected with the Neuter Verb, there can be no doubt as to that one being the *subject of the Verb*.

Absolute Present with Dependent Past.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{leos} ; I affirm that I was happy. | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{let} ; I affirm that she was happy. |
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{leas} ; I affirm that thou wert happy. | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{leon} ; I affirm that we were happy. |
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{lees} ; I affirm that it was happy. | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{lean} ; I affirm that ye were happy. |
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{leed} ; I affirm that he was happy. | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{leen} ; I affirm that they were happy. |

Absolute Present with Dependent Future.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{neos} ; I affirm that I shall | } be happy. | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{neet} ; I affirm that she will | } be happy. |
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{neas} ; I affirm that thou wilt | | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{neon} ; I affirm that we shall | |
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{nees} ; I affirm that it will | | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{nean} ; I affirm that ye will | |
| Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{need} ; I affirm that he will | | Au fi _{ntiso} pampivi _{neen} ; I affirm that they will | |

Absolute Past with Dependent Present.

Au f'ntis_{el} pampiv_ios; I affirmed that I was then happy Au f'ntis_{el} pampiv_ias; I affirmed that thou wast then happy, &c.

Absolute Past with Dependent Past.

Au f'ntis_{el} pampiv_ileos; I affirmed that I had before then been happy. Au f'ntis_{el} pampiv_ileas; I affirmed that thou hadst before then been happy, &c.

Absolute Past with Dependent Future.

Au f'ntis_{el} pampiv_ineos, I affirmed that I should after then be happy. Au f'ntis_{el} pampiv_ineas; I affirmed that thou wouldst after then be happy, &c.

Absolute Future with Dependent Present.

Au f'ntis_{en} pampiv_ios; I shall affirm that I am then happy. Au f'ntis_{en} pampiv_ias; I shall affirm that thou art then happy, &c.

Absolute Future with Dependent Past.

Au f'ntis_{en} pampiv_ileos; I shall affirm that before that time I had been happy. Au f'ntis_{en} pampiv_ileas; I shall affirm that before that time thou hadst been happy, &c.

Absolute Future with Dependent Future.

Au f'ntis_{en} pampiv_ineos; I shall affirm that afterwards I shall be happy. Au f'ntis_{en} pampiv_ineas; I shall affirm that afterwards thou wilt be happy, &c.

[§ 236] The above examples sufficiently shew the relation in which the Absolute and Dependent Verbs stand to each other.

Observe. This is a most important branch of grammar, but our limits prevent our discussing it at large.

Section II. ACTIVE Verbs Dependent with Personal Pronouns:—(Subject and Object.)

Indefinite.

<i>Present,</i> To'nsikaiau ^u zos,	} zas, zes, zed, } zet, zon, zan, } zen.	} That I love myself, } That I loved myself, } That I shall love myself,	} thee, it, him, } her, ourselves, you, } them.
<i>Past,</i> To'nsikailau ^u zos,			
<i>Future.</i> To'nsikainau ^u zos,			

Conclusive.

<i>Present,</i> Toi'nsikaiau ^u zos,	} zas, zes, zed, } zet, zon, zan, } zen.	} That I have loved myself, } That I had loved myself, } That I shall have loved myself,	} thee, it, him, } her, ourselves, you, } them.
<i>Past,</i> Toi'nsikailau ^u zos,			
<i>Future,</i> Toi'nsikainau ^u zos,			

Progressive.

<i>Present,</i> To'nsikaiau ^u zos,	} zas, zes, zed, } zet, zon, zan, } zen.	} That I am loving myself, } That I was loving myself, } That I shall be loving myself,	} thee, it, him, } her, ourselves, you, } them.
<i>Past,</i> To'nsikailau ^u zos,			
<i>Future.</i> To'nsikainau ^u zos,			

Section III. PASSIVE Verbs Dependent with Personal Pronouns.

Indefinite.

Present, To'nsikoiau ^u zos,	} zas, zes, zed,	That I am loved by myself,	} thee, it, him,			
Past, To'nsikoilau ^u zos,				} zet, zon, zan,	That I was loved by myself,	} her, ourselves, you,
Future, To'nsikoinau ^u zos,							} zen.	That I shall be loved by myself,	} them.

Conclusive.

Present, To'nsikoiau ^u zos,	} zas, zes, zed,	That I have been loved by myself,	} thee, it, him,			
Past, To'nsikoilau ^u zos,				} zet, zon, zan,	That I had been loved by myself,	} her, ourselves, you,
Future, To'nsikoimau ^u zos,							} zen.	That I shall have been loved by myself,	} them.

Progressive.

Present, To'nsikoiau ^u zos,	} zas, zes, zed,	That I am being loved by myself,*	} thee, it, him,			
Past, To'nsikoilau ^u zos,				} zet, zon, zan,	That I was being loved by myself,	} her, ourselves, you,
Future, To'nsikoinau ^u zos,							} zen.	That I shall be being loved by myself,	} them.

PART XXIV.

DUPLICATES POTENTIAL.

[§ 237] The following Verbs are called Potentials Duplicate, namely, 1, Pi'u, *can*; 2, Fi'u, *may*; 3, Ti'u, (predictive) *shall* or *will*; 4, Vi'u, (promissive) *will* or *wilt*; 5, Vai'u, (authoritative) *shall* or *shalt*; 6, Ki'u, *ought*; 7, Bi'u, *must*; 8, Di'u, *would rather*.

CHAPTER I.

ABSOLUTE:—PIU, (*can*). DEPENDENT:—PI, (*to be able*).

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au pi'u, I can. Au pl'i'u, I could. Au pri'u, I can hereafter.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependents on the *Present*.

Wai ga'nsito pi'os pre'ntisai,	He says that I can <i>now</i> go.
Wai ga'nsito pl'i'os pre'ntisai,	He says that I could <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga'nsito pri'os pre'ntisai,	He says that I can <i>hereafter</i> go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Wai ga'nsitel pi'os pre'ntisai,	He said that I could go <i>then</i> .
Wai ga'nsitel pl'i'os pre'ntisai,	He said that I could go <i>before then</i> .
Wai ga'nsitel pri'os pre'ntisai,	He said that I could <i>hereafter</i> go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Wai ga'nsiten pi'os pre'ntisai,	He will say that I can <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga'nsiten pl'i'os pre'ntisai,	He will say that I could go <i>before then</i> .
Wai ga'nsiten pri'os pre'ntisai,	He will say that I can <i>afterwards</i> go.

* That I continue to be loved by myself.

CHAPTER II.

ABSOLUTE:—FIU, (*may*). DEPENDENT:—FII, (*to be free to*).

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au fiu, I may now. Au fii, I might then. Au friu, I may hereafter.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Wai ga'nsito fios pre'ntisai, He says that I may *now* go.
Wai ga'nsito fiios pre'ntisai, He says that I might *then* go.
Wai ga'nsito frios pre'ntisai, He says that I may *hereafter* go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Wai ga'nsitel fios pre'ntisai, He said that I might *then* go.
Wai ga'nsitel fiios pre'ntisai, He said that I might *before then* go.
Wai ga'nsitel frios pre'ntisai, He said that I may *after then* go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Wai ga'nsiten fios pre'ntisai, He will say that I may *then* go.
Wai ga'nsiten fiios pre'ntisai, He will say that I might have gone *before then*.
Wai ga'nsiten frios pre'ntisai, He will say that I may go *after then*.

CHAPTER III.

ABSOLUTE:—TIU, (*shall or will*). DEPENDENT:—TII, (*futurely*).

Predictive.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au tiu pre'ntisai, I shall now go: Au triu pre'ntisai, I shall go hereafter.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsito tios pre'ntisai, I say that I shall *now* go.
Au ga'nsito trios pre'ntisai, I say that I shall *hereafter* go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Wai ga'nsitel tios pre'ntisai, He said I should go *then*.
Wai ga'nsitel trios pre'ntisai, He said that I should go *after then*.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Wai ga'nsiten tios pre'ntisai, He will say that I shall *then* go.
Wai ga'nsiten trios pre'ntisai, He will say that I shall go *after then*.

CHAPTER IV.

ABSOLUTE:—VĪU.

DEPENDENT: VĪ.

Promissive.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au vĪu pre'ntisai, I will go *now*: Au vĪ'u pre'ntisai, I would go *then*: Au vĪ'u pre'ntisai, I will go *hereafter*.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au Ga'nsito vĪos pre'ntisai, I say I will go *now*.
Au ga'nsito vĪos pre'ntisai, I say I will go *thereafter*: i. e. after that time.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsitel vĪos pre'ntisai, I said I would go *then*:
Au ga'nsitel vĪos pre'ntisai, I said I would go *thereafter*: i. e. after that time.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsiten vĪos pre'ntisai, I shall say that I will go *then*.
Au ga'nsiten vĪos pre'ntisai, I shall say that I will go *thereafter*: i. e. after that time.

CHAPTER V.

ABSOLUTE:—VAU.

DEPENDENT:—VAI.

Authoritative.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

A vaiu pre'ntisai, thou shalt go *now*. A vai'u pre'ntisai, thou shalt go *hereafter*.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsito vai'as pre'ntisai, I say thou shalt go *now*.
Au ga'nsito vai'as pre'ntisai, I say thou shalt go *hereafter*.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsitel vai'as pre'ntisai, I said thou shouldst go *then*.
Au ga'nsitel vai'as pre'ntisai, I said thou shouldst go *thereafter*.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsiten vai'as pre'ntisai, I shall say that thou shalt *then* go.
Au ga'nsiten vai'as pre'ntisai, I shall say that thou shalt go *afterwards*.

CHAPTER VI.

ABSOLUTE:—KIU.

DEPENDENT:—KIĪ.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au kiĭn, I ought: Au kiĭu, I oughted: Au kiĭu, I ought *hereafter*.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga <u>nsi</u> to ki <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I say that I ought <i>now</i> to go.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> to ki <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I say that I oughted <i>then</i> to go.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> to ki <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I say that I ought <i>hereafter</i> to go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> ki <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I said that I ought to go.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> ki <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I said that I oughted <i>before then</i> to go.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> ki <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I said I ought <i>thereafter</i> to go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> ki <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I shall say that I ought to go.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> ki <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I shall say that I ought <i>before</i> to go.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> ki <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I shall say that I ought <i>thereafter</i> to go.

CHAPTER VII.

ABSOLUTE:—BIU, (*must*).

DEPENDENT:—BIĪ.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au biĭu, I must *now*: Au biĭu, I must *heretofore*: Au biĭu, I must *hereafter*.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga <u>nsi</u> to bi <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I say that I must <i>now</i> go.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> to bi <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I say that I must <i>then</i> have gone.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> to bi <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I say that I must <i>hereafter</i> go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> bi <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I said that I must <i>then</i> go.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> bi <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I said that I must <i>before</i> have gone.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> bi <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I said that I must <i>hereafter</i> go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> bi <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I shall say that I must <i>then</i> go.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> bi <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I shall say that I must <i>before</i> have gone.
Au ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> bi <u>ĭ</u> os pre <u>nti</u> sai,	I shall say that I must <i>thereafter</i> go.

CHAPTER VIII.

[§ 238] Obs. In this Table the *absolute* time is noon, (¹²);—the *past*, (¹¹);—and the *future*, (¹).

ABSOLUTE:—DIU.

Conditional.

DEPENDENT:—DI.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au diu, I would *now*: Au dwiu, I would *then*: Au driu, I would *hereafter*.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsito¹² di'os¹² pre'ntisai, I say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *now* (at 12 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsito¹² dwi'os¹¹ pre'ntisai, I say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *then* (at 11 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsito¹² dri'os¹ pre'ntisai, I say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *hereafter* (at 1 o'clock) go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsite¹² di'os¹² pre'ntisai, I said (at 12 o'clock) I would *then* (at 12 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsite¹² dwi'os¹¹ pre'ntisai, I said (at 12 o'clock) I would *before* (at 11 o'clock) have gone.

Au ga'nsite¹² dri'os¹ pre'ntisai, I said (at 12 o'clock) I would *afterwards* (at 1 o'clock) go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsite¹² di'os¹² pre'ntisai, I shall say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *then* (at 12 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsite¹² dwi'os¹¹ pre'ntisai, I shall say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *before* (at 11 o'clock) have gone.

Au ga'nsite¹² dri'os¹ pre'ntisai, I shall say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *thereafter* (at 1 o'clock) go.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERROGATIVES.

[§ 239] All the above Potentials end in *u*, and are *Assertive*. Now these are made Interrogative merely by changing this *u* into *i*; as, pi'i, fi'i, ti'i, vi'i, vai'i, di'i, &c. &c.

EXAMPLES.

Pi'iau? can I? Fi'ia? mayest thou? Ti'iaid? will he? Bi'iaur? must we? Di'iaur? would they? Ki'iait? ought she? &c. &c.

PART XXV.

DUPLICATES CAUSAL.

[§ 240] These are Active or Passive.

CHAPTER I.

CAUSALS ACTIVE.

[§ 241] These are Absolute or Dependent.

* Sound *z* before each of the pronouns: as if written Pi'izau, Fi'iza, Ti'izaid, &c.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTE OR INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	E'os pa'mpivi,	It makes me happy.
<i>Past.</i>	L'e'os or E'leos pa'mpivi,	It made me happy.
<i>Future.</i>	N'e'os or E'neos pa'mpivi,	It will make me happy.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	O'os pa'mpivi,	To make me happy <i>now</i> .
<i>Past.</i>	L'o'os or O'leos pa'mpivi,	<i>Heretofore</i> to make me happy.
<i>Future.</i>	N'o'os or O'neos pa'mpivi,	<i>Hereafter</i> to make me happy.

CHAPTER II.

CAUSALS PASSIVE.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTE OR INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	O'o'os pa'mpivi,	It is made happy by me.
<i>Past.</i>	Loo'o'os or O'o'leos pa'mpivi,	It was made happy by me.
<i>Future.</i>	Noo'o'os or O'o'neos pa'mpivi,	It will be made happy by me.

SECTION II. DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	O'i'os pa'mpivi	To be made happy by me <i>now</i> .
<i>Past.</i>	Lo'i'os or Oi'leos pa'mpivi,	<i>Heretofore</i> to be made happy by me.
<i>Future.</i>	No'i'os or Oi'neos pa'mpivi,	<i>Hereafter</i> to be made happy by me.

[242] The above Tables are applied only to the pronoun *os*, me: but, as the following Table shews, they may be applied to all the other dependent pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

E'os, e'as, e'es, e'ur, e'ed, e'un, e'et, e'on, e'an and e'en. L'e'os, l'e'as, l'e'es, l'e'ur, l'e'ed, l'e'un, l'e'et, l'e'on, and l'e'en. N'e'os, n'e'as, n'e'es, n'e'ur, n'e'ed, n'e'un, n'e'et, n'e'on, n'e'an, and n'e'en.

E'leos, e'leas, e'lees, e'leur, e'leed, e'leun, e'leet, e'leon, e'lean, and e'leen. E'neos, e'neas, e'nees, e'neur, e'need, e'neun, e'neet, e'neon, e'nean, e'neen.

[§243] The same law applies to Dependents.

PART XXVI.

COPULATIVES EVENTUAL.

[§244] These are contractions to denote the transition from one form of existence to another; and, in the English language, are usually expressed by the word *become*.

[§245] They are Active or Neutral. They are also, like the Copulatives, divided into Assertive, Interrogative, Directive, Optative, Dependent, Adjective, or Participial.

CHAPTER I.

EVENTUALS ACTIVE.

SECTION I. EVENTUALS ASSERTIVE.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au o'k _o , <i>I become:</i>	Au o'k _e l, <i>I became:</i>	Au o'k _e n, <i>I shall become.</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	Au oi'k _o , <i>I have become:</i>	Au oi'k _e l, <i>I had become:</i>	Au oi'k _e n, <i>I shall have become.</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	Au o'k _o , <i>I am becoming:</i>	Au o'k _e l, <i>I was becoming:</i>	Au o'k _e n, <i>I shall be becoming.</i>

SECTION II. EVENTUALS INTERROGATIVE.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Ok _e 'au? <i>do I become?</i>	Ok _e 'leau? <i>did I become?</i>	Ok _e 'neau? <i>shall I become?</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	Oike'au, <i>have I become?</i>	Oike'leau? <i>had I become?</i>	Oike'neau? <i>shall I have become?</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	Ok _e 'au? <i>am I becoming?</i>	Ok _e 'leau? <i>was I becoming?</i>	Ok _e 'neau? <i>shall I be becoming?</i>

Interrogatives with all the accusative Pronouns.

Ok_e'au? ok_e'a? ok_e'ai? ok_e'aid? ok_e'ait? ok_e'aur? ok_e'ar, ok_e'ar? i. e. *do I become? dost thou become? does it become? &c. &c.*

SECTION III. EVENTUALS DIRECTIVE.

Singular.—Iso's o'kai, *let me become.* Isa' o'kai, *do thou become.* Ise's o'kai, *let it become.* Ise'd o'kai, *let him become.* Ise't o'kai, *let her become.*

Plural.—Iso'n o'kai, *let us become.* Isa'r o'kai, *do ye become.* Ise'n o'kai, *let them become.*

SECTION IV. EVENTUALS OPTATIVE.

Present.—Ho'kwun okai'os! *oh that I may now become!* *Past.*—Ho'kwun okai'leos! *oh that I might heretofore have become!* *Future.*—Ho'kwun okai'neos! *oh that I may hereafter become!*

Optatives with all the Personal Pronouns.

Ho'kwun okai'os, okai'as, okai'es, okai'ed, okai'et, okai'on, akai'an, okai'en, *oh that I may become; that thou mayest become; that it may become, &c. &c.*

CHAPTER II.

EVENTUALS NEUTRAL.

SECTION I. NEUTRALS ASSERTIVE.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au o'ki, <i>I am become:</i>	Au o'kil, <i>I was become:</i>	Au o'kin, <i>I shall be become.</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	Au oi'ki, <i>I have become:</i>	Au oi'kil, <i>I had become:</i>	Au oi'kin, <i>I shall have become.</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	Au o'ki, <i>I am becoming:</i>	Au o'kil, <i>I was becoming:</i>	Au o'kin, <i>I shall be becoming.</i>

SECTION II. NEUTRALS INTERROGATIVE.

<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
*Ok _y au? <i>am I become?</i>	Ok _i 'leau? <i>was I become?</i>	Ok _i 'neau, <i>shall I be become?</i>

SECTION III. NEUTRALS INFINITIVE.

<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
Ok _i , <i>to be become:</i>	Ok _i l, <i>heretofore to be become:</i>	Ok _i n, <i>to be hereafter become.</i>

* Ok_e'au is Active and trissyllabic: ok_yau is Neutral and dissyllabic.

PART XXVII.

PROVERBS.

[§ 246] There are verbs which merely denote generic *action*; and the particular kind of action is denoted by some part of the context.

In such cases, the essence of the verb consists in the *activity* of the noun: thus, to blow is to put *wind* into action; to stream, is to put *water* into action; to burn, is to put *fire* into action; to lick, is to put the *tongue* into action; to bite, to put the *teeth* into action; to swallow, to put the *throat* into action; to trample, to put the *feet* into action; to kick, to put the *heels* into action; and to shoot, is to put the *gun* into action.*

So that the active verb of *wind*, would signify to blow; of *water*, to stream; and so on with the other words. But to say the wind winds; the water waters, is clearly redundant. We therefore have the verb e'ko, e'kel, e'ken; ai'ko, ai'kel, ai'ken, which assume the special meaning of any antecedent word; and, like pronouns, represent that special meaning.

EXAMPLES.

1. Ku'nzoi e'ko, e'kel, e'ken; *i. e. the wind blows, blew, will blow.*
2. Di'nza ai'ko, ai'kel, ai'ken; *the water has streamed, had streamed, will have streamed.*
3. Un'zoo e'ko, e'kel, e'ken; *the fire burns, burned, will burn.*

The absolute meaning of the verb e'kai, is to *act* or *move*; and it might be said, why not use the verb e'nsikai, *to move*; or do'ntipai, *to act*. The reason is, that e'kai is limited to the *one act* which society has generally associated with such agent or instrument; and, which is its chief and most natural action, as in the above examples.

Another advantage of such verbs is, that being, as it were, like pronouns, vacant forms, they are significant only by relation to their *antecedent*, whose meaning they adopt.

TABLE.

E'KAI, *to act or move SPECIALLY.*

INDICATIVE:—ACTIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	E'ko, <i>it moves:</i>	E'kel, <i>it moved:</i>	E'ken, <i>it will move.</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	Ai'ko, <i>it has moved:</i>	Ai'kel, <i>it had moved:</i>	Ai'ken, <i>it will have moved.</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	A'ko, <i>it is moving:</i>	A'kel, <i>it was moving:</i>	A'ken, <i>it will be moving.</i>

INDICATIVE—PASSIVE.

[§ 247] When the verb is passive, it is immediately derived from the cognate noun, and the Proverb is not used.

EXAMPLES.

INDICATIVE:—PASSIVE.

Indefinite.

1. Wai nis ku'nsifool, *he was blown away.*
2. Wai tro'ndi u'nsipool, *he was dangerously burned.*
3. Wai vran'tikool panza'triz, *he was kicked down stairs.*
4. Wai kra'ntitool pi'nji, *he was bitten by the dog.*

* See Wilkins, page 300.

PART XXVIII.

NUMBERS.

[§ 248] These are divided into Cardinal, Ordinal, Multiplicative, and Proportional.

[§ 249] They are, also, divisible, according to their form or their grammatical application, into Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs.

CHAPTER I.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

[§ 250] The Arabic numerals are the only portion of existing languages, which, as a whole, conform to a perfect theory. If, instead of ten, the theory had been based upon sixteen, it would certainly have been vastly more convenient; and, we think, there would have been no general or insuperable difficulty in acquiring the multiplication table which would result from it. However, we need not multiply impediments to the progress of our own great object, already sufficiently impeded by the *vis inertia* of ignorance and prejudice. We have, therefore, adopted the Arabic numeration, to which we have applied, what appears to us, a series of more scientific names.

[§ 251] The Arabic numerals are denoted by the following letters and figures.

TABLE.

<i>English.</i>	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9.
<i>Philosophic.</i>	s,	p,	f,	t,	k,	b,	v,	d,	g,	t.

Carefully learn this Table, and then attend to the following observations.

1. Obs. The following Table gives you the names of the *Units* of this language.

TABLE.

<u>A</u> 'pin, one;	<u>A</u> 'kin, four;	<u>A</u> 'din, seven;
<u>A</u> 'fin, two;	<u>A</u> 'bin, five;	<u>A</u> 'gin, eight;
<u>A</u> 'tin, three;	<u>A</u> 'vin, six;	<u>A</u> 'tin, nine.

Notice:—The vowel a, (sounded *ar*) denotes that the numerical consonant which immediately follows it, represents one or more *units*.

2. Obs. The following Table furnishes all the *Tens* of the language.

TABLE.

<u>P</u> a'sin, ten;	<u>K</u> a'sin, forty;	<u>D</u> a'sin, seventy;
<u>F</u> a'sin, twenty;	<u>B</u> a'sin, fifty;	<u>G</u> a'sin, eighty;
<u>T</u> a'sin, thirty;	<u>V</u> a'sin, sixty;	<u>T</u> a'sin, ninety.

[§ 252] A comes betwixt the *units* and *tens*. In relation to the number *before* it, it signifies *tens*; but in relation to the number which *follows* it, it signifies *units*. Thus p'apin, signifies eleven; i. e. *p* before a signifies *one ten*; after it, *one unit* or *one*: f'afin would signify twenty-two; t'atin, thirty-three; k'akin, forty-four; b'abin, fifty-five; v'avin, sixty-six; d'adin, seventy-seven; g'agin, eighty-eight; and t'atin, ninety-nine.

3. Obs. The following Table furnishes all the *Hundreds* of this language.

TABLE.

P _e 'sin, one hundred;	K _e 'sin, four hundred;	D _e 'sin, seven hundred;
F _e 'sin, two hundred;	B _e 'sin, five hundred;	G _e 'sin, eight hundred;
T _e 'sin, three hundred;	V _e 'sin, six hundred;	T _e 'sin, nine hundred.

[§ 253] The vowel *e* gives to every numerical consonant which precedes it, the value of *hundreds*.

4. Obs. The following Table gives all the *Thousands* of the language.

TABLE.

Au'p _{eo} , one thousand;	Au'k _{eo} , four thousand;	Au'd _{eo} , seven thousand;
Au'f _{eo} , two thousand;	Au'b _{eo} , five thousand;	Au'g _{eo} , eight thousand;
Au't _{eo} , three thousand;	Au'v _{eo} , six thousand;	Au'n _{eo} , nine thousand.

[§ 254] *Au* before a numerical consonant indicates *thousands*.

Observe:—The letter *r* must be slightly sounded after *au*, to prevent a disagreeable hiatus.

5. Obs. The following Table gives the *Ten-thousands* of the language.

TABLE.

Pau's _{eo} , ten thousand;	Kau's _{eo} , forty thousand;	Dau's _{eo} , seventy thousand.
Fau's _{eo} , twenty thousand;	Bau's _{eo} , fifty thousand;	Gau's _{eo} , eighty thousand;
Tau's _{eo} , thirty thousand;	Vau's _{eo} , sixty thousand;	Tau's _{eo} , ninety thousand.

6. Obs. The following Table gives the *Hundred-thousands* of this language.

TABLE.

Poo's _{eo} , one hundred thousand;	Koo's _{eo} , four hundred thousand;	Doo's _{eo} , seven hundred thousand;
Foo's _{eo} , two hundred thousand;	Boo's _{eo} , five hundred thousand;	Goo's _{eo} , eight hundred thousand;
Too's _{eo} , three hundred thousand;	Voo's _{eo} , six hundred thousand;	Too's _{eo} , nine hundred thousand.

[§ 255] All numbers not exceeding 999,999, (i. e. within six places), are, with respect to the higher numbers, called Pu'ndooz, i. e. Units:—the second six, Fu'ndooz, millions:—the third six, Tu'ndooz, billions:—next, Ku'ndooz, trillions:—next, Bu'ndooz, quadrillions:—next, Vu'ndooz, quintillions:—next, Du'ndooz, sextillions:—next, Gu'ndooz, septillions:—Tu'ndooz, octillions:—and Du'ndooz, nonillions.

[§ 256] The following Table gives the value, in words, of all numbers from 1 to 999,999.

TABLE.

All the Values of 1.	Poopaup _{eo} pepa'pin, 111,111.	All the Values of 6.	Voovau'v _{eo} veva'vin, 666,666.
„ „ 2.	Foofauf _{eo} fefa'fin, ... 222,222.	„ „ 7.	Doodau'd _{eo} deda'din, 777,777.
„ „ 3.	Tootau't _{eo} teta'tin, .. 333,333.	„ „ 8.	Googau'g _{eo} gega'gin, 888,888.
„ „ 4.	Kookau'k _{eo} keka'kin, 444,444.	„ „ 9.	Tootau't _{eo} teta'tin, .. 999,999.
„ „ 5.	Boobau'b _{eo} beba'bin, 555,555.		

FINAL EXAMPLE.

Trillions : billions : millions : units.
713,276 : 416,519 : 812,546 : 347,112.

The same, expressed in words, at length, according to the above Table.

Doopaup_{eo}, feda'vin ku'ndooz : goopaup_{eo}, beka'vin fu'ndooz : koopau'v_{eo}, bepa'tin tu'ndooz : tookau'd_{eo}, pepa'fin ku'ndooz.

CHAPTER II.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

[§ 257] These are General or Special.

SECTION I. ORDINALS GENERAL.

[§ 258] These are either Adjectives or Adverbs; and they are formed, as will appear from the following Table, from the Cardinal numbers, by inserting *r* after the numerical consonants, for Adjectives; and *l* or *w* after *d* or *t* for the Adverbs; according to the following

TABLE:—UNITS.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
Substantives or Adjectives.	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Substantives or Adjectives.	Adjectives.	Adverbs.
<u>A</u> ' <u>p</u> in, one.	<u>A</u> ' <u>p</u> rin, first.	<u>A</u> ' <u>p</u> lin, firstly.	<u>A</u> ' <u>v</u> in, six.	<u>A</u> ' <u>v</u> rin, sixth.	<u>A</u> ' <u>v</u> lin, sixthly.
<u>A</u> ' <u>f</u> in, two.	<u>A</u> ' <u>f</u> rin, second.	<u>A</u> ' <u>f</u> lin, secondly.	<u>A</u> ' <u>d</u> in, seven.	<u>A</u> ' <u>d</u> rin, seventh.	<u>A</u> ' <u>d</u> win, seventhly.
<u>A</u> ' <u>t</u> in, three.	<u>A</u> ' <u>t</u> rin, third.	<u>A</u> ' <u>t</u> win, thirdly.	<u>A</u> ' <u>g</u> in, eight.	<u>A</u> ' <u>g</u> rin, eighth.	<u>A</u> ' <u>g</u> lin, eighthly.
<u>A</u> ' <u>k</u> in, four.	<u>A</u> ' <u>k</u> rin, fourth.	<u>A</u> ' <u>k</u> lin, fourthly.	<u>A</u> ' <u>t</u> in, nine.	<u>A</u> ' <u>t</u> rin, ninth.	<u>A</u> ' <u>t</u> win, ninthly.
<u>A</u> ' <u>b</u> in, five.	<u>A</u> ' <u>b</u> rin, fifth.	<u>A</u> ' <u>b</u> lin, fifthly.			

TABLE:—TENS.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
<u>P</u> ' <u>a</u> sin, ten.	<u>P</u> ' <u>a</u> rin, tenth.	<u>P</u> ' <u>a</u> lin, tenthly.	<u>V</u> ' <u>a</u> sin, sixty.	<u>V</u> ' <u>a</u> rin, sixtieth.	<u>V</u> ' <u>a</u> lin, sixtiethly.
<u>F</u> ' <u>a</u> sin, twenty.	<u>F</u> ' <u>a</u> rin, twentieth.	<u>F</u> ' <u>a</u> lin, twentiethly.	<u>D</u> ' <u>a</u> sin, seventy.	<u>D</u> ' <u>a</u> rin, seventieth.	<u>D</u> ' <u>a</u> lin, seventiethly.
<u>T</u> ' <u>a</u> sin, thirty.	<u>T</u> ' <u>a</u> rin, thirtieth.	<u>T</u> ' <u>a</u> lin, thirtiethly.	<u>G</u> ' <u>a</u> sin, eighty.	<u>G</u> ' <u>a</u> rin, eightieth.	<u>G</u> ' <u>a</u> lin, eightiethly.
<u>K</u> ' <u>a</u> sin, forty.	<u>K</u> ' <u>a</u> rin, fortieth.	<u>K</u> ' <u>a</u> lin, fortiethly.	<u>T</u> ' <u>a</u> sin, ninety.	<u>T</u> ' <u>a</u> rin, ninetieth.	<u>T</u> ' <u>a</u> lin, ninetiethly.
<u>B</u> ' <u>a</u> sin, fifty.	<u>B</u> ' <u>a</u> rin, fiftieth.	<u>B</u> ' <u>a</u> lin, fiftiethly.			

TABLE:—HUNDREDS.

<i>Cardinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
<u>P</u> ' <u>e</u> sin, one hundred.	<u>P</u> ' <u>e</u> rin, one hundredth.	<u>P</u> ' <u>e</u> lin, one hundredthly.
<u>F</u> ' <u>e</u> sin, two hundred.	<u>F</u> ' <u>e</u> rin, two hundredth.	<u>F</u> ' <u>e</u> lin, two hundredthly.
<u>T</u> ' <u>e</u> sin, three hundred.	<u>T</u> ' <u>e</u> rin, three hundredth.	<u>T</u> ' <u>e</u> lin, three hundredthly.
	&c. &c.	

TABLE:—THOUSANDS.

<i>Cardinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
<u>A</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>p</u> eo, one thousand.	<u>A</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>p</u> rin, one thousandth.	<u>A</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>p</u> lin, one thousandthly.
<u>A</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>f</u> eo, two thousand.	<u>A</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>f</u> rin, two thousandth.	<u>A</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>f</u> lin, two thousandthly.
<u>A</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>t</u> eo, three thousand.	<u>A</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>t</u> rin, three thousandth.	<u>A</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>t</u> win, three thousandthly.
	&c. &c.	

TABLE:—TEN-THOUSANDS.

<i>Cardinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
<u>P</u> ' <u>a</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>s</u> eo, ten thousand.	<u>P</u> ' <u>a</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>r</u> in, ten thousandth.	<u>P</u> ' <u>a</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>l</u> in, ten thousandthly.
<u>F</u> ' <u>a</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>s</u> eo, twenty thousand.	<u>F</u> ' <u>a</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>r</u> in, twenty thousandth.	<u>F</u> ' <u>a</u> ' <u>u</u> ' <u>l</u> in, twenty thousandthly.
	&c. &c. &c.	

TABLE:—HUNDRED-THOUSANDS.

<i>Cardinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
Poo'se <u>o</u> , one hundred thousand.	Poo'rin, one hundred thousandth.	Poo'lin, one hundred thousandthly.
Foo'se <u>o</u> , two hundred thousand.	Foo'rin, two hundred thousandth.	Foo'lin, two hundred thousandthly.

Final examples. Pa'plin, eleventhly. Fepa'plin, two hundred and eleventhly. Au'peo defa'flin, one thousand seven hundred and twenty secondly. Poodan'klin, one hundred and seventy four thousandthly. Vepa'flin, six hundred and twelfthly.

SECTION II. SPECIAL ORDINALS.

[§ 259] These express the kind, class, legion, company, or aggregate, to which any one belongs.

Adjectives.—A'prun, of the first aggregate; a'frun, of the second aggregate; a'trun, of the third; a'krun, of the fourth; a'brun, of the fifth; a'vrun, of the sixth; a'drun, of the seventh; a'grun, of the eighth; a'trun, of the ninth; pa'run, of the tenth; fa'run, of the twentieth; pepa'prun, of the one hundred and eleventh; and Fepa'frun, of the two hundred and twelfth aggregate, &c. &c.

Adverbs.—A'plun, after the manner of the first class; a'flun, after the manner of the second; a'twun, of the third; and a'klun, after the manner of the fourth class, &c.

N. B. Although these forms are made part of the system, they are capable of expression in their simple elements, only more cumbrously.

CHAPTER III.

MULTIPLICATIVE NUMBERS.

[§ 260] These answer to the question,—how many fold? *Answer:* two-fold; three-fold; four-fold; &c. These also are Whole Numbers, or Fractions. They are also either Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, or Verbs.

SECTION I. WHOLE NUMBERS.

NOUNS.

A'f <u>ngi</u> , the double.	A'ki'ngi, the quadruple.	A'vi'ngi, the septuple.	A'gi'ngi, the octuple.
A'ti'ngi, the triple.	A'bi'ngi, the quintuple.	A'di'ngi, the septuple.	A'ti'ngi, the ninefold.

Tens.

Pa'si'ngi, tenfold.	Kasi'ngi, fortyfold.	Vasi'ngi, sixtyfold.	Ga'si'ngi, eightyfold.
Fasi'ngi, twentyfold.	Basi'ngi, fiftyfold.	Das'i'ngi, seventyfold,	Tasi'ngi, ninetyfold.

The higher numbers obey the same law.

ADJECTIVES.

A'f <u>nkur</u> va'n <u>zo</u> , a double wall.	A'ki'nkur va'n <u>zo</u> , a quadruple wall.	A'vi'nkur va'n <u>zo</u> , a septuple wall.
A'ti'nkur va'n <u>zo</u> , a triple wall.	A'bi'nkur va'n <u>zo</u> , a quintuple wall.	A'di'nkur va'n <u>zo</u> , a septuple wall.
&c. &c.		

ADVERBS.

Afingur to'nsukoo, doubly dear. Akingur to'nsukoo, four times as dear. Avingur to'nsukoo, six times as dear. Atingur to'nsukoo, trebly dear. Abingur to'nsukoo, five times as dear. Adingur to'nsukoo, seven times &c.

VERBS. ABSOLUTE OR INDICATIVE.

Present.

Au afink_o, I double: Au atink_o, I treble: Au akink_o, I quadruple: Au abink_o, I fivefold: Au avink_o, I sixfold.

Past.

Au afink_el, I doubled: Au atink_el, I trebled: Au akink_el, I four-folded: &c.

Future.

Au afink_en, I shall double: Au atink_en, I shall treble: &c. &c.

VERBS. DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

Afinkai, to double: Atinkai, to treble: Akinkai, to quadruple: &c.

CHAPTER IV.

FRACTIONS.

These Numbers are either Numerators or Denominators. In each case, the Fractions are fundamentally formed, like all others, from the Cardinal Numbers.

[§ 261] There are three Cases of Fractions. First, where the *Numerator* is understood in the Philosophie, but never expressed, being *unity*. The second case, is, where the Denominator begins with a *vowel*. The third, where it begins with a *consonant*.

FIRST CASE.

Examples.

Afins, $\frac{1}{2}$; atins, $\frac{1}{3}$; akins, $\frac{1}{4}$; abins, $\frac{1}{5}$; avins, $\frac{1}{6}$; adins, $\frac{1}{7}$; agins, $\frac{1}{8}$; atins, $\frac{1}{9}$; pa'sins, $\frac{1}{10}$; pa'pins, $\frac{1}{11}$; pa'fins, $\frac{1}{12}$; pefakins, $\frac{1}{13}$; poopau'f_eo petakins, $\frac{1}{14}$; &c.

SECOND CASE.

[§ 262] Where the Denominator begins with a *vowel*, the letter *r* is prefixed, to separate it from its *preceding* Numerator.

Examples.

Apra'po, $\frac{1}{2}$; apra'fo, $\frac{1}{3}$; apra'to, $\frac{1}{4}$; &c. Apra'pe_o, $\frac{1}{5}$; apra'fe_o, $\frac{1}{6}$; apra'te_o, $\frac{1}{7}$; &c. Aprau'po, $\frac{1}{8}$; aprauf_o, $\frac{1}{9}$; apra'uto, $\frac{1}{10}$; &c. Aproo'po, $\frac{1}{11}$; aproo'fo, $\frac{1}{12}$; aproo'to, $\frac{1}{13}$; &c.

THIRD CASE.

[§ 263] Where the Denominator begins with a *consonant*, the syllable *ri* is prefixed to it, to separate it from its Numerator.

Examples.

Apripa'so, $\frac{1}{2}$; aprifa'so, $\frac{1}{3}$; aprita'so, $\frac{1}{4}$; &c. Apripeso, $\frac{1}{5}$; aprife'so, $\frac{1}{6}$; apriteso, $\frac{1}{7}$; aprike'so, $\frac{1}{8}$; &c. Apripau'so, $\frac{1}{9}$; aprifau'so, $\frac{1}{10}$; apritau'so, $\frac{1}{11}$; &c.

[§264] General rule. To express a Fraction, write down to the left hand, the Cardinal number denoting the *Numerator*, only taking care to cut off the final syllable *in*. Secondly, allowing a small space, write down the *Denominator* on the right hand of same, ending the word in the vowel *o*, instead of *in*, the Cardinal termination. Thirdly, if the denominator begins with a *vowel*, put *r* betwixt the Numerator and Denominator; but if the Numerator begins with a *consonant*, put *ri* betwixt the Numerator and Denominator.

Examples.

$\frac{4}{5}$ ths. is a'kra_ub_o; $\frac{12}{3}$ ths. is paf_ri_{pa}'t_o; $\frac{7}{9}$ ths. is a_{dr}at_o; $\frac{17}{9}$ ths. is pa_{dr}i_{ta}'t_o; $\frac{120}{417}$ ths. is pef_a'_{ri}kepa'p_o; $\frac{120}{800}$ ths. is paf_ri_{poof}auk_o.

CHAPTER V.

PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS.

Proportional Numbers express the number of times that one thing is more or less than another.

[§265] This is done by means of Multiplicative Verbs, Adjectives, &c.

EXAMPLES :—VERBS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. This field is ten times larger than that. | O fa _n zoo pa' _s i _n ki pra _n tupou ro _k yu. |
| 2. And that field is ten times less than this. | Ro _k wi fa _n zoo pa' _s i _n ki pla _n tupou o _k yu. |
| 3. There was one man who was ten times more learned than the whole college. | Kwa _n l i Bi _n zikur dyoo pa _s i _n kil ba _m pousou anta _i kyu do _m br _o . |
| 4. The King was thrice as rich as his rival. | Fo _n droo a _t i _n kil pa _m pufa t _w ai _k yu fro _n zoi. |

ADJECTIVES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I would prefer a man twice as rich, and thrice as modest. | Au di _n bo _n sina _i u bi _n zikur a _f i _n kur fa _m pufa kwil a _t i _n kur de _m puta. |
| 1. He possesses a house ten times as large as yours. | Wai be _n tipo u pa _n zoi pa _s i _n kur pra _n tupa _k yu ta _s t. |

CHAPTER VI.

ALGEBRAIC SIGNS.

Figures or numbers are united by the signs of addition, subtraction, &c. Thus 6+4=10, is read,—six, plus four, equals ten. So, 6—4=2, is read,—six, minus four, equals two. Now instead of putting the sign of addition before a word denoting a number, we suffix to it the syllable *it*; (in the place of the usual numeral termination *in*).

[§266]

TABLE I. PLUS, *IT*.

A _p i _t , signifies + 1.	A _f i _t , signifies + 2.	A _t i _t , signifies + 3.	A _k i _t , signifies + 4.
A _b i _t , „ + 5.	A _v i _t , „ + 6.	A _d i _t , „ + 7.	A _g i _t , „ + 8.
A _t i _t , „ + 9.	A _s i _t , „ + 0.		

TABLE II. MINUS, *IL*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{i}l$, signifies — 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{i}l$, signifies — 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{i}l$, signifies — 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{i}l$, signifies — 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{i}l$, „ — 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{i}l$, „ — 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{i}l$, „ — 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{i}l$, „ — 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{i}l$, „ — 9.	$\underline{A}s\dot{i}l$, „ — 0.		

TABLE III. MULTIPLIED BY, *RIT*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{r}i\dot{t}$, signifies \times 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{r}i\dot{t}$, signifies \times 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{r}i\dot{t}$, signifies \times 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{r}i\dot{t}$, signifies \times 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{r}i\dot{t}$, „ \times 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{r}i\dot{t}$, „ \times 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{r}i\dot{t}$, „ \times 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{r}i\dot{t}$, „ \times 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{r}i\dot{t}$, „ \times 9.	$\underline{A}r\dot{i}t$, „ \times 0.		

TABLE IV. DIVIDED BY, *RIL*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{r}i\dot{l}$, signifies \div 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{r}i\dot{l}$, signifies \div 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{r}i\dot{l}$, signifies \div 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{r}i\dot{l}$, signifies \div 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{r}i\dot{l}$, „ \div 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{r}i\dot{l}$, „ \div 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{r}i\dot{l}$, „ \div 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{r}i\dot{l}$, „ \div 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{r}i\dot{l}$, „ \div 9.	$\underline{A}r\dot{i}l$, „ \div 0.		

TABLE V. EQUALS, OR IS EQUAL TO, *RINT*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, signifies = 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, signifies = 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, signifies = 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, signifies = 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, „ = 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, „ = 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, „ = 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, „ = 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, „ = 9.	$\underline{A}r\dot{i}n\dot{t}$, „ = 0.		

EXAMPLES.

$\underline{A}k\dot{i}n \underline{a}v\dot{i}t \underline{p}a\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, i. e. $4+6=10$.	$\underline{T}a\dot{v}i\dot{n} \underline{a}g\dot{r}i\dot{l} \underline{p}a\dot{f}r\dot{i}n\dot{t}$, i. e. $96\div 8=12$.
$\underline{A}k\dot{i}n \underline{a}f\dot{i}l \underline{a}f\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, i. e. $4-2=2$.	$\underline{P}a\dot{k}i\dot{n} \underline{a}f\dot{i}t \underline{a}k\dot{r}i\dot{l} \underline{a}k\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, i. e. $14+2\div 4=4$.
$\underline{P}a\dot{f}i\dot{n} \underline{a}f\dot{r}i\dot{t} \underline{f}a\dot{k}r\dot{i}n\dot{t}$, i. e. $12\times 2=24$.	$\underline{T}e\dot{s}i\dot{n} \underline{b}a\dot{r}i\dot{l} \underline{a}f\dot{r}i\dot{t} \underline{p}a\dot{f}r\dot{i}n\dot{t}$, i. e. $300\div 50\times 2=12$.
$\underline{F}a\dot{k}i\dot{n} \underline{p}a\dot{f}r\dot{i}l \underline{a}f\dot{r}i\dot{n}t$, i. e. $24\div 12=2$	

TABLE VI. POWERS AND ROOTS.

<i>Powers :</i>	<i>Corresponding Roots.</i>
$4^2, \underline{a}k\dot{u}f, = 16$ $\sqrt[2]{16}$	$\underline{p}a\dot{v}e\dot{f}, \dots \dots \dots = 4$.
$5^3, \underline{a}b\dot{u}t, = 125$ $\sqrt[3]{125}$	$\underline{p}e\dot{f}a\dot{b}e\dot{t}, \dots \dots \dots = 5$.
$10^4, \underline{p}a\dot{s}u\dot{k}, = 10,000$ $\sqrt[4]{10,000}$	$\underline{p}a\dot{u}s\dot{e}k, \dots \dots \dots = 10$.
$7^5, \underline{a}d\dot{u}b, = 16,807$ $\sqrt[5]{16,807}$	$\underline{p}a\dot{u}v\dot{e}o \underline{g}e\dot{s}a\dot{d}e\dot{b}, \dots \dots \dots = 7$.
$2^6, \underline{a}f\dot{u}v, = 64$ $\sqrt[6]{64}$	$\underline{p}a\dot{k}e\dot{v}, \dots \dots \dots = 2$.

[§ 267] $\underline{U}f$ signifies the second *Power*; $\underline{u}t$, the third *Power*; $\underline{u}k$, the fourth *Power*; $\underline{u}b$, the fifth *Power*; $\underline{u}v$, the sixth *Power*; $\underline{u}d$, the seventh *Power*; $\underline{u}g$, the eighth *Power*; $\underline{u}t$, the ninth *Power*; &c.

[§ 268] The *Roots* take \underline{e} before them instead of \underline{u} ; as, $\underline{e}f$, the square root; $\underline{e}t$, the cube root; $\underline{e}k$, the fourth root; &c. &c.

[§ 269] Where the function of the number or quantity is denoted by a *Fraction*, it is reducible into words, according to the following model.

$4^{\frac{1}{2}}, = \underline{a}k\dot{o}p\dot{r}a\dot{f}, = 2$, root.	$8^{\frac{1}{3}}, = \underline{a}g\dot{o}p\dot{r}a\dot{t}, = 2$, root.	$16^{\frac{1}{4}}, = \underline{p}a\dot{v}o\dot{p}r\dot{a}k, = 2$, root.
$32^{\frac{1}{5}}, = \underline{t}a\dot{f}o\dot{p}r\dot{a}b, = 2$, root.	$64^{\frac{1}{6}}, = \underline{v}a\dot{k}o\dot{p}r\dot{a}v, = 2$, root.	$128^{\frac{1}{7}}, = \underline{p}e\dot{f}a\dot{g}o\dot{p}r\dot{a}d, = 2$, root.
$256^{\frac{1}{8}}, = \underline{f}e\dot{b}a\dot{v}o\dot{p}r\dot{a}g, = 2$, root.	$512^{\frac{1}{9}}, = \underline{b}e\dot{p}a\dot{f}o\dot{p}r\dot{a}t, = 2$, root.	

There are other modes of expressing Mathematical Numbers and Quantities, but these must be sufficient.

PART XXIX.

TABULARS CAUSAL.

[§ 270] All nouns, verbs, &c. that is to say, all tabular words, are either *neutral*, *active* or *passive*; and each of these three kinds, may be combined with the notion of *Cause*. At page 59, (see § 67 to 72) is a specimen of the forms into which these compounds are thrown.

We propose here to give some Examples illustrating the nature and use of these valuable classes of words:—

Neutro-Active.

I humble him or *cause* him to be humble; *caused* him to be humble; and *will cause* him to be humble; *au fempiko'stur*; *fempiko'ltur*; *fempiko'ntur*.

Neutro-Passive.

She *is caused* to be (i. e. made) contemptible by him; *was caused* to be contemptible by him; *will be caused* to be contemptible by him; *yai gronsifau'stur*; *gronsifau'ltur*; *gronsifau'ntur*.

Activo-Active.

We *make* him walk; *did make* him walk; *shall make* him walk; *aur prentiga'ster*; *prentiga'ltur*; *prentiga'ntur*.

Activo-Passive.

He, for our sakes, *is made* poor; *was made* poor; *will be made* poor; *wai, don, fa'mpifast*; *fampifat*; *fa'mpifant*.

Passivo-Active.

He *makes* himself, *made* himself, *will make* himself, universally beloved; *wai tra'ndi to'nsikestu'rkwen*; *to'nsikeltu'rkwen*; *to'nsikentu'rkwen*.

Passivo-Passive.

He *is caused* (i. e. made) to be universally obeyed; *was caused* to be universally obeyed; *will be caused* to be universally obeyed; *wai tra'ndi dempikaist*; *dempikait*; *dempikaint*.

[§ 271] The following Table exhibits, at one view, the whole of the *Causal terminations*, whether Neutral, Active, or Passive.

TABLE.

Ost, causes to be;	Ot, caused to be;	Ont, will cause to be.
Aust, is caused to be;	Ault, was caused to be;	Aunt, will be caused to be.
Ast, causes to do;	At, caused to do;	Ant, will cause to do.
<u>Ast</u> , is caused to do;	<u>At</u> , was caused to do;	<u>Ant</u> , will be caused to do;
Est, causes to be done;	Et, caused to be done;	Ent, will cause to be done.
Aist, is caused to be done;	Ait, was caused to be done;	Aint, will be caused to be done.

PART XXX.

CHARACTERISTIC "THERE."

The word "there" in the English language, is employed before neutral verbs, chiefly as a substitute for the subject or nominative, in connection with which it possesses the same power of assertion, interrogation, direction, &c. as a substantive would in the same construction.

This word "there" performs important duties in Assertives, Interrogatives, Directives, Optatives, Adjectives, and Participles.

CHAPTER I.

ASSERTIVES.

Indefinite.

Kwa^uum, *there is;*

Kwa^uul, *there was;*

Kwa^uun, *there will be.*

Conclusive.

Kwa^ooom, *there has been;*

Kwa^oool, *there had been;*

Kwa^ooon, *there will have been.*

Progressive.

Kwa^uump, *there is being;*

Kwa^uult, *there was being;*

Kwa^uunt, *there will be being.*

Sound *z* after Kwa.

CHAPTER II.

INTERROGATIVES.

Indefinite.

Kwe^uum, *is there?*

Kwe^uul, *was there?*

Kwe^uun, *will there be?*

Conclusive.

Kwe^ooom? *has there been?*

Kwe^oool, *had there been?*

Kwe^ooon, *will there have been?*

Progressive.

Kwe^uump? *is there being?*

Kwe^uult, *was there being?*

Kwe^uunt? *will there be being?*

Sound *z* after Kwe.

CHAPTER III.

DIRECTIVES.

Kwi^ttum! *let there be now!*
Kwi^ttum imboo! *let there be light!*

Kwi^ttun! *let there be hereafter!*

Kwi^pentisai! *let there come!*

CHAPTER IV.

OPTATIVES.

Kwo^ttum! *oh that there were!* Kwo^ttul! *oh that there had formerly been!* Kwo^ttun! *oh that there may hereafter be.*

Kwo^pentisi! *oh that there were now come!* Kwo^pentisi! *oh that there had come!* Kwo^pentisin! *oh that there may come!*

CHAPTER V.

DEPENDENTS.

Kwai^ttum, *there to be now;*

Kwai^ttul, *there formerly to be;*

Kwai^ttun, *there to be hereafter.*

CHAPTER VI.

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

I. *With Copulae.*

Kwou'ut_u, there being; Kwou'omut, there *having now* been; Kwou'lut, there having *formerly* been; Kwou'nut, there having *hereafter* been.

2. *With Tabulars.*

Kwou p'entus_o, there coming; Kwou p'entus_l, there *formerly* coming; Kwou p'entus_e, there coming *hercafter*.

PART XXXI.

EUPHONY.

Certain rules are necessary to insure the pleasant sound of words: for although this may, by some, be thought *unimportant*, it will be found to be a *sine qua non*. Wilkins's scheme did, in fact, split on this rock; although there were other fatal ones ahead.

There are two short vowels, the shortest and easiest of language, and found, no doubt, in every tongue deserving the name. They are, first, the vowel u in *bu*ll, *pu*ll, and *faithul*, as these words are unemphatically uttered in educated society; and secondly, the vowel *i* in *si*n, *pi*n, *fi*n, *pi*ll, *fi*ll, *si*p, and *li*p.

Of these two, the vowel, u, is the easier:—*faithul* is more easily pronounced than *faithil*.

In all *perfect* words, though consisting of three, four, and even five syllables, there is such a *unity* and balancing of the parts, as presents them to the ear perfectly distinct from the context, in a state of unmistakable integrity and insulation. To accomplish this object in sufficient perfection, there must be one syllable in every word, which is *accented*; as, *din*'zoi, (accent on *din*,) and *din*zoi'tu, (accent on *zoi*).

The force of this accent is sufficient, without interfering with the integrity of the word, to express any two additional syllables, consisting of either u or *i*. In the English words, *ha*'pinis, *ko*'luru, *De*'buru, *pau*'siti, *siv*iliti, *su*'rtinti, *po*'vurti, all the short vowels are either u or *i*. This kind of words admits of every variety of vowel, if placed under the accent; as, *ha*'pi, *ha*'rti, *nai*'sun, *au*'tur, *fre*'tful, *fe*'rsnis, *si*'nfuli, *imp*'iti, *po*'zitivli, *so*'suli, *boi*'sturus, *fool*'isli, *bou*'ntiful, *tu*'ndurur. These words are perfect; for every word of more than one syllable is accented; and all the unaccented vowels, by their very brevity and levity, indicate that they are mere appendages to some principal syllable, which is *under the accent*, and which forms, as it were, the centre of gravity about which these lighter syllables are suspended.

The accented vowel varies in its force according to the number and difficulty of the unaccented vowels.

The number of unaccented syllables which may succeed the one *accented*, as a rule, are but two: where, however, the short syllables are *i* or u, it may sometimes admit of a third final syllable; as, *po*'zitivli, *empha*'tickuli, *inko*'ntinuntli.

With regard to the number of unaccented syllables which may *precede* the accent, the law admits of two, where the vowels are *i* or u, and without any exception; as, *in*'divizible, *un*'divided, *un*pru'vided, *un*'sided, *impl*'kai'sun, *tu*'lai'sun.

But as the accented syllable may, at the pleasure of the speaker, be uttered *more* or *less* forcibly, we may use before it vowels of greater force and difficulty of utterance than either u or *i*, by merely taking

care to utter the accented syllable with still greater force than any of those before it. And although such words are *per se* less elegant and therefore less perfect when other vowels are employed, yet, as they produce a greater variety, like discords in music, they serve to qualify the cloying sweetness of everlasting recurrence to a perfect principle. Indeed, perhaps we ought not to condemn such unaccented syllables, as the extra force of the chief accent is quite sufficient to keep up the insulation and integrity of the word.

Take the following examples of English words:

Kontrove'rul, aplikai'sun, incaude'sent, professo'real, fu'rume'trikuli.

Where the accented syllable is followed by more than two, three, or four syllables, the word becomes necessarily a bad one; as, to'lurubinis, di'liliturinis, ko'ntrudi'kturiness. The vowels following the accent are u or i in such instances, or they would become unutterable.

Where there are two accents in one word, one must be more forcibly uttered than the other, to indicate that the lighter portion of the word still is but an appendage to the heavier; as, o'mnipreze'nul, o'mnipursiupeuns. Were the two accents equal, the expression would become two words, in sound, at least; as, o'mni preze'nul, o'mni pursiupeuns; and would, to the ear, sound as verbally independent as strainjli kunte'nus, pyoo'rli mistaiken. The sense, then, requires a minor and a major accent.

For many years we toiled in vain to produce a *system* of euphonic words. It was easy to find individual words; existing languages furnished them in abundance. But the great difficulty was to find a whole system of radical *substantives*, all of which, without exception, should be subject to the same law of vicissitude, in converting them into verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; and also in expressing modes, tenses, &c.

Now the sole principle on which this system turns, consists in the application of the four consonants, m, n, u and l; and the two short vowels u and i.

These consonants give to every generic syllable, a ringing *musical sound*; as, o'mbi, a'mbi; o'ndi, a'ndi; o'ugo, a'ugo; o'di, a'di, which without them, would be o'bi, abi; o'di, a'di, o'go, a'go.

The same consonants furnish, in every tabular word, a fulcrum or fixed point on which the other syllables commonly depend, and from which the relation of the other parts of the word may be seen at once.

To instance only one advantage,—the letter e immediately following the nasal letter of any tabular word throughout the language, expresses *negation*; as to'nsikai, to love; tone'sikai, not to love: (see page 91). This is a *universal law*, applicable to every one of the thousands of tabular substantives, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. So pantur is panetur; pran'tur, pranetur; plantur planetur; &c, &c. This is a much more simple and elegant mode of *negation* than the French *ne pas*: indeed, the existence of *two signs* for one simple *object*, shews its barbarous origin; like *il y a, there is*; &c.

PART XXXII.

COMPARATIVE NOUNS, VERBS, ADJECTIVES, AND ADVERBS.

Read over the forms at page 49. We propose to furnish examples of each kind.

CHAPTER I.

COMPARATIVE NOUNS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. He is <i>as great a philosopher</i> as Newton. | Wai'un u prombif <u>u</u> 'kyu Nyoo'tun. |
| 2. This is <i>not so great a philosopher</i> as Newton. | O num u prombif <u>u</u> 'skyu Nyoo'tun. |
| 3. That will be <i>a larger tree</i> than yours. | Ro un u umvikou'kyu <u>u</u> ast. |

4. I will give you *the largest cucumber* in the garden. Au vri'u nas ke'ntinai temvi'nipous itu ta'nzoo.
 5. She has *the smallest foot* I ever saw. Yai be'ntipo va'ndikaus aukwin grai'su po'mpitel.
 6. She has, also, *a smaller hand* than her sister. Yai be'ntipo, kwel, u ta'ndikau tyai'kyu ko'nzipun.

CHAPTER II.

COMPARATIVE VERBS.

7. This *is as hard* as that. O pl'i'mpisa ro'kyu.
 8. This *is not so great* as that. O pra'netipas ro'kyu.
 9. This tree *will be larger* than that. O u'mvi pra'ntipoun ro'kyu.

CHAPTER III.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES.

1. Wai'um pra'ntupa u pro'mboi kyu Nyoo'tun. He is *as great* a philosopher as Newton.
 2. O num pra'ntupas u pro'mboi kyu Nyoo'tun. This is *not so great* a philosopher as Newton.
 3. Ro un u pra'ntupou um'vi kyu fast. That will be a *larger* tree than yours.
 4. Au vri'u nas ke'ntinai pra'ntupous te'mvinoo itu I will give you the *largest* cucumber in the garden.
 5. Yai be'ntipo pla'ntupous va'ndi au'kyu grai'su She has the *smallest* foot I ever saw.
 po'mpitel.

CHAPTER IV.

COMPARATIVE ADVERBS.

The park was	{	brilliantly as brilliantly so brilliantly more brilliantly most brilliantly less brilliantly least brilliantly too brilliantly	}	illuminated.	Branzoo'ul	{	timbur timbuva timbuvas timbuvou timbuvous timbuvau timbuvaus timbuvya	}	i'mpuvoo.
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The above examples are sufficient to shew the universality of the principles on which the Philosophic is based.

PART XXXIII.

SYLLABIC AGGREGATES.

The Tabulars are supposed to denote all the necessary elements of a Philosophic language; but were we always to use tabulars to express certain grammatical notions of frequent occurrence, discourse would drag heavily. We have therefore selected certain single letters which have the essential meaning of a

tabular; thus *k, g, t, d*, &c. have, in composition with other letters or syllables, respectively the meaning of the words *which, who, thing, and person*; and so with other letters having a specific meaning. So syllables have the force of words, and indeed are words when used alone; as o, *this*; ro, *that*, &c.

As *brevity* and speed are of the greatest importance, syllabic aggregates have been invented to enable the speaker to include in *one word* of two, three, four, or more letters or syllables, the effect of so many distinct tabular words. By this contrivance, instead of *several* distinct words, each having its own *accent*, we have an amalgamation of these short elements into one word, having only *one accent* or emphasis; and as *only one* of these elements, out of several, is emphatical, the accent is placed on that element, and the other significant letters or syllables, like the unaccented syllables of any other word, are passed over swiftly and lightly, whereby discourse is greatly abridged of its tediousness, without the slightest *obscurity*.

EXAMPLES.

1. *DEMONSTRATIVES, combined with Prepositions, and with the Conjunctions Kwi or Twi.*

Singulars.

Otukwi, and in this. Rotukwi, and in that. Oi'tutwi, or in the same. Roit'utwi, or in the other. T'ukwi, and in a certain one. Rit'ukwi, and in some one. Oa'tukwi, and in every one. Rout'ukwi, and in each one. Rait'ukwi, and in any one.

Plurals.

Qut'ukwi, and in these. Rou'tukwi, and in those. Oi'tukwi, and in the same (ones). Roiu'tutwi, or in others. Iu'tutwi, or in certain (ones). Riu'tutwi, or in some (ones). Raiu'tutwi, and in any (ones).

Observe. The above Philosophic words are in the inverse order of the English; so you translate them from right to left; thus Rot'ukwi, must be read in English, thus; and, '(kwi); in, '(tu); (ro), that.

Kwi and *twi* may be suffixed to each of the following examples.

2. *PERSONAL PRONOUNS combined with Subjunctives and Demonstratives. (See pages 78 & 79).*

Examples. (*Read backwards*).

Au'ko, this which I; au'kro, that which I; a'ko, this which thou; a'kro, that which thou; ai'ko, this which it; wai'ko, this which he; wai'kro, that which he; yai'ko, this which she; yai'kro, that which she; au'ro, this which we; au'rro, that which we; a'ro, this which ye; a'rro, that which ye; a'ro, this which they; a'rro, that which they.

3. *IF G, SIGNIFYING WHOM, be inserted in the place of K, in the above examples, another useful class of Syllabic Aggregates will be formed. (In these examples, the word Person should be used, in English, after the Demonstratives. this, that, these, those, &c.)*

EXAMPLES.

Au'go, this person whom I. Au'gro, that person whom I. A'go, this person whom thou. A'gro, that person whom thou. So, ai'go, ai'gro, wai'go, wai'gro, yai'go, yai'gro, au'go, au'gro, a'go, a'gro, a'go, and lastly, a'rgro, i. e. this person whom they; &c. &c.

By advancing the accent one syllable, the conjunctions *kwi* or *twi* may be subjoined to each of the above Aggregates; as, au'go'kwi, and this person whom I; au'gro'kwi, and that person whom I. Here are four words aggregated into *one*.

4. *G SIGNIFIES WHO OR WHOM, when it is prefixed to the Personal Pronouns, au, a, ai, wai, yai, &c. Examples:—*

Gau, I who or whom. Gaa, thou who or whom. Gwai, he who or whom. Gyai, she who or whom. Gaur, we who or whom. Gar, ye who or whom. Gar, they who or whom. Garkwi, and they who or whom.

5. *SUBJUNCTIVE SUBSTANTIVES combined with Prepositions, Pronouns, &c.* (See page 76).

Slos, what I. Slas, what thou. Sles, what it. Slur, what he. Slun, what she. Slaur, what we. Slar, what ye. Slar, what they.

Slot, what my. Slat, what thy. Slet, what its. Slurt, what his. Slunt, what her. Slaurt, what our. Slart, what your. Slart, what their.

Twos, which I. Twas, which thou. Twes, which it. Twur, which he. Twun, which she. Twa^ur, which we. Twa^r, which ye. Twa^r, which they.

Twot, which my. Twat, which thy. Twet, which its. Twurt, which his. Twunt, which her. Twaurt, which our. Twa^rt, which your. Twa^rt, which their.

Dwos, whom I. Dwas, whom thou. Dwes, whom it. Dwur, whom he. Dwun, whom she. Dwa^ur, whom we. Dwa^r, whom ye. Dwa^r, whom they.

Dwot, whom my. Dwat, whom thy. Dwet, whom its. Dwurt, whom his. Dwunt, whom her. Dwaurt, whom our. Dwa^rt, whom your. Dwa^rt, whom their.

[§ 272] Observe. Prepositions are suffixed to Slot, Twot, and Dwot, by interposing *i* betwixt the latter and the former; as, *Sloti'tu*, of what my; *Twoti'tu*, of which my; *Dwoti'tu*, of whom my. *Kwi* or *twi* may be suffixed to these expressions; as, *Sloti'tukwi*, and of what my; &c.

[§ 273] To unite Prepositions with slos, twos, and dwos, cut off the *s*, and then suffix the Preposition, as follows:—

EXAMPLES.

Slo'tu, in what I. Sla'tu, in what thou. Sletu, in what it. Slur'tu, in what he. Slun'tu, in what she. Slaur'tu, in what we. Slar'tu, in what ye. Slar'tu, in what they.

Two'tu, in which I. Twa'tu, in which thou. Twe'tu, in which it. Twur'tu, in which he. Twun'tu, in which she. Twa^ur'tu, in which we. Twa^rt'u, in which ye. Twa^rt'u, in which they.

Dwo'tu, in whom I. Dwa'tu, in whom thou. Dwe'tu, in whom it. Dwur'tu, in whom he. Dwun'tu, in whom she. Dwa^ur'tu, in whom we. Dwa^rt'u, in whom ye. Dwa^rt'u, in whom they.

The above examples all admit *kwi* or *twi* to be suffixed; as, *dw'otukwi*, and in whom I; &c.

Many other examples might here be adduced, but these must suffice.

6. *SUBJUNCTIVES with DEMONSTRATIVES.*

Singular.

Slo, what this. Slo^ru, what that. Sloi, what the same. Sloi^rn, what another. Sli, what a certain one. Sli^rn, what some one. Slou, what every one. Slou^ru, what each one. Slai, what any one.

Plural.

Slo^u, what these. Slo^uru, what those. Sloi^u, what the same. Sloi^uru, what the other. Sli^ur, what certain ones. Sli^uru, what some ones. Slai^u, what any. Slou^uru, what all.

EXAMPLES.

A boⁿsifo slo kroⁿdoo gaⁿsitel, you know *what this* person said. A boⁿsifo slo^ru kroⁿdoo gaⁿsitel, you know *what that* person said. A boⁿsifo sloi kroⁿdoo gaⁿsitel, you know *what the same* person said. A boⁿsifo slo^u kroⁿdooz gaⁿsitel, you know *what these* persons said. A boⁿsifo slou^ru kroⁿdooz gaⁿsitel, you know *what those* persons said. A boⁿsifo sloi^u kroⁿdooz gaⁿsitel, you know *what the same* persons said. &c. &c.

PART XXXIV.

TRANSCENDENTALS. (SUPPLEMENTAL).

At page 96, (which see) there is a rule for the formation of Transcendental *Substantives* when they are *suffixed* to a Tabular. This rule is correct, as far as it goes. As, however, Transcendentals are usually *prefixed*, the following rules will be observed instead.

[§ 274] Rule 1. Transcendental Substantives *prefixed*, (that is to say, the first Table at page 76) all terminate in *n*, *m*, or *z*, according to the consonant immediately following them, instead of the letter *s*.

EXAMPLES.

O'mvi, herb; fimo'mvi, herbage; i. e. the kinds of herb. Bo'ndroo, people; fimbo'ndroo, populace; i. e. the kinds of people. Fo'nzoo, parent; fimfo'nzoo, parentage; i. e. the kinds of parents. So, unzi, metal; kin'unzi, the mine; i. e. the metal place.

[§ 275] Rule 2. Transcendental Verbs *prefixed*, are of the form of those in the Table, at page 96, ending in *s*.

EXAMPLES.

Ba'ntoi, it is thick; tisba'ntoi, it thickens; i. e. causes to be thick. Pe'nto, it is straight; tisp'e'nto, it straightens, makes straight. Vensivo, it breaks; tasv'ensivo, it cracks; i. e. begins to break. Ta'ntrino, it usurps; tasta'ntrino, it encroaches; i. e. begins to usurp. Fo'mpito, it hears; twasfo'mpito, it listens; i. e. endeavours to hear. Po'mpito, it sees; twaspo'mpito, it peeps; i. e. endeavours to see. Un'sipo, it burns; twasun'sipo, it endeavours to burn; and drasu'n'sipo, it ceases to burn.

[§ 276] Rule 3. Transcendental Adjectives and Adverbs are of the same form; which exactly agree with the Table at the beginning of page 96, only cutting off the final *s*. It may excite surprise, that these two different parts of speech are of the same form: that surprise will end when we observe, that Transcendental *Adjectives* are always necessarily joined to tabular *substantives*; while *Adverbs* are always joined to tabular verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

EXAMPLES:—ADJECTIVES.

Ko'nzi, joy; pako'nzi, cheerfulness; i. e. habitual joy. De'mbi, obedience; pad'e'mbi, habitual obedience. Dre'mbi, disobedience; padre'mbi, habitual disobedience; i. e. contumacy.

EXAMPLES:—ADVERBS.

Ko'nsi, it is joyful; pako'nsi, it is habitually joyful; i. e. cheerful. De'mpi, it is obedient; pad'e'mpi, it is habitually obedient. Dre'mpi, it is disobedient; padre'mpi, it is habitually disobedient; i. e. it is contumacious.

[§ 277] Observe:—All the examples of Transcendentals at pages 96, 97, and 98, may be used as there laid down: we would, however, suggest, that instead of *suffixing* the Transcendental, as in all those examples, it should be *prefixed*, according to the rules here laid down.

[§ 278] Observe:—At page 100, § 207, the letter *y* is used to denote the *infinitive* or dependent Verb Transcendental; experience has proved that the *y* is superfluous; and that if the tabular be in the form of the infinitive, the context will shew whether the Transcendental is indicative or infinitive, just as the Adjective and Adverb Transcendental, though of the same form, are distinguished by the form of the tabular with which they are connected.

PART XXXV.

RESPONSIVES.

Questions and answers constitute an important part of discourse: but as the question is the speech of one person, and the answer that of another; and as the answer only implies, but does not express, a certain part of the previous question, these assertive answers are elevated into a distinct class, denominated Responsives. Indeed, the peculiar form of the Responsives, and the rules arising from their relation to antecedent questions, fully justify us in giving them this special name; just as a syllogism is denominated an Enthymeme, from a similar ellipsis:—still, it should not be forgotten, that Responsives are but peculiar forms of the Assertive Sentence.

Now one of the great advantages of pronouns, is, not that they stand for nouns, (which is rarely the case,) but because they refer the mind back to the thing which has been before mentioned, and resume that thing, and shew that the same thing is still before the mind; and thus keep up the connection of all the parts of the sentence. So it is with Responsives; and the following rules are framed expressly to keep the mind aware of the relations in which questions and answers stand to each other.

[§ 279] Rule 1. Where the answer is yes or no, those two words are denoted by Ham, yes; Nam, no; as,—Are you my friend? Ham, yes; i. e. I am. Did you speak? Ham, yes; i. e. I did. Is the letter written? Ham, yes; i. e. it is. Ham and Nam are used for general objects; but the following Responsives have more special forms, according as they are Neutral, Active, or Passive.

RESPONSIVES NEUTRAL.

[§ 280] Rule 2. Where the principal Verb in the Question is Um, Ul, or Un, i. e. am, was, or shall be; the answer, if yes, will be Zum, Zul, or Zun; as,—*U'mēa* ponza'tos? are you my friend? *Ans.* *Zum*, yes, I am; or, *Num*, no, I am not. *U'leā* ponza'tos? were you my friend? *Ans.* *Zul*, I was; or, *Nul*, I was not. *U'neā* ponza'tos? shall you be my friend? *Ans.* *Zun*, yes; or, *Nun*, no; i. e. I shall or shall not.

[281] Rule 3. Oom, Ool, Oon, have for their Responsives, Zoom, Zool, Zoon; Noom, Nool, Noon; as, *Oo'mēa* ponza'tos? have you been my friend? *Ans.* *Zoom*, yes, I have been; or, *Noom*, no, I have not been. *Ooo'leā* ponza'tos? had you been my friend? *Ans.* *Zool*, yes, I had been; or, *Nool*, no, I had not been. *Oo'neā* ponza'tos? shall you have been my friend? *Ans.* *Zoon*, yes, I shall have been; or, *Noon*, no, I shall not have been.

[§ 282] Rule 4. Umpea, Ultea, Untea, have for their answers,—*Zump*, yes, I am being; or, *Nump*, no, I am not being:—*Zult*, yes, I was being; or, *Nult*, no, I was not being:—*Zunt*, yes, I shall be being; or, *Nunt*, no, I shall not be being.

RESPONSIVES ACTIVE.

[§ 283] Rule 5. These are perfectly analagous to the foregoing; only signify *doing*, instead of *being*.

Imean? *Ilean*? *Inean*? have for their Responsives,—*Zim*, yes; or, *Nim*, no:—*Zil*, yes; or, *Nil*, no: *Zin*, yes; or, *Nin*, no.

[§ 284] Rule 6. E'mea? E'lea? E'nea? have for their Responsives,—Zem, yes; or, Nem, no:—Zel, yes; or, Nel, no;—Zen, yes; or, Nen, no.

[§ 285] Rule 7. Impea? Iltea, Intea? have for their Responsives, Zimp or Nimp; Zilt or Nilt; Zint or Nint.

[§ 286] Rule 7. The *Passive Responsives* agree with the *Neutral*.

RESPONSIVES TABULAR—NEUTRAL.

[§ 287] Rule 8. The Responsives tabular follow the same law as the above Copulatives.

Examples:—Indefinite.

Interrogatives. Pampoo'a? Pampoo'lea? Pampoo'nea? *Responsives.* Zum, yes; Num, no:—Zul, yes; Nul, no:—Zun, yes; Nun, no.

Examples:—Conclusive.

Interrogatives. Poupoo'a? Poupoo'lea? Poupoo'nea? *Responsives.* Zoom, yes; Noom, no:—Zool, yes; Nool, no:—Zoon, yes; Noon, no.

Examples:—Progressive.

Interrogatives. Pampoo'aid? Pampoo'leaid? Pampoo'neaid? *Responsives.* Zump, yes; Nump, no:—Zult, yes; Nult, no:—Zunt, yes; Nunt, no.

[§ 288] Rule 9. The *Passives* follow the same rule as the *Neutrals*.

RESPONSIVES TABULAR:—ACTIVE.

Examples:—Indefinite.

Interrogatives. To'nsikea'zos? To'nsikelea'zos? To'nsikenea'zos? *Lovest thou me? Lovedst thou me? Shalt thou love me?* *Responsives.* Zim, yes; i. e. I do; or, Nim, no, I do not. Zil, yes, I did; Nil, no, I did not. Zin, yes, I shall; Nin, no, I shall not.

Examples:—Conclusive.

Interrogatives. To'nsikea'zos? To'nsikelea'zos? To'nsikenea'zos? *Hast thou loved me? Hadst thou loved me? Shalt thou have loved me?* *Responsives.* Zem or Nem. Zel or Nel. Zen or Nen.

Examples:—Progressive.

Interrogatives. To'nsikenea'zos? To'nsikelea'zos? To'nsikenea'zos? *Art thou continuing to love me? Wert thou continuing to love me? Shalt thou be continuing to love me?* *Responsives.* Zimp or Nimp. Zilt or Nilt. Zint or Nint.

A question may be raised upon any *material* member of the sentence, respecting which the speaker demands information. Thus, the speaker may not know

1. *The Subject or Nominative.*

Who occupies that house? *Ans.* I; i. e. I occupy that house.

2. *The Accusative or Object.*

What house do I occupy? *Ans.* That house; i. e. I occupy *that* house.

3. *The Preposition and its Object.*

Where do you live? *Ans.* In London; i. e. I live *in* London.

4. *The Means.*

How did he do it? *Ans. By means of an iron bar; i. e. he did it by means of an iron bar.*

5. *The Cause or Reason.*

Why did he refuse? *Ans. Because he was unable to pay; i. e. he refused because he was unable to pay.*

6. *Noun Subjunctive.*

What did you affirm? *Ans. That the fool said there was no God; i. e. I affirmed that the fool said there was no God.*

7. *The Noun Infinitive.*

What did you say was too late? *Ans. For them to complete their tasks; i. e. I said it was too late for them to complete their tasks.*

Obs. In all these cases the Interrogative word denotes the absence of some necessary information:-- the Answer supplies that information.

PART XXXVI.

GRAMMATICALS, ENGLISH AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

A.

A, article; U, yu, yoo, oo, w.
Adding that, conj. Sto'lkwin.
After, prep. Cē, Cī.
Against, prep. Bē, bi.
Again, adv. Vool,
Along, prep. Gloo, glu.
Already, adv. Sprai: tro'su, at that time; to'su, at this time; to'eu, before this time.
Alone, adv. Tel: fro'nzun.
Although, conj. Nool.
Almost, adv. Sool.
Am, copulative, Um.
Am being, copul. Ump.
Am doing, copul. Imp.
Among, prep. Skoo, sku.
An, article, U, yu, yoo, oo, w.
And, conj. Kwi, kwil, kw.
And not, conj. Nōkwi.
And so forth, &c., adv. Kyel.
Any, demonstrative sing. Rai.
Any one, demon. Drai, i. e. any person.

Any, demon. plural, Rai'u.
Anywhere, adv. Krai'tu, in any place: krai'sn, at any place.
Anywhere else, adv. Kroirai'tu: kroirai'su, at any other place.
Art, copul. Um.
As, conj. Ful, opposed to fil, so.
As little as, conj. Pa'kyu.
As much as, conj. Ba'kyu.
As much, adv. Bā.
As, comparative adverb yun (preceding); as, yun pa'mpur, as happy.
As, (a suffix), Kyu.
As, (suffixed) A; as, pra'ntupa, as great.
As being, conj. Fre.
As well as, conj. Zoo'kyu. Ton-duva'kyu, as perfectly as: fambusa'kyu, as wisely as: fonduva'kyu, as properly as; as good as.
As follows, adv. Kwi'sin; i. e. all that follow.
As if, conj. Vel.

At, prep. Soo, su.
At first, adv. Krooz.
At last, adv. Krez.
At most, adv. Brooz.
At least, adv. Brez.
At this very time, adv. Tego'su.
At that very time, adv. Tegro'su.
At this time, adv. Go'su.
At that time, adv. Gro'su.
Away, adv. Kōhi, from this place: kroni, from that place.
Away! exelam. Nis pre'ntisoz; i. e. go away.
Aye, adv. Zum, yes, &c: Zim, yes, &c.
Aye, adv. Tīndur, i. e. everly.
At the beginning of, prep. Sproo, spru.
At the end of, prep. Stre, stri; as, Vundai'stri, at the close of the day.

B.

Backwards, adv. Droo, dru.
Being, part. Un.

Been, part. Ut.

Because, conj. Vre.

Because of, prep. de, di; i. e. for.

Before, prep. Coo, en.

Before, conj. Coo'kwin.

Behind, (i. e. after), prep. Ce, ci.

Behold! v. Pool!

Beside, prep. De, di; as, de'os or daus, beside me.

Below, prep. Dre, dri.

Besides, prep. Kre, kri, (*inclusive*); as, Kre'os or kraus, besides me.

Between or betwixt, prep. Koo, ku.

Beyond, prep. Ge, gi.

Both, conj. Kwifin: kwitin, all three: kwikin, all four: kwibin, all five, &c.

But, conj. Bel, bil.

By, prep. Doo, du; as, doo'os, or dos, by me.

By means of, prep. Te, ti; as, te'es or tais, with or by means of it; (as a sword).

C.

Can, v. Piu, pliu, priu.

Cannot, v. Piu, pliu, priu.

Cause, n. O'ndoi.

Cause, v. E, le, &c. (See page 117).

Cause, v. tabular. (See page 59).

Cause, transcendental, tin, tis, ti.

Certain one, (a) adj. I; as, di, a certain person: ti, a certain thing.

Cause, (*for the cause that*) conj. Twidikwin: de'kwin, for that.

Concerning, prep. Fe, fi; as, fe'os or faus, concerning me.

Course of, (in the) prep. Mool, mul; as mool bu'ndis, in the course of the day, or bundai'mul.

Consequently, adv. Plus, then.

D.

D, duplicate noun, signifying person; as, do, this person; dro, that person; &c.

Degree, (*not in any*) agg. Jiraituno.

Degree, (*in some*) agg. Juzitu.

Degree, (*in the same*) agg. Jizoitu.

Degree, (*in what I, thou, it, &c.*) Ja'utu, ja'tu, jai'tu, &c. (See page 170).

Do, *does*, *doest*, copulative, Im; as, au im, I do; a im, thou doest; ai im, it does; &c.

Did, *didst*, cop. Il; as, au il, I did; a il, thou didst; ai il, it did; &c.

Do, (*to*) v. dependent. Tim; as, au piu tim'es, I can do it.

Done, part. It.

Down, prep. Tre, tri; as, wai pe'nsifel panza'tri, he walked down stairs.

E.

Each, adj. Rou. (See page 72.)

Each other, agg. Rou'roi.

Effect, dup. D; as, Do'nu, to this effect.

Either, (*of two*) adj. Twifin: so twitin, either of three: twikin, either of four: twibin, either of five: &c.

Else, i. e. other thing, dup. n. Troi; as, sloo troi imea b'onsikai? what else do you desire?

Else, adv. Tulinu: i. e. if not.

End, agg. P; as, po'nu, to this end; pro'nu, to that end; &c.

Even, adv. Bool; as, U'ndi, bool Fo'nzipur, God, even the Father.

Even then, agg. Plusi'bool.

Even as, agg. Fulibool.

Even so, agg. Filibool.

Even until, agg. Snoo'bool or boolisnu.

Ever since, agg. Tindu'rsni or snet'indur.

Every, demon. Ou; as, ou hi'nzikur, every man: dou, every one, every person: tou, every thing.

Every other, agg. Ou'roi: dou'roi, each other person: tou'roi, each other thing.

Exactly, adv. Sul: as, po'ntipil, sul a'vin, it was exactly six.

Exact time, (at this) agg. Tego'su: tegr'o'su, at that exact time. Obs. Te is the transcendental adverb of perfection.

Except, conj. Kroo; as, kroo'os or kros, except me.

Elsewhere, agg. Kroiri'tu, in some other place: kroiu'tu, in other places.

F.

Fact, dup. n. B; as, bo'tu, of this fact; bro'tu, of that fact; &c.

For, conj. Vroo, vru.

For, on account of, prep. De, di; as, de'os or daus, on account of or for me.

For, (*opposed to against*) prep. Boo, bu; as, Boo'os or bos, for me: so, be'os or baus, against me.

For, during, prep. Doo, du; as, gro'du, during that time.

Forth, agg. Kroni, from that place: ko'ni, from this place: ky'ini, from the place.

Forth, adv. Spe, in a direction from, fromwards; as, wai prentisel pinjoo'spi, he went in a direction from his horse.

Forwards, adv. Dre, dri.

For a long time, agg. Begyudu.

Forth, adv. Nis; as, nis prentisai, to go from; i. e. away from.

Formerly, adv. Vul; as, wai vul outrisool, yoo'ful bo'mbroi, he was formerly employed as a mechanic.

From, prep. Ne, ni; as, ne'os or naus, from me.

From off, prep. Se'hi, s'ini; se'neos, sineos, or snaus, from off me.

H.

Have, *hast*, *has*, copul. Om; as, Au om, I have; a om, thou hast; ai om, it has, &c. &c.

Had, *hadst*, copu. Ol; as, au ol. I had; a ol, thou hadst, &c.

He, pron. Wai; as, wai pe'ntise_l, he came. Aid, (in questions); as, pe'ntise_lleaid? did he come?

Her, pron. Un, um, or um, a suffix; as, au tonsik_o'un, I love her; et; as, au tonsik_o'et, I love her.

Herself, pron. Unkwen; as, yai tonsik_oun_kwen, she loves herself.

Her, adj. pron. Tyai; as, Tyai fo'nzipur, her father. Tun; as, fonzipur_tun, her father.

Hers, adj. pron. Tyest; as, au po'ntoo tyest, I am hers. (See page 75).

Hence, adv. Ko'ni, from this place.

Henceforth, adv. Go'ni, from this time.

Here, adv. Ko'tu, in this place: Ko'su, at this place: Pel, here.

Him, pron. Ur; as, Ur_kwen, himself: ed; as, au tonsik_o'ed, I love him; wai tonsik_our_kwen he loves himself.

Hitherto, adv. Go'nu, to the present time.

Him, pron. Urs, (preceded by a preposition); as, nurs, from him; purs, without him; furs, concerning him. (See page 84).

Himself, pron. Ur_kwen. Twai_kwen.

His, adj. pron. Twai; as, t_wai pa'nzoi. Tur; as, pa'nzoi_tur, his house.

His, adj. pron. disjunctive. (See page 75). Twest; as, Q pa'nzoi po'ntoo twest, this house is his.

His own, pron. Twai'gwen. Tur_gwen.

How? interrogative n. Jyoo'tu; as, joo'tu vo'mpei? how beautiful is it? i. e. in what degree is it beautiful?

How! exclamation, Jyoo'tu; as, jyoo'tu vo'mpu timpur_kwi? how beautiful and bright!

How far? (i. e. what distance?) interrog. n. Coo'nu; as, cyoo'nu prantise'a? how far are you going?

How much? inter. sub. Kwoo; as, Kwoo ilca ke'ntinai? how much did you give?

How many? inter. sub. Kwoou; as, kwoou tau'tu fra'mpufous po'mbrooz o'su gu'ndi, tra'nso'u? how many of my poorest subjects, at this hour, are asleep?

I.

I, pron. Au; as, au pa'nsito, I speak.

I myself, emphatical pron. Au_kwen.

If, conj. Tul; as, tul a pe'ntise_o, au pre'ntisen; if you come, I go.

In, prep. Too, tu.

In favor of, adv. Troo, tru.

If not, conj. No'tul; as, no'tul wai pe'ntise_o, au tin pre'ntisai; if he does not come, I shall go.

In spite of, adv. Tre, tri.

In order to, adv. Dul.

In order that, adv. Du'lkwin.

Instance, (for) adv. Del.

Into, prep. Moo, mu; as, moo'os or mos, into me.

In the midst of, prep. Stroo, stru; as, stroo'es or stres, in the midst of it.

In the meantime, or *meantime*, adv. Spur.

Instead of, prep. Ve, vi; ve'as or vars, instead of thee.

Is, *am*, *art*, copul. Um; as, an um, I am; a um, thou art; ai um, it is.

Is, v. tabular, Po'ntoo; as, po'n-too, it is.

It, pron. Ai; as, ai nos ke'nting ta'nboi, it to me gives pleasure. Es, (a suffix); as, au po'nsik_o'es, I admire it. Ais, (with a preposition prefixed); as, pa'is, without it; ta'is, with it; bais, against it.

Itself, pron. emph. Ai_kwen. Tai_kwen.

Its own, pron. emph. Tai'gwen.

Its, adj. pron. Tai; as, ta' vo'mbi, its beauty. Tur; as, vo'mbe_tur, its beauty.

Its, adj. pron. disjunctive, T_est. (See page 75.)

Its very own self, most emph. pron. Tai_gwen_nkwen.

K.

Kind, prefix, F; as, fo'tu, of this kind; fro'tu, of that kind; &c.

L.

Last, adj. Pel.

Lastly, adv. Pen.

Least, adv. Wil; as, wil pa'mpur, least happy.

Less, adv. Yil; as, yil pra'mpur, less miserable.

Lest, (*lest that*) conj. Notullkwin; as, notu'lkwin wai tri'u tro'm-pifai, lest that he should forget: no'tul, (*if not*); as, no'tul wai tri'u pe'ntisai, if he should not come.

Length, (*at*) adv. Vloo; as, vloo wai pe'ntisel, at length he came.

Let be! directive, Sut, suk; as, sut konzipu'r̄tos pa'mpivi! let my brother be happy! suk tonzipu'r̄tos ta'mpivi! let my uncle be content!

Let not be! directive, Sunt, sunk; as, sunt konzipu'r̄tos pra'mpivi, let not my brother be miserable! sunk tonzipu'r̄tos tra'mpivi! let not my uncle be discontent!

Obs. *K* never comes before *k*, nor *t* before *t*.

Let do! directive, Sit, sik; as, sit konza'tos pe'ntisai! let my acquaintance come! sik tonzoo'tos pre'ntisai! let my uncle go!

Let not do! directive, Sint, sink; as, sint konzipu'r̄tos frontipai! let not my brother appear! Sink tonzoo'tos pre'ntisai! let not my uncle go.

Like, prep. Broo, bru; as, broo'os or bros, like me.

Little, (*as*) adj. Pa; as, pa'ntoo pa ai'kyu pi'utim; it is as little as it can be.

Little, (*a*) n. Pas; as, pas bonsito'os, a little satisfies me.

Little, (*so*) adj. Pas; as, pon'e'too pas ai'kyu pi'utim; it is not so little as it can be.

Little that, (*so*) conj. Pa'skwin; as, pon'e'too pa'skwⁱⁿ wai pi'un pompita'les; it not so little that he cannot see it.

Long after that time, agg. Begro'ci; as, wai pe'ntisel begro'ci, he came long after that time.

M.

Manner, n. V; as, vo'tu, thus, in this manner: vro'tu, so, in that manner.

Manner, (*in what?*) Vyoo'tu; as, vyau'tu, vyai'tu, vyai'tu, &c. in what manner I, in what manner thou, in what manner he, &c.

Me, pron. Os; as, po'o'os, with me: tonsiko'os, loves me: &c.

Myself, emphat. pron. Oskwen. Taukw^{en}, myself.

My own, emph. pron. Taugwen.

My, adj. pron. Tau; as, tau'kw^{en}, myself. Tos; as, konzipu'r̄tos, my brother.

My own self, emph. pron. Taugwe'nkwen.

Month, (*this*) n. Saseo: sapin, next month: &c. (See page 90.)

More, adv. Yin; as, yin pa'mpur, more happy; or, pa'mpuvou.

More than, adv. Yinkyu ta'mpur, more than content.

Moreover, conj. Kwe'lkwi.

Most, adv. Win; as, win pa'mpur, most happy; or, pa'mpuvous.

Much, n. Bas; as, bas vra'u ke'ntinoi, much shall be given.

Must, dup. poten. Biu, bli'u, bri'u.

Must, (*to be obliged*) v. dependent, Bi, bli, bri. (See page 113).

Mere, adj. Gonti, simple; as, gonti un'zo, simple water, unmixed. Dantu, clean; as, da'ntu un'zo, pure water.

N.

Namely, adv. Dool.

Near to, prep. Proo, pru; as, kanzoi'pru, near to the temple: pro'o'os or pros, near to me.

Neither, adv. conj. Twi'fing, neither (of two); twi'ting, neither of three; twi'king, neither of four; &c. through all numbers.

No longer, agg. Yingrai'no; i. e. not any time more.

Nor, conj. No'twi.

Not, adv. No; (in aggregates) as, au'ho, not I: no'twi, not or, i. e. nor. E; inserted in tabulars, after the generic consonants, n, m, u, or l. (See page 91, Negation.)

Not at all, agg. Vrai'tuno; i. e. no, not; tu, in; rai, any; v, manner. (See page 87).

Now or now observe, adv. Gel; as, gyoo'sugel konzipu'r̄tur, i. e. now when his brother, &c.

Now, adv. Spin; as Nau pi'u spin pre'ntisai; I cannot go now. Go'su, at this time.

Nevertheless, yet, conj. Nel, nil.

O.

Of, prep. Too, tu; as, too'os or tos, of me.

Off, prep. Se, si; as, se'os or saus, off me.

Oh! characteristic, Ho!

Oh that! Ho'kwun!

Only, adv. Tyool.

One, adj. Apin.
One person, n. D; as, *drai*, any one; *dou*, every one.
One, (suffixed to a tabular) Rik; (plural), *rigz*; as, *au nur ke'ntinel plimpou'rick*, I gave him the black one. *Plural*:—*au nur ke'ntinel plimpou'rigz*, I gave him the white ones.
One another, adv. *Dro'ndus*, mutually. *Dou'roi*, every one, every other.
One another's, agg. *Dou'rois*.
One's, (suffixed to tabular) *Rigz*; as, *Pimpou'rigz*, the grey ones.
One's, adj. *Rais*; as, *pa'nsitai'nu rais po'nza*, to speak to any one's friend.
One's own, agg. *Gwe'nrais*; as, *pa'nsitai'nu gwe'nrais po'nza*, to speak to one's own friend.
One's self, agg. *Kwe'nrais*; as, *pa'nsitai'nu kwe'nrais*, to speak to one's self.
On, prep. *Joo*, *ju*; as, *joo'os* or *jos*, on me.
On this side of, prep. *Goo*, *gu*; as, *goo'os* or *gos*, on this side of me.
Out of, prep. *Foo*, *fu*; as, *pun-zoofu*, out of gold.
Or, conj. *Tw*, *twis*, *twil*.
Other, adj. *Roi*; as, *kenting'es o'nu no'kwi roi'nurik*, give it to this, not the other one.
Other, adj. *Roi'u*, (plural); as, *roi'u da'mbrooz pentise'l*, other witnesses came.
Other's, (genitive) *Roi'us*; as, *roi'us a'nzooz*, other's lands. *S* is the sign of the genitive. (See page 69)
Over, (across) *Zoo*, *zu*; as, *zoo'os* or *zos*, across me.
Over-against or opposite, prep. *Ke*,

ki; as, *Ke'os* or *kaus*, over-against me, opposite me.
Ought, v. *Ki'u*, *kli'u*, *kri'u*. *Infinitive*,—*Ki*, *kli* *kri*.
Our, adj. pron. *Taur*; as, *taur po'nza*, our friend. *Ton*, as, *ponza'ton*, our friend.
Our own, adj. pron. *Taur'gwen*.
Ourselves, adj. pron. *Taur'kwen*.
Out of, prep. *Te*, *ti*; as, *te'os* or *tai's*, out of it; i. e. *not in it*.
Out of, active prep. *Me*, *mi*; as, *me'es* or *mais*, out of it.
Out of, prep. *Foo*, *fu*; as, *foo'es* or *fes*, out of it; (denoting the matter out of which a thing is made).

P.

Perhaps, adv. *Pul*; as, *pul wai fi'u pentisai*; perhaps he may come.
Proportion, (*in*) adv. *Fal*; as, *falkyu a'pin pa'nsivo troi da'nsivo*, as one rises, the other falls.
Proportion, (*so in*) adv. *Fal'gyu*; as, *falkyu a'pin pa'nsivo fal'gyu troi da'nsivo*, in proportion as one rises, so in proportion the other falls.

R.

Rather, adv. *Cul*; as, *au di'u cul pre'ntisai*, I would rather go.
Rather than, adv. *Cul'kyu*, as, *cul'kyu dwe'ntrifai au di'u dra'usipai*, rather than submit, I would die.
Rather that, conj. *Cul'kwin*; as, *au di'u cul'kwin wai ti'u dwe'ntrifai*, I would rather that he should submit.
Reason or cause, prefix, *T*; as, *To'di au pintipe'lees*, for this cause I did it.

Round about, prep. *Gle*, *gli*; as, *Tombro'gli*, round about the city; *gle'os* or *glaus*, round about me.

S.

Same, adj. *Oi*; as *oi bi'nzi*, the same man.
Same, pron. *Oi*; as, *oi pentise'nul Je'zus vrandai'su*, i. e. the same came to Jesus at night.
Seeing that, conj. *Stelkwin*; as, *stelkwin aur pi'un fampivai*, i. e. seeing that we cannot succeed.
Self, n. *Kwen*; as, *Tau'kwen*, myself.
Since, or since that, conj. *Skre'kwin*.
Since, prep. *Skre*, *skri*; as, *gro's-kri*, since that time.
She, pron. *Yai*; as, *yai pentise'l*, she came.
She, pron. (in questions) *Ait*; as, *u'meait?* is she? *u'leait?* was she? &c.
She herself, pron. *Yai'kwen*; as, *yai'kwen pintipe'lees*, she herself did it.
Shall, predictive v. *Ti'u*; as, *aur ti'u pre'ntisai*, we shall go.
Shall, authoritative v. *Vai'u*; as, *A vai'u pre'ntisai*, thou shalt go.
So, adv. *Fil*; (opposed to *ful*) as, *Fil a'pin pa'nsivo*, *fil roi da'nsivo*; as one rises, so the other falls.
So, adv. comparative, *yul*; as, *yul pam'pur*, so happy.
So, adv. *Vro'tu*; i. e. in that manner; as, *wai pintipe'lees vro'tu*, he did it in that manner.
Such, adj. *Zo*; as, *zo u bi'nzi*; such a man. *Plural*:—*Zo'u*.

Some, adj. (singular,) Rī; as, au kro'tu po'mpitel ri kro'nza, I there saw some stranger.

Some, (plural,) Rīn; as, au po'mpitel ri'u finjoiz prinzo'ju, I saw some sheep on the mountain.

Such, n. Zo; as, zo po'ntipe'caid, such was he; i. e. one of that kind.

Such, plural n. Zo'u; as, zo'ukwitel po'ntipil ri'u; such were some of you.

Shortly, adv. Kīndur; as, aur kīndur pompitē'leed, we shall soon see him.

T.

The, article, I, wi, wē, e, and y. (See page 71.)

Thee, pron. As; as, au tonsik'o'as, I love thee.

Then, *therefore*, conj. Kel; as, aur kel pou'sik'o'an, we *therefore* command you.

Then, as a consequence, Plus; as, tul'vru dra'nuroz pang'sivo, plus Krist pane'sis. I Cor 15-16

Then, adv. past tense, Spen; as, spen pe'ntisel tro'nzoz, then came the disciples. Gro'su, i. e. at that time.

This, demon. singular, O. (See page 72).

These, demon. plural, Ou.

That, demon. sing. Ro.

Those, demon. plur. Ro'u.

Thence, adv. local, Kro'ni, i. e. from that place.

Thenceforth, adv. temporal, Gro'ni; i. e. from that time.

Their, adj. pron. Tar; as, tar ko'ndooz po'ntoo fo'mbro, their names are legion.

Their own, emph. pron. Tar'gwen.

Their, (a suffix) Ten; as, kon-doo'tenz, their names.

Their own selves, emph. pron. Tar-gwen'kwen.

Theirs, disj. pron. Tent. (See page 75).

Theirs, disjunc. pron. masculine, Twent, (speaking of *males*).

Theirs, disj. pron. feminine, Tyent, (speaking of *females*).

That, conj. Kwin; as, au bo'n-sifo tau'kwin do'nsupor da'nsippo, I know that my Redcemer liveth.

There, complement to the Characteristic) Kwa; as, kwa pe'ntipool kro'tu, a'vin u'nsi e'nzils, there were set there six water vessels.

There, directive, Kwi; as, kwitum imboo; let there be light!

There, interrog. Kwe; as, Kwe'un dyai'ru vri'u pintipaites? Is there any one who will do it?

There to be, infinitive, Kwaitum.

There, optative, Kwo; as, Kwotum! may there be!

There, adv. Pen. Kro'tu.

Therefore, conj. Kel.

Thereabouts, adv. Stul.

There being, part. Kwou'un.

Them, pron. (suffixed,) En; as, aur tonsik'o'en, we love them. El; as, aur tonsik'o'el, we love them. Ars; as, be'ars, against them; pe'ars, without them; fe'ars, concerning them.

Themselves, emphat. pron. En'kwen. Elkwen.

Thing, tabular n. Fo'ndoo. Ri, (suffixed,) as, u ponsupoo'ri, a created thing.

Thou, pron. A; as, a po'ntoo, thou art.

Though, conj. Nool.

Thy, adj. pron. Ta; as, ta flo'n-droo, thy kingdom.

Thy, adj. pron. (suffixed,) Tas; as, flondroo'as, thy kingdom.

Thy own, emph. pron. Ta'gwen.

Thyself, emph. pron. Ta'kwen.

Thine, disjunc. pron. Tast.

Through, prep. Doo, du; as, doo'es or des, through it.

Together, adv. Tyel.

To, prep. Noo, nu; as, Unde'nu, to God; noo'os or nos, to me.

Too, adv. Zai; as, zai pla'mpa, too rash.

Too much, adv. Bra; as, wai bra po'nsinoo transifai, he is too much inclined to sleep.

Too little, adv. Pra; as, wai ul pra po'nsunoo fo'ntivai; he was too little inclined to do good.

To-day, adv. O bu'ndis; as, o'ju bundis, on this day. Ca'seo.

To-morrow, adv. Ca'pin, i. e. the first future day.

Towards, prep. Spoo, spu; as, spoo'os or spos, towards me.

Truly, adv. Pil; as, wai, pil, po'ntipil fro'nzoo Undetu; he truly was the son of God. Po'ndi, (the tabular adverb of po'ndo, truth).

Time, n. G; (prefixed,) as, go'su, at this time; gro'su, at that time.

U.

Under, prep. Je, ji; as, je'os or jaus, under me.

Unlike, prep. Bre, bri; as, bre'os or braus, unlike me.

Until, prep. Snoo, snu; as, au pla'nsiken bunendai'snu tin-tufous, I shall wait until Monday next.

Until that, conj. Skroo'kwin; as, au pla'nsiken skroo'kwin konzipur'tos pentisen, I shall wait until my brother comes.
Upon, prep. Joo, ju; as, joo'os or jos, upon me.
Uniformly, adv. Voi'tu, i. e. in the same manner.

W.

Was, wast, copul. v. Ul; as, au ul, I was.
We, pron. Aur; as, aur biu pra'n-sifai, dansipai'dul, we must eat, in order to live.
We, ourselves, emph. pron. Au'r-kwen.
With, prep. Poo, pu; as, poo'os or pos, with me.
Without, prep. Pe, pi; as, pe'os or paus.
With, (by means of) Te, ti; as, te'les or tais, with it.
Within, prep. Too, tu; as, too'os or tos, within me.
Without, (outside of) prep. Te, ti; as, Te'os or taus, outside of me.
Will, predictive v. Ti'u; as, yai ti'u pre'ntisai, she will go.
Will, promissive v. Vi'u; as, au vi'u pre'ntisai, I will go.
Week, (this) n. Ja'seo. (See page 90).
Week, (last) Ja'pil; &c.
Week, (next) n. Ja'pin; &c.
Would, potential v. Di'u; as, au di'u pre'ntisai au'tul pl'i'u, I would go if I could.
Would not, poten. v. Di'un; as, au di'un pre'ntisai, I would not go.
Whatever or whatsoever, inter. or subj. subs. Sloo'un. (See page 77).

What, interrog. &c. Sloo?—See page 78:—as, Si'oke'leu twai'tu kransufoo'riz? what became of his dreams?

When, inter or subj. subs. Gyoo'su; as, gyoo'su bu'ndis tas-pi'mpivo, when the day began to dawn.

Where, inter. or subj. n. Kyoo'su; at what place: kyoo'tu, in what place.

Wherever, inter. or subj. n. Kyoo'suun; or, kyoo'tuun; i. e. at whatever place; or, in whatever place.

Whence, inter. or subj. n. Kyoo'ui; i. e. from what place.

Whither, inter or subj. n. Kyoo'nu, i. e. to what place.

Whereas, conj. Gool.

Whether, inter or subj. n. Swi'fin, which of the two. Swi'tin, which of the three: swi'kin, which of the four: as, nau bo'nsifo swi'bin pinti'pe'lees, I knew not which of the five did it.

Which, (nominative,) inter. or subj. n. Tyoo; as, tyoo fro'n-tipeu vo'mpukous? which appears the most beautiful?

Which, (accusative,) inter. or subj. n. Twoo; as, Twoo nas kenti-ne'lees? which to you gave it?

Whichever, int. or subj. n. (nomin.) Tyoo'un; (accus.) Twoo'un.

Who, (nominative,) inter. or subj. n. Dyoo; as, dyoo nos kenti-ne'leas?

Whomsoever, (accusative,) inter. or subj. n. Dwoo'un.

Whose, (real,) inter. or subj. n. Pyoo; as, yu'mvi pyoo to'n-dooz vo'mpikas; the tree whose branches are so beautiful.

Whom, (accusative,) inter. or subj. n. Dwoo; as, Dwoo'nu ilea kenti-ne'lees? to whom did you give it?

Whoever, (nominative,) inter. or subj. n. Dyoo'un.

Whose, (personal,) inter. or subj. n. Byoo; as, Byoo pa'nzoi u'meu ro? whose house is that?

Whosever, (real,) inter. or subj. n. Pyoo'un.

Whosever, (personal,) inter. or subj. n. Byoo'un.

Why, (for what reason or cause) inter. or subj. n. Tyoo'di.

Y.

Ye, pron. Ar; as, ar po'ntoo po'u-za'toz, ye are my friends.

Yea, (yes) adv. Zum, zul, zun, &c. (See page 136, Responsives.)

Yes, (general affirmative,) Ham; opposed to the general negative, Nam, no.

Yesterday, adv. Ca'pil.

Yet, conj. Ne'l.

You, (nominative, singular,) pron. A; as, a um konzipur'tos, you are my brother.

You, (nominative, plural,) pron. Ar; as, ar po'ntoo ponza'toz, you or ye are my friends.

You, (accusative, singular,) pron. As; as, au tonsiko'as, ho! ponzinu'r'tos! I love you, oh! my friend!

You, (accusative, plural,) pron. Au; as, au tonsiko'an ponzinu'r'toz, I love you, my friends. Al; as, au tonsiko'al, I love you.

You yourselves, pron. Ar ar'kwen,

You, pron. (suffixed to a preposition,) Ars; as, pe'ars or pars, without you.

Your, adj. pron. Tar; as, ta'rkwen, yourselves; tar ko'nzipur, your brother.

Your, adj. pron. (plural) Tan; as, kundra'tan, your preaching.
Yourselves, pron. Arkwen.

Yours, pron. disj. Tant; as, O pa'nzoi po'ntoo tant, this house is yours.

PART XXXVII.

GRAMMATICALS PHILOSOPHIC AND ENGLISH.

A. a.

A, pron. You; as, au to'nsiko'al, I love you.

A'kwen, pron. Yourselves; as, ar to'nsiko'al'kwen, you love yourselves.

An, pron. You; as, au tonsiko'an. Obs. It is used exactly in the same manner as the above pronoun *al*, and exists only for the sake of euphony.

An'kwen, signifies the same as *A'kwen*:—see above.

As, pron. Thee; as, au tonsiko'as, I love thee.

A'skwen, pron. Thyself; as, a to'nsiko'a'skwen, thou lovest thyself.

As, ta'skwen; pron. Thou, thyself; as, a tonsiko'as, ta'skwen.

As, tasgwe'nkwen; emphat. pron. Thy very own self; as, vo'nzon, a fi'u konsitai'as, tasgwe'nkwen; surely thou mayest trust thy very own self.

A. a.

A, pron. Thou; as, a po'ntoo, thou art.

A'kwen, pron. Thyself; as, a'kwen vraiu pintipai'es; thyself shalt do it.

Agwe'nkwen, emphat. pron. Thy own self; as, agwe'nkwen, vraiu pintipai'es, thou, thy own self, shalt do it.

Ar, pron. (plural) Ye.

A'rkwen, pron. Yourselves.

As, pron. (suffixed to a preposition,) Thee; as, pe'as or pa's, without thee; be'as or ba's, against thee.

Agwe'nkwen, your own selves. Obs. All follow the same rule as the above pronouns.

Ars, pron. (suffixed to preposition,) You; as, pe'an or pa's, without you; fe'an or fa's, concerning you.

A. a.

Ar, pron. They; as, ar go'nsiko banzoo'ten; they praise their pasture.

A'rkwen, pron. Themselves.

Argwe'nkwen, Their own selves.

Ars, pron. (suffixed to a preposition) Them; as, pe'en or pa's, without them; ne'en or na's, from them.

Ai. ai.

Ai, pron. It; as, ai nur ke'tinel betrombi, it gave him great pain.

Ai'kwen, pron. Itself.

Aigwe'nkwen, pron. Its own self.

Ais, pron. It; as, pe'es or pa's, without it; ce'es or ca's, after it.

Aid, pron. He; (suffixed to verbs interrogative,) as, U'meaid? is he? u'leaid? was he? u'neaid? will he be?

Ait, pron. used exactly like *aid*.

Au. au.

Au, pron. I; as, au po'ntoo, I am.

Au'kwen, pron. I myself.

Agwe'nkwen, pron. I, my own self.
Aur, pron. We; as, Aur fumpri-no'as, fompita'on, we pray thee to hear us.

Aus, pron. Me; (suffixed to a preposition,) as, pe'os or pa'us, without me; de'os or da'us, for me.

Aurs, pron. (suffixed to a preposition,) Us; as, pe'on or pa'urs, without us.

B. b.

B, (prefixed,) n. Fact; as, bo'tu, of this fact; bro'tu, of that fact, &c: see page 86.

Bas, n. Much; as, dwo'o'nu bas ke'tinoo, basi'nurs dro'nsitoo, to whom much is given, from him much is expected.

Ba, adj. As much; as, kwa'ul ba jw a'pin ki'nd'o, roi'jukyu; there was as much on one side, as on the other.

Bdkyu, agg. As much as.

Bas, agg. So much; (followed by that,) as, wai kro'nsikel ba'skwin au dro'nsive'leur, he was grieved so much that I pitied him.

Baus, agg. Against me.

Begyu'ci, agg. After a long time. Obs. *Yu*, in composition, is the article *a*, and *yi*, the article *the*; so that *ci*, is *after*; *yu*, is *a*; *g*, is *time*; and *be*, is the transcendental, and signifies *greatly*.

Begyu'du, agg. During, or through a long time; and is resolvable in the same manner.

Be, bi, prep. Against; as, *be'os* or *baus*, against me.

Begr'dci, agg. long or greatly after that time.

Bi, infinitive of Must; as, *wai ga'n-sito bi'os pre'ntisai*; he says I must go; i. e. me to be obliged to go.

Bi'u, potential v. Must; as, *au bi'u*, I must now; *au bli'u*, I heretofore must; *au bri'u*, I must hereafter.

Boo or bu, prep. For; as, *boo'os* or *bos*, for me: *fondro'bu*, for the king.

Bool, adv. Even.

Bos, agg. For me; and *baus*, against me.

Bra, adv. Too much; as, *wai bra kro'nsikool*; or, *wai kro'nsiky'al*; he was too much grieved.

Broo, bru, prep. Like; as, *broo'os* or *bros*, like me.

Byoo, int. or subj. n. Whose; (referring to person).

Byoo'ui, int. or subj. n. Whosoever.

Bre, bri, prep. Unlike; as, *bre'os* or *braus*, unlike me.

C. c.

C'd'seo, n. To-day.

C'd'pil, n. Yesterday; &c.: see Table, page 89.

C'd'pin, n. To-morrow; page 89.

Cul, adv. Rather.

Cu'lkju, adv. Rather than.

Cu'lkwin, conj. Rather that.

Cyoo, int. or sub. n. What distance; as, *cyoo'nu ti'ia pre'ntisai?* to what distance (i. e. how far?) shall you go?

D. d.

D, n. Person.; as, *Do*, this person; *d'ro*, that person.

Daus, agg. For me.

Dou, agg. Every one.

Drou, agg. Each one.

Doo, du, prep. By: sometimes used to denote the agent; as, *Dwoo'du fo'ndrooz e'ko*; by whom kings reign: see page 120.

Dos, agg. By me; as, *doo'os* or *dos*.

Droo, dru, prep. Above; as, *d'roo'os* or *d'ros*, above me.

Dre, dri, prep. Below; as, *dre'os* or *draus*, below me.

Dou'roi, agg. Every other.

Drou'roi, agg. Each other.

Dou'rois, agg. One another's; as, *ar bo'ntifel dou'roi*; they assisted one another; i. e. every one the other.

Dwoo, int. or subj. n. Whom; as, *Dwoo bentip'cau inzoitu kroo'-as?* whom have I in heaven but thee?

D. d.

D, (prefixed) n. Effect; as, *Do'mu*, to this effect; *doi'nu*, to the same effect.

Do, agg. This effect: see page 88.

Dro, agg. That effect.

Doo, du, prep. Through or during; as, *wai ba'nsivel gundai'du koi'tu*, he sat for an hour in the same place.

De, di, prep. Beside; as, *wai ba'nsivel dranzo'i'di*, as he sat beside the road; i. e. by the side of the road.

Droo, dru, prep. Backwards; as, *wai c'nsikel droo dre'kwi*, he moved backwards and forwards.

Dcol, adv. Namely, to wit, viz.

Dyoo, int or subj. n. What effect? as, *dyoo'pu il'caid pintipa'ies?* with what effect did he do it?

Del, adv. For instance.

Du'lkwin, conj. In order that.

E. e.

En, pron. accus. Them; as, *au ton'siko'en*, I love them.

El, pron. accus. Them: the same use as *en*. Either may be used in preference, where the *sound* would be improved.

Ed, pron. accifs. Him; as, *Yai tonsike'leed*, she loved him.

Et, pron. accus. Her; as, *wai tonsike'leet*, he loved her.

Es'kwen, pron. emph. Itself.

En'kwen or *e'kwen*, pron. (plural.) themselves.

Es, pron. accus. It; as, *au pinti-pe'lees*, I did it.

Es tes'kwen, pron. emph. It, itself.

Es tes'gwe'nkwen, It, its own or very self.

E. e.

E, article, The; when inserted in tabulars: as, *bi'nzikur*, man; *be'nzikur*, the man; *ke'injoo*, the elephant.

E, adv. (affixed after the generic consonant, that is to say, *n*, *m*, *u*, or *l*) signifying *Not* or *no*: as, *pon'too*, is; *pon'e'too*, is not; *do'ntoo*, is active; *don'e'too*, is not active. So *bi'nzi*, man; *bi'n-e'zi*, no man; *kro'ndoo*, person; *kron'e'doo*, no person; *fo'nzo*, consideration; *fon'e'zo*, no consideration.

E, v. (prefixed to an accus. pron.) Cause or make; as, *e'os*, it makes me; *le'os*, it made me: see page 118.

Em, v. cop. I have done; as, *au em'e's*, I have done it.

El, v. cop. Had done; as, *au el'e's*, I had done it.

En, v. cop. Shall have; as, au e'nees, I shall have done it.

Emp, v. cop. Have been doing; as, au e'mpees, I have been doing it.

Elt, v. cop. Had been doing; as, au e'ltees, I had been doing it.

Ent, v. cop. Shall have been doing; as, au e'ntees, I shall have been doing it.

F. f.

F, n. Kind; as, fo'tu, of this kind; fro'tu, of that kind, &c.

F'u, potential v. May.

F'i, poten. v. inf. To be free to.

F_e, *f_i*, prep. Concerning; as, fe'los or faus, concerning me: ta'fikwi po'nzoz, and concerning your observations.

Faus, agg. Concerning me.

Fil, adv. So; as, fil'kyu, so as.

Filkwin, agg. so that.

Foo, *fu*, prep. Out of; as, po'nti-fool punzoifu, it was made out of brass.

Ful, adv. (opposed to *fil*,) as, full-kwi a'pin pa'nsivo, fil roida'nsivo; as one rises, so the other falls.

G. g.

G, n. (prefixed,) Time; as, go'su, at this time: see page 88.

Goo, *gu*, prep. On this side; as, prinzo'gu, on this side of the mountain: goo'os or gos, on this side of me.

Ge, *gi*, prep. Beyond; as, ge, ge, yi pi'nso'u pi'nzoiz, beyond! beyond! the starry heavens: ge'os or gaus, beyond me.

Gool, adv. Whereas; as, gool wai fa'mpifil, nel de'on wai o'kel fra'mpou, whereas he was rich, yet for us he became poor.

Go'ci, agg. Hereafter.

Go'cu, agg. Heretofore.

Gel, adv. Now; now observe; as, gel au bi'u te'ntipai fonzo'tas, now, I must claim your attention: i. e. consideration.

Gloo, *glu*, prep. Along; as, wai pra'ntisel dranzo'glu, he was going along the road.

Gos, agg. On this side of me.

Go'su, agg. Now; at this time.

Gr_o'su, Then, at that time.

Go'subool, agg. Even now.

Go'nu, agg. Hitherto.

Go'nibool, agg. Even henceforth.

Goi, agg. The same person who.

Gwen, adj. Own; as, twai'gwen pa'nzoi, his own house—referring to the subject of the proposition.

Gwon, adj. Own; as, twai'gwon pa'nzoi: referring not to the subject of the proposition, but to some other person.

Gyoo, int. or subj. n. What time; as, at what time, gyoo'su; gyooni, from what time.

Gyoo'du, agg. During or through what time; as, gyoo'du imca to'nsinai pla'nsinai? how long do you propose to wait!

H. h.

H, emphatical sign, as, kongo'tos too'um Hu'ndi, no'kwi binze'tu, my trust is in God, and not in man.

H_o'kwun, optative characteristic, Oh that! see page 109.

Ho! exclam. Oh! as, ho! yi tro'mbi—yi ka'mboo dranzipo'tu! oh! the pain—the bliss of dying.

I. i.

I, definite art. The; as, i pra'ntu-pous rou'utu vamb_e'um, the greatest of all, is charity.

Im, cop. v. Do; as, au im tonsi-kailet; I do love her.

Imp, cop. v. Am doing; as, au imp da'nsitai tyi'ndi, I am writing the letter. Obs. Here imp signifies *am doing*, and da'nsitai subjoins the special act, writing.

Il, cop. v. Did; as, au il gonsifaied I did esteem him.

In, cop. v. Shall do; or, Shall, before an active verb; as, au i'nees, I shall do it: au in pen-tisai ki'ndur, I shall come soon.

Imp, cop. v. Am doing; or, Am, before an active verb; as, au i'mpees, I am doing it: au imp pre'ntisai, I am going.

It, participle, Done; as, wai om't-ees; or, wai pentip_o'es, he has done it.

I. i.

I, demon. (sing.) A certain; or, A certain one; as, i bi'nzikur pen-tise'nil Jiroo'sulum, a certain man came from Jerusalem.

I'u, demon. (plural,) as, i'u bi'nzikurz it'u vinfrontuvou, certain men of the baser sort.

J. j.

Ja'seo, n. or adv. This week; as, au, ja'seo, tentivel tau ka'rin pu'ndis, I, this week, began my fortieth year: see page 89.

Je, *ji*, prep. Under; as, je'os or jaus, under me.

Ju'i'tu, (pronounced juzi'tu,) In some degree; as, wai po'ntoo, ju'i'tu, gro'nsikoi, he is in some degree to be blamed.

Jyoo, int. or subj. n. What degree; as, jyoo famboo'tu paintiko'aid? what degree of prosperity has he obtained?

Jira'tungo, agg. Not in any degree.
Joo, ju, prep. Upon; as, *joo'os*
or *jos*, upon me.

Jyoo'tu! agg. How! as, *jyoo'tu*
vo'mpu yai po'ntoo! how beau-
tiful she is!

K. k.

K, n. (prefixed,) Place; as, *ko'tu*,
here; in this place: *kr'o'tu*, there;
in that place.

Kaus, prep. Over-against me.

Kel, conj. Therefore; as, *kel, ho!*
tonsukoo'tos ko'nzooz, therefore,
oh! my beloved brethren.

Kē, ki, prep. Over against; as,
ke'os or *kaus*, over against me.

Ki'u, poten. v. Ought; as, *au ki'u*
pre'ntisai; I ought to go.

Kli'u, poten. verb. Oughted; i. e.
heretofore ought; as, *spen au*
kli'u gentina'ed, then I oughted
to pay him.

Kri'u, poten. v. Ought hereafter;
as, *ca'pin au kri'u pre'ntisai*; to-
morrow I ought (i. e. it will be
my duty) to go.

Koo, ku, prep. Betwixt; as, *wai*
kel ba'nsivel, he sat betwixt
them: *koo'os* or *kos*, betwixt me.

Kroo, kru, prep. Except; as, *rou'u*
tel kro'tuul kro'o'os, all of them
were there except me.

Kre, kri, Besides; as, *rou'u tel*
kro'tuul kre'os, all of them were
there besides me.

Krai'tungo, agg. Nowhere.

Krooz, adv. At first.

Krez, adv. At last; as, *kre'z wai*
pentis'el, at last he came.

Kwa, adv. assertive, There; as,
Kwa po'ntoo, there is.

Kwe, adv. int. There; as, *kwe'um?*
or, *kwe po'ntoo?* is there?

Kwi, adv. directive, There; as,
kwi'tum, let there be.

Koi'tu, agg. In the same place.

Kwo, adv. optative, There; as,
kw'o'tum, oh that there were!

Kwai, adv. dependent, There; as,
kwai'tum, *kwai'tul*, *kwai'tuh*,
there to be now, there to be
heretofore, there to be hereafter.

Kwou, adv. adj. or part. There;
as, *kwou'nun*, there being; *kwou-*
o'mut, there having been; *kwou-*
o'lut, there having formerly been;
kwou'o'nut, there having here-
after been.

Kwen, n. Self; as, *ta'nkwen*, my-
self; *ta'kwen*, thyself; (referring
to the nominative).

Kwon, n. Self; as, *waikwon*, him-
self; *yaikwon*, herself; (refer-
ring not to the subject but to
some *object*).

Kwi, conj. And.

Kwil, conj. And.

Kw, conj. And; (before a vowel,)
as, *kw I'zuk*, and Isaac.

Kwoo? int. How much?

Kwo'o'u? int. How many?

Kwi'fu, n. Both.

Kwi'tin, n. All three.

Kwi'kin, n. All four.

Kwi'bin, n. All five; and through-
out all numbers: as, *kwi'tin*
gya'su pa'nsivo; *gya'su ka'ntou*
bru'ndis pa'ntipo, *gya'sukwi*
da'nsivo, &c; *both* when thou
risest, when high noon hast
gained, and when thou fallest,
&c. Obs. *Kwi'tin* denotes three
periods:—Milton, from the de-
fect of our language, was obliged
to use *both* in referring to these
three periods.

Kwin, conj. That; as, *au bo'nsifo*
ta'ukwin Do'nsupor da'nsipo, I
know that my Redeemer liveth.

Kwe'lkwi, conj. Moreover.

Kyoo, int. or subj. n. What place.

Kyoo'tu, int. or subj. n. Where?
i. e. in what place?

Kyel, adv. And so forth.

Kyu, conj. (suffixed,) As; as, *wai-*
kyu pre'ntis'el, as he went.

Kyoo'ni, agg. Whence.

Kyoo'nu, agg. Whither.

L. l.

Lē, verb. dup. causal, past tense;
as, *le'os*, it caused me.

Loo, v. dup. causal; as, *loo'os*, it
was caused by me.

M. m.

Maus, agg. Out of me.

Me, prep. Out of.

Mi, prep. Out of.

Mis, prepositional adv. Out.

Mos or *moo'os*, agg. Into me.

Moo, mu, prep. Into; as *panzoi'-*
mu, into the house.

Mool, prep. In the course of.

N. n.

N, adverb, (prefixed to the copu-
latives) as, *Um*, is, *num*, is not;
Ul, was, *nul*, was not; *Un*, will
be, *nun*, will not be. (Prefixed
to the personal pronouns); as,
nau, I not; *na*, thou not, &c.

Ne, ni, prep. From; as, *ne'os* or
naus, from me: *tombr'o'ni*, from
the city.

Nis, adv. In a direction from.

Noo, nu, prep. To; as, *noo'os* or
nos, to me: *tombr'o'nu*, to the
city.

Nel, conj. Yet; as, *nel de'on* (or
daurs) *wai o'kel fra'mpou*; yet,
for our sakes, he became poor.

Nool, conj. Although; as, *nool*
wai fa'mpifil, although he was
rich.

Nos, agg. To me.

Nisos, agg. Let me not; (active,) as, *nisos* prehtisai, let me not see go! Table, page 92.

No, adv. Not; as, au *no* tonsiko'tet, (emphatically,) I do not love her.

No'kwí, agg. And not; as, John, *no'kwí* Edward, John, and not Edward.

No'kwín, conj. Not that; as, *no'kwín* wai fa'mpinel frampou'di-roz, not that he cared for the poor.

No'twi, conj. Nor; i. e. not or.

No'tul, con. If not; as, *notul'kwí*, tyoo'dino? and if not, why not?

Nuso's, agg. Let me not be; *nusa'*, be not thou; *nuse's*, let it not be; *nuse'd*, let him not be; *nuse't*, let her not be; *nuse'h*, let us not be; *nusa'r*, be not ye, *nuse'h*, let them not be.

O. o.

Ol, pron. accus. Us; as, wai *tr'o'n-siko'ol*, he hates us.

Ol, v. Had; (past tense of *Om*), as, au *ol*, I had; au *olut*, I had been.

On, v. Shall have; as, au *on*, I shall have.

On, pron. accus. Us. It has the same force and meaning as *ol*; but sometimes sounds more euphonically.

Om, v. Have; as, au *o'm*, I have.

O'n'kwén or *d'lkwén*, agg. Ourselves.

Os, pron. accusative, Me; as, *yai* ponsiko'os, she admires me.

O'skwén, agg. Thyself.

Os, *tosgwénkwén*, agg. Me, my very own self.

O. o.

O, demon. This; as, *O* bu'ndis, this day.

O'ri, agg. This thing.

O'ro, agg. This person.

O'ru, agg. This one; whether person or thing.

Oi.

Oi, demon. The same; as, *oi'ro* pentise'nul. Je'zus vru'ndai'su, the same came to Jesus at night.

Ou.

Ou, demon. Every; as, *Ou* bi'nzi do'ntipel twai'yugwen o'nza, every man acted according to his own will.

Oo.

Oo, art. indefinite, A; as, au *po'm-pitel* booi'nzi isu fa'nza, I saw a man at the door.

Oom, v. cop. Have been; as, au *oom* kro'tu, I have been there.

Ool, v. cop. Had been; as, au *ool* kro'tu, I had been there.

Oon, v. cop. Shall have been; as, au *oon* kro'tu, ne'lkwi di'u prentisai, I have been there, and still would go.

Oomp, v. cop. Have been being; as, *tul* nan *gro'nsikoo*, au *oomp*, if I am not being blamed, I have been (i. e. being blamed).

Oolt, v. cop. Had been being; as, *tul* nan *gro'nsikool*, au *oolt*, if I was not being blamed, I had been (being blamed).

Oont, v. cop. Shall have been being; as, au *oont* *gro'nsikoo*, I shall have been (being blamed).

Oomp, *oolt*, *oont*, are rarely used.

P. p.

Pa, adv. As little; as, wai *pa* do'n-sinoo kwenta'u'kyu, he is as little pleased as myself.

Pas, adv. So little; as, wai *pas* donsinoo, *no'kyu* fro'ntipai, he is so little pleased as not to appear.

Pa'skwín, conj. So little that; as, wai *pas* do'n-sinoo wai'kwín fro'ntipo, he is so little pleased that he does not appear.

Pe, *pi*, prep. without; as, *pe'os* or *paus*, without me: wai prentisel frinde'pi, he went without the letter.

Pegyu'tu, agg. In a time short; i. e. soon; as, *tu*, in; *yu*, a; *g*, time; *pe*, diminutive-transcendental. *Ki'ndur*, the adverb of earliness, is a better word.

Pel, adv. Here; a monosyllabic synonyme of *ko'tu*, in this place.

Pen, adv. There; a monosyllabic synonyme of *kro'tu*, in that place.

Pi'u, *pl'u*, *pri'u*, poten. v. Can; as, au *pi'u*, I can now; au *pl'u*, I could then; au *pri'u*, I can then, i. e. hereafter.

Pil, adv. Truly.

Plus, adv. Then, consequently.

Po, n. This end; as, *po'nu*, to this end; *po'di*, for this end; *popu* *coo'ol*, with this object before us.

Poo, *pu*, prep. With; as, *po'os* or *pos*, with me: wai pansitel vronze'pu branza'kwí, he spake with fear and trembling.

Pool! exclam. Behold!

Pul, adv. Perhaps; as, *pul* wai pentisen, perhaps he will come.

Proo, *pru*, prep. Near to; (opposed to *pre*, far from).

Pre, *pri*, prep. Far from; as, *kanzoipru* Unde'prikwi, near to the church, and far from God.

Pros or *pro'os*, agg. Near to me.

Praus or *pre'os*, agg. Far from me.

Pra, adv. Too little.

Pyoo, int. or subj. n. Whose; (applicable only to things, and not persons); as, *u'mvi* *pyoo* *po'ndoiz*, the tree whose roots.

R. r.

Rik, pron. (suffixed to adjectives.)

One; as, a vraiu nur ke'htinai u plimpou'rik, aukwi, u prim-pou'rik, you shall give him a black one, and I, a white one.

Rigz, pron. (plural of rik,) Ones; as, au nas vri'u ke'htinai plim-pou'rigz, waikwi prim-pou'rigz, or pri'mpouz, I will give you the black ones, and he the white ones.

Rai, demon. (sing.) Any; as, rai pr'ondoi fi'u bo'nsinoi, any instrument might be selected.

Rai'u, demon. (plural,) Any; as, nau pli'u t'ensitai rai'u dro'nzoiz tyur po'ntifel, I could not approve any suggestions which he made.

Ri, n. Thing; as, u ponsupoo'ri, a creature, i. e. a created thing.

Ro, n. Person; as, Ponsupo'ro, the Creator; i. e. the creating person, or person who creates.

Ri, demon. (sing.) Some; as, au kai'nting gri fonzo'nu too'es, or tes fonzo'nu, I have given some time to the consideration of it.

Ri'u, demon. (plural,) Some; as, ri'uroz pi'un to'nsikai u kinja; some persons cannot like a cat.

Ro, demon. (sing.) That; as, ro ka'nzoi pu'ntrikoo Unde'nu, that temple is consecrated to God.

Ro'u, demon. (plural,) Those; as, ro'u pa'nzoiz, those houses.

Rou, demon. (sing.) Each.

Rous, All; (sing.)

Roi, demon. (sing.) Other.

Ro'u, demon. (plural,) Other.

Rou'roi, demon. (sing.) Each other; as, ar pra'ndur to'nsiko rou'roi, they love each other greatly.

Ru, n. (suffixed,) Person or thing; i. e. One; as, u yin vo'mpuru pi'un po'nsufoo, a more beautiful one cannot be thought, i. e. conceived: u ke'htusoo'ru, a sent one, (whether person or thing). Obs. Kentusoo'ro, a messenger; i. e. a sent person: kentusoo'ri, a sent thing; (as, a present): see *Ro*, and *ri*.

S. s.

Se, *si*, prep. Off; as, se'os or saus, off me: wai pontipil pinjoo'si, he was off the horse.

Se'ni, *si'ni*, prep. From off, (denoting motion,) as, wai pe'ntisel twai'sini pi'njoo, he came from off his horse.

Sel, adv. Scarcely; as, Tul pe'm-puroz, sel do'nsipoo, &c., if the righteous scarcely be saved, &c.

Skoo, *sku*, prep. Among; as, wai bansivel To'nondroo'skuz, he sat among the Doctors: skoo'ol or skol, skoo'on or skon, among us.

Skwoo, int. or subj. n. How much? what quantity? (of solid quantity); as, skwoo fenzoo'tu be'ntipe'a panzo'itu? how much bread have you in the house?

Sul, adv. Exactly; as, po'ntipil sul a'vin; or, sul a'vrin gu'ndi, it was exactly six; or, the sixth hour.

Skyoo, int. or subj. n. How much? (generally) as, skyoo trin'oi'tu u'meu ka'nzoi ko'ni? what distance is the church from this place?

Skyau, agg. How much I.

Spin, adv. Now; i. e. at this time; synonyme of go'su.

Spo, *spu*, prep. Towards; as, wai pra'ntisel twai'spu pa'nzoi, he was going towards his house: spoo'os or spos, towards me.

Spen, adv. Then; (past time).

Span, prep. Then; at a future time; as, span pe'ntiso tri'ndo, then cometh the end.

Span, the same word as *span* before *k*; as, spankwi, and then.

Sproo, *spru*, prep. At the beginning of; as, endo'spru, at the beginning of the business: sproo'es or spres, at the beginning of it.

Stroo, *stru*, prep. In the midst of; as, wai dwaprensifel stroo'en; he impetuously ran into the midst of them.

Stre, *stri*, prep. At the end of; as, bundai'stri, twai'ci droope'ndis, ar de'ntisel, at the end of the day, after his return, they met.

Strais, agg. At the end of it.

Sne'kwin, conj. Since that; as, sne'kwin wai pe'ntisel aur hain-e'tipo rai tende'rit, since (that) he came, we have not had any quietness.

Snoo'kwin, conj. Until that; as, snoo'kwin wai pe'ntisel aur be'ntipel tende'rit, until (that) he came, we had peace.

Slau, int or subj. n. What I; as, na pi'u ga'nsitai slau to'nsing, you cannot tell what I intend. So sla, slai, &c.: see page 78.

Sne, *sni*, prep. Since; as, as, ro'sni bun'dis, since that day.

Sne'kwin, conj. Since that; as, sne'kwin au fre'ntifel ar droopai'n-tiso, since I left, they have returned.

Stul, prep. About; i. e. thereabout, more or less; as, yai po'ntoo stul ka'sin, she is about forty.

Stuls, adv. Thereabout.

Sool, adv. Almost.

Soo, *su*, prep. At.

Sut, (never to precede t,) imperative v. Let; (neutral,) as, sut ponza'tos tontiki, let my friend be safe.

Sunt, (never to precede t,) imper. neg. v. Let not; as, sunt fan-dai'tonz tre'ntikoi.

Suk, imper. v. (never to precede k,) Let; as, suk tu'ndroiz gon_sikai'as, let the apostles praise thee.

Sunk, imper. neg. v. (never to precede k,) as, sunk timbo'tas fo'm-pitoi, let not your voice be heard.

Sit, imper. v. (never to precede t,) Let; (active,) as, sit vande'turz f'nsifoi, let his feet be tied.

Sint, imper. neg. v. (never to precede t,) Let not; as, sint vande'turz f'nsifoi.

Sik, imper. v. (never to precede k,) Let; as, sik tande'turz f'nsifoi.

Sink, imper. v. neg. (never to precede k,) Let not; as, sink tande'turz f'nsifoi, let not his hands be tied.

Stelkwin, conj. Seeing that; as, stelkwin aur glis fe'n'itoo pra'n-tupa'pus u fu'n'zo dambroo'tuz, &c., seeing that we are encompassed with so great a cloud of witnesses, &c.

S. s.

Sa'seo, This month.

Sa'pil, last month: see page 89.

T. t.

T, n. (prefixed,) Thing; as, to, this thing; tro, that thing.

Teg'su, adv. Precisely now.

Tel, adv. Alone.

Te, ti, prep. With; or, by means of; as, fembre'ti, with a sword.

Ti'u, v. predictive, Shall; as, aur ti'u pre'ntisai, we shall go now.

Tri'u, v. predictive, Shall; as, aur tri'u pre'ntisai, we shall hereafter go.

Tom, (negative, *Trom*,) the infinitive of om, Have; i. e. to have; as, au bo'nsikel tom'ces, I desired to have it.

Tol, (negative, *Trol*,) v. inf. Previously to have.

Ton, (negative, *Tron*) v. inf. Hereafter to have.

Troo, tru, prep. Up; as, troo'os or tros, up me: pauza'tru, up stairs.

Tre, tri, prep. Down; as, tre'os or traus: panza'tri, down stairs.

Tum, v. inf. To be.

Trum, v. inf. Not to be.

Tul, v. inf. Heretofore to be.

Trul, v. inf. Heretofore not to be.

Tun, v. inf. To be hereafter.

Trun, v. inf. Not to be hereafter.

Toom, v. inf. To have been.

Troom, v. inf. Not to have been.

Tool, v. inf. Heretofore to have been.

Trool, v. inf. Heretofore not to have been.

Toon, v. inf. Hereafter to have been.

Troon, v. inf. Hereafter not to have been.

Tyoo, int. or subj. u. Which.

Tyool, adv. Only.

Tyel, adv. Together.

Tw, twi, twil, conj. Or.

Twoo, int. or subj. n. Which; (accusative,) as au bo'nsifo twa bo'nsinen, I know which you will choose.

Twifino, conj. Neither; i. e. not either of the two.

T. t.

T, n. (prefixed,) Cause; as, to'di, for this cause; &c.: see page 88.

Tau, adj.-pron. My.

Taur, adj.-pron. Our.

Tu, adj.-pron. Thy.

Tur, adj.-pron. Your.

Tai, adj.-pron. Its.

Twai, adj.-pron. His.

Twar, adj.-pron. Their.

Tyai, adj.-pron. Her.

Tyar, adj.-pron. Their; (feminine).

Pronouns suffixed.

Tos, My; as, ponza'tos, my friend: see page 75.

Disjunctives.

Tost, my; fast, thy: see page 75.

Too, tu, prep. Within; as, wai po'ntipil panzoitu, he was in the house: too'os or tos, within me.

Te, ti, prep. Outside of; as, wai po'ntipil panzoiti, he was outside of—or out of—the house.

Tool, tul, conj. If.

Troo, tru, prep. In favor of; as, danzoo'tru, in favor of life.

Tre, tri, prep. In spite of; as, wai bambun trasi'nsiko kindai'tri, he diligently toils on in spite of opposition.

Tyoo, n. int. or subj. What cause.

Tyoodi, int. or subj. n. Why; i. e. for what cause.

**Tel, til*, conj. Unless.

U. u.

Um, ul, un, cop. v. Am, was, shall be.

Ump, ult, unt, cop. v. Am being; was being; shall be being.

Un, pron. (suffixed,) her; as, au tonsiko'un, I love her.

Ur, pron. (suffixed,) Him; as, yai tonsiko'ur, she loves him.

Urs, pron. (suffixed,) Him; (after a prep.,) as, p'urs, without him.

Uns, pron. (suffixed,) Her; as, p'uns, without her.

Un, adv. (prefixed,) the same as in English, as, *Untinsifai*, to uncover.

Um, signifies the same as *un*, but comes before *p*, *b*, *f*, or *v*; as, *umpinsifai*, to unbind; *umfinsifai*, to untie.

Un, before *k* or *g*, signifies the same; as, *unkinsikai*, to unsew.

V. v.

V, n. (prefixed,) Manner; as, *vo'tu*, thus, in this manner; *vro'tu*, so; in that manner.

Ve, *vi*, prep. Instead of; as, *ve'os* or *vaus*, instead of me.

Vel, conj. As if; as though; as, *wai do'ntipel vel wai pri'mpinib* he acted as if he was mad.

Vl'u, v. poten. present, promissive, Shall or will; as, *an vl'u pre'n-tisai*, I will go *now*.

Vri'u, v. poten. future, promissive, Shall or will; as, *an vri'u pre'n-tisai*, I will go *hereafter*.

Vli'u, v. poten. past, Would.

Vool, adv. Again.

Voo, *vu*, prep. According to; as, *vo'os* or *vos*, according to me.

Vai'u, v. poten. pres. authoritative, Shall; as, *a vai'u pre'tisai*, you *shall* go.

Vrai'u, v. poten. future, Shall; as, *a vraiu pre'tisai*, you *shall* go *hereafter*.

Vroo, *vru*, conj. For.

Vre, *vri*, conj. Because.

W. w.

W. article indef. A; or an, before a vowel; as, *u'nzoo*, fire; *wu'n-zoo*, a fire; *ihzi*, operation, *wiuzi*, an operation: see Articles, page 71.

Wai, pron. He: see page 73.

Wai'kwen, pron. Himself; see page 73, § 146.

Wqr, pron. (masenline,) They.

Win, comp. adv. Most; as, *win pa'mpur*, most happy.

Wil, comp. adv. Least; as, *wil pa'mpur*, least happy.

Y. y.

Yai, pron. She.

Y, art. definite, The; as, *u'mvi*, Tree, *yu'mvi*, the tree.

Yai'kwen, pron. Herself.

Yqr, pron. Their.

Yqr'kwen, pron. Themselves.

Yin, comp. adv. More.

Yil, comp. adv. Less.

Yingra'no, agg. No more; i. e. not any more.

Yinno, agg. Not more.

Yilkyu, agg. Less than.

Yil'kwin, agg. Less, that.

Yun, comp. adv. As; as, *yun pa'mpur*, as happy.

Yul, comp. adv. So; as, *yul pa'm-pur*, so happy.

Z. z.

Zai, adv. Too; as, *zai pa'mpur*, too happy.

Ze, *zi*, prep. About.

Zo, adv. Such.

Zoo, *zu*, prep. Over, across.

Zyoo, adv. As well as.

Z. z.

Za'seo, This year.

Za'pil, Last year: see page 89.

PART XXXVIII.

(SUPPLEMENTAL.)

CONCRETE AND ABSTRACT NUMBERS.

At page 67, we see how Tabular Concrete Nouns are converted into Abstract. Now all Numbers are capable of this modification by suffixing *iti* to the number; as follows:

CARDINALS.

Concrete.	Abstract.
<u>A</u> 'pin, one;	<u>A</u> 'pi'niti, unity, one-ness.
<u>A</u> 'lin, two;	<u>A</u> 'finiti, duality, two-ness.
<u>A</u> 'tin, three;	<u>A</u> 'ti'niti, trinity, three-ness.
<u>A</u> 'kin, four;	<u>A</u> 'ki'niti, four-ness.
<u>A</u> 'bin, five;	<u>A</u> 'bi'niti, five-ness.

ORDINALS.

Concrete.	Abstract.
<u>A</u> 'prin, first;	<u>A</u> 'pri'niti, firstness.
<u>A</u> 'frin, second;	<u>A</u> 'fri'niti, the being second.
<u>A</u> 'trin, third;	<u>A</u> 'tri'niti, the being third.
<u>A</u> 'krin, fourth;	<u>A</u> 'kri'niti, the being fourth.
<u>A</u> 'brin, fifth;	<u>A</u> 'bri'niti, the being fifth.

And so on with all other Numbers.

BOOK. II.

TRANSLATIONS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PRINCIPLES

OF THE

PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

“It were even to be wished, that the general terms which are found in common language, as well as those of the arts and sciences, could be reduced to a systematical arrangement, and defined so as that they may be free from ambiguity; but, perhaps, the obstacles to this are insurmountable. I know no man who has attempted it but Bishop Wilkins, in his *Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophic Language*. The attempt was grand, and worthy a man of genius.”—*Extract from Dr. Reid's Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man; page 470.*

TRANSLATIONS,

PHILOSOPHIC AND ENGLISH.

*Each word of the Philosophic has its English signification alternately in Roman and Italic type.
The Superior Figures (^{1 2 3 4} &c.) refer to Notes at the end of these Translations.*

GENESIS.

TINDO XLV.

SPEN Jo'zif pl'iun fro'ntifaiu¹/rkwen pindoitu gro'utu glurs pra'nsivel; waikwi po'nsikel ou'ro nurs mispre'ntisai, kwa'kwi pur prane'sivel rai'ro, gyurdu le'urkwen bo'nsifoi twai'nu ko'nzipurz.

2. Waikwi tra'nsinel bezombi¹: ikwi Ij'ipsunz panzoikwi tu Fa'ru fo'mpitel.

3. Kwi Jo'zif² ga'nsitel twai'nu ko'nzipurz, au po'ntoo Jo'zif: u'meu fonzipur'rtos da'nsupo? Twai'kwi ko'nzipurz pl'iun printisai'ed; arvru tre'ntikool twai'su pi'ndoi.

4. Kwi Jo'zif ga'nsitel twai'nu ko'nzipurz, Nos tintifo'zar, au fuprin'o'an; arkwi nur tintife'lee'nkwen. Waikwi ga'nsitel, au po'ntoo Jo'zif, konzipur'tan, dwar tontrike^{mul*} El'jipt.

5. Keli'gil^{oo} nu'sar kro'nsukoo, no'twi to'nsuki poo-ah'kwen arkwin ko'nu tontrike'leos: Undevru can kentise'leos konsipai'dul da'nzoo.

6. Idu a'fin pu'ndisilz³, i fe'nsur fla'ndoo plo'ntipo rinzo'tu: nelkwi kwa po'ntipin a'bin fa'nta pu'ndisinz³, twoo'du kwa'nun twifju ko'mbis kriuzo'twi.

7. Undekwi can kentise'leos ko'nsipai de'an⁴ pr'onzipinz dinzoiju; vintipaikwi danzoo'tanz pran-tur'ti bo'nzoo.

CHAPTER XLV.

THEN *Joseph* could not refrain himself in the presence of those who round about him stood; and he commanded every one from him to go out; and there with him stood not any one while he caused himself to be known to his brethren.

2. And he wept very loud, and the Egyptians and the house of Pharaoh heard.

3. And Joseph said to his brethren I am Joseph; is my father living? and his brethren could not answer him; for they were troubled at his presence.

4. And Joseph said to his brethren, To me, do ye approach, I beseech you; and they to him did approach. And he said, I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt.

5. Now, therefore, be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye hither sold me: for God, before you, sent me, in order to preserve life.

6. During the two past years, the famine (bread-scarcity) hath existed in the land: and yet there will be five immediate future years, during which there will not be either ripeness (earing) or reaping (harvest).

7. And God before you sent me to preserve for you a posterity on the earth; and to continue your lives by means of a great deliverance.

* Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions, &c. are sometimes put in Italics, for the convenience of the uninitiated.

8. Keligil no pontipilean⁵ dyoo kohnu kentiseleos, bel Undi; Waikwi pointipostos⁵ u fonzipurinu⁷ Faru, bonzokwi andaidru twaitu pahzoi yookwi poudroo andaidu tu rinzo tw Eljipt.

9. Bentivo²zar, truskwi prentisoz tauhu fonzipur; nu'rkwi gahnsitoz; Votu gahnsito fronzipur¹tas Jozif: Undi pointipostos poudroo andaitu tw Eljipt: nos pe'ntisoz, nokwi pra'pinoz.

10. Akwi vraitu rahsipai rinzo¹tu tu⁸ Golsun; akwi vraitu nos tintifi, a, takwi fro'nzooz, fronzookwiz ta¹tu fro'nzooz, takwi dwimfinjoiz⁹ takwi dwim'pinoz⁹, krou'skwi¹⁰ a bentipo:

11. Aukwi, kro¹tu, vri¹u vansipai¹as; voo, gohibool kwa pou'tipin abin pu'ndaiz fensur¹tu flandoo; dul¹kwin a, takwi onzi, krou'skwi a bentipo penetiso framboinu.

12. Pookwi! tar fa'ndoz poumpito, fando¹kwis tauhu konzipur Benjumin, pontookwin tau ta'ndo tyoo nan pahnsito.

13. Arkwi vraitu tintikai tauhu fonzipur andai tauhu timomboo tw Eljipt; krou'skwi¹⁰ ar poumpito; arkwi vraitu bentivai; vraitukwi kohnu fon'sinai fonzipur¹tos.

14. Waikwi dahnivel panda¹ju twaitu konzipur Benjumin transin¹lkwi; kwi Benjumin tra'ninel twaiju panda.

15. Kwe¹lkwi wai vransikel rouhu twaitu konzipur, transin¹lkwi joo'en; ro'ekwi¹¹ konzipur¹turz pu¹² intikel.

16. Trinde¹kwi tofi, fompitool panzo¹tu tu Faru; dyoo gahnsitel, Yi konzipur tu Jozif pentis: bedonsin¹lkwi Faru, twaikwi dro'nzoz.

17. Kwi Faru gansite¹nul Jozif, Gahnsitoz tauhu konzipur, Pintipoz ori; rahsiloz inje¹tanz; prentisoz¹kwi; tentisoz¹zar rinzo¹nu tu⁸ Kunai¹un.

18. Kentipoz¹kwi fonzipur¹tan¹⁴, tarkwi onziz; nokwi pentisoz; aukwi vri¹u nan kentina¹ fontiriz rinzo¹tu tw Eljipt, arkwi vraitu pra'nisai grandoo rinzo¹tu.

19. Gel a pou¹sikoo; pintipoz ori¹⁵; kentipoz pra'niz rinzo¹mi tw¹³ Eljipt tardi punit¹nuroz, tar-

8. Now therefore *not* it was you *who* hither sent me, but God; and he hath caused me to be a father to Pharaoh, and the master over the whole of his house, and a governor (magistrate) throughout the whole of the land of Egypt.

9. Haste ye; and up go to my father; and to him say; Thus (in this manner) saith thy son Joseph: God hath caused me to be governor of the whole of Egypt: to me come, and not tarry.

10. And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen; and thou shalt to me be near,—thou, and thy children, and the children of thy children; and thy flocks, and thy herds, and all which thou hast.

11. And I, there, will nourish thee; for even from this time there will be five years of famine; (bread scarcity); in order that thou, and thy family and all which thou hast, come not to poverty.

12. And behold! your eyes see, and the eyes of my brother Benjamin, that it is my mouth which to you speaketh.

13. And ye shall tell to my father of the whole of my glory in Egypt; and all which ye have seen; and ye shall hasten; and shall hither accompany my father.

14. And he fell on the neck of his brother Benjamin, and wept; and Benjamin wept upon his neck.

15. Moreover he kissed all of his brethren, and wept upon them; and after that his brethren with him discoursed.

16. And the rumour concerning this thing was heard in the house of Pharaoh; who said, The brethren of Joseph are come: and it greatly pleased Pharaoh, and his servants.

17. And Pharaoh said to Joseph, Say to thy brethren, Do this thing; lade your beasts; and go; and travel ye, to the land of Canaan.

18. And take your father, and your families; and to me come; and I will to you give the good things of the land of Egypt; and ye shall eat the marrow of the land.

19. Now thou art commanded; do this thing; take waggons out of the land of Egypt for your little ones,

dikwi ko'nzifunz¹⁶; foušino'zkwi fonzipur_{tan}; penti-
so'zkwi.

20. Fa'mepini'zkwi¹⁷ ta'rfi e'nziz; v_{roo} fontiriz an-
dai'tu tu rinzo tw¹³ E'jijpt po'ntoo tant.

21. Fronzoo'zkwi tw Izrael vo'tu do'ntipel: kwi
Jo'zif nen ke'ntinel pra'nziz, ponze'vu tu Fa'ru; ne'n¹⁸
kwi kwel ke'ntinel e'nziz ta'r_{di} te'ndis.

22. Dou'nu¹¹ tel, brinda'pi, wai ke'ntinel ga'ndoz eu-
za'tu; belinu⁰⁰ Benjumin, wai ke'ntinel te'sin ru'nturiz
funzoo'tu, kwil a'bin ga'ndoz enza'tu.

23. Twai'nukwi¹¹ fo'nzipur, wai ke'ntisel vo'tu: pa'sin
finjipurz ra'nšukoo fontipuz tw¹³ E'jijpt, pa'sinkwi fin-
jipunz ra'nšukoo fensu'rvu vo'ndo, fenzoo'kwi, vandoi'-
kwi; twai'di fo'nzipur tendai'du.

24. Fil wai n_{urs} ke'ntisel konzipur_{tur}¹⁴; a'rkwi n_{urs}
pre'ntisel: wai'kwi nen ga'nsitel, Fa'ampinoz¹⁷ na'rkwin
tel'pingo tendai'du.

25. A'rkwi trus¹⁹ prentise'mil E'jijpt, pentise'lkwi rin-
zo'nu tu Kunai'un, noo Jai'kub, fonzipur_{ten}¹⁴;

26. N_{ur}kwi ga'nsitel, Jo'zif po'ntoo bool go'su
da'nsupo²⁰; wai'kwi po'ntoo po'ndroo rinzo'du tw E'jijpt.
F'andai'kwi²⁷ tu Jai'kub bu'mpikel; wai'vru kong'sife'-
leen²¹.

27. A'rkwi n_{ur} ve'ntifel rou'u i'ndoiz tu Jo'zif,
twur²² nen gou'nsitel: gyur'kwi po'mpitel pra'nziz twoo
Jo'zif kai'ntisel pensiva'ur, tinzoo tu Jai'kub reda'n-
sipel:

28. Kw¹³ Izrael ga'nsitel, Ta'ntoo²³: Jo'zif, fonzi-
pur_{tos}¹⁴, bool gosu, da'nsipo: au vri'u prentisai, po'm-
pitaiur'kwi gookwin au dra'nsipen.

(*infants*) and for your *wives*; and accompany your
father, and come.

20. And be not heedful concerning your provisions;
for the good things of the whole of the land of Egypt
are yours.

21. And the children of Israel thus acted: and
Joseph to them gave waggons according to the com-
mand of Pharaoh; and to them, also, gave provisions
for their journey.

22. To every one of them, without exception, he
gave suits of apparel; but to Benjamin, he gave three
hundred pieces (money things) of silver and five suits
of apparel.

23. And to his father he sent after this manner:
ten he-asses laden with good things of Egypt, and
ten she-asses laden with bread-seed, and bread, and
flesh; for his father during the journey.

24. So he from him sent his brethren; and they
from him went; and he to them said, Take heed that
ye not quarrel during the journey.

25. And they up went out of Egypt, and came to
the land of Canaan, to Jacob, their father;

26. And to him said, Joseph is even at this time
living; and he is governor through the land of Egypt.
And the heart of Jacob fainted; for he believed them
not.

27. And they to him repeated all the words of
Joseph, which he to them had said: and when he
saw the waggons which Joseph had sent to carry him,
the soul of Jacob revived:

28. And Israel said, It is enough: Joseph, my son,
even at this time is living; I will go and see him
before that I shall die.

II. SAMUEL.

TINDO I.

VOMBI tw Izrael dra'nsipast²⁴ ta'ju kantou'kinz;
vyoo'tuum vanpou'roz da'nsuvi!

20. No tintiko'zes too Gat! no bantik'o'zes dan-
zoituz tw A'skilon, no'kwin i fro'nzipunz itu Fili'stinz
ko'nsiko, no'kwin i fro'nzipunz itu umbu'ntrusoo²⁴
gentrifo.

CHAPTER I.

THE beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places:
how are the mighty fallen!

20. Not tell it in Gath; not publish it in the streets
of A'skelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines re-
joice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.

21. H₀ pri'nzoz tu Gilbou! n₀ kwitum²⁵ rai tru'nzo, n₀'twi kwitum²⁵ rai tu'nzo joo'an, n₀'twi fanzoo'juz tu fundrai'riz:²⁶ v_{roo} kro'tu te'hndri itu vampou'ro kambou'ul nisfe'nsuvoo; zum! te'hndri tu Saul! vel wai vloome'sool venzooti.

22. Bandooni tu drou'nsupa'stroz; dandoini va'mpou'turoz, ke'hndri tu Jo'nutun droo frene'tisel; fembre'kwi tu Saul, droo prene'tisel dri'nsou.

23. Saul kwi Jo'nutun vo'mpikil fontini'lkwi ta'rtu da'nzooz, ta'rtukwi dra'nzooz nar pre'ntifoal: ar to'mpikou penjoo'kyuz; ar do'mpikou pinja'kyuz.

24. H₀ fro'nzipunz tw Izrael, tra'nsinodiz Saul! dyoo ensimele'an flimpou'puriz roi'ukwi do'nsuno'riz, dyoo pentipel vantuko'riz punzootu ta'rju e'nza.

25. Vyootuum vampou'roz da'nsuvoo gembroo'stru, h₀ Jo'nutun! a dra'nsipat ta'tu kantou'kinz.

26. Au bekro'nsikoo de'as, konzipu'rtos Jo'nutun: A nos po'ntoo befo'nta: nos tonze'tas po'ntipil yin'kyu to'uzi binziku'ntuz.

27. Vyootuum vampou'roz da'nsuvoo! pendrekwiz endre'tu kro'nsupoo!

21. Ye mountains of Gilboa! not let there be any dew, nor let there be any rain upon you, nor upon the fields of things for oblation, for there the shield of the mighty is disgracefully cast away; yea, the shield of Saul! as though he had not been anointed with oil.

22. From the blood of the slain, from the fat of the mighty, the bow of Jonathan back turned not; and the sword of Saul, back went not empty.

23. Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they not were divided: they were swifter than eagles; they were stronger than lions.

24. Oh daughters of Israel! weep for Saul! who clothed you with scarlet things, and other pleasing things (delights), who did put ornaments, (i. e. ornamenting things) of gold upon your apparel.

25. How are the mighty fallen, in the midst of the battle, Oh Jonathan! thou wast slain in thy high places.

26. I am greatly grieved for thee, my brother Jonathan. Thou to me hast been very pleasant: to me thy love was more than the love of women.

27. How are the mighty fallen! and the weapons of war destroyed!

THE BOOK OF JOB.

Tindo III.

OCI, Job kri'nsifel tando'tur, tronsipe'lkwi twai ta'nsur bu'ndis.

2. Kwi Job pa'nsitel, gansite'lkwi;

3. Sit vu'ndai pronsipoi two'tu ta'nsipool, vrun-dai'kwi tve'tu ga'nsitool: u fro'nzipur fra'nsipoo.

4. Sit ro'vu'ndis pli'mpivraust; sint Undi fan'titai'es droo'ni; sintkwi i'nboo jes t'impivai.

5. Sit plim'boo frimboo'kwi tu dra'nzoo, dezimpi-fai'es; sit u fu'nzo jes re'ntisai; sit i pli'mboi bundai'tu bevronsikro'stes.

6. Ro'fi vru'ndis, sit pli'mboo akentipai'es; nus'es pentifoi bu'ndainuz punda'itu; nus'es pentisai ruudo'o'mu kunda'ituz.

Chapter III.

AFTER this, Job opened his mouth, and cursed his birth day.

2. And Job spake, and said;

3. Let the day be annihilated in which I was born, and the night in which it was said: A son is conceived.

4. Let that day be caused to be dark; let not God eye it (look upon it) from above; and let not the light upon it, shine.

5. Let darkness and the shadow of death corruptively colour it (stain it); let a cloud upon it rest; let the blackness of the day cause it to be greatly afraid.

6. Concerning that night, let darkness suddenly take it; let it not be joined to the days of the year; let it not come into the number of the months.

7. Ho! sit rō vu'ndis frōnsini; sint rai ko'hsu ti'mbo mes pe'ntisai.

8. Use'n tronsipai'es dyoo tro'nsipai bu'ndis, dyoo fe'ntō beti'mbi diskro'nsikai.

9. Sit pi'nzoiz pimboo'tu too'es, pli'mpivi; use's dro'nsitai imboo, bel nō pompitai'es; nuse'skwi po'm-pitai pi'mboo rotu bu'ndis:

10. Kool nai tekis'isfel fahzaz tau'tu fo'nzipuns ta'ndis, no'kwi gre'ntipel kro'nsi tau'ni fah'noz.

11. Tyoo'di nile'au dra'nsipai ta'ndaitu? Tyoo'di nile'au te'ntimai tinzootos gyau'su pe'ntisel vah'dami?

12. Tyoo'di u'leau tre'ntunoi brande'juz? tyoo'di kra'nsupoo fanda'suz?

13. Vroo, gō'su, au tri'u drou'nsivai un'e'su, te'ntu-kwi; au tri'u trou'nsifai: gro'su au tri'u tool to'mpuki:

14. Fondroo'puz konoh'zikwiz dinzoitu, dyoo a'n-sifel frōnsa i'ndoiz a'rdikwen:

15. Twil fombroo'puz dyoo be'ntipel pu'nzoo, dyoo'-kwi di'nsifel panzoitenz finzoo'ti.

16. Twil yoo'bru gre'ntupoo tra'nzoo, nau tri'u plo'in-tipi; broo panti'nuroz dyoo tri'ndur pom'pitel imboo.

17. Kro'tu ra'mpuloz vro'nsino tre'ntikai; kro'tukwi gre'ntuloz re'nsi.

18. Kro'tu ta'mbrooz re'nsilo tyool: nar fo'mpito ti'mbo tu ba'ntrumor.

19. Pla'nturz pra'ntu'rkwiz po'ntoo kro'tu: dronzol-kwi pa'mpoi twai'ni do'nzo.

20. Tyoo'di n'meu imboo ke'ntunoo gur'nu pra'm-poo? danzookwi gur'nu po'ntoo krimba'tu tu tinzoo?

21. Dyoo bebo'nsiko dra'nzoo; bel pen'e'tiso²⁷; dyoo dais pi'nsito yi'kyu gre'ntupoo'di fa'mboi;

22. Dyoo beko'nsiko ko'nsikwi, gyarsu pi'u dre'nti-pai kintu'mpruno.

23. Tyoo'di u'meu imboo ke'ntunoo yoo'nu bi'nzi bloo dra'nzoi gre'ntipoo; dwookwi U'ndi to'ndi glis-ai'mpriso rou'yu kil'noz.

7. Oh! let that day be solitary; let not any joyful voice into it come.

8. Let them curse it who curse the day, who are in a state of preparation (i. e. ready) very loudly (with a loud voice) to shew or signify grief.

9. Let the stars of the dawn of it be dark; let it expect light, but not see it; and let it not see the dawn of that day.

10. Because it not did perfectly shut the doors of my mother's womb, nor concealed grief from my eyes.

11. Why did I not die in the womb? Why did I not yield up (surrender) my soul when I came out of the belly.

12. Why was I received upon the knees? why suckled at the breasts.

13. For, now I should have lain motionless and quiet; I should have slept; then I should have been quiet, i. e. free from pain:

14. With kings and counsellors of the earth, who build solitary places for themselves.

15. Or with princes who had gold, and who filled their houses with silver.

16. Or like a concealed abortion I not should have existed (have been in a state of existence); like infants who never saw the light.

17. There (in that place) the wicked desist (cease) to trouble; and there the weary (ones) are at rest (are in a state of rest).

18. There the prisoners rest together: they not hear the voice of the oppressor (oppressing person).

19. The small and the great are there: and the servant is free from his master.

20. Why is light given to him who is miserable? and life to him who is in bitterness of soul?

21. Who greatly desireth death; but it cometh not; who for it diggeth more than for concealed riches;

22. Who greatly rejoice, and are glad when they can find the grave.

23. Why is light given to a man whose way is hidden; and whom God perfectly (completely) hath circled (sepinented) on all sides.

24. *Tau'vru vra'nza* pe'ntiso *coo'kwín* au pra'nsifo;
tau'kwi tino'mboz mis gi'nsifoo unzo'bruz.

25. *Ro'vru* twau bev'ro'nsikél, jos pe'ntis; jo'skwi
pe'ntis tro' two'fi vro'nsikil.

26. *Nau* to'ntikil; *nau'kwi* be'ntipel re'nzi; *nau'kwi*
ten'tikil: nel fra'mboo pe'ntisel.

24. For my *sighing* cometh *before* that I eat; and
my roarings out, are poured like waters.

25. For that *which* I greatly feared upon me is
come; and upon me is come concerning *which* I was
afraid.

26. I not *was safe*; and I not *had rest*: and I not
was quiet: yet trouble came.

PSALM I.

PAMPOO bí'nzí dyoo paine'sifo konze'vu tu ra'm-
puloz, no'kwi prou'nsivo dran'zoí'tu tu fro'ntuvor'z,
no'kwi bou'nsivo ven'zai'tu tu fo'nsuvor'z.

2. Bel donza'tur po'ntoo tondra'tu. tw Undi;
twaítukwi to'ndra, wai vri'u pro'nsifai vu'ndus,
vrundu'skwi.

3. Kwe'lkwi wai vri'utum, yoo'bru u'mvi, vi'nsu-
too di'nsuno'di un'zoz dyoo vra'iu ta'nsipai ondo'tur
tonta'su in'doo. Twaikwi bro'ndoi vri'un kro'mpikái;
sluru'ukwi pi'ntipen vra'iu fa'mpivai.

4. Kel, ra'mpuloz pone'too ur'bru, bel punza'bru
tyoo ku'nzoi bre'ntiso tendoo'ni dinzoí'tu.

5. Kel ra'mpuloz vra'iu pra'nsivai bambro'isu;
no'kwi frontuvor'z ondro'tu pempu'tuz.

6. Unde'vru bo'nsifo dra'nzoi pempu'tuz; dran-
zoí'kwi tu ra'mpuloz vra'iu kro'nsipoi.

HAPPY is the human being who hath not walked
according to the counsel of the ungodly, and not
(nor) hath stood in the way of evil doers, nor hath sat
in the chair of the scorers (scorning persons).

2. But his delight is in the law of God; and in
his law, he shall meditate daily and nightly.

3. And also he shall be like a tree, planted beside
the running waters who shall bring forth his fruit at
the due time. And his leaf shall not wither; and
whatsoever he shall do shall prosper.

4. Therefore, the ungodly are not like him, but
like the dust which the wind driveth from the surface
of the earth.

5. Therefore the ungodly shall not stand at the
sentence; and not (nor) evil doers in the assembly of
the just.

6. For God knoweth the way of the just; and
the way of the ungodly shall be destroyed.

PSALM II.

TYOODI í'meu fu'ntruz^s be'to'nsikái; bondrookwi
fo'mpifai u bront'ari?

2. Fo'ndrooz dinzoí'tu trus pra'nsivo, pondrookwiz
do'ndus ko'nsiké Unde'bi, twaí'bi'kwi vri'nsukoor:
ga'nsuto,

3. Uso'l ve'nsivai tar pi'nsufoz randa'imuz, nau'rs-
kwi fe'nsivai drenza'tenz.

4. Gwai ba'nsivo inzoí'tuz vra'iu sen ta'nsinai;
Un'di vra'iu tamprina'ien.

WHYY (for what reason) do the heathen rage (act
very angrily); and the people imagine a vain
thing?

2. The kings of the earth up stand, and the rulers
mutually advise against God, and against his anointed
one: saying,

3. Let us break their bonds (binding things) into
parts, and from us cast their cords.

4. He, who sitteth in the heavens shall at them
laugh; God shall mock them.

5. Grō'su, wai vra'i'u nen pa'nsitai t'wai'tu to'uzi, be'kwi t'rentikail'en t'wai'tu bedro'uzā.

6. Ne'l au e'ntifo fondroo'tos tau'ju fa'mpu pri'ntzo tu Zi'un.

7. Au vr'i'u ba'ntikai to'mbra; U'ndi nos go'unsito, A um fronzipur'tos; o'ju bu'ndis, au pounsipai'as.

8. Ton'siko'zos; aukwi nas vr'i'u ke'ntinai fu'ntrurz^s ta'tum fomprukoo'ri; trintufou'skwi ra'ndaiz diuzo'itu ta'tum a'nzi.

9. A vra'i'u vensivai'en yoo'ti vu'nsur biko'ndoo; a vra'i'u kro'ndu vensivai'en randaimuz yoo'bru ri'nsa en'zi.

10. Kelispin, usar fa'mpus, ho fo'ndrooz! usar to'ngutoo, ho pa'ndrooz diuzo'itu!

11. Dro'nsitoz U'ndi vronze'pu; konsikozarkwi bran'zā'pu.

12. Vra'nsikoz fronzipur; ne'kwin wai tri'u to'n-siki; arkwi tri'u kro'nsipoi dranzo'itu, gyoo'su ton-ze'tur sel u'nsipo. Pampoo rou'u dyoo tur i'ntifo konzo'ten.

5. Then (at that time) *he shall to them speak in his anger, and greatly trouble them in his intense displeasure.*

6. Yet *I have placed my king upon my holy mountain of Zion.*

7. *I will publish the decree; God to me hath said, Thou art my son: on this day, I have begotten thee.*

8. Entreat me; and *I to thee will give the heathen to be thy inheritance (inherited thing); and the remotest parts of the earth to be thy possession.*

9. Thou shalt break them *with an iron rod-like thing; thou shalt violently break them into parts like a pottery vessel.*

10. Now, therefore, *be ye wise, O Kings! be ye instructed, O judges of the earth!*

11. Serve *God with fear; and rejoice ye with trembling.*

12. Kiss *the son; lest that he should be angry; and ye should be destroyed in the way when (at what time) his anger scarcely burns. Happy are all who in him place their trust.*

PSALM XI.

UNDETU, au pe'ntipo konzo'tos: tyoo'di, kel, gansite'ar tau'nu tin'zoo, Fe'nsipo yoo'bru en'ji ta'nu pri'ntzo?

2. Pooli'vru! ra'mpuloz dri'nsipo kendre'tenz; ar fe'ntivo bembre'tenz drenza'ju, arkwin fi'u gre'ndur ke'ntrikai va'mpraro fandai'tu.

3. Tul ka'nzoz kro'nsipoi, sloo pii pe'mpurz p'inti-pai?

4. U'ndem t'wai'tu fa'mpu ka'nzoi; U'ndes fon-a'ndroo po'ntoo inzo'itu: fando'turz e'ko,—twai fan-e'ndoz bre'ntifo fronzooz binze'tuz.

5. U'ndi bre'ntifo pe'mpuloz: bel ra'mpuloz gur-kwi to'nsiko bro'ndi, tin'zoo'tur tro'nsiko.

6. Joo ra'mpuloz, wai vr'i'u tu'nginai gra'nziz, u'n-zoo dunje'kwi, yookwi blan'nsu dru'nzis: o vri'utum ra'ndis t'artu tre'nzi.

7. Pempur'vru U'ndi to'nsiko pe'mboo: twai vi-pa'ndo fa'ntito pe'mpuroz.

IN God *I put my trust; why, therefore, say ye to my soul, fly like a bird to thy mountain.*

2. For behold! *the wicked bendeth their bows, they prepare their arrows upon the string, that they may secretly shoot the upright in heart.*

3. If *the foundations are destroyed, what can the righteous do?*

4. God is *in his holy temple; God's throne is in heaven: his eyes see, his eyelids try the children of men.*

5. God *trieth the just; but the wicked and he who loveth violence, his soul hateth.*

6. Upon *the wicked he will rain snares, fire and brimstone, and a horrible tempest: this shall be the portion of their cup.*

7. For the just *God, loveth justice; his countenance beholds the righteous.*

PSALM LXXXIV.

JYOOTU *gato'sukoo u'meu pranzoitaz, ho Undi pendratuz!*

2. Tinzo^otos *bebo'sisiko, boolizim! bu'mpiko tanzolibiz Undetu: fandaitos tau'kwi vahdoi k'onsiko i'di dahsupo Undi.*

3. Zim! *tenja draintipo u pa'nzoi, penje'kwi wenzelidus kwentyai'di kyun'tu flu pentipai tyai pefronzooz, bool kranzoitaz, ho Undi pendratuz! F'ondrootos tau'kwi Undi!*

4. Pa'mpoo *gar ransipo taitu pa'nzoi, ho Undi! ar vraiu tra'sgonsikaz'as tindur.*

5. Pa'mpoo *i binzikur bloo do'mbi po'ntoo too'as blootu f'andis pontoo dranzoiz too'el,*

6. Dyoo, *entuso plinzolu tu Baiku, pontipostes u tinza; tuhzo, kwel, di'nsifo drin'az.*

7. Ar *prentiso domb'ni noo do'mbi; dou too'el too Zi'un fro'ntipo Undecu.*

8. Ho *F'ondroo! Undi pendratuz! fo'mpitoz pundratos: twasfo'mpitoz, ho! Undi tu Jaikub.*

9. Fa'ntitoz, *ho Undi tendretos; fantit'zkwi i pande taitu v'insukoo'ro.*

10. Vroo *apin bu'ndis taitu tanzoz fontivou'kyu au'peo kroirai'tu: au di'u tonzunou po'ntipi u fanza'fas panzoitu tantu Undi, ransipai'kyu pranzoituz rambotu.*

11. Vroo *F'ondroo Undi po'ntoo u frinzi tendre'kwi: Undi ti'u kentintai a'mbi tinomboo'kwi: rai fontiri wai ti'un nars v'rentipai dyoo pensifo pe'mbur.*

12. Ho *Undi pendratuz! pa'mpoo i binzi dyoo konsito'as!*

HOW *amiable* are thy tabernacles, O God of hosts!

2. My soul *longeth, (greatly desireth)* yea, even *fainteth* for the courts of God: my heart and my flesh *rejoice* for the living God.

3. Yea! *the sparrow* hath found a house, and *the swallow* a nest for herself, where she may put her young (little offspring) even thy altars, O God of hosts! my King and my God!

4. Happy are *they* who dwell in thy house, O God! *they* shall continue to praise thee for ever.

5. Happy is the man whose strength is in thee; in whose heart are the ways of them,

6. Who, passing through the valley of Baca, cause it to be (make it) a well; the rain, also, filleth the pools.

7. They go from strength to strength; every one of them in Zion *appeareth* before God.

8. O King! God of hosts! hear my prayer! Listen (endeavour to hear) O God of Jacob!

9. Look upon, O God, my shield! and look upon the face of thine anointed.

10. For one day in thy courts is better than a thousand in any other place: I would rather (i. e. more willingly) be a porter in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness.

11. For the Lord God is a sun and shield: God will give grace and glory: any good thing he will not from them hold who walk justly.

12. O God of hosts! happy is the man who trusteth in thee!

PSALM XCI.

GWAI *ransipo grentur'tukin tu kantufou'ros, vraiu vintipai frimbooji itu vro'ndi o'mpuro.*

2. Au *vri'u ga'nsitai i'ji Tintur, Wai um flenzaitos tau'kwi kindo'mpu Undetas; tur au vri'u k'onsitai.*

3. Vo'nzou, wai *vraiu bonsipai'as glanzai'ni dondroitu, nikwi pro'nta tru'mboi.*

HE who dwelleth in the secret place of the most high, shall continue under the shadow of the infinitely powerful one.

2. I will say of the Eternal, He is my refuge, and my fortress: my God, in him I will trust.

3. Surely he shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence.

4. Wai vraï'u tinsifai'as t'wai'ti p'ondiz; t'wai'jikwi f'ondiz, a vraï'u k'onsitai: pondotur vraï'utum tendre'tas tembre'kwi.

5. Na vraï'u vro'nsiki trondediz vrundaitu; no'twi bembre'di tyoo fcnsipo vundaitu;

6. No'twi trumboi'di tyoo p'nsifo plimbootu: no'twi kronzoo'di tyoo pra'nsipo brundaisu.

7. Au'pin vraï'u da'nsivai ta'su ki'ndo; pausinkwi ta'su i'ndo; bel nai vraï'u pe'ntisai t'ntou noo'as.

8. Tyool ta'pu f'andoz a vraï'u fa'ntitai, pompitai'kwi ramboo tu ra'mpuloz.

9. A'vri o'ntifo T'nturo dyoo tau'um kempu'skin bool kantufu'ros, ta'tum kinra'nsupoo.

10. Kwa vraï'un e'ntibai noo'as rai front'i'ri; no'twi rai trumboi t'ntifai ta kinra'nsupoo.

11. Wai'vru vraï'u f'is kentimai t'wai'nu pinzooz ponze'turz konsipai'as rou'utu dranzoitaz.

12. Ar vraï'u trus p'nsivai'as ta'rtu ta'ndiz n'akwin tri'u k'nsivai vande'tas yoo'bi un'ji.

13. A vraï'u va'ntikai pinja'ju vinjiskwi; pu'ntimur pinja drinjiskwi, a vraï'u va'ntikai ta'ji ta'ndiz.

14. Wai'vri jos pa'ntipo tonze'tur; kel au vri'u bonsipai'ed: au vri'u int'ifai'ed beka'ntou, wai'vri boi'nsifo kondoo'tos.

15. Wai vraï'u nos pu'ntinai; au'kwi vri'u printisai'ed: au pur vri'utum trende'tu; au vri'u bonsipai'ed; kempikau'kwi.

16. Pantou'pu da'nzoo, au vri'u bonsitai'ed, vri'u'kwi nur gentipai donzoo'tos.

4. He shall cover thee with his feathers; and under his wings, thou shalt trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler.

5. Thou not shalt be afraid for the dangers of the night; nor for the arrow which flieth in the day;

6. Nor for the pestilence which walketh in darkness: nor for the destruction which wasteth at noon.

7. A thousand shall fall at thy side; and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it not shall come near to thee.

8. Only with thy eyes, thou shalt behold and see the punishment of the ungodly ones.

9. Because thou hast caused the Eternal one who is my place of protection, even the most high one to be thy habitation (dwelt place).

10. There shall not happen to thee any evil thing; nor any pestilence approach thy habitation.

11. For he shall concerning thee give to his angels his commands to preserve thee in all thy ways.

12. They shall upwards bear thee in their hands, lest thou shouldst strike thy foot against a stone.

13. Thou shalt tread upon the lion, and the adder, the young lion and dragon thou shalt tread under thy feet.

14. Because he upon me hath put his love; therefore I will deliver him: I will set (place) him very high; because he hath known my name.

15. He will to me pray; and I will answer him: I with him will be in trouble; I will deliver him: and honor him.

16. With long life, I will satisfy him, and will to him shew my salvation.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO SAINT JOHN.

TINDO I.

TILDOTU po'ntipil indoi; indoi'kwi po'ntipil Unde'pu; indoi'kwi po'ntipil Unde'pu.

2. Oiru po'ntipil tildotu Unde'pu.

3. Trou'u pontifool'ed; peurkwi, trai pong'tifool tyoo po'ntifool.

C c

CHAPTER I.

IN the beginning was the word; and the word was with God; and the word was God.

2. The same was in the beginning with God..

3. All things were made by him! and without him any thing was not made which was made.

4. Tur p'ontipil da'nzoo; r'okwi da'nzoo p'ontipil y'imboo binze'tuz.

5. Ikwi imboo t'impivo plimboo'tu; plimboo'kwi kene'tife'lees.

6. Kwa p'ontipil u bi'nzikur, kehtusoo Unde'ni, bloo ko'ndoo p'ontipil Jon.

7. Oiro p'entisel yoo'tum da'mbroo, da'mpriva imboo'fi, du'lkwin drou'u te'ed pli'u ko'nsifai.

8. Wai p'ontipil ro imboo, bel ke'ntisool da'mprifai ro'fi imboo.

9. Ro p'ontipil ko'nti imboo, tyoo impivost got'u p'entiso dinzoi'mu.

10. Wai p'ontipil dinzoi'tu; dinzoi'kwi pontifool'eed; dinzoi'kwi p'onesife'leed.

11. Wai p'entisel gwent'wai'nu, gwent'wai'kwi tre'netine'leed.

12. Bel pantava'kyu tre'netine'leed, noo'en, wai kentinel o'mbi o'kai fro'nzipurz Unde'tu, bool noo'en dyoo ko'nsifo twai'tu ko'ndoo:

13. Dyoo tane'sipool bandoo'tu, no'twi komboo'tu tu bi'nzi; bel Unde'tu.

14. Indo'ikwi p'ontifool va'ndoi, ransipe'lkwi skoo'on (aurkwi p'ompitel tinomboo'tur, tinomboo tyooli'tu pra'nsupoo fonzipu'rtu) di'nsou ambe'tu pondokwi.

4. In him, *was* life; and *that* life *was* the light of men.

5. And the *light* shineth in *darkness*; and the *darkness* comprehended it not.

6. There *was* a man sent *from* God, whose name *was* John.

7. The same *came* to be a *witness*, to witness *concerning* the *light*, in order that *all persons* by means of him *might* believe.

8. He *was not* that *light*, but *was sent* to testify *concerning* that *light*.

9. That *was* the genuine *light*, which *enlighteneth* every person who *cometh* into the world.

10. He *was* in the world; and *the world* *was* made by him; and *the world* knew him not.

11. He *came* to his own, and *his own* received him not.

12. But *as many as* received him, *to them*, he *gave* power to become children of God, even to *them* who believe in his name:

13. Who *were not* born of blood, nor of the will of man, but of God.

14. And the word *was* made flesh, and *dwelt* among us (*and we* saw *his glory*, the glory of the only begotten of the father) full of grace and truth.

I. CORINTHIANS.

TINDO XV.

KWELKWI ho ko'nzipurz! au nan bo'nsifest tum-prou'ri twos nan ku'ntrinēl; twar, kwel, tra'in-tino; twartukwi pra'nsivo:

2. Twar'ti, kwel, do'nsipoo, tul ar to'mpifo slos nan ku'ntrinēl; tel ar ko'nsifo bro'ndun.

3. Au'vru nan te'ntinel a'prin rou'utu, au'vro, kwel tre'ntinel: kwini'dool Krist dra'nsipel ta'udi fro'nditoz, pundrai'vu:

4. Kwini'kwi wai tu'ntrinool; kwini'kwi wai re-pansivel joo a'trim bu'ndis, pundrai'vu:

CHAPTER XV.

MOREOVER, oh! brethren, I to you cause to be known the gospel which I to you preached; which ye, also, have received; and in which ye stand:

2. By which ye, also, are saved, if ye are remembering, (continuing to remember) what I to you preached; unless ye have believed in vain.

3. For I to you delivered, first of all, that which I also received: namely, that Christ died for our sins, according to the scriptures.

4. And that he was buried, and that he rose again upon the third day, according to the scriptures.

5. Kwĩnkwi wai po'mpitool Sefus; ro'ekwi pa'pin tu'ndroiz.

6. Ro'ekwi wai po'mpitool yĩnkylu be'sin ko'nzi-purz sw a'pin i'ndoo, dwootu i pra'ntupou ru'ndoo, vi'ntipo go'hu; bel ri'u tel, pi'tra'nsoi.

7. Ro'ei wai po'mpitool Jai'mz; spa'nkwi rou'u tundroi'tuz.

8. Kri'ntupou'skwi rou'utu, wai pompitool'os, kwel, yoo'bru dezi'ntur ta'nzoo.

9. Au'veru pla'ntipous tundroi'tuz, no'kwi vo'ntin ko'ntipoi tu'ndroi; au'veri ku'mpritel um'ndro Unde'tu.

10. Bel ambe'ti tw Undi, au po'ntoo slau po'ntoo: t'wai'kwi ambi tyoo nos kentinool, brone'tinil; bel au i'nsibel fra'ndupou raikylu tel: nel au'no bel a'mbi Unde'tu tyoo po'sul.

11. Kel swi'fin au' i'nsikel a'rtwi, fil au'r ku'ntrinēl fil'kwi a'r' ko'nsifel.

12. Tuli'gil ku'ntrinoo, kwin Krist pa'nsivel dransu'riroz, tyoo'di ga'nsiten dri'u skan, kwa'trum rai pa'nzis dransu'riroz.

13. Tuli'bel kwa'num rai pa'nzis dransu'rturoz, plus Krist pane'sis.

14. Tul'kwi Krist pane'sis, plus kundraton bro'ntin: ta'kwi ka'mbi, kwel, bro'ntin.

15. Zum, au'r'kwi dre'ntipoo pronti'tum dambrooz Unde'tu; au'veri dou'mprivo Unde'fi, wai'kwin pa'nsivat Krist: dwur pane'sivat, tul po'nto, kwin dransuroz pane'sivo.

16. Tuli'veru dransuroz pane'sivo, plus Krist pane'sis.

17. Tul'kwi Krist pane'sis kambe'tan bro'ntin: ar po'ntoo tar'tu fro'nditoz.

18. Plus'kwi, kwel, gar pidou'sivo tranzoi'mu too Krist, kro'nsipoi.

19. Tul o'tu da'nzoo, tyool, aur be'ntipo vonze'itu Krist, aur pra'mpivous rou'utu binziz.

20. Spini'bil Krist pa'nsis dransu'riroz, oik'kwi fa'ndis gro'utu pi'transifel.

21. Vroo sne'kwin yoo'ti binzikur da'nzoo pe'ntisel; yoo'ti binzikur, kwel, pe'ntisel pa'nzis dransu'rturoz.

5. And that *he* was seen by *Cephas*, and after that by *the eleven* apostles.

6. And after that *he* was seen by *more than five* hundred *brethren* at *one* time, of *whom* the *greater* number *remain* to this time; but some of *them* are asleep, (metaphorically).

7. After that, *he* was seen by *James*; and then by *all* of the apostles.

8. And last of *all* *he* was seen by *me* also, as an untimely *birth*.

9. For I *am* the *least* of the apostles, and *not* am worthy to be called an apostle; because I persecuted the church of God.

10. But, by the *grace* of God, I *am*, what I *am*: and his *grace* which to *me* was given, was *not* in vain, but I labored *more abundantly* than any of *them*: yet *not* I, but the *grace* of God which was with me.

11. Therefore *whether* I labored or they, so we preached, and so *ye* believed.

12. Now if *it is* preached that *Christ* rose from the dead, why say some persons among you, there *not* to be (i. e. that there is *not*) any resurrection from the dead.

13. But if *there is* not any resurrection of the dead, then *Christ* is *not* risen.

14. And if *Christ* be not risen, then your preaching is *vain*; and your *faith* also is *vain*.

15. Yea, and we are found to be *false* witnesses of God; for we have testified concerning God, that he raised *Christ*; whom he raised *not*, if *it is* true that the dead rise *not*.

16. For if the dead rise *not*, then *Christ* is *not* risen.

17. And if *Christ* is not risen, your *faith* is *vain*: *ye* continue to be in your sins.

18. And then, also, they who have fallen (metaphorically) into sleep, in *Christ*, are destroyed.

19. If in *this* life, *only*, we have hope in *Christ*, we are the most miserable of all men (*human beings*).

20. But now *Christ* is risen from the dead, and has become the sample (*first fruits*) of those who slept (metaphorically).

21. For *since* by a man, death came; by a man, also, came the resurrection of the dead.

22. Vroo too'ful A'dum, drou'u dra'nsipō; fili'bool drou'u, too Krist, vrain da'nsiprast

23. Dow'bel gwent'wai'tu o'ndroo, Krist po'ntur ya'prin o'ndoz, ro'gikwi gar po'ntoo Krist's²³, twai'su pendis.

24. Span pentisen tri'ndo, gyu'rsu vrain tai'ntinai flo'ndroo Unde'nu, bool Fonzipur; gyu'rsu pro'insipen rous pondroo'rit, rou'skwi v'ondra, vamboi'kwi.

25. Wai'vru bi'u fo'ntripai, sru'rkwin pai'ntipō rou'u pronzaz twai'ji vandiz.

26. Kri'ntupous pr'onza dyoo kro'nsipoon dran-zoo'um.

27. Wai'vru pai'ntipō rou'u fo'ndooz twai'ji va'ndiz: bel gyu'rsu ga'nsito, Trou'u jurs pentipoo, te'ntoo wai'kwin kre'ntifoo dyoo jurs pe'ntipel trou'u.

28. Gyoo'sukwi trou'u nur fo'mprivoon, span i fro'nzipur kwel, fo'mprivin gu'ru pe'ntipel trou'u jooled; du'lkwin Undi fl'utum rous, too'rous.

29. No'tulkwi, sline'qr fe'ntikai dyoo voo'ntriso dransur'diroz, po'nditil dra'nsuroz pane'sivo? Tyoo'di plus ume'ar vu'ntruso dransur'diroz?

30. Tyoo'dikwi ime'aur bu'ndus pra'nsivai tron-de'tu?

31. Au tro'ndus fintiso ta'udi dro'ntus ko'nziz too Krist Je'zus donzo'ton, au dra'nsipō bu'ndus.

32. Tul onda'i'ci binze'tuz au dai'ntripō inje'puz sw E'fisu, sloo po'nda bentipe'au, tul dra'nsuroz pane'sivo? Uso'l pra'nsifai fransifaikwi; voo ca'pin aur dra'nsipen.

33. Nus'ar pro'nsusoo; fro'nti re'mbiz, fro'ntivost fo'nti e'mbiz.

34. Ka'nsifoz pembo'nu; no'kwi fro'ntivoz; voo dri'u ben'e'tipō pa'mbis Unde'tu: au to ga'nsito tau ontifai fro'nzis.

35. Dri'bel ga'nsiten Vyoo'tu u'meu dra'nsuroz pa'n-suvast? sloo'pukwi ri'nzoo u'ne'ar pentisai?

36. Ho pro'm'puro! a'kro ki'nsito dange'sipast tel drou'nsipō:

37. Ro'fikwi twa ki'nsito, na ki'nsito ro ro'nzoi tyoo

22. For as in Adam, all persons die; even so, all persons in Christ shall be caused to live (be made alive).

23. But every person in his own degree (order); Christ being the first fruits, and after that, they who are Christ's at his advent (coming).

24. Then shall come the end, when he shall deliver the kingdom to God, even the Father; when he shall have annihilated all magistracy, (rule) and all authority and power.

25. For he must reign until that he hath put all enemies under his feet.

26. The last enemy who shall be destroyed, is death.

27. For he hath put all things under his feet; but when he saith, All things under him are put; it is manifest, that he is excepted, who under him put all things.

28. And when all things to him shall be subdued, then the Son, also, shall be subject to him who put all things under him; that God may be all in all.

29. Else (and if not) what shall they obtain who are baptized for the dead, if, truly, the dead rise not? Why then are ye baptised for the dead?

30. And why do we daily stand in danger?

31. I solemnly affirm, by our mutual joys in Christ Jesus, our master, I die daily.

32. If, after the manner of men, I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantage have I, if the dead rise not? Let us eat and drink; for to-morrow we die (shall die).

33. Be not ye seduced; evil intercourse, corrupts (causes to be bad) good morals (manners).

34. Awake to righteousness (justice); and not sin (do evil;) for some (persons) have not the knowledge of God; I this thing say, in you to cause shame.

35. But some person will say: How are the dead raised? and with what body do they come?

36. Thou fool! that which thou sowest is not quickened (i. e. caused to live) unless it die.

37. And concerning that which thou sowest, thou

plóhtipen, tyooli^bel gohtí vo'ndó, tyoo fiatum oldoo'tu
tu po'mvoi, ri'tatwi o'ntí vo'ndó:

38. Bel Undi nes ke'ntino u ri'nzoo, ful doinsing^ed;
ouu/kwi vo'ndó tai'gwen ri'nzoo.

39. Rous va'ndoi ponc'too oí'tu oldoo; bel kwa'um
a'pin oldoo vandoi'tu tu bi'uziz; roi oldoo vandoi'tu
tw injiz; roi, aujetuz; roikwi, enjetuz.

40. Kwa po'ntoo, kwel, ri'nzooz in'sou, rinzooz'
kwi di'n'sou; bel timo'mboo in'soutuz, po'ntoo tw
a'pin oldoo; timombookwi di'n'soutu, po'ntoo roí'tu
oldoo.

41. Kwa'um a'pin timo'mboo frinzoí'tu; roikwi,
timo'mboo ginzoí'tu; roikwi timo'mboo pinzoí'tuz:
voo a'pin pinzoi o'ntivo roí'ni pinzoi timomboo'tu.

42. Vo'tu kwel, po'ntoo pa'nzis dransurturoz; kí'n-
sítou frombe'tu, pa'sivast, kafrome'pukoo:

43. Kí'nsítou krembe'tu, pansivast timomboo'tu:
kí'nsítou rombe'tu, pansivast omb'e'tu.

44. Kí'nsítou u ri'nsur bo'ndoo, pa'sivast wi'nsur
bo'ndoo: kwa'kwi po'ntoo u ri'nsur bo'ndoo, kwa'kwi
po'ntoo wi'nsur bo'ndoo.

45. Fi'kwi da'nsítou, ya'prin bi'nzikur A'dum po'n-
tífool u da'nsupó tinzoo; kí'ntupous A'dum po'ntífool
u dansupast inzoo.

46. Nel ro'nul a'prin tyoo in'goo, bel kro ri'n'goo;
ro'e'kwi, kro in'goo.

47. Ya'prin bi'nzikur po'ntoo, dinzoí'fu, di'n'sou:
ya'frin bi'nzikur Fondroo'um inzoí'ni.

48. Zo'kyu po'ntoo di'n'sou, zo, kwel, ar po'ntoo,
dyoo di'n'soi; kwil, zo'kyu po'ntoo in'sou, zo kwel,
ar po'ntoo, dyoo in'soi.

49. Fu'kwi aur pra'nsivo i gre'nzis di'n'soutu, fil
aur, kwel, pre'nsiven i gre'nzis in'soutu.

50. Gil au fíhtiso o'ri, konzoo'toz, kwín va'ndoi
bandoo'kwi pi'ur fómprikai fíondroo Unde'tu; no'twi
i'm frombi fómprikai fóm'bi.

51. Pool au nan gentipó u trín'tiri: Rou'u tol
tri'ur transifai, bel rou'u tol tri'u vrentifai,

not sowest that body which shall be (exist), but only
simple grain, which may be of the kind of wheat or
of some different grain.

38. But God to it giveth a body, as it hath pleased
him; and to every seed its own body.

39. All flesh is not of the same kind: but there is
one kind of flesh, of men (human beings); another
kind of flesh, of beasts; another, of fishes; and ano-
ther, of birds.

40. There are, also, bodies celestial, and bodies ter-
restrial; but the glory of the celestial is of one kind;
and the glory of the terrestrial is of another kind.

41. There is one glory of the sun; and another
glory of the moon; and another glory of the stars:
for one star differeth from another star in glory.

42. So, also, is the resurrection of the dead: it is
sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption:

43. It is sown in dishonor, it is raised (caused to
rise) in glory: it is sown in weaknes (impotence), it is
raised in power.

44. It is sown a material (natural) body (substance),
it is raised a spiritual body (substance): there is a
material substance; and there is a spiritual substance.

45. And so it is written: the first man, Adam,
was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a
quickening (causing to live) spirit.

46. Yet that was not first which is spiritual, but
that which is material; and after that, that which is
spiritual.

47. The first man is out of the earth, earthy; the
second man is the Lord from heaven.

48. Such as is the earthy, such, also, they are who
are earthy; and, such as is the heavenly, such, also,
they are who are heavenly.

49. And as we have borne the image of the earthy,
so we, also, shall bear the image of the heavenly.

50. Now, I affirm this (thing), brethren, that flesh
and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God, nor
doth corruption inherit incorruption.

51. Behold, I to you shew a mystery (obscure thing):
All of us will not sleep; but all of us will be changed.

52. Yoo'tu ri'ndoo i'tu fana'ndito fando'tu, soo kri'ntupons te'mbrito: voo tempruto'ri vra'i'u i'npitai; dransuro'kwiz vra'i'u pa'nsivrast u'nkafro'mpukoo; au'rkwi t'i'u v'rentifoi.

53. O'vru ga'rifro'mpukoo bi'u e'ngunoi'i'pu u'nkafro'mpukoo; o'kwi ga'ridra'nsipai, bi'u ensinoi'ipu u'nkandra'nsipai.

54. Gyoo'su, kel o ga'rifro'mpukoo ainsinoo'pun u'nkafro'mpikoo, o'kwi ga'ridra'nsipai ainsinoo'pun u'nkandra'nsipai, span vra'i'u plo'utiprast o da'nsutoo'-ri'l,—Dra'nzoo a'ndus dre'nsitoo pe'mbro'tu.

55. Ho Dra'nzoo! kyoo'tuum bronde'tas? Ho Tuntra'kin! kyoo'tuum pe'mbro'tas?

56. Bro'udi dranzoo'tu po'ntoo frondito'rit; dombe'-kwi frondito'turit tondra'um.

57. Bel sik tu'ndraz ke'tinoi Unde'nu, dyoo non kentino pe'mbro, tau'rti do'nzo Je'zus Krist.

58. Kel, ho tonsukoo'tos konzooz! usa'r vri'mpus, kazen'sukoo, grou'usu fra'ntur inze'tu donzo'di; a'reri bonsifo ta'rkwin i'nziz bron'e'tin donzo'tu.

52. In a moment, in the twinkling of the eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound; and the dead shall be raised incorruptible; and we shall be changed.

53. For this corruptible, must be clothed with incorruption; and this mortal must be clothed with immortality.

54. When, therefore, this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass, this formerly written thing,—Death wholly is swallowed in victory.

55. Oh Death! where is thy sting? Oh Grave! where is thy victory?

56. The sting of death, is sin; and the strength of sin, is the law.

57. But let thanks be given to God, who to us giveth the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

58. Therefore, oh my beloved brethren! be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; because ye know that your work not is in vain in the Lord.

REVELATIONS IV.

TINDO IV.

O'CI, au fa'ntitel, poo'lkwi u fa'nza kri'nsifool inzo'i'tu; ikwi a'prin timbo tyau fo'mpitel, bezo'mpital ro'kyu yoo'tu tempruto'ri, i'ntuko poo'os; tyoo ga'nsitel, Trus pe'ntisoz ko'nu; aukwi vri'u nas ge'ntipai fon'dooz tyoo bri'u plo'ntipai pl'i'ndur.

2. Fandu'ukwi, au po'ntipil yoo'tu gro'nzis: poo'lkwi! u fona'ndroo intifool inzo'i'tu, di'kwi ba'nsivel i'ju fona'ndroo.

3. Gwa'ikwi jes ba'nsivel pa'ntivil u tu'njoi yoo'kwi tu'njo: kwa'ul u pu'nzi i'gli fona'ndroo frondoo'tu yoo'bru kuhja.

4. Gle'kwi fona'ndroo kwa po'ntipil fak'in banzaiz: jookwi ba'nzaiz, au po'mpitel fak'in kuntin-upurz²⁹, ba'nsuvo, e'ngunoo primpou'tu enza; a'rkwi be'ntipel tarju a'ndoz fon'ndrooz punzoo'tu.

CHAPTER IV.

AFTER this, I saw, and behold! a door was opened in heaven; and the first voice which I heard was as loud as that of a trumpet talking (discoursing) with me; which said, Up come hither; and I will to thee shew things which must exist hereafter.

2. And immediately I was in an ecstasy: and behold! a throne was placed in heaven, and a certain person sat upon the throne.

3. And he who upon it sat, was like a jasper and a sardine stone: there was a rainbow round about the throne, in appearance like an emerald.

4. And round about the throne there was four and twenty seats: and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders, sitting, clothed in white clothing; and they had upon their heads crowns of gold.

5. Me'kwi fona'ndroo fe'tisicel tu'nzooz trunzoo'-kwiz kwi ti'mboz: kwa'kwi po'ntipil a'din tre'nzaiz unzoo'tu un'upo'icu fona'ndroo tyoo'u⁸⁰ po'ntoo ya'din in'zooz Unde'tu.

6. Coo'kwi fona'ndroo, kwa'ul u rin'za tu kru'n-joi, kunjoi'bru: stroo'kwi fona'ndroo, gle'kwi fona'ndroo, kwa'ul a'kin in'jiz, di'nsou fando'tuz, coo ce'kwi.

7. Ikwi a'prin in'ji pa'ntikil u pi'nja; ikwi a'frin in'ji pa'ntikil u twenfi'njoi; ikwi a'trin in'ji be'ntipel u pa'ndo yoo'bru bi'nzikurs; ikwi a'krin in'ji pa'ntikil u fe'nsupo pen'joo.

8. Ikwi a'kin in'jiz, rou too'el be'ntipel a'vin fo'ndiz gle'en; a'rkwi tus di'nsifil fando'tuz: na'rkwi rentiso vunda'itu urunda'itwi, ga'nsuto, Fa'mpu, fampu, fampu, Fo'ndroo Undi Vro'ndi-O'mpu, dyoo plontipil, plontoo'kwi, plontipi'ukwi.

9. Gyoo'sukwi ro'u in'jiz ke'ntino timo'mboo kembe'kwi, kwi tu'ndraz gyu'ru ba'nsivel iju fona'ndroo, dyoo da'nsipo te'ti'ndur,

10. I fa'kin kun'ti'nupurz tris da'nsivo gu'reu ba'nsivel iju fona'ndroo, un'trinu'rkwi dyoo da'nsipo te'ti'ndur, fensivo'kwi tar fona'ndrooz i'cu fona'ndroo, ga'nsuto,

11. A vo'ntin, Ho Fo'ndroo, tre'ntinai timo'mboo kembe'kwi, vamboi'kwi; a'vru po'nsipo trou'u, ta'dikiwi ta'mboi, ar po'ntoo, pontipi'ukwi po'nsupoo.

5. And out of *the throne* proceeded *lightnings*, and *thunders*, and *voices*: and there were *seven lamps of fire* burning before *the throne* which are the *seven spirits* of God.

6. And before *the throne* there was a sea of glass, *like chrystal*: and in the midst of *the throne*, and round about *the throne*, there were *four beasts*, full of eyes before and behind.

7. And the *first* beast was like a *lion*; and the *second* beast was like a *calf*; and the *third* beast had a *face* like a *man's*; and the *fourth* beast was like a *flying eagle*.

8. And the *four* beasts, each of them, had *six wings*, round about them; and they, within, were full of eyes: and they not rest through the day or the night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God All-mighty, (*infinitely powerful*) who wert (*did exist*), and art (*does exist*), and wilt be (*wilt exist*).

9. And when those beasts give glory and honor, and thanks to him who sat on the throne, who liveth for ever and ever (i. e. perfectly everly).

10. The *twenty four* elders down fall before him who sat on the throne; and worship him who liveth for ever, and cast their crowns before the throne; saying,

11. Thou art worthy, O Lord (i. e. king), to receive glory, and honour, and power; for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure, they are, and were created.

MILTON.

PARUDIS FRENTUKOO.

Trindo VI. Fendoo 824.

VRO'TU pa'nsitel i fro'nzipur, moo'kwi vro'nzikost vrentifel twai vip'ando, yint dem'pus fa'ntitai dinso'ukwi tonze'tu dri'nsupoo twaiju pro'nzaz.

Tw a'pin ri'ndoo ya'kin misfransivel pinsou'ten fo'ndiz; poo vro'nsukast fri'mboo fi'ntou: ikwi rin'zaiz twai'tu kro'mpa fa'nti bi'nsipel, poo'kyu yim'bo dwa'dinza'tuz, too'twi u pa'nti pe'ndra. Wai, twaiju ra'mpu pro'nzaz tegi'ndi bre'ntisel, pli'mpuva vrun-

PARADISE LOST.

Book VI. Line 824.

SO spake the Son, and into terror changed his countenance, too severe to be beheld, and full of wrath, bent on his enemies.

In one moment, the four outspread their starry wings, with dreadful (fear-causing) shade contiguous: and the orbs of his fierce chariot rolled, as with the sound of torrent floods or of a numerous host. He on his impious foes right onward drove, as

daikyu; twaiji un'supo vanziz i b'impus um'o'nzoo
a'ndus-trensivool; andiskru fon'androo tai'kwen
Unde'tu.

Tekindur skoo'en wai pentisel, twai'tu t'inti
ta'ndi glis-ta'ntuko pau'seo tru'nzooz, tyur ke'ntisel
co'ed, zo'kyu ta'rtu tin'zooz v'impivot betro'mbiz:
ar begro'nsuvoo, rous te'mbroo fre'ntikel, rous de'm-
boo: trisda'nsivel vene'tukoo'ten pe'ndriz; tendre-
zuz, kwil ando'vuns, pemprukoo'kwi a'ndoz, wai
de'nsifel fon'antrupoo'turoz bezo'mpukwi se'rufim
dra'nsus, dyoo go'su bo'nsikel prin'zokwinz pli'u
refe'nsivoi joo'el, yoo'tum pe'mbroo twai'ni to'nzi.
No'twi pla'ndupou joo twi'fm kin'do dru'nzus da'h-
sivel bembre'turz ini a'kingur pa'ntutoo a'kin pi'nta
fandopuz, ne'kwi i da'nsupo vanziz pi'nta ba'ndur
pandopu fandotuz: a'pin in'zoo tel fo'ntripel; oul-
kwi fa'ndo misfe'nsivel tuh'zoo kronsur'kwi un'zoo
tronsupoo'zuruz, tyoo kro'mpikel rous dombet'en,
tookwi pompra'ten ko'mbi trontive'leen—dri'nsufoo—
untin'sur—fra'mpuvoo—da'nsuvoo.

Nel a'fins dombetutur wai mi'spene'tipel, bel
fre'ntife'lees stroo ve'mbriko'dwinz; wai'vru to'nsinel
kron'e'sipai, bel pontipe'leen in'zoi'ni: i ple'mprufoo,
wai pa'nsivat, yoo'brukwi t'insupoo vra'ndo frin'joit-
tuz dwempur'twi fin'joiz e'ur brentise'leen ke'nsuvoo
tun'zoo'ti, te'mprufoo bevro'nziz frin'zipu'nk'wiz finda-
nuz kunge'ou'kwi van'zo um'zoitu; tyoo kri'nsufo
fa'ndou, tusbri'nsipel, yoo'kwi bi'ntou fre'nda ge'n-
tipel kronsur'mu ta'ndoi: betra'ntu po'mputoo'ri droo
kenseive'leen blan'ozipu; bel be'fro'ntuvou fontife'leen
grindohi: a'ndo-ginti a'rkwen ar fe'nsivel tris krim-
dohi in'zoi'tu: t'intur to'nzi u'nsipel ee'el inu undri'nti
tre'nda.

Rin'zoi fo'mpitel kadron'e'tupoo bezi'mbo: rin'zoi
po'mpitel in'zoi ran'sifai in'zoi'ni, dwi'ukwi fai'nsipai
vro'nsukat: bel ple'mpur Fro'nzoo ve'mpisot ta'n-
tufya tyai pli'mpur kan'zoz, v'imbusy'kwi pe'nsifel.
A'tim bu'ndaiz, ar dansivel: fra'ntukait In'o'zni tim-
o'mpitel, bompitel'kwi pa'sinkur fra'ndi ta'rtu dan'zis
twai'du twa'nsur o'mbri; bepra'ntupas u fra'ntu-
twe'mbroi be'ra'nsike'leed ran'zoi'pu: rin'zoi kri'ndu-

gloomy (black) as night: under his burning wheels
the steadfast empyrean shook-throughout (i. e. wholly
shook) all but the throne itself of God.

Full soon among them he arrived (came) in his
right hand grasping ten thousand thunders: which
he sent before him, such as in their souls fixed
plagues (intense pains): they, astonished, all resis-
tance lost, all courage: down fell their idle (unused)
weapons; over shields, and helms, and helmed
(armoured) heads he rode, of thrones (enthroned
persons) and mighty seraphim prostrate, who now
wished that the mountains might be again thrown
on them, as (to be) a shelter from his ire. Nor less
on either side tempestuous fell his arrows from the
fourfold visaged (faced) four distinct with eyes, and
from the living wheels distinct alike (equally) with
multitude of eyes: one spirit in them ruled; and
every eye glared (out cast) lightening and pernicious
(destructive) fire among the accursed (ones) which
withered all their strength, and of their wonted
(enstomary) vigor deprived them—exhausted—spirit-
less—afflicted—fallen!

Yet, half of his strength he forth put not, but
checked it in the midst of the volleys; for he meant
not to destroy, but to root them out of heaven: the
overthrown he raised, and like a thronged (com-
pressed) aggregate of goats or timorous sheep before
him drove them struck with thunder, pursued by
terrors and furies (female devils) to the bounds
(limits) and crystal wall of heaven; which opening
wide rolled inward and a spacious gap disclosed
(shewed) into the wasteful (destructive) deep: the
monstrous, (extraordinary) sight (seen thing) back-
ward struck them with horror; but far worse urged
them from behind: headlong (head-forward) them-
selves they threw down from the verge of heaven:
eternal wrath burned after them from the bottomless pit.

Hell heard the insufferable noise: hell saw
heaven ruining from heaven and would have fled
affrighted: but strict Fate had fixed too deep her
dark foundations, and too fast (firmly) had bound.
Nine days they fell: confounded Chaos roared,
and felt tenfold confusion in their fall, through his
wild (wilderness-like) anarchy; so huge (very great)
a rout (confused flight) encumbered him with ruin:

pous ve'nsuto trentine'leen a'ntus, je'nkwi ti'nsifel—
ri'nzoi tar vo'ntu ra'nzoo, ra'nsunoo unzoo'pu karun-
e'sukoo, i pa'nzoi kronze'tu kwi tro'mbi: unra'nsunoo
inzo'i ko'nsikel, kindurkwi tra'ntipel tyai ve'nsuvoo
va'nzo droopre'ntuso kye'ni binsipel.

hell, at last, (lastly) yawning received them whole,
and on them closed—hell their fit (congruous) habi-
tation, fraught (loaded) with fire unquenchable,
the house of woe and pain: disburdened heaven
rejoiced, and soon repaired her broken wall, returning
whence it rolled.

HENRY ROGERS.

FRIMOMBOO KAMBE'TU.

Kino'ndo 68.

“‘**K**ARPI di'em,' vo'nzou di'untum fronsa'tos
po'nzis" ga'nsitel Fe'loz; "go'nu, na nos
gou'nsito, sla bre'ntipo.”

“Nom, bel au vri'u.”

“Pi'ndaiz tyofi bre'ntipo vo'nzoi, pondi'um pi'n-
daiz, tyoo'ufi pomprou'roz di'ndur vi'u vintinai, tyool
ge'ntipai bronnda'ten; ful bi'n'sur bronnda vi'u vintinai
tra'ifi; bel ar bo'mpitoo ta'rtu po'nti pra'ndoo, king'-
dupou ar'kyu a'ndus tus-dre'nsito ti'nzoo.”

“Bel spini'bool slume'es tya bre'ntipo?”

“Au bre'ntipo bo'nsifai—kyau'ni pe'ntisel?—
kyau'nu pra'ntiso?—swi'fin kwa po'ntoo, po'ndi, ful
pa'ntuvās ga'nsito kwa po'ntoo, W Undi—u vron-
o'nsu krondo'orit, bloo'nu vronti c'mbiz, i pra'ntur
ikwi pla'ntur (au'rkyyu ko'ntipai'en) ba'ndur umfro'n-
tipoz, bloo gi'ntou pi'ndoi di'nsifo rous i'ndi, rai'tu
pe'ndoo tyoo'tu, wai plo'ntipo a'ntus bindoi'tu rous'tu
vrontitur brintufo'oriz—bloo gi'ntou pondro'orit fa'n-
sivo booli'nos, tau'kwi fo'nsa flo'ndooz, ko'ntupoo
bi'nziz; bloo'tu ke'mpuso va'nzi, au, tau'kwen,
brame'pifya kembai'di;—swi'fin tul kwa po'ntoo zo
u plontupo'ru, wai'um tevro'nti; swi'fintwi o vronti
ga'nzis inze'tu, fi'un umbensikai ri'ndoz kaintifai'twi
ro'ndoiz, tyoo'u ve'ntrifel twai cuspo'nzoi, tyoo'ukwi
po'ntoo go'subool twai'gi fro'ndoi;—

Swi'fin, oldi omdoi, twil ri'di roi go'ndi, zo
vronti kronziz broing'tifoo'uni tenondripo'es;—
swi'fin, rou'udru, Wai ga'zumpro'nsinoo, pe'ntru-
poo'twi yoo'pu dinzoi tyo'tu bo'mpito yint vo'nzou

E e

ECLIPSE OF FAITH.

Page 68.

“‘**C**ARPE diem,' certainly not would be my sole
prescription,” said Fellows; yet you not to
me have told what you want.”

“No, (i. e. I have not), but I will.”

“The questions concerning which I want cer-
tainty, truly are questions, concerning which philo-
sophers often will argue, only to display their vanity;
as human vanity will argue concerning anything;
but they are felt in their true greatness no sooner
than they wholly absorb (in-swallow) the soul.”

“Still (but even now) what is it which you want?”

“I want to know—whence I came?—whither I
am going?—whether there is truly, as so many say
there is, a God—a tremendous personality to whose
infinite faculties, the great and the little, (as we call
them) equally disappear, whose universal (ubiquitous)
presence fills all space, in any point of which he
exists entire (whole) in the amplitude of all his
infinite attributes (predicated things)—whose univer-
sal government (magistracy) stretches even to me
and my fellow (companion) atoms, called men;
within whose protecting embrace, I myself am not
too mean for protection;—whether if there is such a
being (existing thing) he is perfectly infinite; or
whether this infinite machine of the universe, may
not have developed (unfolded) tendencies or involved
(comprehended) consequences, which escaped his
forethought and which are now even beyond his
control (cohibition);—

Whether, for this cause, or for some other neces-
sity, such infinite sorrows have been permitted (have
not been hindered from) invading it;—whether, above
all, He is propitious (apt to be unenemied), or offend-

i'tu beta'ntou, ontikwi prambo'itu vimbi'nziz rou'ukwin twai'tu fandi'toz kemepoo;—vyoo'tu, wai'tul pen'tripoo, wai pi'u pon'simaust;—swifin wai jyoo-rai'tu kati'ntifoo, yoo'twi klo'ndoo dwo'o'nu tamboiz trombe'kwiz i'tu gadro'nsufoo fro'nzoo punza'tu po'ntooz²² ba'ndur po'ndaiz vron'nsutu kro'mboo; swifin yoo'tul zo vro'ndi o'mpu klo'ndoo po'nsipel in'zi, wai broinsip'oes itum e'nzil flonzoo'tu; aukwi, vo'tu, wu'mfongupoo'ru inze'tu;—swifin o tra'nti vra'ndo pondi'um yoo'pi o'mboo; aukwi po'ntoo, fo'ndur, tyool re'ndoz bonsou'tu plo'ndoo;—swifin iful Pu'mpruroz* fintiso, yinzi tai'kwen Unde'um—ti'ndur po'ntufo, tri'ndur po'ntufoo—ro'ndoi yoo'tu umbi'nziko u'tu vro'nti da'ndo flintu'rturiz filtu'rkwiz;—w U'ndi twoo'tu, au'vru pi'un ga'nsitai dwo'o'tu—a, aukwi po'ntoo pera'ndaiz; gakro'mpuko bra'ndaiz yoo'tu U'nturi, tai'kwen kakrome'puko kooli'tyool kwa ti'ndur tes po'ntipin pera'ndaiz kro'mpikai;—swifin booli'ju ri zo ti'ndis, o bo'nsou plo'ndoo, too'ton po'ntoo replo'ntiprast; tul'kwi zum, slooji ko'ndoiz;—swifintwi gyau'rsu dai'ntivo taur pla'ntur bu'ndis, rai roi pimboo twine'titen vrunda'iton;—swifin i “vale, vale in eternum vale,” fo'ndur pontoo i vo'ntu trimbo yoo'tu velsuvo fa'ndis gyoo'du ki'nsifo dunt'u'pruno fondai'ju tai'tu to'nzi.”

“Timbo'tur dre'ntivel; aukwi do'mpikool tau'tu dro'nzoiz, rikwin ta'ntou gre'ntur kro'nzi pentifool twai'pu u'npukoo ko'ndis omboo'tu.”

“O'u po'ntoo i pi'ndaiz roi'ukwi bro'en, tyau bro'ndun beze'nsiko brintisai.”

“Au, broo'as, brai'ntisoo pre'mbus tau'mi tri'ntur ko'nzoiz; i pla'ntur pepa'nzoi kindo'ju prinzo'tu, ty'o'tu dronsitel ransipai tus fino'ngon da'ndi, bre'n-sifoo drunzai'nu, aukwi misbre'ntisoo brunzai'nu yoo'pi kempuso'kin.”

ed with a world in which I feel, too certainly, in the profound (very deep) and various misery of man (mankind), that all of his aspects are not benignant—how, if he is offended he is to be (can be) reconciled; (caused to be friendly);—whether he in any degree is accessible (able to be neared), or one (i. e. or a person) to whom the pleasures and sufferings (pains) of the pitiable child of dust are equally subjects of horrible indifference:—whether if a such infinitely powerful individual created the universe, he has abandoned it to be the sport of chance; and I, thus, an orphan in the universe;—whether this universal frame (aggregate) is truly without a mind; and we are, in fact (really), only forms of conscious (cognitive) existence;—whether, as the Pantheist declares, the universe itself is God—ever making, never made, the product, (effect) of an evolution (unfolding) of an infinite series of antecedents (preceding things) and consequents, (and succeeding); a God of which, for I cannot say of whom, you and I are little parts; perishable (apt to decay) fragments of a Divinity (divine thing), itself imperishable only because there ever of it will be little parts to perish (decay);—whether even upon some such supposition, this conscious (cognitive) existence of us is to be renewed (to be caused to re-exist); and if so (if yes) under what conditions;—or whether when we have finished our little day, any other dawn is not to break (terminate) our night;—whether the ‘vale, vale in eternum vale,’ really is the proper (congruous) utterance of a breaking heart while closes the sepulchre (entombing room) upon the object of its love.”

“His voice faltered (miscarried), and I was confirmed in my suspicions that some deep secret sorrow had had to do with his diseased state of mind.”

“These are the questions and others like them, which I vainly toiled to solve.”

“I, like you, have been driven rudely (harshly), out of my old beliefs; the little hut upon the side of the mountain, in which I thought (expected) to dwell in pastoral (shepherd-like) simplicity, has been scattered to the tempest, and I out have been driven to the blast without a shelter (protecting place).”

* Pu'mpruroz, pronounced pu'mpluroz.

LORD BACON.

“FAMBOO^{UM} to'nzoo pu'nondrai^{tu}; fra'mboo, to'nzoo pu'nandrai^{tu}, tyoo pe'nsivo pra'ntupou to'nzoo t̄intuvoukwi damprupo^{ri} tw Unde^s fo'nzi.

Nel, booli^{tu} pu'nondrai tul a twasfo'mpito dreno'nzitus tu Dai'vid, a vra'iu fo'mpitai pa'ntuva tu'ntra-dēnzifinz konsu'kyu de'nzi; ginsa'kwitus i'tu Unde yin e'nsiko trindino^{tu} fra'mbooz tu Job, pampur'kyuz tu Solomun.

Fa'mboo pone^{too} panti^{pi} vronziz fronta^{rikwiz}; framboo'kwi pone^{too} tonsusopiriz vonze^{kwiz}.

Aur po'mpito plenta^{tu} insukoo^{riz} va'ntukoo^{kwiriz}, do'nsinou bentipai u fo'mpa re'ndo yoo'ju kro'nsu tuntra^{kwi} ka'nzo, bentipai'kyu u pl'impur dran^{turkwi} insukoo^{ri} yoo'ju impur kanzo.

Pa'ntrivoz, kel, donza^{tu} fan^{dai}tu donza^{ti} fan^{do}tu. Vo'nzou e'mboo pa'nti bedo'ntru i'mbaz, pl'im-punous gyarsu tul'mprisaust trinsupoo^{twi}; voo fa'mboo fo'nduvous fro'nsifo re'mboo; framboo'bel fo'nduvous fro'nsifo e'mboo.”

“FRAMPUSO^{ROZ} gro'nsifo o'nzoi; plampuso^{roz} po'nsikai'el; kwi fampai^{roz} ventikai'el; arvrū tone^{sito} ta'rgwen ve'ndi: ro'um u fa'mbis te'el, kemprufoo^{kwi} pronzo^{ti}. Ka'nsitoz, krine^{tisai}, kon-g'sifai, bel pifinsipai, fonsitai^{kwi}.

Ri'u dre'nzaiz ki'u ko'mpitoo; ro'iu dre'nsitoo; ri'ukwi pra'nti bensitoo, bransipookwi. Ka'nzo po'ntifo u dinsou^{ro}; dra'nzi, u fe'ntuvoo^{ro}; danzo^{kw}i, u teve'nti^{ro}: ke^{lkwi}, tul u binzi da'nsito plandu^{rtyool}, wai ki'u bentipai u pra'ntur to'mboi; tul wai dra'nsiko plandu^{rtyool}, bentipai u pi'ntur fo'mboi; tul'kwi wai da'nsito plandur, bentipai befra'mbis tre'ntipai b'onsifai slur bone^{sifo}. Ti'ndiz po'ntipost binziz fampisi, ko'mbroiz, fo'mpou; vondo^{bras} pa'mpi; do'nti prompou^{ri}, ta'ntou; e'mbiz, ta'mpi; vintuoo^{bras} kwi tano'nzo o'mpuki twem-pinai.”

“PROSPERITY is the blessing of the old testament; adversity, the blessing of the new testament, which carries greater blessing and the clearer evidence of God's favor.

Yet, even in the old testament, if you listen the harp of David, you shall hear as many hearse-like-airs (funeral-like music) as joyful music; and the pencil of the Holy Ghost more hath labored in describing the afflictions of Job, than the felicities of Solomon.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes (disagreeables); and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

We see in needle works (worked things) and ornamented things, it is more pleasing to have a lively work (figure) upon a sad (sorrowful) and solemn (i. e. funeral) ground (foundation), than to have a black and melancholy work upon a light ground.

Judge, therefore, of the pleasure of the heart by the pleasure of the eye. Certainly, virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed (i. e. caused to be incense) or crushed; for prosperity best discovers vice; but adversity best discovers virtue.”

“CRAFTY men contemn studies, (i. e. speculation); simple men admire them; and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use: that is a wisdom without them, and won by observation. Read, not to contradict, not to believe, but to weigh and consider.

Some books are (ought) to be tasted; some swallowed; and some few to be chewed and digested. Reading, makes a full man; conference, a ready man; and writing, an exact (perfectly performing) man; and therefore if a man write but little, he ought to have a great memory; if he confer but little, to have a present wit (fancy); and if he wrote little, to have great cunning to seem to know what he does not know. Histories (narratives) make men wise, poets witty; mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; morals, grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend.”

“**R**ENDITO_{TU} bi_{ngur} dwina_{mbi},” ga_{nsito}
 Bai_{kn}, yoo_{tu} fri_{ndo} tyoo to_{mbroo} Bo_{linbruk}
 fe_{ntiso} tum a_{pin} i_{tu} vo_{mpukous} tantu_{fouskwi} twai_{tu}
 indiz “*naur bi_u fe_{ntisai} voi_{tu} yookyu vau_{grenzai}
 pi_{ntipo}, rendito_{tu} u gre_{nzis}; dyoo insiko, gri_u
 pau_{doju}, gri_u ande_{juz}, gri_u ukwi binsukoo_{juz} i_{tu}
 tise_{nza}; bel aur bi_u fe_{ntisai} (ponto_{okwi} tau_{tu} o_{mbi}
 fe_{ntisai}) voi_{tu}kyu Undi pi_{ntipo} rendito_{tu} u
 po_{ndoi}, roirait_{twi} twai_{tu} tansupoo_{riz}; wai misfe_n
 sivai andus, sv apri_{nkwi}, pivri_{ndi} fondoo_{tu}, ikwi
 un_{ziz} rou_{utu} randai_{tez}.”*

IN forming the human character (aggregate of habits) says Bacon, in a passage which Lord Bolingbroke has pronounced (affirmed to be) one of the most beautiful and deepest of his writings (discourses) “we not must proceed as (i. e. in the same manner as) a statuary (image-artist) does in forming a statue; who works, sometimes upon the face, sometimes upon the limbs, and sometimes upon the folds of the drapery (i. e. outside clothing); but we must proceed (and it is in our power to proceed) in the same manner as nature (i. e. God) does, in forming a flower or any other of his productions; (i. e. brought forth things;) he out-casts wholly, and at once, the epitome (metaphorical) of the thing and the elements of all its parts.

“**B**INZI dronzoo_{kw}i ki_{ntukor} inze_{tu} pi_u
 po_{mpivai} dontipa_{ikwi} tyool wa_{ikyu} pro_{nsito}
 fa_{ndi} donti_{turiz}; yi_{nk}yu o_{ri}, wai twi_{fi}no pi_u
 bo_{nsifai} pi_{ntipaitwi}.”

“**M**AN, the servant and interpreter of nature, (i. e. of the universe) can understand and act only as he observes the order of nature; more than this thing, he neither can know or do.”

D^R. THOMAS REID.

ROI oma_{mbroo} tri_{ntunoo} Ko_{ndroo} Red, po_{ntoo},
 tau_r ko_{nzoi} vindoo_{tu} pi_{ntur}tu fa_{ndi} inze_{tu}.

Rous tau_rtu pa_{mbis} inze_{tu} (wai pro_{nsito})
 tau_rgi kri_{ntou} po_{mbifoz} pe_{ntikoo} kambai_{ti}, ken_{tifokwi}
 ki_{ndi} donti_{tu} bou_{daiz}.

Fr_{ondoo} bondai_{tu} ventisoo ko_{nzoi} fondoo_{tu}
 bou_{tusoo}.

O_{ju} bi_{nda} tau_rtu pl_{ondoo} tyooli_{no} pe_{ntukoo}
 po_{mboi}, kweli_{bel} rous vi_{nda} ne pan_{ondi} ka_{nsikoo}.

Ke_{lkwi} brendoo_{di} u_{tu} fo_{ntuvou} ko_{ndoo}, aur
 ti_u ventikai pa_{mboi} kontipa_{iles} gi_{nta} vi_{nda}.

Po_{ntoo} ombeni o_{tu} bi_{nda} au_{rkwin} fa_{ndun}
 to_{nsifo} ro_{hu} vontru_{noo}-pri_{ndo} tyoo_{ju} rous tau_rtu

ANOTHER instinctive principle (i. e. instinct) mentioned by Doctor Reid, is, our belief in the continuance of the present order of nature (i. e. of the universe.)

All our (i. e. of our) knowledge of nature (he observes) beyond our original perceptions, is gotten by experience, and consists in (and comprehends) the interpretation of natural signs.

The appearance of the sign is followed by the knowledge of the thing signified.

Upon this principle of our existence (constitution) not only acquired perception, but also all reasoning from analogy is founded.

And therefore for want of a better name, we shall take (use) the liberty to call it the inductive principle.

It is from the force of this principle, that we immediately assent to that axiom (authorised sen-

pa'mbis inze'tu kansitoo, randaikwinz o'itu o'ldoo
bi'u bentipai oi o'ndoi.

Niske'ntipoz i'mboo o'tu gi'nta vi'nda kambai-
kwi pro'mpita yook'yu gi'njo. Yai fi'u po'ndi, bo'm-
pitai sloo pi'ntoi slook'wi fa'ndun fintifo'et bel yai
pome'pito trai tyoo'um twifin coo, ce'twi, trindo'ju
joo'twi twindo, plih'tur pingu'rtwi.

tence) upon which all our (i. e. of our) knowledge
of the universe is founded,—that, effects of the same
kind must have the same cause.

Take away the light of this inductive principle
and experience is blind as a bat. She may, truly,
feel what is present, and what immediately touches
her, but she sees not any thing which is either before,
or behind, upon the right hand, or upon the left (left
hand), future or present

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Aternus est et infinitus; omnipotens et omnisciens; id est, durat ab externo in externum, et adest ab infinito in infinitum. Non est aternitas et infinitus; sed aternas et infinitus; non est duratio et spatium, sed durat et adest.

TRANSLATED INTO PHILOSOPHIC AND ENGLISH.

UNDE'FI.

WAI ti'ntoo vronto'kwi, vro'ndi o'mpu vron'di'kwi
bo'nsou; ro'um, wai plo'ntipo tindoo'ni noo
ti'ndoo, pinto'ikwi vron'do'ni noo vro'ndo. Wai num
ti'ndoo vron'do'kwi; bel tintur vronti'kwi; wai num
ru'ndai inde'kwi, bel wai ru'ntiso pinto'ikwi.

OF THE DEITY.

HE is eternal and infinite, infinitely powerful and
infinitely cognitive; that is, he exists from
eternity to eternity, and is present from infinity to
infinity. He is not eternity and infinity; but
eternal and infinite; he is not duration and space,
but he endures and is present.

BALDER.

TRONSITOZ o'ri ponzatos! grentupoo'ri tyoo
po'ntifo pwo'ndoi pwo'ndo'itum; fil pontifo'es,
kwin po'ntifai pimpini'um trentina'kwi kentina'i.

Po'ndoi pi'u dra'nsipai; bel uo pi'u pre'ntipai
dron'doi'tes.

Nool di'nzoi bantriko'es; fro'nsa'kwi n'nzoi,
ka'ntring; rai un'za tromepisas, raik'wi dansupo'ri,
frame'pifas benetipok'win tri tre'ntikai pempitu
ri'nbaz.

Pe'mpo ar! dyoo nool bendipo'ten fitutum yin
yiltwi; fil bentipo, plantupou'kwin yin'um bren-
tipook'yu, prantupou'kwi yilum prantu'kyu fa'ndais
pe'mbo.

LEARN this, my friend! the secret which doth
make a flower to be a flower; so makes it,
that to bloom is to be sweet, and to receive is to give.

The flower can die, but cannot (not can) alter
its essence.

Although the earth starve it, and the reluctant
air defraud; any soil is not so barren, or any living
thing so poor, that it has not something to spend
in liberal odours.

Liberal they! who although their having may
be more or less; so have, that less is more than is
wanted, and more is less than the great heart's
liberality.

SHAKSPEARE.

BONDROI TU VENIS.

Tindo IV.

Kenp'omputoo I.—Venis. U La'hndri.

Tono'ndroo, Ant'o'neo, Bassa'neo, Graise'a'nu, &c. &c.

* * * * *

Ton. A fo'hpito i bampus Bela'reo, slur da'nsito:

Ko'tukwi, au tintiso'es, pentis i ko'ndroo.—

*Tus pentis Po'rseu, en'sunoo yoo'bru ko'ndroo
tondra'tuz.*

*Nos ke'ntinoz tande'tas: Pentise'lea kuntu'nurni
Bela'reo?*

Por. Au ileesk, to'hondroo'tos.

Ton. Au tahsiko'as: ke'ntipoz indoi'tas.

*Bonsife'a telpa'ri tyoo ve'ntipo o p'intur pi'ndis
ambre'tu?*

Por. Au teto'n'sutoo ambroifi.

Dyoo u'meu bo'ndroi ko'tu, dyoo'kwi i tu'ntruro?

*Ton. Ant'o'neo kuntu'murkwi Sil'lok kwil'fin dris
pra'nsivoz.*

Por. U'meu kondoo'tas Sil'lok?

Si. Sil'lok po'ntoo kondoo'tos.

Por. Yoo'tu tra'ntu o'ldoo ambro'i'um a ve'ntiso

Nel zo'vu bi'nda, ikwin Vene'sun to'hndra

Pi'm pron'sikai'as, vya'tu fe'ntiso.

A, (noo Ant'o'neo) pra'nsivo twai'tu tro'ndi, ni'mea?

Ant. Zim, wai gansito'esk.

Por. Imea ti'ntisai i o'ndris?

Ant. Au im.

Por. Plus bi'u tu'ntruro be'mpivi.

Si. Sloo'ju tro'nza bi'iau? nos ro ga'nsitoz.

Por. Vro'ndoo bemboo'tu tione'sinoo;

Pu'nsito ibru bo'ntu tu'nzo inzo'ni

Yindoi'ju dreg'es; po'ntoo a'frin to'nsupoo:

To'nsipo gur ke'nting, gur'kwi kre'nting:

Ompikous i'tu ompukous: fonti

I'tu fona'ntrupoo fo'ndroo yi'nyu fo'hondroo'tur;

Fo'ndroo'tur ge'ntipo grandoo intu'rtu va'inboi,

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Act IV.

Scene I.—Venice. A Court of Justice.

Duke, Antonio, Bassanio, Gratiano, Shylock, &c. &c.

* * * * *

*Duke. You hear the learned Bellario, what he
writes:*

And here, I take it, is come the doctor.—

*Enter (into come) Portia dressed like a Doctor
of Laws.*

*To me give your hand: Didst thou come from old
Bellario?*

Por. I did, (did so) my Lord.

Duke. I salute you: take your place.

*Are you acquainted with the difference which holds
this present question in the court?*

Por. I am informed thoroughly concerning the cause.

*Who (which person) is the merchant here, and who
the jew?*

*Duke. Antonio and old Shylock, both forth
stand.*

Por. Is your name Shylock?

Shy. Shylock is my name.

*Por. Of a strange (extraordinary) nature (kind)
is the suit you follow;*

*Yet in such (according to such) rule, that the
Venetian law*

*Cannot impugn you (forbid you) as you (i. e. in
what manner you) proceed.*

You (to Antonio) stand in his danger, do you not?

Anto. Yes, he says so (says it.)

Por. Do you confess the bond?

Ant. I do.

Por. Then must the jew be merciful.

*Shy. Upon what compulsion must I? Tell me that
(i. e. To me that say).*

Por. The quality of mercy is not strained;

It droppeth like the gentle rain from heaven

Upon the place beneath (below it); it is twice blessed:

It blesses him who gives, and him who receives:

It is mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes (it is decent)

*In the throned monarch, better than (more than) his
crown:*

*His sceptre shews the force (intensity) of temporal
power,*

Vr'ondoo tembe'tu kwil fondroo'rit,

Twoo'tu ba'nsivo, pavro'nzikoo fondroo'tuz:

Bemboo'bil po'ntoo o'dru fonc'ntrupoo vo'ndra,
Po'ntoo fonc'ntrupoo fandai'tuz fondroo'tuz,
Po'ntoo u vr'ondoo Unde'tu twai'kwen;
Binsur'kwi va'mboi ge'ntipo pa'ntukous Unde'nus

Gyoo'su be'mboo glantipo pe'mboo. Kel tu'ntruro,

Nool pe'mboo po'ntoo kambroi'tas, fohsitoz o'ri,—
Too'kwin fe'ndis pembo'o'tu, drai too'on
Dijun po'mepitai do'nzoo: aur fu'imprino bembo'o'di;
Ro'kwi oi fu'mbra, tohsito rou'u too'on ve'ntivai
Do'ndooz bembo'o'tu. Au pou'nsito bas,
Glantipai i pe'mboo ta'tu kambroi;
Tyoo a'tul vo'nsinen, o pre'mpur la'ndri tu Vehn
Bi'u go'ndu ke'ntinai ba'mbroi ro'bi bo'ndroi kro'tu.

Si. Dondoo'toz tau'ju a'ndo! au fu'imprino i to'ndra,
Da'ndris dambri'skwi tau'tu o'ndris.

Por. Nu'meaid o'mpu ge'ntinai i ru'ndil?

Bass. Zum, ko'tu au durs fentina'les ambre'tu;
Zim! a'frin ro va'mbris: ro'tul ta'ntipin,
Au vi'u o'ntriso'i gentina'les pasi'ngur,
Dampri'sai'twi tande'toz, ando'tos, fandai'tos:
O'tul tan'etipin, bi'u frontipai,
Krembo'o'kwin ple'mprifo po'ndo. Au'kwi fumpri-
n'oas,

Pinsikoz a'prin i to'ndra tahu vo'ndra:
Pi'ntipai u pra'ntur fontiri; pi'ntipoz u pla'ntur
fontiri;

Prentiko'zkwi ko'mboo o'tu bre'mpur fri'nza.

Por. Bi'untum; kwah'num rai vamboi'tu Vehn

Tyoo pi'u pre'ntipai u to'ndra to'ndun po'ntufoo:
Dri'u bantripoi yoo'tum to'ndoi;
Panti'kwi u gen'do, oiti to'ndoi
Dri'u tonsina'eskwen ondre'mu: pi'untum.

Si. U Danyil pe'ntisoo bambroi'nu: — zum! u
Danyil!

Ho fa'mpus, tu'n'inur pandroo! jyau'tu im kem-
pikai'as!

Por. Au fumpri'ngas, isos fa'ntitai o'ndris.

Si. Ko'tu po'ntoo kem'pukous to'ndroo! ko'tu
po'ntoo.

The attribute (quality) of awe (reverence) and
majesty,

In which it sits, the dread and fear (i. e. habitual
fearedness) of kings:

But mercy is above this sceptered sway (authority),
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute (quality) of God himself;
And earthly (human) power shews most like to
God's

When mercy seasons (mitigates) justice. Therefore
Jew,

Although justice is thy plea, consider this,—
That in the course of justice, any of us
Would not see salvation: we do pray for mercy;
And that same prayer teaches all of us to perform
The deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much,
To mitigate the justice of thy plea;
Which, if thou follow, this strict Court of Venice
Must needs give sentence against that merchant there.

Shy. My deeds upon my head! I crave the law,
The penalty and forfeit of my bond.

Por. Is he not able to pay the money?

Bass. Yes, here I for him offer it in Court;
Yea, twice that sum: if that will not be sufficient
I will be bound to pay it, tenfold
Or forfeit my hands, my head, my heart:
If this will not suffice, it must appear,
That malice overthrows truth. And I beseech you,

Wrest once the law to your authority:

To do a great good, do a little wrong;

And curb (frustrate) the will of this cruel devil.

Por. It must not be; there is not any power in
Venice

Which can alter a law duly made:

It would be recorded to be a precedent;
And many an error by the same precedent,
Would rush (force itself) into the state: it cannot be.

Shy. A Daniel come (is come) to judgment:—yes!
a Daniel!

O wise young Judge! how I do honor thee!

Por. I beseech thee, let me see the bond.

Shy. Here it is, most reverend doctor! here it is.

Por. Silok, kotulum atrin undiltas, nas fetunoo

Si. U kondris! u kondris! au betipo u kondris
inzoitu:

Vraiiau tetifai klombris tauju tinzoo?
Nam! nau driu di Venis.

Por. Ponto, o ondris damprisoo,
Tondrunkwi, oti, tunruo fiu tetipai
U tunda vandoitu, nisdensuoodrtum,
Tindufous inu bondrois fandis:—usa bempur;
Ketipoz atrin ta rundil; ponsikoobs vrensivai
yondris.

Si. Gyesu gentinoo rindoivu;—
Frontipo, a pontoo u vonta pandroo;
A bonsifo tondra, a tindivostes
Fointivous: au nas frentinoo tondradi,

Tyatu pontoo u vonta hanzo,
Fetisoz bambroinu: tinzooti, au kontrisoo,
Kwahum rai ombi kandotu tu binzi
Prentipaios: Au rentisoo kotu tauju ondris.

Ant. Pifandusous, au im fumprinai landi,
Ketinai i bambroi.

Por. Pondi, kel, votu pontoo.
A biu fetivai fandatas twaidi fanzis:

Si. Hoo tontrur pandroo! Hoo krantur tuntinur
binzikur!

Por. Vroo riudoi tonzakwi tondratu,
Betipo tegondoo dandrainu,
Tyoo kotu frontipo tonta ondraiju.

Si. Beponto: hoo fampus pempurkwi pandroo!

Kwoo kntinupon umea takyu fanditoz!

Por. Kel untisifoz fandatas

Si. Ham! fandatur:

Votu gansito ondris;—nimei tontrur pandroo?—
Tindufous fandatur! rou pontoo tezindoiz.

Por. Pontoesk. Kweum fisupotwunz kotu, ekai
I vandoi?

Si. Au betipoen fetuoo.

Por. Betipoz tintou ri tombroi, Silock, tasu
trendi,

Kinsifai fumbootur, waingkwin bantipo dranzoonu.

Si. Kontipooai vrotu ondraitu?

Por. Shylock, there is thrice thy money to thee
offered.

Shy. An oath! an oath! I have an oath in heaven:

Shall I lay perjury to my soul?

No! I not would for Venice.

Por. Why (i. e. true), this bond is forfeit;
And lawfully, by this, the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh to be by him cut off
Nearest to the Merchant's heart:—Be merciful;
Take thrice thy money; bid me tear the bond.

Shy. When it is paid according to the tenour:
It appears, you are a worthy judge;
You know the law, your exposition
Has been most sound (has been the best): I you
(from you) charge (demand) by the law,
Of which you are a well deserving (worthy) pillar,
Proceed to judgment (sentence): by my soul, I swear,
There is not any power in the tongue of man
To alter me: I stay here on my bond.

Ant. Most heartily I do beseech the Court,
To give the judgment.

Por. Why (truly) then thus it is.
You must prepare your bosom for his knife:

Shy. O noble judge! O excellent young man!

Por. For the intent and purpose of the law
Hath full relation to the penalty,
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.

Shy. Tis very true: O wise and upright (just)
judge!

How much older art thou than thy looks!

Por. Therefore lay bare (uncover) your bosom

Shy. Ay! his breast!

So says the bond—doth it not, noble judge?

Nearest his heart! those are the very words (perfect
words).

Por. It is so. Are there balances here, to weigh
The flesh?

Shy. I have them ready.

Por. Have by (near) some surgeon, Shylock, on
your charge (at your expense)

To stop his wounds, lest he (that he not) bleed to death.

Shy. Is it nominated so in the bond?

Por. Vro'tu gin'etivoo; Bel sloo ro'fi?
Dj'utum fo'nti a'kwin pi'ntipō bas vambe'di.

Sj. Nau pi'u drentipai'es; pone'too ondr'ai'tu.
Por. Pe'ntisoz bo'ndroi be'ntipe'a rai'ri ga'nsitai?
Ant. Tyool u pla'nuri! au pe'mpri te'fentuvoo'kwi!

Nos ke'ntinoz tande'tas, Bassa'neo, au gransiko'as!

Kronesiko'za au'kwin da'nsis o'nu de'as;
Vroo o'tu, flo'nzoo gentipou'nkwen fonsukou
Pontoo'kyu pombrat'un: po'ntoo tyai po'mbra,
Bron'e'tifai pra'mpur bi'nzi da'nsipai twai'gi fa'mboi,

Po'mpitai tantou'pu fa'ndo, drentukoo'kwi va'ndo,
U u'ndinoo framboi'tu; tyoo'ni pra'mpa ra'mboo
Zo'tu u pra'mboo yai nis densito'os
Donsiko'zos ta'nu ka'mpou ko'nzifet;
Nun ga'nsitoz o'ndis tw' Antoneo'z twi'ndo,

Ga'nsitoz jyo'tu tonsike'leas; faus pa'nsitoz fo'nzu
dranzoo'tu;

Kwil, gyoo'su, ti'ndi tri'mpitoo, tonsito'zun pan-
droo'tum,

Swifin Basa'neo benc'tipel a'prin u to'nsuto'ro
Pamepiko'za, a'kwin fre'ntiken pronza'tas,
Wai'kwi pame'piko wai'kwin go'ntino drenta'ritas;
Vroo tul tu'ntruro tyool de'nsivo ta'ndur ta'ndou,
Au vri'u gentinai'es po'orous fandai'tos.

Bass. Antoneo, au vu'ntrinoo yoo'uu ko'nzifet
Dyoo nos do'ntrika da'nzoo'kyu tai'kwen;

Bel da'nzoo tai'kwen, konzifuh'tos, rou'skwi i di'nzoi,
Gonesifoo'os ta'dru da'nzoo;
Au di'u fre'ntikai rou'u, zim! ta'ntrisai rou'u tel,
Ko'tu, o'nu fri'nzoo, bonsipai'as.

Por. Konzifuh'tas ro'di di'u nas ke'ntinai bepl'a'nur
vemboo,

Yai po'ntur pi'ntou fompitai'as fentinai'esk.

Gra. Au be'ntipō u ko'nzifet 'dwau to'mpriso
au'kwen to'nsiko;

Ho'kwun tume'et inzo'i'tu fil'kwin yai pli'u
To'nsikai ri o'mbi vrentifai o bipi'nji tu'ntruro.

Nerissa. Fo'nto a'kwin fentino'esk tyai'ci ta'nda;
Tul'ino bonzi di'i ontifai u tre'mpa pa'nzoi.

G g

Por. So it is not expressed. *But what of that?*
'Twere (it would be) *gool* you (i. e. that you) *do* so
much for *charity*.

Shy. I not *can* find it; *it is not* in the bond.

Por. Come, *merchant*, hast thou *anything* to say?

Ant. Only a little! I am armed (armoured) and
well prepared.—

To mo *give* thy hands, *Bassanio*; fare you well (I
bid you *farewell*!)

Grieve not thou, that I am fallen to this for thee;
For in this *fortune* she shows herself *more kind* (*favoring*)

Than is *her custom*: still it is *her* use,

To let (*not to prevent*) the wretched man to live
beyond his wealth,

To view with hollow (deep) *eye*, and wrinkled *brow*,
An *age* of poverty; *from which* lingering *punishment*
Of such a misery *she* off doth cut me.

Commend me to *your* honorable *wife*;

To her *tell* the process (i. e. the manner) of Antoneo's
end,

Say *how* I loved you; *concerning* me speak *favorably*
in death;

And, when the tale is told, *entreat* her to be the
judge,

Whether Basa'neo had not once a lover (loving friend):

Repent not thou, that thou wilt loose thy friend,

And he repents not that he pays thy debt;

For, if the jew *only* cuts deep enough

I will *pay* it with all my heart.

Bass. Antoneo, I am married to a wife

Which (*who*) to me is as dear (*precious*) as
life itself;

But *life* itself, my wife, and all the world

Are not esteemed by me above thy life;

I would lose all, ay! *sacrifice* them all (all of them),

Here, to this devil, to deliver you.

Por. Your wife, for that, would to you give little
thanks (*gratitude*)

She being present to hear you *make* the offer (offer it).

Gra. I have a wife, whom I protest that I love;

I would (oh that) *she* were in heaven so that she
could

Entreat some power to change this *currish* Jew.

Ner. 'Tis well that you offer it behind her back;

Else (if not) the wish would cause an *unpeaceable*
house.

Si. Ou po'ntoo i ku'ntrur ko'nzifurz: au be'ntipo
u fro'nzipet.

Hokwun drai itu fondoo'itu Barubus
Poine'tipai konzifurtun cullkyu u ku'ntruro.
Aur kre'tiko indoo; au fumprino'as kentina
ba'mbroi.

Por. U tu'nda ro'tu ro'nti bo'ndrois va'ndoi po'ntoo
tan;

La'ndri bamprifo'es; tondrakwi kentino'es.

Si. Ho pe'mpuous pa'ndroo!

Por. A'kwi bi'lu de'ntisai o va'ndoi twaisini fla'nda;

To'ndra gomprino'es, landre'kwi ba'mprifo'es.

Si. Ho ba'mpusous pa'ndroo! u ba'mbroi; pe'n-
tisoz, fe'ntivoz.

Por. Pepra'mpinoz;—kwa po'ntoo ri ro'ri.—

O o'ndris nas ke'ntino a'pin ra'ndisous bandoo'tu;

Yi'ndois gi'ndi po'ntoo, a'pin tu'nda vandoi'tu:
Ke'ntipoz, plus, ondra'tas; kentipoza tunda'tas van-
doi'tu;

Bel too dendiso'es, tul a i'm grinsifai
A'pin pu'nzo kuntru'rtu ba'ndoo, anzoo'taz anzaikwiz
Po'ntoo, tondra'tiz tu Venis da'mprus ondre'nu tu
Venis.

Gra. Ho pe'mpur pa'ndroo! Pre'nsitoz Tu'ntruro;
Ho ba'mpus pa'ndroo!

Si. U'meu ro' i to'ndra?

Por. A, takwen vra'u po'npitai i tondra:
Vroo, ful a befo'ntifo pe'mboo u'sa vo'usou,
A vra'u be'ntipai pe'mboo yinkyu a bo'nsiko.

Gra. Ho ba'mpus pa'ndroo!

Si. Au kre'ntino o fe'nda, plus: ge'ntinoz o'ndris
a'trin

Si'kwi ku'ntruro pre'ntisai.

Bas. Ko'tu po'ntoo i ru'ndil.

Por. Pri'mpus!

I Tu'ntruro vra'u be'ntipai rous pe'mboo; pri'mpus;
bebene'do;

Wai vra'un be'ntipo rai'ri ikru ra'mboo.

Gra. Ho Tu'ntruro! n pe'mpur pa'ndroo! u ba'm-
pus pandroo!

Por. Kel, fe'ntivoa'skwen si'nis densivai i va'ndoi;

Grinesifo'za rai ba'ndoo; no'twi densivo'za pla'ntupou
no'twi pra'ntupou

Shy. These are the Christian husbands: I have
a daughter:

Would (oh that) any one, of the stock of Barrabas,
Had been her husband rather than a Christian.

We trifle (i. e. squander) time; I pray thee to give
the sentence.

Por. A pound of that same merchant's flesh is
thine;

The Court awards it; and the law doth give it.

Shy. Most rightful Judge!

Por. And you must cut this flesh from off his
breast;

The law allows it; and the Court awards it.

Shy. Most learned Judge! a sentence! come
prepare.

Por. Tarry a little;—there is something else (i. e.
some other thing).—

This bond to thee gives not one jot (smallest part) of
blood;

The words expressly are, a pound of flesh:

Take, then, thy bond; take thou thy pound of flesh;

But in cutting it, if thou dost shed

One drop of Christian blood, thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate to the state
of Venice.

Gra. Oh upright judge! Mark, Jew; Oh learned
Judge!

Shy. Is that the law?

Por. Thou, thyself shalt see the Act:

For, as thou urgest justice, be thou assured (certain),
Thou shalt have justice more than thou desirest.

Gra. O learned judge!

Shy. I take this offer, then: pay the bond thrice,

And let the Christian go.

Bass. Here is the money.

Por. Soft!

The Jew shall have all justice; soft; no haste;

He shall not have anything but the penalty.

Gra. O Jew! an upright judge! a learned judge!

Por. Therefore prepare thee (thyself) to cut off
the flesh;

Shed not thou any blood; nor cut thou less nor
more

Yookyu tetu'nda vandoi'tu,—u'ses tyool bas

Ontifoe'skyu k'impuki, k'impuki'twi i'tu bo'ndoo,
Itwi ta'ndis i'tu fa'sins ra'ndai,

Tw a'pin defu'nda; pili'tul finsupo'ri frentiso
Tyool i'tu go'ndis yoo'tu po'ndai,

A dra'nsipo, rou'ukwi ta'tu a'nzaiz da'mpris.

Gra. W a'frin Da'nyil, u Da'nyil, Tu'ntruro!

Gel, krampukoro, au bentipo'as kand'ju.

Por. Tyoodi imeu Tu'ntruro re'nsitai? Ke'nti-
poz dambrai'tas.

Si. Nos ke'ntinoz ru'nondi'l'tos iso'skwi pre'ntisai.

Bas. Au bentipo'es das fe'ntuvoo; ko'tu po'ntoo.

Por. Wai broinsino'es i'tu ba'ntu la'ndri;

Wai vraiu be'ntipai tyool pe'mboo twaikwi o'ndris!

Gra. U Da'nyil, vool an ga'nsito; w a'frin Da'nyil!

Au vempivo'as, Tu'ntruro, tonzito'di noo'os ro'ndoi.

Si. Ni'neau be'ntipai tyool ru'nondi'l'tos?

Por. Na vraiu be'ntipai trai ta'kru da'mbris,

Vro'tu ke'ntipoi ta'su tro'ndi, Tu'ntruro.

Si. Tyoodi plus i fri'nzoi nur ke'ntinoz tes po'nda:

Nau vri'u re'ntisai y'intum pi'ntisoi.

Por. Re'ntisoz Tu'ntruro!

To'ndra be'ntipo roi vre'ndoo joo'as.

Po'ntoo to'ntrumaust too Venis,

Tul vi'ntison yoo'bi tro'nza

Kwin pe'ntiti, pre'nti'twi vro'ndoiz,

Wai te'ntipai dan'zoo raitu vo'ndroo

Zoro, dwo'bi wai do'nsiten

Vraiu pa'mprifai a'fins twai'tu an'zai'z: roi'kwi a'fins,

Pe'ntiso lanondre'hu;

Kwil pentruporos dan'zoo dra'nsivo bembou'tu

Tonondroo'tu tyool, ou'bi roi ti'mbo.

Twoo'tu ro'ndi, au ga'nsito, a pra'nsivo:

Vroo, fro'ntoo tentu'rti fe'ndis,

Kwin, pre'ndi, pendikwi kwel,

A do'nsito i'bi dan'zoo taikwen

Kambroo'tu; a'kwi poi'ntiso'a'skwen

Tronde'hu, pri'ndur tintukoo'os.

Keli'tris! gomprivo'zkwi be'mboo tonondroo'ni.

Than an *exact pound* of flesh,—be it (let it be)
but (only) so much

As causes it to be light or heavy in the substance,

Or the *division* of the *twentieth part*

Of one poor scruple; nay, if the scale do turn

But (only) in the estimation (degree) of a hair,

Thou diest, and all thy (of thy) goods are confiscate.

Gra. A *second Daniel!* a *Daniel, Jew!*

Now *infidel*, I have thee on the hip.

Por. Why does the Jew pause? take thy *forfeiture.*

Shy. To me give my principal, and let me go.

Bas. I have it for thee ready (*prepared*); here
it is.

Por. He hath refused it in the open (*public*) Court:
He shall have merely (*only*) justice and his bond.

Gra. A *Daniel*, again I say; a *second Daniel!*
I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me (to me) that word.

Shy. Shall not I have merely (*only*) my bond?

Por. Thou not shalt have anything but thy
forfeiture,

So to be taken, at thy *peril*, Jew.

Shy. Why then the Devil to him give, of it, the
good (*profit*)!

I not will stay to be more *questioned.*

Por. Stay, Jew!

The law hath yet another hold on thee.

It is enacted (*caused to be law*), in Venice,

If it is (*shall be*) proved against an alien,

That by direct, or *indirect*, attempts (*means*),

He seek (*assail*) the life of any citizen:

The party (*such person*) against whom he shall
contrive,

Shall seize (*arrest*) one half of his goods: and the
other half,

Comes to the *privy coffer* of the state (*exchequer*)

And the offender's life lies in the mercy

Of the Duke, only, against every other voice:

In which predicament, I say thou standst:

For it appears, by manifest *proceeding,*

That *indirectly* and directly too,

Thou hast contrived against the life itself

Of the defendant; and thou hast incurred (subjected
thyself),

To the danger formerly by me rehearsed.

Therefore down! and beg mercy of the Duke.

DR. PETER MARK ROGET.

VANDŌ'ITU INGLIS INDOIZ
INDŌ'KWIZ.

"ONTUROZ e'nti itū tāntufou fō'nzoi itū pomprou'ri rindo'itu pōhtipin pōndou bō'n-tufoi bendipō'ti pia'nzoo dars vō'tu fēntuvoo yoo'tū flīntur kīnda kwil o'ldipost tāutu tō'ndooz zōo'vru oldipost tondoo'tuz ponti'um ka'nzō tyoo'ju indoiz, tyoo'um bondai'tenz, ki'u o'ltipraust.

Zum o'ti kīnda tyool an'rkwin pi'u pēntisai yoo'su fīnti pōmboi itū gō'ndoo twoo o'u bōndaiz bēntipō tānu vōntu tō'ndooz, pi'utwi pēntikai u pōnti pāmbis itū u'nziz tyoo o'kō grōnti tō'ndooz, itukwi kre'ndoiz twau'rti pēntisō findoi'suz gi'ndupās nus prēntusoo fendai'tu vindino'tu, too'kwi bō'nzifest tāur'tu pō'nzoi.

Kri'ndupous, zō kīnda tyool, pi'u vīmpisai pīndiz twoo'ju u plēmbur pōmprou rīndoi fīu rānsīfoi.

Gavrintusoo rōndoi itū a'nzoi zōtu u rīndoi drī'utum yēntu fō'nzipest ou ēmpa pōndrō; vō'tu fōntupost rō tīmpur bonzē'itu tonō'suroz, vīmbigost yoo'tu kra'nti rīndoi

Vyoo'tuum Yootō'pean (kavenē'tuvoo) zō u pē'ndō fīu frōntipai inu pi'ntur rī'ndis, vyootū'ukwi trānsur fīu pōintipō i frī'ntur kēndoz vūmbro'itu Wilkinz roi'ukwi, plontipro'stes, tai plōndipast vonzou'um bronē'tifoo prāntupou krōndiz brointi-fō'kyu i fē'ndis pantī'nu roi'u pōntā fōndaiz tyoo'u plī'ndur frōntipēl ponti'pi planē'tupou kavēnetuvoo tyoo'ukwi nēl fāmbur vēntivool kri'ntupōn'tu n'ndaiz vīntupōō'ti dampā'kwi kēndoz bin'sur'tu o'mboo.

THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS
AND PHRASES.

"METAPHYSICIANS engaged in the more profound investigation of the Philosophy of language, will be materially (efficiently) assisted by having the ground for them, thus prepared in a previous analysis and classification of our ideas; for such classification of ideas is the true basis on which words, which are their symbols (signs), should be (ought to be) classified (i. e. caused to be a class).

It is by such analysis only that we can arrive (come) at a clear (perfect) perception of the relation which these (symbols) signs bear (have) to their corresponding (congruous) ideas, or can obtain a correct (true) knowledge of the elements which enter into the formation of (i. e. become compound) ideas, and of the exclusions by which we arrive (come) at abstracts so perpetually resorted to (gone to) in the process of reasoning (arguing), and in the communication (i. e. causing to be known) of our thoughts.

Lastly, such analysis alone can determine the principles (propositions) on which a strictly philosophical language might be constructed (be built).

The probable (apt to be inferred) result of the construction of such a language would be the eventual adoption by (i. e. causing to be fathered by) every civilized nation; thus realizing that splendid (bright) aspiration of (desire of) philanthropists—the establishment of a universal language.

However Utopian (unable to be performed) such a project (design) may appear to the present generation, and however abortive may have been the former endeavours of Bishop Wilkins and others to realize it (cause it to exist), its accomplishment (being caused to exist) is surely not beset by (i. e. not obstructed by) greater difficulties than have impeded the progress to many other beneficial (profitable) objects which in former times (formerly) appeared to be not less visionary (unable to be performed), and which yet prosperously were achieved in later ages, by the continued and persevering (constant) exertions (endeavours) of the human intellect (mind).

Kwe'um, plus pintu'rsu i'ndoo, rai o'ndoi gron-ze'di, kwim ri'su bi'ndipin ro'tu ka'ntufou emba twau'rmu ko'nsito di'nzoi go'ndus ri'ntito, ri ti'ntur go'nsukou'kwi ke'ndo vino'mbivou'stu ispu bri'ndai o'tu pra'ntur ve'ntuvoo'ritum, fi'u fon'o'ntripoo fam-boo'pu pentikaikwi u fo'ndis zo'tu bi'ntou ka'ntu-fou'skwi ve'ndi?

Raino'ri, po'ndi di'u bo'ntifai gre'ndufou plo'ntiprast u pu'nsur ru'ndis pendo'itu timbo'kwi, isku o'nti po'ndroz oldookwiz bin'su'rtuvin, i'kyu nis penzis ro'tu bro'ndoi inu dro'ntus o'mbril ponzo'itu ponza'kwirit binze'ku binze'kwi tyoo pi'ndur kus-intifoo iti o'ndo ta'rtu ta'nti ri'ndoi."

Is there, *then*, at the present *time*, any *ground* (*cause*) for despair, *that* at some *future stage* (*date*) of that *higher civilization to which we trust the world gradually is tending*, some *new* and *bolder effort* of genius (the highest kind of intellect) *towards the solution of this great problem* (*thing to be performed*), may be crowned with success, and obtain an *object* of such *vast* and *paramount* (highest) utility?

Nothing, *indeed*, would *conduce* (*aid*) more directly to *bring about* (*cause to exist*) a *golden age of union* and harmony among the several *nations* and *racés* (kinds) of *mankind*, than the *removal* of that *barrier* (*obstruction*) to the *interchange* (*mutual exchange*) of *thought* and mutual good understanding (*and friendship*) betwixt *mau* and *man*, which *now* is interposed by the diversity of their respective (particular) *language*.

JOHN LOCKE.

ESSAY CONCERNING THE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING.

Book III. Chap. X. Sec. XXXIV.

"STELKWIN fo'mba fomboi'kwi dre'ntipo ko'ntukou tre'nda dinzo'itu fi'impukyu po'ndo fonu'rkwi pa'mbis, vrinti pa'nzoiz trinda'kwi riudo'itu, tiu, kro'ndu, trintiso i yootum tro'ndo, deve'ndikwi too'es.

Au trintiso, indetuz, kyau'rsu gul de'ntipo ta'mboi be'kwi ta'mboi tinturkyu pa'mbis trandoo'kwi, zo vautuko'riz kompriko'kyu ne'en, pi'u k'ndu fohsitoi frontiriz.

Nelibel, tul aur di'u pansitai fondoo'fiz oi'kyu po'ntooz, aur bi'u trintisai, rou'skwin panonzo fande'kri tondo'kwi, rou'skwi dro'nti vrinti'kwi te'ndoi indo'ituz tyoo panonzo fro'nsito, plondoo'im yi'nyu musvrensipai genti to'ndooz, ensikai yo'nziz, rotikiwi pronsisai i fo'mboo; vro'tukwi, po'ndi, po'ntooz tekantra'ruz; kel'kwi jyoodiun gago'nsukoo gaprone'sukoo'twi fi'ndiko, fi'u pontipro'stel finde'tuz bontru'rtukwi fa'uziz, ar po'ntooz vo'nzou, rou'utu indiz tyoo'u trentipas bo'nsifrest tonsitaitwi, andus

"SINCE *wit* and *fancy find* easier *reception* (*entertainment*) in the world than *dry truth* and *real knowledge*, *figurative speeches*, and *allusion* in language will scarcely (with difficulty) be admitted as an (to be an) *imperfection* or *abuse* (*corruptive use*) of it.

I *confess* (*concede*), in discourses where we rather *seek* pleasure and *delight* (and great pleasure) than *new knowledge* (*information*) and *improvement* (*emendation*) such *ornaments* as are borrowed from them, can hardly (with difficulty) be considered (pass for) *faults* (*bad things*).

But yet, *if* we would speak of things as (the same as) *they are*, we must allow, (*concede*) that all rhetoric except *order* and *clearness*, and all artificial and figurative application of words which *eloquence* (*rhetoric*) hath invented, does nothing more than *insinuate* (*into wriggle*) wrong (erroneous) *ideas*, move the *passions*, and thereby (by that means) *mislead* (*seduce*) the *judgment*; and so *indeed* (and therefore *truly*) are *perfect cheats* (*defrauding individuals*); and therefore *however* laudable (apt to

drehtisoi; kyoo'sukwi po'ndō pambi'skwi bahtin, pi'u tyool fōnsitōi u pra'ntur gēndō, twifin rin-doi'tu krongdoo'twi dyoo ventiko'el.

Sloo, jyoo'tukwi o'nti ar po'ntooz, trahtipin ko'tu, pro'nsitai; dre'nzaiz pa'nonzo'tu tyoo'u fra'ntoo i'tu dinzoi to'nsiten go'u bre'ntipai to'ngitoo. Tyool au bi'u pro'nsitai, jyoo'tu pla'ntur ko'nzoo trandoo'-kwi pondō'tu pambi'skwi po'ntoo fa'mba trambookwi binze'turit; skre'kwīn ta'mbaiz kandra'tu vro'ntipaist gulkwi ho'sinoo.

Tōnto binze'kwīnz beto'nsiko ka'ntrinai kan-trinoi'kwi; skre'kwīn pan'o'nzo, rō o'mpu pro'ndoi gēndō'tu kandra'kwi behtipō fai to'nsunoo tonsu-to'roz. ba'ndu to'ngitoo kwil grou'usu; bekou'mpifoo naukwi bro'nsifō tū'kwīn pōnsifoi yoo'tum tos u pra'ntur go'nzi, tulinō bizih'guri gou'nsitai ba be'es.

Pan'o'nzo, i'bru vo'mpu po'mbis, behtipō tes pemprufya vo'mbiz drontipai'eskwen t'indur bispān-sitōi. Brontū'kwī trempivai ro'u tambaiz kandra'tu tyoo'uta binziz dre'ntipō tamboi ka'ndrinoo'tu."

"**PANZOUN** pra'ntur pinsufōri tyoo tyel ven-tipō o'ndri, i'kwi vra'nta te'ndi tyoo'ti trandooz pambi'stu behtisoo ne a'pin binzi rundai'kwi ro'nu, di'ntum bepra'ndur vo'nta tau'rtu tamputous po'nzoiz fōnsitai sloo tre'ndoz pi'u drehtipoi o'udi drōndiz.

2. Nau bro'ntina pōnsifaikyu grai'kwīn pi'u ke'ntivai to'ndi do'ngisai rindoiz i'tu dinzoi, nam nō ba'skyu twaigwen pondro pē pōndipostur'kwen sus ta'nsunoo.

be praised) or allowable (apt not to be forbidden) oratory (orationing) may render them (cause them to be) in harangues (orations) and in popular addresses, they are certainly in all discourses which pretend (are made to seem) to inform (cause to know) or to teach, wholly to be avoided; and where truth and knowledge are concerned, (are pertinent) can only be thought (considered) a great fault, either in the language or the person who uses them.

What and how various they are, it will be superfluous (excessive) here to take notice; the books of rhetoric which abound in the world will instruct (teach) those who want to be informed (taught). Only I cannot but (must) observe, how little the preservation and improvement of truth and knowledge is the care and concern (anxiety) of mankind; since (that) the arts of fraud are endowed (caused to be qualified) and preferred (and rather known).

It is evident (plain) how much [that] men greatly love to defraud and to be defrauded, since (since that) rhetoric, that powerful instrument of error and deceit, (fraud) has its established (appointed) professors, (teachers), publicly is taught, and at all times has been had in great reputation (has been greatly reputed); and I not doubt that it will be thought to be in me a great boldness, if not a brutal thing (brute-like) to have said so much against it.

Rhetoric (eloquence) like the fair (beautiful) sex has in it too prevalent beauties to suffer itself ever to be spoken against. And it is vain to find fault with (to censure) those arts of fraud in which (wherein) men find pleasure of being deceived."

"**SPEECH** being the great bond which together holds society, and the common conduit (pipe) by which the improvements of knowledge are conveyed (conducted) from one man and generation to another, it would be very well worthy of our most serious (sober) thoughts to consider what remedies can be found for these inconveniences.

2. I not am so vain as to think that any one can endeavour perfectly to reform the languages of the world, no, not so much as his own country, without rendering himself (causing himself to be) at-laughed.

3. Nuli_{bel} kimbo_ntruf_o bonondroi_kwi bi_u fre_n-
tifo_o gwen_tar_{nu} dra_nzoiz indiko_tu brembino_kwiz,
nul vo_mbroz binze_kwiz vinda_tu di_u, pul, pen_tripoo
be_ntipai trai fe_ntinoi pra_ntifai dwantipa_itwi ru_ndoo
ta_rtu vi_ndaz; nel, au po_nsifo, go_kwin tre_ntipas-
te_nkwen ta_mbi dis_entipai kon_sisai_twi po_ndo, ki_u
pon_sifaie_nkwen tr_onsinoi fo_nsitai vy_artu pl_iu gin-
tivaie_nkwen tr_indo_pi, bro_nzoi, prinda_twi, &c.

4. Gwai t_iu befo_nsito g_endoz tr_indo_kwi, dre_n-
doz frande_kwi, tyoo_u fra_nsivoo dinzo_itu yoo_ti
deve_ndi indo_ituz, t_iu dre_ntipai ri o_ndoiz bro_nsifai
swi_fin ri_ndoi voo_kyu vai_ntikoo, bo_intifo yin i tra_n-
doo brondo_itwi pambi_stu binze_kskuz.

5. Rindo_iun i pra_ntur te_ndi tyoo_ti bi_nziz
be_ntiso tar fro_nsutoo_riz, vi_ndaz, pambi_skw_i, ne a_piu
roi_nu, gwai deventiv_oes, nul wai frome_piko trin_zaz
pambi_stu tyoo_uum fondoo_tuz tai_kwen, nel wai
im [ba_kyu wai pi_u] ve_nsivai rentigre_skw_i te_ndiz
tyoo_udu ke_ntisoo idi ba_ntu ve_ndi ponda_kwi
binze_tuz. Gwai ve_ntiko indo_iz ra_ipi t_inti vim-
pu_skw_i ri_ndoi, sli_meaid, bentisai_kru twai_kwen
droi_kwi gendo_muz? Gwai_kwi pendi pintip_oesk,
ki_u fo_nsitai yoo_tum pro_nza pondo_nu pambi_skw_i.

6. Usol fa_ntitai drenzai_muz vinda_tu rai_tu
oldoo; kro_tu aur t_iu po_mpitai ikwin ro_ndoi trint_itu
vime_pu_skw_i printa_ttwi indo_z, pone_too trai bezimbo_o-
kru intou_kwi tel_ba imbo_fiz, grindiso_pi vrandip_otwi
u binzes po_mboo. Vroo, tul to_ndoo pone_too
dro_ntus nus to_nsufoo we_kku pa_nsuto_ro fomputo_o-
kwiro two_odi indo_iz pra_nsivo, vinda pone_too
fondoo_fiz, bel kondoo_fiz.

* * * *

7. Ko_tukwi au bo_nsino fi_u fo_nsitai fambu_kwi
fo_nsifoi, swi_fin i pra_ntupous rundoo vinda_tuz din-

3. But although *the market* and exchange
must be left (abandoned) to *their own* ways of
talking (*discursing*) and gossipings, (loquacity) al-
though the schools and the men of argument would,
perhaps, take it amiss (*be offended*) to have anything
offered to abate the length (*shorten*) or lessen the
number of their arguments; yet, methinks (*I think*),
that those who pretend (make themselves seem) scri-
ously to search for or maintain truth, should (*ought*
to) think themselves obliged to study (consider) how
they might deliver (*express*) themselves without obscu-
rity, doubtfulness, or equivocation, &c.

4. He who shall well consider *the errors* and
obscurity, mistakes (*miscarriages*) and confusion,
which are spread in the world by an *ill use* (*abuse*)
of words, will find some reasons (causes) to doubt,
whether language, as (according as) it has been
employed (*used*), has assisted more the improvement
or the hinderance of knowledge among men.

5. Language being *the great conduit* whereby
men convey their discoveries, reasonings, and know-
ledge, from one to another, he who abuses it (*makes*
an ill use of it), although he does not corrupt the
fountains of knowledge which are in things them-
selves, yet he does as much as in him lies [*as much*
as he can] to break and stop (*cause to be stopped*)
the pipes whereby (*through which*) it is distributed
(sent) for the public use and advantage of mankind
(men). He who uses words without any clear (plain)
and steady meaning, what does he, except lead
himself and others into errors? He who designedly
does it, ought to be considered as an (*to be an*)
enemy to truth and knowledge.

6. Let us look into the books of controversy
of any kind; there we shall see that the effect of
obscure or unsteady or equivocal terms (*phrases*)
is not anything but (*except*) noise and verbal dispute
concerning sounds, without convincing or bettering
a man's understanding. For, if the idea is not
mutually assented to betwixt the speaker and the
hearer for which the words stand, the argument is
not about things, but about names.

* * * *

7. And here I desire it may be considered and
carefully examined, whether the greatest part (num-

zoit̄u pone'too tyool i'ntou, f̄kwi r̄ndoi indoit̄uz; swif̄ukwi, t̄ul ȳ'ndoz tyar̄'tu gi'ntivoo, tintinool, &c. ro'u v̄'ndaz d̄'iun twi'nt̄itai kwent̄ar̄tu, fandun̄kwi umfro'ntipai."

ber) of disputes in the world are not merely (only) verbal, and about (concerning) the meaning of words; and whether, if the terms (phrases) in which they are expressed, were defined, &c.—those disputes would not end of themselves, and immediately vanish (disappear)."

The Remedies suggested by Locke for the Imperfections of Language are as follows:—

8. *Aplin*, ven̄'tikai rai i'ndoi yoo'pi to'ndoo. U bi'zi ki'u fa'mpini ven̄'tikai rai i'ndoi yoo'pi u r̄'ndoi, no'kwi rai ko'ndoo yoo'pi to'ndoo tyur'di pransiva'stes.

8. Firstly, *Not to use any word without an idea.* A man should (ought to) take care (be careful) not to use any word without a meaning, nor any name without an idea for which he makes it (causes it) to stand.

9. *A'flin*, Tan̄'too yoo'kwin bi'zi ven̄'tiko indoit̄uz bondaifriz r̄'ntu to'ndooz, ro'u tyur nen pen̄tifo, t̄ul ar go'ntoz bi'u, t̄'ntivi pinta'kwi; t̄ul gro'ntoz, bi'u teti'ntini; ro'um, bi'u r̄'ntifai, to'ndi, i vrand̄o gont̄i'tu to'ndooz plo'ntupo omboo'tu, ro'pu imbo nen pen̄tufoo, ifri bo'ndis ro'tu teti'ntunoo vrand̄o.

9. Secondly, *It is not sufficient that a man use his words as signs of some ideas; those which he to them joins, if they are simple, must be clear (plain) and distinct; if they are complex, must be perfectly determinate (definite); that is, must signify, perfectly, the aggregate of simple ideas existing in the mind, with that sound to them joined, as being the sign of that perfectly defined aggregate.*

Q bego'nti kondoo'tuz ondaikwiz, ka'ndounou emper i'ndoi, tyoo, ben̄'tupo rai vi'mpus fo'ndaiz inze'tu kyoo'ni tondoo'tenz ke'ntipoo tar̄'fri, kr̄'ndoi ra'mpi befra'ntiki.

This is very necessary in names and modes, especially (more principally) moral words, which not having any steady objects in nature (in the universe) whence (from which place) their ideas are taken as their original, are apt (disposed) to be very confused.

Pemboo yoo'um i'ndoi ou'tu bi'nzes ta'nd̄o, bel win vrah̄ndun yoo'pu tra'ntur umpi'nta kwil umvi'mpus r̄'ndoi.

Justice is a word in every man's mouth, but most commonly with a very indefinite and loose (unsteady) meaning.

10. I'tu ko'ndooz bondoo'tuz, yoo'di fo'nti ven̄di too'el, tri yin fre'ntinoo fland̄urkyu pi'nta to'ndooz: o'utu, i ko'ndooz bi'u, kwel, vo'ntiki fondoo'puz ful ar plo'ntipo. Q te'vondi a'ndus go'nti fonzoit̄uz pomprou'fi pa'mbis too'kwi v̄'ndaz pond̄o'fi.

10. In the names of substances, for a right (good) use of them, something more is required (demanded) than barely (scarcely) determined (definite) ideas; in these the names must also, be conformable (congruous) with things as they exist. This exactness (perfect congruity) absolutely (wholly) is necessary in enquiries concerning philosophic knowledge and in arguments concerning truth.

Bo'ndroiz fonzoikwiz, pre'ngutoroz tanenza'kwiz, be'ntipo i'ndoi ven̄'tikai tar̄'tu vrah̄nta e'ndoz; voit̄ukwi, au po'nsifo, pli'u pomprou'roz vi'ntunoro'kwiz, kwel, t̄ul ar po'nsimil po'mpivai pompivoo'kwi t̄'ndi.

Merchants and lovers, cooks and tailors, have words wherewithal to dispatch (i. e. use) in their common businesses; and so (and in the same manner) I think, might philosophers and disputants, (and arguing persons) also, if they had a mind (i. e. were inclined) to understand and to be understood clearly.

11. Tane'too binze'kwinz be'ntipō to'ndooz, tyār'di o'ntifō ō'u bo'ndaiz pra'nsivai; bel ar bi'u (or bi'uz), kwel, fāmpinī te'ntifai indo'tenz tindufa'kyu fī'utum, zo'nu to'ndooz vranta'kyu ve'ndi nen pai'utifō.

13. Nul, tī'ndinō fī'u po'nsifoi ponti'tum o'ndis bo'nsifrest i po'nti ri'ndoi indo'tuz, nel, kwa po'ntooz rī'u i'ndoiz tyoo vri'un tī'ntinōi, ful kwa po'ntoo ro'i'u ploo tō'nti ri'ndoi pi'un bo'nsifraist kroo tinda'ti; pull'kwi u a'trin tyoo bo'nsino kwifīntu ro'utu."

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E'mbi pi'u tevi'ntisoi ponduva'kyu voodoo'bas: sne'kwin i tō'nti fōntur drōndoi fondoo'tuz tyoo e'mper i'ndoiz ge'ntifō, fī'u tebo'nsifoi; voi'tukwi i vo'ndi, vronde'twi itū fōhdooz tār'kwen fī'u tefro'n-sifoi tyoo'tu plohtipō tepāmbis.

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Indoi'kriz tyoo'u po'ntoo ko'ndooz tondoo'tuz pombo'o'tu, kwa po'ntooz, bepa'nti ro'i'u tyoo ve'ntikoo ri'ntifai pe'ndoi tyoo po'mboo po'ntifō tondoo'tuz pinde'twiz.

Po'mboo tendinō'tu ponzoitez ro'i'umu, tyooli'no bre'ntipō bo'ndaiz itū to'ndooz tyoo'u ai be'ntipō gro'su, coo'es, bel ro'i'u bo'ndaiz kwel ge'ntipa'i dronsifai'twi ri ta'nti do'ndoo gwentai'tu, gro'su go'ntupō ro'umu to'ndooz.

Pi'ntipō ō'ri ontī'tu o'ndaiz; zo'kyn, po'ntoo pon'oo'kwi, tyoo'num kra'nti bo'ndaiz itū o'mboos fī'ndiso'frindiso'kwi.

Bel findai'kri frindai'twi, tyoo'upi kwa ponē'too indo'tuz rai po'ndō prondō'twi, po'mboo i'm findiso'tu ro'i'umu ponzoitez tyooli'no pe'ntifō ra'ndaiz pinde'tuz, bel a'ntas pri'ndoz rouro'i'nu, tār'pu o'nti go'ndooz trand'akwiz, po'ntifai u vo'ntu indi.

11. It is not sufficient that men have ideas for which they cause these signs to stand; but they must, also, take care (be careful) to apply their words as nearly as may be to such ideas as common use to them has annexed (joined).

13. Though defining may be thought to be the proper (true) way (mode) to make known the proper signification of words; yet there are some words which will not be defined, as there are others whose exact (perfect) meaning cannot be made known except by definition; and, perhaps, a third which partakes of both the others.

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Morality can be perfectly demonstrated as well as mathematics: since the exact (perfect) real essence of things which moral words represent, may be perfectly known; and so the congruity or incongruity of the things themselves may be certainly discovered in which exists perfect knowledge.

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Except the words which are names of ideas in the mind there are very many others which are made use of (used) to signify the connexion which the mind makes of ideas or propositions.

The mind in communicating (delivering) its thoughts to others, not only requires signs of the ideas which it has at that time before it, but other signs also, to shew or intimate (suggest) some particular action of its own at that time relating to those ideas.

It does this in different ways; such as, it is and it is not, which are the general signs of the mind's affirming and denying.

But besides affirmation or negation without which there is not in words any truth or falsehood, the mind does in declaring its sentiments to others not only connect the parts of propositions, but whole sentences to one another (i. e. mutually), with their several relations and dependences, to make a coherent (congruous) discourse.

RICHARD WHATELEY, D. D.

ESSAY on LOGIC, Page 8.

“A PIN kanta'tu bro'ndoiz pende'nu yoo'tu to'nti
 bo'nzoi vrondoo'tuz fondai'kwi Vinta'tubas
 po'ntoo tepo'mebivo no'twi ta'ndur to'mbifo i
 ro'ndo itu Vintuno inzi rou'uju kro'ndoiz. Tul,
 twoo ta'ntu o'ndis panzito'tu di'u tre'ntipai ge'ntipai,
 Vinda'kwin Vondoo'vubras, Unde'vubras, Onde'vu-
 bras, Ondre'vubra'skwi, kyel, po'ntipilz dro'ndou
 o'nti rouroi'ni, ro'um, o'nti o'ldooz vindino'tu, di'u
 ve'ntisai, kwin tintuso kwa pli'u tum jyoora'itu rai
 zo pa'mbis aurkyu tre'ntino Vinta'bas, kwa bi'utum
 pa'ntuvas o'nti lo'ndooz, sootwi pla'ntupous o'nti
 to'ndooz Vinta'tubas. Zo'kwi, po'ntoo, pul, vra'ntu-
 nous to'ndoo. No'twi po'ntoo o'ri pra'ndur [ondoitum
 ponze'tu]; sng'kwin tinto drou'unu dri'ukwin re'm-
 piko dansito'kwi yoo'tu vintuno o'ndis beto'ndi fe
 a'pin po'ndis, begendi'kwi roifi twoo'tu tel droi'u
 kra'ntoo, dyoo dre'ntivai fi'ntupou'tu.

Q ge'ndo fi'utum tw a'pin ri'ndoo t'ntivraust
 n'iskwike'ntipoi, fonzito'ti i den'tou to'ndoi Ru'n-
 tupo'tubas, twoo'tu drou bo'nzifo fenda'kwin yoo'tu
 venda prene'tipoo vr'ndooz fondai'tuz ploo ru'ndooz
 cooolum: kwini'bel i ga'ndis yoo'tu ru'ndoo pontoo
 tero'nti inzi, swi'fin po'ntoo u ru'ndoo binzik'urtuz,
 dundoiz, tunda'twiz; nool kro'ndooz fiu, pul, dre'n-
 tipoi dyoo to'nto venda'tuz go'ntur Dondoo'ubras
 gont'ikwi ro'utu Ronze'tu, ta'ni o'nti go'ndaiz tam-
 bai'tu itu po'ndaiz o'ntu a'fin Pa'mbaiz; vone'zon
 kool kwa po'ntoo o'ntu tambaiz Ru'ntupo'tubas
 kate'ntufoo rou'nu o'ntu pre'ndou. Droi'u, vool, dyoo
 pro'nsito gont'ikwin vri'ndi vinta'tubas fi'u te'ntifoi
 rou'unu pondaiz sloo'm, nel po'nsin fonsitai'es yoo-
 tum vanta o'ndis vinda'tu, no'kwi (tyoo po'ntoo) u
 o'ndis tw umbin'ziko kindino'kwi taur Vinda: twoo'ni,
 pa'nti o'ntifoi intikai bendifo'fi di'nta Vinda pa'me-

“ONE of the chief impediments to the attainment of
 a perfect knowledge of the nature, (qualities)
 and object of Logic (i. e. of the arguing art), is the
 not perfectly understanding, or not sufficiently keeping
 in mind (remembering), the sameness of the Reason-
 ing process (operation) upon all occasions. If, as
 (which) the ordinary mode of speaking would seem
 to shew that the Reasoning according to Mathematics,
 Theology, Metaphysics, and Politics, &c., were
 essentially different from each other, that is, different
 kinds of reasoning (arguing) it would follow, that,
 supposing there could be at all (in any degree) any
 such science as we have described, Logic, there must
 be so many different species, or at the least, different
 branches of Logic. And such is, perhaps, the most
 prevailing (common) notion. Nor is this much
 (greatly) [to be wondered at] (i. e. to be the
 cause of wonder); since [that] it is evident (plain)
 to all persons that some (men, omitted) converse and
 write in an argumentative (arguing) way (mode) very
 justly (perfectly) on (concerning) one subject, and
 very erroneously upon (concerning) another, in which
 again others (other persons) excel (are excellent), who
 fail (miscarry) in the former.

This error may be in one instant illustrated
 (caused to be plain) and removed, (and from taken)
 by considering the parallel instance (precedent) of
 Arithmetic, in which every one is aware (foreknows)
 that the process of a calculation is not affected by
 (altered by) the nature (qualities) of the objects whose
 numbers are before us: but that the multiplication of
 a number is the very same operation, whether it be
 a number of men, miles, or pounds; although men
 (persons) may, perhaps, be found who are accurate
 (perfect) in calculations relative to Natural Philosophy,
 and incorrect (erroneous) in those of Political Econo-
 my, from their different degrees of skill in the subjects
 of these two Sciences; not surely because there are
 different arts of Arithmetic (i. e. the Numbering Art)
 applicable (able to be applied) to each of these res-
 pectively (severally). Others, again, who are aware

pai'pu Vinda, ke'ntipaie'skwi trintusoo'fri kwin ko'n-tin vi'ntinai fo'ndi vindino'pi Vinda'vubas; tyoo po'n-too, po'ndi, pra'ntupa u ge'ndo vel drai deke'ntipel Rinde'bas yoo'di va'nta rindi detintise'lkwi kro'ntini tepansitai panzito'pi Rinde'vubas.

Ar, pra'ntifi, fo'nsito Vinda'bas yoo'fri tambis Vinda'tubas, gool, pa'ntufas ai'kyn po'ntoo u Ta'mbis, pontoo ye' Ta'mbis vinda'tu; fo'ndis itu Vinta'van pontur, fine'tisai bi'ndaz twoo'ti aur fi'u vi'ntinai, twoo'tibel drou'u bi'u vi'ntinai, nool'i'bool nar pi'ndun bonsifo'el: no ponti'fai bi'ndaz, tyoo'u fi'u ve'ntisoi ponda'pu, tyoo'ubel no pi'u nis prene'tisoi ponti'tu vi'nda."

(i. e. observe) that the simple system (epitome) of Logic may be applied to all subjects whatever, yet are disposed to view it (consider it) as a (to be a) peculiar method (order) of reasoning, and not, as it is (i. e. which it is), a method (order) of unfolding and analysing our Reasoning: whence many have been led (been caused) to talk of comparing syllogistic Reasoning with unscientific Reasoning, and to take it as being granted that it is possible to reason well (correctly), without reasoning Logically (according to Logic); which is in fact (truly) as great an error as if any one were to mistake (take badly) Grammar for a peculiar language, and supposed (erroneously supposed) it to be possible to speak correctly (perfectly to speak) without speaking Grammatically (according to Grammar).

They, in short (to be short), have considered Logic as being an Art of Reasoning, whereas, so far (so long) as it is an Art, it is the Art of Reasoning: the object of the Logician being not to lay down (affirm) principles by which we may reason, but by which all must reason, even although they not distinctly know them; not to lay down (i. e. to make) rules which may be followed with advantage, (profit) but which not can be departed (gone) from in sound (i. e. true) reasoning (argument)."

JOHN FOSTER.

Essays, (Thirteenth Edition), Page 35.

"AU vri'u fo'mpifai tyool a'pin kondai'ro va'ntus twafi di'u gi'ndur gi'ntivo dronzai'tas, nool dis a'rpim wintu de'mpuroz inze'tu, n gronsufo'ro Unde'tu, dyoo misbre'ntiso tondra'turz frindiso'ti ploudoo'tur.

Tri'ntisoz tu'meas pla'mpusas too bingu'vin zo'-kwin u klo'ndoo fi'u b'onsifraist noo'as yoo'fri vri'ntou tra'ntutwi fro'ndoo, dronzoi'taz, snookwin a po'npitel fompitel'kwi i bi'nzikur, dri'u be'ntisoi tri'nu tra'ntu: kwil a fi'u po'nsifai indoo'kwin ro'tu o'nzil bi'u toom bepa'ntou; sne'kwin u to'mpu da'ndo pompur'tu in'ziz,—u pra'ntou da'ndo po'mpartu gon-daiz, itu prantou indoo yoo'tu pra'nti ku'ndaiz

"I will imagine only one case (state of a person) more (i. e. additional) on which you (concerning which you) would emphatically express your compassion, though for one of the most daring beings of the universe, a contemner of God; who explodes (drives out) his laws by denying his existence.

If (i. e. concede) you were (i. e. you to be) so unacquainted with (so ignorant of) mankind (of human kind) that such an individual might be announced to you as being a rare or extraordinary phenomenon, your conjectures, until you saw and heard the man, would be lead to something extraordinary: and you might think, that the time of that discipline (education) must have been very long;

pundaikwiz di'un trentipai tahtur koim'pisi u
pinonda^hrit cusbohtusas.

Vo'nzou ponsupoo^{ri} tyoo vo'tu pi'nsipo timbo-
tes femprivokwi rous kapome'putoo o'mbi finda'tuz
vronto'tu, fe'ntropo sloo'um u'mbonsufoo^{ru} fi'u fo'm-
pitai^{ed}, fi'ukwi fe'ntipai ro kondoo'itu Omo'mpuro
tyoo tri'mpitoo fro'nzus, ge'ntipai plondoo'tur, tul
wai vri'u, twai'ti fro'nzi, pone'tipil tyool ca'pil u
plahtur pumtinupi^{ru} tyoo di'u bra'nsinai tim'li'fo'su
yoo'tu plahtur vensupo^{ri}.

Bel, po'ndi, pone'too gemboo^{rit} plindur raitu
go'ndis, tul wai bo'nsifo kwakwin pone'too rai
U'ndi. I po'nzi, plus, pive'nsino iju prahtur fendis
twoo'ti u binzikur pli'u vra'nsipai i'nu vro'nti po'm-
boo tyoo pi'u bo'nsifai kwakwin pone'too rai U'ndi.
Sloo'u ru'ndaiz sloo'ukwi primbooz brentipoo o'di
pendi! O po'mboo kentifo i ko'nti bri'utufoo^{riz} tw
Unde^{rit} gyoo'du Wu'ndi frintisoo.

Vroo tel o binzikur po'ntoo o'su ri'ndoo kou'tu
inze'tu, wai [no' pi'u] bo'nsifai kwakwin fi'utum
te'ndooz yoo'tu U'ndi twu^{rti} bool dri'u ple'mprifoi.

Tul wai [no tebo'nsifo] ou do'ntupo^{ro} inze'tu
ro a'pin tyur pone'too, fi'utum U'ndi.

Tul wai pone'too twaikwen kanta do'ntropo^{ru}
inze'tu, [nokwi bo'nsifo] sloo pontoo, sloo pontoo
fi'utum U'ndi.

Tul wai pone'too te'tu be'ndoo rou'utu i pi'ndiz
tyoo'u kentifo tra'nti po'ndo, ro a'pin twur bre'ntipo
fi'utum, kwa'tum Wu'ndi.

Tul wai pi'un vo'nzou fintisai o'ndoi rou'utu
twur po'mpifai plontipai, ro^h o'ndoi fi'utum Wu'ndi.

Tul, wai nim bo'nsifai tou tyoo do'ntipoo i'tu
[kazune'tukoo rundisilz] tri'u fi'u do'nsipoi Wu'ndi.

Keli'tel wai bo'nsifo trou'u,—ro'um, misbrentisoo

since (that) a quick series of intellectual operations,—
a short series of intellectual gradations, in the short
time of a few months and years, would not seem
enough to have matured a heroism so portentous.

Surely the creature which thus lifts its voice
and defies all invisible (unable to be seen) power
within the limits of infinity, challenging whatever
unknown being may hear him, and may appropriate
that name of Almighty which is uttered in scorn
to shew his existence, if he will, by his vengeance,
was not, only yesterday, a little child, which would
tremble at the approach of a diminutive reptile.

But, indeed, it is not heroism any longer,
(futurely in any degree), if he knows that there is
not any God. The wonder, then, turns (hinges)
upon the great process by which a man could grow
to the infinite intelligence which can know that there
is not any God. What ages and what lights are
requisite (wanted) for this attainment (obtainment)!
This intelligence involves (comprehends) the very
(genuine) attributes (predicated things) of Deity,
while a God is denied.

For, unless this man is at this moment in every
place in the universe, he cannot know that there may
not be in some place manifestations of a God, by
which he even would be overpowered.

If he [does not perfectly know] every agent
in the universe, that one which he does not know,
may be God.

If he is not himself the chief agent in the
universe [and does not know] what is, what is, may
be God.

If he is not in perfect possession of all the
propositions which comprehend universal truth, that
one which he wants, may be, that there is (there to be)
a God.

If he cannot with certainty assign (declare) the
cause of all which he perceives to exist, that cause
may be a God.

If he does not know every thing which has
been done in the immeasurable [ages which are past]
[i. e. past ages] some things may have been done by
a God.

Thus, unless he knows all things,—that is,

roi Undi, pondipiti W'ndi twaikwen, wai pi'un bo'nsifai kwini klo'ndoo ploo plo'ndoo wai frintiso, nim plo'ntipai.

Bel wai bi'u bo'nsifai, yookwin Undi nim plo'ntipai; notultwi, wai v'ntin banturto gro'uzoi dronzai'kwi idi plamba, twurpu vimbus futiso frinda'itur dontipo'kwi v'ndu.

Ne'lkwi u binziku'ritu ta'ntu u'ndis pambaikwi fi'u nas fentinau'rkwen ipu f'ndis pondipitu v'otu pi'ntunoo ini pantiroz; tul'kwi wai dri'u trintinai vyur'ru pa'ntiso o'nu kantou'kin, a dri'u bo'mpitai u kro'nsu tra'mboo pronzifo'tu ro'fi f'ndis twoo'tu twi'ndo bono'ntisas."

precludes (drives out) another God, by being a God himself, he cannot know that the being whose existence he rejects, (denies) does not exist.

But he must know that a God does not exist; else (or if not) he deserves (is worthy) of equal contempt and compassion for the temerity with which he firmly avows (affirms) his rejection (denial) and acts accordingly (congruously).

And yet, a man of ordinary age and intelligence, may to you present (offer) himself, with the avowal (declaration) of being thus distinguished from the crowd, (multitude); and if he would describe how he (i. e. in what manner he) has attained (has come to) this eminence (high place), you would feel a melancholy (sorrowful) interest (anxiety) in contemplating (meditating) concerning that process, of which the result (the end) is so portentous."

GEORGE GILFILLAN.

YINDI IJU PRINZO.

"I f'ndis ko'tu, i fo'nzipur kro'tu, inze'kwi tu bi'nzi rinzookwi, ki'ndentuso'fri koo'el, antai'um fondis antai'kwi komprouri itu i'ndi i'ju pi'nzo. Kuntruno'ro niskri'nsiko rou'u franta'riz vrintikwiriz undra'tu dondoo'tukwi, wai'kwin fi'u ge'ntipai, tai'tu unengunoo go'ndo re'mbi tyoo plontipast fanda'iku, fre untruno'ro Unde'kwi fo'mputoro'fri. Pemboo tyur to'nsito bi'u trantipai ro' "itu Skribz ikwi Farisiz." Gwai tro'nsiko konzipu'rtur ko'ntipou'rtwi "Raiku," po'ntoo, ka'ndur, u ba'ntruto'ro. Fa'ndra aplin te'm-pripo be'zunsi'po'kwi fanda'itu. Ko'ndraiz tyooli'um bezi'mboz; i vi'nti bo'mboz ge'ntifooz po'ndutou te "Ham, ham; nam, nam." Ro' to'nsi tyoo [tus ra'nsipo] pensifen dimzo'i'du klondoo'kyuz pe'nsifo yoo'du du'mpenzifo'di genza'ituz, to'nsuko ponsuko'kwi, drongesuto'kwi rai dro'ndis. Be'mbo bi'utum gre'ntur. Pi'mpunous pu'ndra po'ntipin fro'nsa pran-tou'kwi. Ouro' bi'u fempifai, kwel, vel wai femepifel. I ru'ntuso fa'mboiz bi'u ke'ntikoi vi'ndu. Pemboo bi'u de'ntipoi coo, ve'lkwi ke'ntufo, trou'u; dahzoo do'ntrikou rou'ukyu vrondo'ituz tes. I fo'nzoi donzi'skwi frondito'tuz bi'u te'ntivai kin'oisu. Pa'ndra tul misdi'nsuno fanda'ini, po'ntoo Om'mpu.

K k

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

"THE heart here, the father yonder, and the universe of man and matter, as the meeting-place betwixt them, is the whole scope (object) and the whole poetry of the Sermon (Discourse) on the Mount. The preacher shears off (clips) all the superfluities (surplus things) and externals (exterior things) of worship and of action, that he may shew, in its naked (unclothed) simplicity, the communion (intercourse) which takes place (is caused to exist) betwixt the heart, as worshipper, and God as auditor. The righteousness (justice) which he teaches must exceed that "of the Scribes and the Pharisees." The man who (he who) hates his brother, or calls him "Raca" is, in seed (seminally), a murderer. Adultery first (firstly) lurks (ambushes) and swelters (intensely burns) in the heart. Oaths are only big sounds; the inner feelings are represented better (more truly) by (i. e. by means of) "Yea, yea; nay, nay." That love, which resides within, will walk [through the world] as men (as persons) walk through a gallery (a room for walking) of pictures, loving and admiring, and not expecting any return (reciprocation). The giving of alms must be secret. The

Dro'ndoi tondra'tu pumbroi'kwiz kentifoo'itu do'ndipo dro'nnu oi'kyu aur dri'u be'ntipai roiroz do'ntipai noo'on. Tele'suto vinti da'nzoo ru'ndipou praintiso kronzoo'nu, gyardubool va'ntisel to'ndi pumbrou'kwi vrinti re'ndoz kamb'etu undra'kwi. Fa'ndis bi'u, go'isu, bo'nsifoo tai'ti o'ndoz. Po'ntoo, tyool, i fo'nti pontupo'ro dyoo vrai'u tus-pre'ntisai yi'ngou flo'ndroo. Ou po'ndoz twi'ndi, (von'du pi'ntupoo),—ro'u po'nziz prinzo'ni fo'mputoo ventuvookwi—oko u prinzo tet'o'nditu, gyoo'du trou'u kre'en, po'ntooz gu'hjoo go'su, rinza'kwi ti'ndupin."

sweetest prayer will be solitary and short. One (every person) must fast also, as if he fasted not. The enduring treasures (riches) must be laid up within (internally). Righteousness must be sought before, and as if inclusive of (comprehending) all things: life is more precious than all of the means of it. The examination and correction (reformation) of faults (evil actions) must begin at home. The prayer if issuing (out streaming) from the heart, is all (infinitely) powerful. The essence of the law and the prophets lies (is comprehended) in the doing (acting) to others as (the same as) we would have others do (act) to us. Having neglected (i. e. not having cultivated) the inner life, the majority (greater number) have gone to ruin (destruction) even while they were following, fully and devotedly, external forms of faith and worship. The heart must, at the same time, be known by its fruits. It is, only, the good doer who shall enter (in-go) the heavenly kingdom. These truths, in fine (finally) [acted upon], (i. e. congruously done)—those precepts from the Mount, heard and performed—become a rock of absolute (perfect) safety, while all (i. e. all things) besides (i. e. besides them) are sand now, and sea hereafter (ever futurely)."

CREASY.

HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN TURKS.

"KYA'NTA bebinzi pembroo'tu po'ntipil Kon-stuh'tin twaikwen. Wai bo'nsifel gundai'tur pe'ntisi, fentive'lkwi dra'nsipai vend'o'tu tonda'tu, grantu'rupu undroo, konti'tu ku'ntruro, vrunzi'skwi dempu'rtu e'ndro.

Vrundai'ju tendroo'tu, wai tre'tinel vumbris kanzo'itu Buntri'tu Sofi'u.

Wai spen fe'ntisel prantu'rnu fa'nzoi prampine'lkwi, yoo'du pra'ntou i'ndoo, dunzkanta'tu kyoo'tu twai flinturoz fo'intripel doo pa'ntuvas pe'sin pu'ndaiz; tyoo'bel twifino wai, n'otwi rai' fo'mbroo twai'tu o'nz po'ntipil ti'ndur re'p'o'mpitai.

Gyur'su dris aintisel twaini fa'nzoi pentipai'rken pra'ntusu em'o'mbrai, kro'tukwi pla'nsikai kondritoo'tur, rou'u po'nzoi diz'oufi pra'ndoo, tro'mpifool; frentuso'kwi ro'unu gle'ed dwoo'tu pa'ntiz po'ntipil

"THE chief hero of the defence was Constantine himself. He knew his hour to be come, and prepared to die in the discharge (performance) of duty, with the earnest piety of a true christian and the calmness of the brave soldier.

On the night of the assault, he received the holy sacrament in the church of Saint Sophia.

He then proceeded to the great palace, and lingered. for some short time, in the halls (chief rooms) where his predecessors had reigned through so many hundred years; but which neither he nor any prince of his race (family) was ever to see again.

When he forth passed from his palace to put himself at the great breach, and there to await his martyrdom; all thoughts of worldly greatness were forgotten; and turning to those around him, of whom

fonza'turz twai'ni fu'ndinoo, Ko'nstuntin ten fu'mpri-
nel ku'ntrurfri⁶ ko'nzooz, tambroi'ten ra'idi pendroo
tyur ti'ndur ai'kel be'en.

Stroo twa'nzaz pundra'kwiz grou'utu fan'tite'leed,
kri'ntupous itu Se'zurs, spen dris pre'ntisel dra'n-
sipai."

many had been his companions from his youth, Con-
stantine of them besought, as Christian brethren,
(i. e. fellow Christians) their forgiveness for any
offence which he ever had committed against them.

Amidst the tears and prayers of all who beheld
him, the last of the Cæsars, then forth went to die."

THE LITANY.

HO Undoo, inzoitu: be'mpivoz noo'on pra'mpur
frontuvo'roz.

*H_o Undoo, inzoitu: be'mpivoz noo'on pra'mpur
frontuvo'roz.*

HO Undoi, Donsupo'ro dinzoitu: be'mpivoz noo'on
pra'mpur frontuvo'roz.

*H_o Undoi, Donsupo'ro dinzoitu: be'mpivoz noo'on
pra'mpur frontuvo'roz.*

HO Undo, fe'ntuso Undoo'ni Undoikwi: be'm-
pivoz noo'on pra'mpur frontuvo'roz.

*H_o Undo, fe'ntuso Undoo'ni, Undoikwi: be'm-
pivoz noo'on pra'mpur frontuvo'roz.*

HO fa'mpu, to'nsupoo, ti'mompu'rkwi Atinity,
a'tin kro'ndooz ap'i'kwu U'ndi: be'mpivoz noo'on
pra'mpur frontuvo'roz.

*H_o fa'mpu, to'nsupoo, ti'mompu'rkwi Atinity, a'tin
kro'ndooz ap'i'kwu U'ndi: be'mpivoz noo'on pra'mpur
fontuvo'roz.*

Tom'epivoz, **H**O U'ndi, frondito'tonz, no'twi fro'n-
ditoz tau'rtu po'nzipurz; trone'sikoz tau'rdi fro'nditoz:
ra'mepivo'zon, fo'nti U'ndi, ramepivo bondroo'tas,
ga do'insipo ta'pu do'ntrukous ba'ndoo; nusa'kwi
pon to'nsu ti'ndur;

Ra'mepivo'zon, fo'nti U'ndi.

Lou'ni fro'ndo krembookwi; lou'ni fro'ndito,
frambainiz tendrookwiz frinzoo'tu; ta'ni to'ni, tin-
tu'nikwi kramboo;

Fo'nti U'ndi, bonsipo'zon.

Lou'ni pro'mbo fandaitu; frembe'ni, bro'nta pro'n-
zis, kramba'kwi; vronzai'ni, tro'ni, fronz'kwi,
lou'kwi bre'mbo,

Fo'nti U'ndi, bo'nsipo'zon.

O God the Father, of heaven: act mercifully to us
miserable sinners.

*O God the Father, of heaven: act mercifully to
us miserable sinners.*

O God the Son, Redeemer of the world; act mer-
cifully to us miserable sinners.

*O God the Son, Redeemer of the world: act
mercifully to us miserable sinners.*

O God the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the
Father and the Son: act mercifully to us miserable
sinners.

*O God the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the
Father and the Son: act mercifully to us miserable
sinners.*

O holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity, three Persons
and one God: act mercifully to us miserable sinners.

*O holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity, three
Persons and one God: act mercifully to us miserable
sinners.*

Remember not, *O* God, our sins, nor the sins
of our ancestors; and take not thou vengeance for our
sins: punish us not, good God, spare thy people;
whom thou hast saved with thy most precious blood,
and be not thou angry with us for ever.

Spare us (punish us not), good God.

From all evil and mischief; from all sin; from
the crafts and assaults of the devil; from thy wrath;
and from eternal damnation,

Good God, deliver us.

From all blindness of heart, from pride, vain
glory, and hypocrisy; from envy, hatred and malice,
and all uncharitableness,

Good God, deliver us.

Fandra_{ni} louroikwi dra_{nsupast} fro_{ndito}; lou-
nikwi ka_{ndraz} dinzo_{itu}, va_{ndoi}, frinzoo_{kwi},

Fo_{nti} U_{ndi}, bonsipo_{zon}.

Tunzoo_{ni} drunzi_{skwi}; trumbo_{ni}, tu_{mboi}, ensu_r-
kwi fla_{ndoo}; gembro_{ni}, bandro_{kwi}, ne_{kwi} to_{mpu}
dra_{nzoo},

Fo_{nti} U_{ndi}, bonsipo_{zon}.

Lou_{ni} ta_{mbro}, bra_{ntu} fa_{mbro}, ta_{ndro}_{kwi};
lou_{ni} pro_{nti} [u_{ntrar} pi_{ndiz}], pumbro_{rit}, fumbro_l-
kwikrit; plimbai_{ni} fan_{dai}_{tu} gronzo_{ikwi} ta_{tu} pun-
dris ponze_{kwiz},

Fo_{nti} U_{ndi}, bonsipo_{zon}.

Trinti_{diri} ta_{tu} fa_{mpu} va_{ndifost}; ta_{di} fa_{mpu}
ta_{nzoo} bundrai_{kwi}; ta_{di} vu_{ndris}, bu_{mbra}, debren-
doikwi,

Fo_{nti} U_{ndi}, bonsipo_{zon}.

Ta_{di} go_{nzis} bantur_{kwi} tensuno_{iri}; ta_{di} kre_{nda}
dron_{ookwi}; ta_{di} do_{ntru} dra_{nzoo} tundra_{kwi};
ta_{di} timo_{mpur} pan_{onzis} inonzo_{ikwi}; de_{kwi} pe_{ndis}
Und_o_{tu},

Fo_{nti} U_{ndi}, bonsipo_{zon}.

Lou_{tu} i_{ndoo} tau_{rtu} fra_{mboo}; lou_{tu} i_{ndoo}
tau_{rtu} fa_{mboi}; gunda_{itu} tu dra_{nzoo}; too_{kwi}
bu_{ndis} twint_{itu} ba_{mbroi},

Fo_{nti} U_{ndi}, bonsipo_{zon}.

Aur frontu_{roz} i_m fumprina_{las} fompita_{on},
Ho Fo_{ndroo} U_{ndi}; kwi_nkwi flu_u donsina_{las} ka_n-
tikai fo_{ntripai}_{kwi} fa_{mpu}_{tas} tra_{nti} uno_{ndri} ponti_{tu}
dra_{nzoi};

Aur fu_{mprin}_oas fu_{mpitai}_{on}, fo_{nti} U_{ndi}.

F_iukwin donsina_{las}, ko_{nsipai}, dompikai_{kwi}
ponti_{tu} u_{ndra} too_{las}, pembo_{tu} fambe_{kwi} tu
da_{nzoo}, dronzo_{tos} Vikto_{reu}, tau_r pe_{mpusous} Fo_n-
dripet Fo_{ntruporo}_{kwi};

Aur fu_{mprin}_oas fu_{mpitai}_{on}, fo_{nti} U_{ndi}.

F_iukwin donsina_{las} fo_{ntripai} fan_{dai}_{tun} ta_{tu}
ka_mbi, vro_{nzi}, tonze_{kwi}; kwi_nkwi yai flu_u t_{in}du_r
be_{ntipai} do_{nzi} too_{las}, t_{in}du_rkwi de_{ntipai} ta_{tu} te_mbi
timombo_{kwi};

Aur fu_{mprin}_oas fu_{mpitai}_{on}, fo_{nti} U_{ndi}.

F_iukwin donsina_{las} po_{ntipi} tyai pe_mprupo_{ro}
ko_{nsuporo}_{kwi}; nun ke_{ntuno} pe_mbroi rou_{udru}
pronza_{tunz}.

Aur fu_{mprin}_oas fu_{mpitai}_{on}, fo_{nti} U_{ndi}.

From fornication *and all other* deadly sin; and
from all *the* deceits of the world, *the flesh*, and the
devil,

Good God, deliver us.

From lightning *and tempest*; from plague, *pesti-*
lence, and famine; *from battle*, and murder, *and*
from swift death,

Good God, deliver us.

From all *sedition*, *privy conspiracy*, and rebellion;
from all false doctrine, heresy, and *schism*; from
hardness of heart, and contempt of *thy word and*
commands,

Good God, deliver us.

By the mystery of *thy holy incarnation*; by *thy*
holy nativity and circumcision; by *thy baptism*,
fasting, *and temptation*;

Good God, deliver us.

By *thy agony* and bloody *sweat*; by *thy Cross*
and *Passion*; by *thy precious Death* and *Burial*; by
thy glorious Resurrection and *Ascension*; *and by the*
coming of the Holy Ghost,

Good God, deliver us.

In all *time* of our *tribulation*; in all *time* of our
wealth; in the *hour of death*; and in *the day* of
Judgment (of *final sentence*);

Good God, deliver us.

We *sinn*ers do beseech *thee* to hear us, O *Lord*
God; and that *it may please thee* to rule and govern
thy holy universal Church, in the right (the *true*)
way;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That *it may please thee* to preserve and strengthen
in the *true worship* of thee, in *justice* and holiness
of *life*, *thy servant*, VICTORIA, our *most gracious*
Queen and Governor;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That *it may please thee* to rule *her heart* in *thy*
faith, *fear*, and *love*; and that *she may evermore*
have *affiance* (confidence) *in thee*; and evermore *seek*
thy honor and glory;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That *it may please thee* to be *her defender and*
preserver, to *her giving* the *victory over all her*
enemies;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

F̄iukwin d̄o'nsinai'as to'nsipai [konsipai'kwi, i
FOMBROO ALBERT, Alburt, Fombroo'itu Wailz,
lou'kwi Fontrur'tu* Onzi;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

F̄iukwin d̄o'nsinai'as ih̄upivrest rou'u Vu'mbroiz,
Fu'ndroiz, Dumbroi'kwiz ponti'ti pambis pombookwi
ta'tu pu'ndris; kwi'ukwi kwi'fin ta'rti ku'ndra rembe'-
kwi, ar̄ fi'u vo'ndu bantikai'es ḡentipaie'skwi;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

F̄iukwin d̄o'nsinai'as o'ntifai To'ndrooz Bombro'tu,
rou'ukwi to'ndrooz, be'ntipai ambi fa'mbis, pom-
bookwi;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

F̄iukwin d̄o'nsinai'as to'nsipai konsipai'kwi Pon-
drooz, nen ke'ntunō a'mbi, [pe'mbur ba'mprifai],
konsisai'kwi p̄o'ndō,

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

F̄iukwiu d̄o'nsinai'as to'nsipai konsipai'kwi rou'u
bondroo'tas;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

F̄iukwin d̄o'nsinai'as ke'ntinai rou'unu p̄o'ndroz
api'niti, embri, gimbo'kwi,

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

F̄iukwin d̄o'nsinai'as non ke'ntinai u fa'ndis to'nsi-
kai vro'nsikaia'skwi, bambu'ukwi d̄o'nsipai ta'vu
p̄o'uziz;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

F̄iukwin d̄o'nsinai'as ke'ntinai rou'unu bondroo'tas
dra'ndoo amb̄e'tu fo'mpitai te'mbur pundrai'tas, tre'n-
tinaie'skwi gont̄i'pu to'nzi, tansipai'kwi o'ndoz
Undo'tu;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

F̄iukwin d̄o'nsinai'as kle'ntisai dranzo'imu p̄ondo'tu
grou'u gai'ntivo pr̄onsisoo'kwi;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

F̄iukwin d̄o'nsinai'as d̄o'mpikai gro'u pr̄ansivai;
to'nsisai'kwi bontifai'kwi fro'nsusoo'ruz; tru'skwi
pi'nsipai gen da'nsivo; twindi'kwi tris ke'nsivai
fri'nzoo ta'ur̄ji va'ndiz;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

Kwin fi'u d̄o'nsinai'as d̄o'nsipai, bo'ntifai, ton'sisai'-
kwi grou'uun tro'ndetu, bre'ndoo, frambo'kwi;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitai'on, f̄o'nti U'ndi.

That it may please thee to bless and preserve,
the PRINCE ALBERT, Albert, Prince of Wales,
and all the Royal Family;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to illuminate all Bishops,
Priests, and Deacons, with true knowledge and
understanding of thy scriptures; and that both in
their preaching and living (conversation) they may
congruously publish it and shew it;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to endue (to cause to
be subject) the Lords of the Council, and all Lords,
with grace, wisdom, and understanding;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to bless and preserve the
Magistrates, to them giving grace [to execute justice,
i. e. justly to adjudicate] and to maintain truth;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to bless and preserve all
thy people;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to give to all nations unity,
peace, and concord;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to us to give a heart to love
and fear thee, and diligently to live after thy (acord-
ing to thy) commandments;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to give to all thy people
increase of grace to hear inckly thy Word, (the
Scriptures), and to receive it with pure love, and to
bring forth the fruits of the Spirit;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to bring into the way of
truth all who have erred and are deceived (seduced);

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to strengthen those who
stand; and to comfort and help the weak hearted (the
discouraged); and to lift up them who fall; and
finally, down to strike the devil under our feet;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to save, help, and comfort,
all who are in danger, want, and tribulation;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

* Pronounced Fontlur̄tu.

Fīukwin do'nsinai^{as} ko'nsipai grou'u te'ntiso rinzo'ju twi ri'nza, rou'u fānsur bi'uzikunz, rou'u u'mpuroz, pu'ninupro'kwiz; gentipai'kwi dro'nzis rou'unu ta'mbrooz v'emprou'kwiroz;

Aur fu'mprino^{as} fo'mpita^{on}, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai^{as} pe'mprivai konsisaikwi umfo'nsupoo fro'nzooz, bonzifu'ukwiz; grou'ukwi umpo'nsini ba'ntrinoo'kwi;

Aur fu'mprino^{as} fo'mpita^{on}, fo'ndi U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai^{as} be'mpivi rou'unu bi'nziz;

Aur fu'mprino^{as} fo'mpita^{on}, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai^{as} ta'mprifai pronza'tons, ku'mbroz, da'ntrunoro'kwiz, vu'ntrinai'kwi fanda'tenz;

Aur fu'mprino^{as} fo'mpita^{on}, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai^{as} ke'ntinai konsipai'kwi tau'ru ve'ndi, to'nti o'ndoz dinzo'itu, vro'tukwin tonta'su indoo, aur fi'u dentikai'en;

Aur fu'mprino^{as} fo'mpita^{on}, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai^{as} non ke'ntinai ko'nti pa'mbi; non ta'mprifai a'ndis tau'rtu fro'nditoz, gro'ndoz, plambai'kwiz; be'ntiprasto'ukwi a'mbi Undo'tu tra'ntipai danzo'o'tonz ta'vu fa'mpu pu'ndris.

Aur fu'mprino^{as} fo'mpita^{on}, fo'nti U'ndi.

H₀ Fro'nzipur Unde'tu: aur fu'mprino^{as} fompita'ion.

H₀ Fro'nzipur Unde'tu: aur fu'mprino^{as} fompita'ion.

H₀ Fimo'njoi Unde'tu: dyoo da'ntiso fro'nditoz dinzo'itu;

Non ke'ntinoz tambod'as.

H₀ Fimo'njoi Unde'tu: dyoo da'ntiso fro'nditoz dinzo'itu;

Non be'mpivoz.

H₀ Krist, fompito'zon.

H₀ Krist, fompito'zon.

H₀ Undi, non be'mpivoz.

H₀ Undi, non be'mpivoz.

H₀ Krist, non be'mpivoz.

H₀ Krist, non be'mpivoz.

H₀ Undi, non be'mpivoz.

H₀ Undi, non be'mpivoz.

That it may please thee to preserve all who travel upon land or sea, all pregnant women, all sick persons, and young children; and shew pity to all prisoners and captives;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to defend and maintain, fatherless children and widows; and all who are desolate (friendless) and oppressed;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to be merciful to all men.

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to forgive our enemies, persecutors, and slanderers, and to turn (convert) their hearts;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use, the perfect fruits of the earth, so that at the due time we may enjoy them;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to us to give true (genuine) repentance; to us to pardon all (of) our sins, neglects, (omissions), and ignorances; and to endue us (cause us to have) the grace of the Holy Spirit to amend our lives according to thy holy Word (Scriptures);

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

O Son of God: we beseech thee to hear us.

O Son of God: we beseech thee to hear us.

H₀ Lamb of God; who takest away the sins of the world;

To us give thy peace.

O Lamb of God: who takest away the sins of the world;

To us, act mercifully.

O Christ, hear us.

O Christ, hear us.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

O Christ, to us act mercifully.

O Christ, to us act mercifully.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

¶ *Span fa'ndroi bondroo'kwi poo'ed, vra'u ga'nsitai*
Do'nzos Pu'ndra.

HO Fo'nzipu'rton dyoo po'ntoo inzo'i'tu, pu'utrikooz kondoo'tas. Pe'ntisoz flondroo'tas. Sut kom-boot'as ventivoi joo dinzoi, ai'ful ventivoo inzo'i'tu. Non ke'ntinoz o'ju bu'ndis taur do'ntu fe'nzoo; no'nkwi ta'mprifo'z pandra'tonz, au'rful ta'mprifo' gro'u pantrino'on. No'kwi bentiso'zon debrendoi'mu; bel bonsipo'zon frond'ni. *A'me'n.*

Fu'ndroi. Ho U'ndi rame'pivoz tau'rvu fro'nditoz.

Pr'indis. Ho U'ndi rame'pivoz tau'rvu fro'nditoz.

Usoh pu'ntrinai.

HO U'ndi, be'mpur Fo'nzipur, dyoo gronc'sifo vranzaz yootu pa'mpu fan'dis, no'twi bo'nzi gro'utu kro'nsi; be'mbur bo'ntifo'z pundra'tons tyaur tri'mpito coo'as rou'utu tramboo'tonz frambookwiz, gyarsuun ba'ntrino'on; pembuskwi fo'mpito'zon, ro'ukwin fro'ndoz tyoo fra'mbis pambokwi frinzoo'tu binzetwiz insiko be'on, fi'u pro'nsipoi; kwi'nkwi ta'ti ke'mpur fo'nzoo ar fi'u bri'nsifoi; fil'kwin aur, dronzot'az, prone'tunoo rai'ti ku'mprutoz fi'u, ti'ndur, tu'ntrinai'as ta'tu fa'mpu u'bondre'uti Je'zus Kri'st, Donzo'ton.

Ho U'ndi, pa'nsivoz, bo'ntifo'zon, bo'nsipozo'nkwi
ta'di kondoo.

HO U'ndi, aur fo'impito taur'ti fra'ndoz, tau'rkwi fo'nzipurz non bo'nsifest, tim'mpur inziz ty'a ventivel ta'rtu bu'ndaiz, tookwi bez'i'ndipil coo'en.

Ho U'ndi, pa'nsivoz, bontifo'zon, bo'nsipozo'nkwi
ta'di ke'mbi.

Sut go'nzi ke'ntinai Undoo'nu, Undoi'nu, Undo'nukwi;

Pr'indis. Voi'tukyu po'ntipil tendo'tu, po'ntoo go'su, ti'ndurkwi po'ntipin, twindo'nu dinzo'i'tu. *A'me'n.*

Tau'rni pronzaz, pe'mprivo'zon Ho Kri'st.

Pe'mbus fa'ntitoz frambootonz.

Dronzus fa'ntitoz kro'nziz taur'tu fa'ndaiz.

Be'mbur ta'mprifo'z fro'nditoz ta'tu bo'ndroo.

¶ *Then the Priest, and the people with him, shall*
say the Lord's Prayer.

Our Father who art in heaven, be consecrated thy name. Let come thy kingdom. Let thy will be done (performed) on earth, as it is done in heaven. To us give on this day our expedient bread; and to us forgive our trespasses (injurings) as we forgive those who injure us. And not lead us into temptation; but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Priest. O Lord, deal not with us (i. e. punish us not) according to our sins.

Answer. O Lord, punish us not according to our sins.

Let us pray.

O God, merciful Father, who despisest not the sighs of a penitent heart, nor the desire of those who are sorrowful; mercifully assist our prayers that we utter before thee in all of our troubles and adversities, whenever they oppress us; and graciously hear us, that those evils which the craft and subtilty of the devil or man work (operate) against us, may be brought to nought (annihilated); and that by thy good providence they may be dispersed (scattered); so that we, thy servants, not hurt by any persecutions, may, evermore, give thanks to thee in thy holy Church, by Jesus Christ, our Lord (master).

O God, arise, help us and deliver us, for thy name's sake.

O God, we have heard with our ears, and our fathers to us have made known, the noble (glorious) works which thou performedst in their days, and in the long past time before them.

O God, arise, help us and deliver us for thy honor.

Let glory be to God the Father; to God the Son; and to the Holy Ghost;

Answer. As (in the same manner as) it was in the beginning, is now and ever will be, to the end of the world. Amen.

From our enemies defend us, O Christ.

Graciously look upon our afflictions.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts.

Mercifully forgive the sins of thy people.

Fo'uzu, bembo'pu fo'mpitoz pundra'tonz.

Ho F'ronzipur'itu Dai'vid non be'mpivoz.

Kwi'fin go'su t'indurkwi fe'mpisoz fompita'on, Ho Krist.

Pe'mbus fompit'ozon, Ho Krist; pe'mbus fompit'ozon, Ho F'ondroo Krist.

F'undroi. Ho U'ndi, snk bembo'tas ge'ntipoi joo'on.

Pr'indis. Aur'ful t'as, pe'ntipo konzo'ton

Uso'n pu'ntrinai.

AUR fe'mbu fu'mprino'as, Ho F'onzipur, be'mbur fa'ntitai drombe'tonz; de'kwi kamboit'as naur fre'ntigast rou'u ro'utu fro'ndoz twaur'nu pe'mbuvous po'ntigosto'nkwen; bontifo'zoukwi kwin, rou'utu tau'rtu fra'mbooz, aur flu i'ntifai antai'ton ko'nzo donze'kwi ta'tu be'mboo; grou'sukwiz dronsito'as fambe'ti dande'kwi rembe'tu, ta'nu go'nzi timombookwi; tau'rti tyool Vo'mpruso'ro Dandrookwi, Je'zus Krist, Donzo'tos. A'me'n.

U Pundra Bundro'tu, Kriso'stum.

HO Om'mpu U'ndi, dyoo non ka'ntino a'mbi go'su ti'mbi nas po'ntifai taur vra'nta pu'ndraz; i'inkwi to'ntrisi gyoosukwin a'fin a'tintwi o'ntriso ta'tu ko'ndoo, a vri'u nen ke'ntinai tar fu'mprunoo'riz; go'su Ho U'ndi, nen ke'ntinoz ro'u fo'ndooz bo'n-sukoo'on fu'mprunoo'nkwi dronzot'az, o'kyu flutum do'ntukous de'en; nen ke'ntuno o'tu di'nzoi, bo'nzoi ta'tu po'ndo, tookwi di'nzifin, t'intur da'nzoo. A'me'n.

II. Kur'inteunz, xiii. v.

HOKWUN a'mbi tau'rtu Do'nzo Je'zus Krist, kwi to'nzi Unde'tu, kwi fonza'rit Unde'tu, po'ntipi rou'upu too'on t'indur. A'me'n.

Kotu twi'ntito Fund'mbra.

Favorably, *with mercy*, hear our prayers.

O Son of David, to us act mercifully.

Both now and at all times vouchsafe to hear us, O Christ.

Graciously hear us, O Christ; graciously hear us, O Lord Christ.

Priest. O Lord, let thy mercy be shewn upon us.

Answer. As we put our trust in thee.

Let us pray.

WE humbly beseech thee, O Father, mercifully to look upon our infirmities; and for thy honor from us turn all those evils to which we most righteously have subjected ourselves; and help us, that in all our (of our) troubles, we may place our whole trust and confidence in thy mercy; at all times serve thee with holiness and purity of life (conversation), to thy praise and glory; through our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

A prayer of Saint Chrysostom.

O Almighty God, who to us hast given grace at this time with one accord (harmoniously) to thee to make our common supplications; and dost promise [that when] two or three are assembled in thy name, thou wilt to them grant their requests; now, O God, to us give those things desired by us, and prayed for by us, thy servants, as (the same as) may be most expedient for them; to us giving in this world knowledge of thy truth, and in the world to come, (the future world) eternal life. Amen.

II. Corinthians, xiii. v.

Oh may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God; and the fellowship (companionship) of the Holy Ghost, be with all of us evermore. Amen.

Here endeth the Litany.

* Di'nzifin, the future tense of the noun *world*; i. e. future world.

NOTES

TO THE

TRANSLATIONS.

00. Bel_i'nu, i. e. *but to*. The vowel i is frequently interposed betwixt monosyllabic conjunctions and prepositions, for the sake of euphony. Bel_i'nu is much better than bel nu. So, kel_i'gil, *now, therefore*; tul_i-bel, *but if*; gel_i'bel, *but now*; pul_i'tul, *if, perhaps*; &c. &c. &c.

1. *Adverbs*. Bez_o'mb_i:—The adverb o'mb_i comes from o'mb_o, *sound*; and *be* signifies augmentation; the compound signifies *with a great sound, or very loudly*. The *z* is inserted betwixt two vowels merely for the sake of euphony.

2. *Nouns*. We do not affix *kwi* or *twi* to Foreign or Proper Names: we cannot say Jozifkwi without altering the sound of the Proper Name, which ought never to be done.

3. *Nouns*. Here is an instance of the *Tense* of Nouns:—pu'n_d'dai, *year*; pu'n_d'disil, *past year*; pu'n_d'disin, *future year*.

4. *Preposition and Pronoun*. De'an or dan, *for you*:—*dan* comes before, and *d'e'an*, after the verb.

5. *Pronouns, (accusative)*. These include *all* the Personal Pronouns; as, pontipi'l_eos,—pil_eas,—pil_ees,—pil_eur,—pil_eun,—pil_eon,—pil_ean,—pil_een: i. e. *it was not I, thou, it, he, she, we, ye, they*. This is good *English*, but bad *Philosophic*, and also, bad *French*; in as much as the above pronouns stand related only secondarily to the principal verb: the primary subject, being *it* (understood).

6. When two *rez* follow each other consecutively, with merely a vowel between them, the first of the two *rez* is to be sounded as if it were *le*.

7. *Prepositions*,—1. Simply affixed to nouns, govern them; as, binz_e'tu, *of the man*; famb_e'pi, *without holiness*; pronz_a'bi, *against the enemy*. 2. But for the sake of euphony, before Proper Names, the Preposition, which governs the Proper Name, is *suffixed* to the immediately preceding tabular noun; but the vowel *u* or *i* intervenes betwixt such preposition and the noun to which it is so suffixed, to distinguish it:—*i*, when the Preposition ends in *u*; and *u*, when it ends in *i*: as, “u fro'n_zipu'r_anu Fa_rnu,” *a father to Pharaoh*. In the above cases, the *accent* is advanced one syllable; but these forms are used to avoid a cacophony.

8. Here the first *tu* governs ri'n_zo, and the second *tu* governs Go'sun. This form is good.

9. *Transcendentals*. Here *dwin* signifies *aggregate*; fi'n_zoiz, *sheep*; and pi'n_zoiz, *kine*: so that *dwin-fi'n_zoiz*, is *flocks*; and *dwin-pi'n_zoiz*, *herds*: aggregates of sheep, aggregates of kine.

10. *Demonstratives.* Krou'skwi* signifies *and all which*: see page 72, Grammar. We can say, k'okwi, kro'kwi, ko'i'kwi, kro'i'kwi, kou'kwi, krou'kwi. kra'i'kwi, and klou'kwi, i. e. *and this which, and that which, and the same which, and the other which, and every one which, and each one which, and any one which, and all which (singular).*

11. *Syllabic aggregates.* Ro'cikwi, translate backwards: Kwi—ci—ro; i. e. *and—after—that*. So, the word twai'nukwi, *and to his*.

12. *Prepositions and Pronouns.* See page 80, Grammar. *Poo*, with; and *pe*, without:—*pur* signifies, *with him, purs, without him*. Thus we have *pos*, with me; *pas*, with thee; *pes*, with it; *pur*, with him; *pun*, with her; *pon*, with us; *pan*, with you; and *pen*, with them. But *paus*, *pas*, *pais*, *purs*, *puns*, *paur*s, *pars*, and *pars*, signify, *without me, thee, it, him, her, us, you, them*.

13. *Prepositions.* Before Vowels, all the Prepositions may be absorbed in succeeding Proper Nouns by changing their final vowels into *w* or *y*, which are not vowels, having dimension, but marks of the position of *u* and *i*, from which the voice runs into the subsequent vowel. By this contrivance, we get rid of one syllable, as in the following examples.

Of Israel,	<i>tw Izrael.</i>	Through England,	<i>dy Inglund.</i>
Before Enoch,	<i>ew Enok.</i>	After Elijah,	<i>cy Il'ju.</i>
With Ormond,	<i>pw Aurmond.</i>	Instead of Esther,	<i>vy E'stur.</i>
For the English,	<i>bw Inglis.</i>	Against the Irish,	<i>by Iris.</i>
To Edmonton,	<i>nw Edmuntun,</i>	From Enfield,	<i>ny E'nfeld.</i>

Regard, however, must be had to the quality of the resulting sound. Thus, *ew Enoch*, and *bw Inglis*, might, perhaps, be better sounded *ew-z-Enoch*, and *bw-z-Inglis*. N. B. Kwi and twi must be distinguished, as Conjunctions, from the abridgement of the two Prepositions, Koo, *betwixt*; and Too, *of*.

14. *Adjective Pronouns*, are suffixed as well as prefixed to their nouns: as, fonzipur'tos, *tas*, *tes*, *tur*, *ted*, *tun*, *tet*, *ton*, *tan*, and *ten*; i. e. *my father, thy, its, his, &c.*

15. *Ri*, (a suffix), signifies *thing*;—as, o'ri, ro'ri, oi'ri, ro'i'ri, i'ri, ri'ri, ou'ri, rou'ri, rai'ri, lou'ri, i. e. *this thing, that thing, &c.* See Demonstratives, page 72.

16. This is always the *plural* form for the feminine gender. You cannot use the plural *z* after *et* and say ko'nzifetz, but ko'nzifunz.

17. *The Directive or Imperative Verb* is denoted by *z*, at the end of the neutral, the active, or the passive. In the case of Neutrals, *z* is suffixed either to the Infinitive or Indicative; as, fampin'i'za, pampivi'za, dempivi'za, i. e. *be heedful, be happy, be brave; (Infinitive)*:—Or, fampin'za, pampoo'za, dempoo'za; (Indicative).

18. *The letter N.* When the letter *n* comes before *g* or *k*, it must be changed to *n*; as, nu'nkwi, non'kwi, na'nkwi, and ne'nkwi, i. e. *and from her, us, you, and them*. So, nu'ngwen, no'ngwen, na'ngwen, and ne'ngwen, i. e. *from her own, from our own, from your own, from their own*.

19. *Prepositional Adverb, Trus.* All the Prepositions which precede a verb, are converted into Adverbs merely by suffixing the letter *s*; as, trus ba'nsuno, *up starting*; tris dra'nsuvo, *down lying*.

20. *Participles.* Da'nsupo, *living, (progressive)*:—so, da'nsuto, *writing*; tra'nsuno, *weeping*; &c.

* This word, Krou'skwi, should have been, Klou'kwi.

21. *Accusative Pronouns*, with the past tense of the verb, take *ē* before the final pronoun; as, *konsi-fe'leos*,—*as*,—*es*,—*ur*,—*un*,—*on*,—*an*,—*en*. Here the second vowel *ē* is inserted merely for the sake of euphony.

22. *Twur* is one of the Subjunctive forms; viz, *twos*, *twas*, *twes*, *twur*, *twun*, *twaur*, *twar*, *twar*.

23. *Tantoo*, *it* is enough. Obs. The Pronoun *it* is not used before a Tabular Verb, but is always understood, unless it be *emphatical*; as, *po'nto*, *it is true*; *pro'nto*, *it is false*; *po'ntin*, *it is profitable*; *pro'ntin*, *it is hurtful*; *ko'nto*, *it is genuine*; *kr'onto*, *it is spurious*; *po'nti*, *it is lawful*; *fo'nti*, *it is decent*; *to'nti*, *it is safe*; &c. &c. So, Actives and Passives; as, *tr'e'ntipo*, *it seems*; *fe'nsipo*, *it flies*; *pe'nsivo*, *it walks*; *ga'nsitoo*, *it is said*; *pa'nsitoo*, *it is spoken*; *po'mpitool*, *it was seen*.

24. *Dra'nsipast* (see page 3) consists of the Tabular "*dra'nzoo*," and *ast*, (is caused), which is always suffixed to an *Active Tabular*; so that the compound signifies, *is caused to die*; i. e. *is slain*. *Umbu'ntrusoo* is derived from "*bundris*," circumcision; and *um*, signifying privation.

25. See page 129, *Kwi'tum*, *let there be*, &c.

26. The Tabular "*fu'ndrai*" signifies oblation; *ri*, thing; and *z*, plural,—two nouns united by a preposition understood.

27. See Negatives Tabular, page 91.

28. "*Krist's*:"—this is the English genitive case of Christ. Proper names should always be imported entire unaltered into this language, as their form usually unfits them for modification by the grammatical rules of it.

29. This word is a sub-special adjective with the letters *rz* as a suffix, to denote persons; and signifies *old persons*. The syllable *in*, inserted in the adjective *ku'ntupurz*, after the letter *t*, denotes the seventh Difference, *kun'tinupur*. The eighth, ninth, and tenth, &c. Differences would be, *kun'tinufurz*, *ku'ntin'uturz*, *kun'tinukurz*, *kun'tinuvurz*, &c.

30. The relative pronouns form their plurals by suffixing *u* to the singular number: thus, *tyoo*, which, (singular), is *tyoo'u*, which, (plural); *dyoo*, who, (singular), is *dyoo'u*, who, (plural); *dwoo*, whom, singular, is *dwoo'u*, whom, (plural), &c. &c.

32. "*Pontooz*." The verbs are not varied to denote plurality: nor is it generally necessary. Still, there are cases where it would more distinctly point to its antecedent subject. To meet such *rare* occasions, the usual sign of plurality (*z*), may be suffixed to the verbs, whether copulative or tabular.

A D D E N D A

AND

C O R R I G E N D A .

A D D E N D A .

Book I. Page 8. The following Table ought to have appeared at the end of the page.

Differences :—RINDIS, Characteristic: LINDIS, Matter.

Species :—Pl'ndis, Assertive Characteristic. Pildis, Matter of an Assertive. Fl'ndis, Interrogative Characteristic. Fildis, Matter of Interrogative. Tildis, Directive Characteristic. Twildis, Matter of Directive. Kl'ndis, Optative Characteristic. Kil'dis, Matter of Optative. Bl'ndis, Exclamative Characteristic. Bıldis, Matter of Exclamative.

- Book I. Page 5. First Difference of Ondi. After *Fro'ndoo*, appearance; insert,—Flo'ndoo, atom.
- Book I. Page 9. First Difference of Un'zi. After *U'NZOO*, fire; insert—RUNZOO, extinction.
- Book I. Page 9. First Difference of Un'zi. After *Tru'nzoo*, thunder; insert,—Twu'nzoo, electricity.
- Book I. Page 10. Third Difference of Un'zi. After *Pr'u'nzo*, bubble; insert,—Plu'nzo, froth.
- Book I. Page 10. Second Difference of Un'ji. After *Kr'unjoi*, glass; insert,—Klu'njoi, crystal, (chemical).
- Book I. Page 11. Sixth Difference of Un'ji. After *Tru'njai*, coal; insert,—Twu'njai, charcoal.
- Book I. Page 19. First Difference of On'ji. After *Gro'njoo*, flea; insert,—Glo'njoo, domestic bug.
- Book I. Page 24. Seventh Difference of En'ji. After *Pen'jino*, lapwing; insert,—Plen'jino, avocetta.
- Book I. Page 26. First Difference of An'di. After *Tr'a'ndoo*, milk; insert,—Taldoo, butter-milk.
- Book I. Page 27. Sixth Difference of An'di. After *Kr'a'ndai*, gut; insert,—Klandai, eud.
- Book I. Page 28. Third Difference of En'di. After *Fr'e'ndo*, angle; add,—(internal). Also insert,—Fl'ndo, angle, (external). Fe'ldo, arch.
- Book I. Page 28. Third Difference of En'di. After *Br'e'ndo*, cube; insert,—Bl'e'ndo, bead.
- Book I. Page 28. Third Difference En'do. After *Pr'e'ndo*, crookedness; insert,—Pl'e'ndo, curvedness.
- Book I. Page 28. Second Difference of En'di. After *br'e'ndoi*, axis; insert,—Bl'e'ndoi, radius.
- Book I. Page 28. Fourth Difference of En'di. After *Pr'e'nda*, hole; insert,—Pe'lda, rivet, double-headed pin.
- Book I. Page 28. Fourth Difference of En'di. After *Pr'e'nda*, hole; insert,—Pl'e'nda, mortice.
- Book I. Page 29. Third Difference of In'di. After *Tw'i'ndo*, left side; insert,—Tildo, opposite side.
- Book I. Page 30. Second Difference of O'mbi. After *O'MBOIZ*, internal senses; insert,—ROMBOI, conception; (remaining internal effect on the consciousness when the external cause is absent. Also insert,—Blo'mboi, exquisite feeling or sensibility.
- Book I. Page 30. Third Difference of O'mbi. After, *O'MBO*, external senses; insert,—ROMBO, perception; immediate effect of external objects on the senses.
- Book I. Page 34. Third Difference of Imbi. After *Tr'i'mbo*, jungling; insert,—Tilbo, melody: Twi'mbo, melody or harmony.
- Book I. Page 36. Fifth Difference of On'zi. After *Vr'onzi*, fear; insert,—Vlo'nzi, horror.
- Book I. Page 37. First Difference of En'zi. After *Fr'e'nzoo*, hovering; insert,—Fl'e'nzoo, refuge.
- Book I. Page 38. Fourth Difference of En'zi. After *Kr'e'nza*, blowing the nose; insert,—Kle'nza, drivelling.
- Book I. Page 39. First Difference of On'zi. After *Pro'nzoo*, descendant; insert,—Plo'nzoo, lateral descendant.

- Book I. Page 39. Genus, Onzi. After O'NZI, *Economical Relation*; insert,—RONZI, Political Economy.
- Book I. Page 40. Second Difference of A'nzi. After *Kra'nzoi*, altar; insert,—Kla'nzoi, cathedral.
- Book I. Page 40. Third Difference of A'nzi. After *Fra'nzo*, apartments; insert,—Fla'nzo, sleeping apartment.
- Book I. Page 41. Fourth Difference of A'nzi. After *Kra'nza*, key; insert,—Kla'nza, ward of lock.
- Book I. Page 41. Sixth Difference of A'nzi. After *Gra'nzai*, trap; insert,—Gla'nzai, snare.
- Book I. Page 42. First Difference of O'ndri. After O'MBROO, parity; insert,—ROMBROO, subordination.
- Book I. Page 42. First Difference of O'ndri. After O'MBROO, parity; insert,—LOMBROO, equality of rank: O'LDROO, inferiority of rank.
- Book I. Page 42. Fourth Difference of E'nzi. After *Dre'nza*, cord; insert,—Dwe'nza, chain.
- Book I. Page 42. Sixth Difference of E'nzi. After *Fe'nzai*, fuel; insert,—Fre'nzai, match.
- Book I. Page 42. Sixth Difference of E'nzi. After *Ve'nzai*, pen; insert,—Ve'lzai, pencil, (inflexible): Vlenzai, hair pencil.
- Book I. Page 43. Genus, A'ndri. After A'NDRI, insert Judicial Relation: also A'MBRI, Court, (place): and LAMBRI, Court, (persons).
- Book I. Page 43. First Difference of A'ndri. After *Da'mbroo*, witness; insert,—Ga'ndroo, grand jury: Ga'mbroo, petit jury: Gla'ndroo, jury (generally).
- Book I. Page 43. Second Difference of A'ndri. After *Pa'mbroi*, arrest; add,—(the person). Also insert,—Pla'mbroi, arrest; (the goods).
- Book I. Page 44. Fifth Difference of A'ndri. After *Ta'mbri*, precipitating; insert,—Tw'ambri, precipitating on hooks.
- Book I. Page 44. Genus, E'ndri. After ENDRI, add,—Military Relation; then insert,—EMBRI, peace: REMBRI, war.
- Book I. Page 45. Fifth Difference of E'ndri. After *Te'ndri*, buckler; insert,—Tc'mbri, shield.
- Book I. Page 45. Fifth Difference of E'ndri. After *Pe'ndri*, weapon; add,—offensive or defensive: and insert,—Ple'ndri, offensive weapon: Peldri, defensive weapon.
- Book I. Page 45. Sixth Difference of E'ndri. After ENDRAIZ, military places; insert,—LE'NDRAI, stile.
- Book I. Page 46. First Difference of U'ndri. After *Pu'ndroo*, Natural Religion; insert,—Pu'mbroo, Pantheism.
- Book I. Page 47. Third Difference of U'ndri. After *Tu'ndro*, confessor; insert,—Twu'ndro, confessor; (sufferer for opinion generally).
- Book I. Page 47. Sixth Difference of U'ndri. After *Vu'mbrai*, eucharist; insert,—Vlu'mbrai, anointing.
- Book I. Page 87. Section 184. The whole Table of *To*, this thing; *Tro*, that thing; &c. should have been repeated with *S* prefixed:—thus, *Sto*, this thing which; *Stro*, that thing which; and so throughout the Table.
- Book I. Page 88. Section 187. Insert—Spur, mean time; at the end of the Table.
- Book I. Page 94. Between Nos. 14 and 15 insert,—Twis, or; (explicative).
- Book I. Page 95. No. 36. After *In what degree that*, insert,—How.
- Book I. Page 72. Section 138. Insert,—10. Lou, all; (singular)
- Book I. Page 155. S, suffixed to the Concrete Ordinals, forms a Class of Adverbs, of *Time*;—namely, a'prins, the first time; a'frins, the second time; &c. &c.

- Book I. Page 45. Sixth Difference of Embri. After *Embrai, sepiment*; insert,—*Lembrai, breech*.
 Book I. Page 68. Section 123. After *sign of plurality of Nouns, add,—and Verbs*.
 Book I. Page 82. After number 55, insert—No. 56, *Mool, in the course of*.
 Book I. Page 95. After number 47, insert,—48, *Sto'lkwin, adding that*.
 Book I. Page 103. Section 213. After *fampu'stum!* insert,—or *fampisi!* after *fampu'stul!* insert,—
 or *fampisil!* after *empu'rtun!* insert,—or *empuv'in!* after *pampu'rtun!* insert—
 or *pa'mpiv'in!* after *ko'tutum!* insert,—or *po'ntipi ko'tu!* after *dansu'rtul!*
 insert,—or *dausipil!* after *dinsou'tun,* insert,—or *d'insifi*.
 Book I. Page 104. Chapter V. At foot of the chapter, insert,—*Negatives:—Trum, trul, trun, &c.*

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- Book II. Page 6. Verse 25. After *is come,* insert,—*that thing*.
 Book II. Page 13. Verse 50. Before *brethren,* insert,—*my*.

-
- Book III. Letter C. Insert *Cataract, n. Dino'nza*.
 Book III. Letter T. *Tide flowing, (towards land) n. Dina'nza. 2, Dine'nza, (towards the sea).*

A D D E N D A T O G R A M M A R .

INTERROGATIVES TABULAR BEFORE SUBSTANTIVES.

The Tabular Interrogative, at page 107, are made to terminate in the pronoun *ai, (it)*. These forms are used only where the pronoun *it* is emphatical. Instead of the pronoun *ai*, all these forms ought to terminate in the vowel *u*; thus,—*Dinsoi'u, dinsifil'eu, dinsifin'eu*;—*Dinsife'u, dinsife'leu, dinsife'n'eu*;—*Dinsifoo'u, dinsifool'e'u, dinsifoon'eu*. These are the forms which are to be employed before *Substantive* Subjects.

Examples.

- Is the well full? *Dinsoi'u tri'nza?* i. e. Is it full—the well? *or, Is the well full?*
Dinsifile'u tri'nza? Was it full—the well? *or, Was the well full.*
Dinsifin'eu tri'nza? Will it be full?—the well? *or, Will the well be full?*

CORRIGENDA.

INTRODUCTION.

Page	3	line	15	from the bottom,	instead of <i>g'enti i'nzoo</i> , write <i>t'entu i nzōo</i> .
	3	„	1	„ „	instead of <i>di'u</i> , write <i>dri'u</i> .
	8	„	17	„ top,	insert <i>exclaimer</i> , after <i>directer</i> .
	9	„	5	„ bottom,	dele <i>O mene</i> , and insert <i>Mene</i> .
	12	„	2	„ „	instead of <i>infinitive substantives</i> , insert <i>accusative substantives</i> .
„	19	„	13	„ „	instead of <i>guttural</i> , insert <i>guttural</i> .
„	30	„	14	„ top,	instead of <i>Interrogative</i> , insert <i>Subjunctive</i> .

BOOK I.

RADICAL SUBSTANTIVES OF LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR.

Page	9	Genus Undi,	for <i>A'nti-Christ</i> , read <i>Anti-Christ</i> .
„	24	First Difference under Inji,	for <i>P'e'njoo</i> , <i>F'e'njoo</i> , <i>Fr'e'njoo</i> , <i>T'e'njoo</i> , and <i>K'e'njoo</i> , insert <i>P'i'njoo</i> , <i>F'i'njoo</i> , <i>Fr'i'njoo</i> , <i>T'i'njoo</i> , and <i>K'i'njoo</i> .
„	28	Second Difference of E'ndi,	instead of <i>section</i> , write <i>secant</i> .
„	33	Second Difference of I'mbi,	instead of <i>I'MBOIZ</i> , insert <i>I'MBOIZ</i> .
„	43	Second Difference of Andri,	instead of <i>A'mboi</i> , write <i>A'mbroi</i> .
„	43	Fourth Difference of O'ndri,	instead of <i>O'ndraz</i> , <i>rights and liberties</i> ; insert <i>O'ndraz</i> , <i>rights</i> ; and <i>O'mbraz</i> , <i>liberties</i> .
„	55	line 5 from the bottom,	instead of <i>O'ntis</i> , insert <i>O'ntus</i> .
„	67	Section 120, No. 2,	instead of <i>Krunjoo'rit krunjoo'tu</i> , insert <i>Krunjoo'rit krunjoo'tu</i> .
„	67	Sec. 120.	cancel all the words after—[§ 120], as far as— <i>such concrete</i> . Also cancel all the middle column of Concrete and Abstract ending in <i>u</i> , there being no such substantives in the language. Cancel also the observation at the foot of the page.
„	69	Chapter III.	read Chapter III. after Chapter II.; and read Chapter II. after Chapter III.
„	70	line 5 from the bottom,	instead of <i>Oh! way</i> , insert <i>O! way</i> .
„	74	Sec. 152.	instead of <i>tongwe'nkwen</i> , <i>tungwe'nkwen</i> , and <i>tengwe'nkwen</i> , insert <i>tongwe'nkwen</i> , <i>tangwen'kwen</i> , & <i>tengwen'kwen</i> .
„	74	Sec. 156, first line,	instead of <i>adding</i> , put <i>prefixing</i> .

- „ 74 Examples, line 2, instead of *brāntinil*, insert *blampinil*.
 „ 76 line 4 from the top, instead of *P^laus* or *paus*, insert *P^los* or *paus*.
 „ 78 Section 171, instead of *rēntrisol*, insert *rēmprisool*.
 „ 78 Section 172 instead of *kentinai^lnu*, insert *kentinai^linu*.
 „ 78 Sec. 172, instead of *punt^lnupir*, insert *punt^lnupro*.
 „ 79 Part XVI, line 5, instead of *which governs it*, insert *which it governs*.
 „ 79 line 3 from the bottom, instead of *Fondripu^lfir*, insert *Fondripu^lrfl*.
 „ 81 „ 8 „ „ instead of *konzipu^lntos*, insert *ko^lnzipun*.
 „ 84 No. 25. instead of *dontoo^ldru*, insert, *dontoo^ldru*.
 „ 85 line 2 from the top, instead of *snurs*, *off her*, insert *snuns*, *off her*.
 „ 85 line 1 from the bottom, instead of *Tan*, *ten*, *ton*, insert *Tran*, *tren*, *tron*.
 „ 85 „ 11 „ „ instead of *kos* write *kaus*: instead of *kes* write *kais*: instead
 of *ken*, write *kqn*.
 „ 85 „ 11 „ top, instead of *Troo*, *tri*, insert *Troo*, *tru*.
 „ 85 „ 12 „ „ instead of *Tre*, *tru*, insert *Tre*, *tri*.
 „ 86 „ 2 „ „ instead of *Gloo*, *gli*, insert *Gloo*, *glu*.
 „ 86 „ 4 „ „ instead of *Skroo*, *skru*, insert *Saoo*, *snu*,
 „ 86 „ 6 „ „ instead of *Nas*, *towards thee*; *nur*, *towards him*; *nun*,
towards us; *nes*, *towards it*; insert *spas*, *towards*
thee; *spur*, *towards him*; *spun*, *towards her*; *spes*,
towards it.
 „ 86 „ 7 „ „ instead of *Naus*, *nas*, *nais*, *nurs*, &c., insert *Spaus*, *spas*,
spais, *spars*, &c.
 „ 88 „ 5 „ „ instead of *Together*, *i. e. joined*, *tyool*, insert *Together*, *i. e.*
joined, *tyel*.
 „ 88 Sec. 187, line 7, instead of *pegwi^ltu*, insert *pegyu^ltu* Instead of *begwi^ltu*,
 insert *begyu^ldu*.
 „ 88 „ 8, instead of *pegwi^ldu* insert *pegyu^ldu*.
 „ 88 Sec. 188, line 6, instead of *ty^ldikwin*, insert *tw^ldikwin*.
 „ 93 line 2 from the bottom, instead of *in the course*, insert *in the course of*.
 „ 94 No. 9, instead of *Tyel*, insert *Tyool*: instead of *bēntipai*, insert
bēntipo.
 „ 94 No. 14, instead of *konzipu^lntur* insert *konzipu^lntur*.
 „ 95 No. 19, instead of *bonsip^lol*, insert *bonsipa^lol*.
 „ 95 No. 22, instead of *tonsip^lleet* insert *tonsik^lleet*.
 „ 95 No. 23, instead of *t^lmpitoz*, insert *t^lmpitoz*.
 „ 95 No. 24, instead of *bretheren*, insert *brethren*.
 „ 95 No. 25, instead of *bunda^lturz*, insert *bunda^lturz*.
 „ 95 No. 33, instead of *pintip^lles*, insert *pintip^lles*.
 „ 95 No. 38, instead of *y^lnkyu*, insert *yi^lnkyu*.
 „ 95 No. 43. instead of *Skroo^lkwin*, insert *Saoo^lkwin*.
 „ 95 No. 44, instead of *Skr^lekwin*, insert *Sa^lekwin*.
 „ 104 line 6 from the bottom, instead of *PART XIX*, insert *PART XXI*.
 „ 111 line 9 from the top, instead of *ra^lmpukroz*, insert *ra^lmpukr^lz*.
 „ 119 Sec. 4. instead of *aika^lan*, insert *oka^lan*.

„	120	Sec. 246, first word,	instead of <i>There</i> , insert <i>These</i> .
„	122	line 1 from the bottom,	Transpose <i>koopau'veo bep'd'in tu'n'dooz</i> : to follow <i>Doopau'teo fedu'vin ku'n'dooz</i> .
„	122	bottom line,	instead of <i>ku'n'dooz</i> , insert <i>pu'n'dooz</i> .
„	133	Sec. 1, Plurals,	instead of <i>Rou'tukwi</i> , insert <i>Rou'tukwi</i> .
„	140	(<i>Its</i>)	instead of <i>vo'mbetur</i> , insert <i>vomb'e'tur</i> .
„	142	(<i>Out of</i>)	instead of <i>te'os</i> , insert <i>te'es</i> .
„	142	(<i>Rather that</i>)	instead of <i>ti'u</i> , insert <i>tri'u</i> .
„	143	(<i>Such</i>)	instead of <i>tel</i> , insert <i>tal</i> .
„	143	(<i>Shortly</i>)	instead of <i>pompite'leed</i> , insert <i>pompite'need</i> .
„	143	(<i>Their</i>)	instead of <i>fo'mbro</i> , insert <i>fo'mbra</i> .
„	147	(<i>Im</i>)	instead of <i>au im</i> , alter to <i>au im'</i>
„	147	(<i>Il</i>)	instead of <i>au il</i> , alter to <i>au il'</i> .
„	147	(<i>In</i>)	instead of <i>au in pe'ntisai</i> , alter to <i>au in' pe'ntisai</i> .
„	147	(<i>It</i>)	instead of <i>omite'es</i> , insert <i>om i'tees</i> .
„	147	(<i>Ju'tu</i>),	instead of <i>in some degree</i> , insert <i>in a certain degree</i> ; instead of <i>he is in some degree to be blamed</i> , insert <i>he is in a certain degree to be blamed</i> .
„	150	(<i>Rous</i>)	instead of <i>Rous</i> , insert <i>Lou</i> .

BOOK II.

TRANSLATIONS.

Page	1	Verse 4,	instead of <i>tintife'le'nkwen</i> , insert <i>t'intifel</i> .
„	2	Verse 10, line 4	instead of <i>krou'skwi</i> , insert <i>klou'kwi</i> .
„	2	Verse 11, line 3,	instead of <i>kr'uskwi</i> , insert <i>klou'kwi</i> .
„	2	Verse 13, line 2,	instead of <i>krou'skwi</i> , insert <i>klou'kwi</i> .
„	3	Verse 21,	instead of <i>tq'r'di</i> , insert <i>tq'r'di</i> .
„	3	Verse 24,	instead of <i>Konzipu'r'turs</i> , insert <i>konzipu'r'turs</i> ,
„	4	Verse 21, line 5,	instead of <i>vloom'esool</i> , insert <i>vloom'e'prisool</i> .
„	4	Verse 21,	instead of <i>zum</i> , insert <i>zul</i> .
„	5	Verse 11, line 2	instead of <i>gyau'su</i> , insert <i>gyo'su</i> .
„	5	Verse 18, line 1, from top,	instead of <i>tyool</i> , insert <i>tyel</i> .
„		Psalm II. verse 4,	instead of <i>who</i> (<i>in italic</i>), insert <i>who</i> , (<i>in roman letters</i>).
„	7	Psalm II. verse 7,	instead of <i>pounsipai'as</i> , insert <i>pounsip'as</i> .
„	7	Psalm XI. verse 6, line 1,	instead of <i>tu'nsinai</i> , insert <i>tu'nsitai</i> .
„	7	Psalm XI. verse 6,	instead of <i>vi'u</i> , insert <i>ti'u</i> ; instead of <i>o vriutum</i> , insert <i>o vra'utum</i> .
„	8	Psalm LXXXIV. verse 2,	instead of <i>da'nsupo</i> , insert <i>da'nsupo</i> .
„	8	Psalm LXXXIV. verse 9,	instead of <i>vrinsukoo'ro</i> , insert <i>vlumpusoo'ro</i> .
„	8	Psalm LXXXIV. v. 10, l. 2,	instead of <i>to'nzunou</i> , insert <i>fo'nzunou</i> .
„	8	„ verse 11,	instead of <i>fr'inzi</i> , insert <i>fr'inzoi</i> : instead of <i>tinombookwi</i> , insert <i>timombookwi</i> : for <i>vre'ntipai</i> , put <i>ve'ntipai</i>

Page	8	Psalm LXXXIV. verse 12, instead of <i>b'nz̄i</i> , insert <i>b'nz̄i</i> .
"	8	Psalm XCI. verse 2, line 1, instead of <i>flenzai'tos</i> , insert <i>flenzoo'tos</i> .
"	8	Psalm XCI. verse 3, instead of <i>glanza'i'ni</i> , insert <i>glanza'i'ni</i> .
"	9	Verse 13, instead of <i>ta'ndiz</i> , insert <i>va'ndiz</i> .
"	9	Verse 4, line 2, instead of <i>pond'o'tur</i> , insert <i>pond'o'tur</i> .
"	9	Verses 9 and 10, lines 2, instead of <i>kinra'nsupoo</i> , insert <i>ra'nzoo</i> .
"	9	Verse 15, line 1, instead of <i>vra'vu</i> , insert <i>t'u</i> .
"	10	Verse 9, instead of <i>gou'u</i> , insert <i>gou</i> .
"	10	Verse 10, line 2, instead of <i>ponesife'leed</i> , insert <i>bonesife'leed</i> .
"	10	Verse 14, line 2, instead of <i>tinomboo'tur</i> , insert <i>timomboo'tur</i> ; instead of <i>tin- o'mboo</i> , insert <i>t'imomboo</i> ; instead of <i>pra'nsupoo</i> , insert <i>pa'nsupoo</i> .
"	10	I. Corinthians, verse 3, instead of <i>a'prin</i> , insert <i>a'prins</i> : instead of <i>tau'di</i> , put <i>tau'r̄di</i> .
"	11	Verse 11, instead of <i>q'rtwi</i> , insert <i>a'rtwi</i> ; instead of <i>qr</i> , insert <i>ar</i> .
"	11	Verse 12, instead of <i>kwa'trum</i> , insert <i>kwa'trum</i> ; instead of <i>ga'nsiten</i> , <i>gansite'u</i> .
"	12	Verse 24, instead of <i>Rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
"	12	Verse 24, instead of <i>trin'do</i> , insert <i>tw'in'do</i> .
"	12	Verse 24, instead of <i>rous</i> and <i>rouskwi</i> , insert <i>lou</i> and <i>loukwi</i> .
"	12	Verse 26, instead of <i>dranzoo'um</i> , insert <i>dranzoo'um</i> .
"	12	Verse 27, instead of <i>rou'u f'ondooz</i> read <i>trou'u</i> .
"	12	Verse 28, instead of <i>po'mprivoon</i> , insert <i>po'mprivin</i> ; instead of <i>fo'm- privin</i> , insert <i>po'mprivin</i> .
"	12	Verse 28, line 3, instead of <i>rous</i> , <i>too'rous</i> , insert <i>lou lou'tu</i> .
"	12	Verse 29, instead of <i>u'neqr</i> , insert <i>u'neqr</i> .
"	12	Verse 31, instead of <i>tau'di</i> , insert <i>tau'r̄di</i> .
"	12	Verse 35, line 2, instead of <i>u'neqr</i> , insert <i>i'neqr</i> .
"	12	Verse 37, instead of <i>ro'nzoi</i> , insert <i>ri'nzoo</i> .
"	13	Verse 39, instead of <i>Rous</i> , insert <i>Lou</i> .
"	13	Verse 43, instead of <i>rombe'tu</i> , insert <i>drombe'tu</i> .
"	13	Verse 44, instead of <i>kwa'kwi</i> , insert <i>kwa</i> .
"	13	Verse 45, instead of <i>ya'prin</i> , insert <i>ya'prins</i> .
"	13	Verse 46, instead of <i>a'prin</i> , insert <i>a'prins</i> .
"	13	Verse 47, lines 1 and 2, instead of <i>ya'prin</i> and <i>ya'frin</i> , insert <i>ya'prins</i> and <i>ya'frins</i> .
"	13	Verse 51, instead of <i>tr'ntiri</i> , insert <i>tr'ntiri</i> ; instead of <i>vr'ntifai</i> , insert <i>vr'ntifoo</i> .
"	14	Verse 53, line 1, instead of <i>ensuno'i'ipu</i> , insert <i>ensino'i'ipu</i> .
"	14	Revelations IV. instead of <i>Revalations</i> , insert <i>Revelations</i> .
"	14	Verse 1, line 2, instead of <i>tyau</i> , insert <i>twos</i> .
"	14	Verse 2, instead of <i>po'ntipil</i> , insert <i>po'ntipil</i> .
"	14	Verse 3, instead of <i>pa'ntivil</i> , insert <i>pa'ntivil</i> .
"	15	Verse 8, instead of <i>vunda'itu</i> , insert <i>vunda'itu</i> ; instead of <i>pl'o'ntipil</i> , insert <i>pl'o'ntipil</i> ; instead of <i>wrunda'itwi</i> , insert <i>wrunda'itwi</i> .
"	15	Verse 10, instead of <i>teti'ntur</i> , insert <i>teti'ndur</i> .

Page	16	top line,	instead of <i>b'mpus</i> and <i>und'nzoo</i> , insert <i>v'mpus</i> and <i>ino'nzoi</i> .
"	16	line 2, from the top,	instead of <i>d'ndus-trensivool</i> , insert <i>d'ndus-trensivcl</i> .
"	16	line 5 from the top,	instead of <i>tyur</i> , insert <i>twur</i> .
"	16	line 7 " "	instead of <i>rous</i> and <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> and <i>lou</i> .
"	16	line 18 " "	instead of <i>tronsupod'zuruz</i> and <i>rous</i> , insert <i>tronsupoozuroz</i> and <i>lou</i> .
"	16	line 6 from the bottom,	instead of <i>bel</i> , insert <i>bel</i> .
"	16	line 10 " "	instead of <i>v'nu</i> , insert <i>v'ni</i> .
"	16	line 11 from the top,	instead of <i>mighy</i> , insert <i>mighty</i> .
"	17	line 2 " top,	instead of <i>karunc'sukoo</i> , insert <i>karunc'supoo</i> .
"	17	line 5 " "	instead of <i>va'nzq</i> , insert <i>va'nzqo</i> .
"	17	lines 13 and 14, from bottom,	instead of <i>roust'u</i> and <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou'tu</i> and <i>lou</i> .
"	18	top line,	instead of <i>vimb'nziz</i> , insert <i>vimb'nzi</i> .
"	18	line 19 from the top,	instead of <i>to'don</i> , insert <i>to'o'n</i> .
"	18	line 3 " bottom	instead of <i>da'ndi</i> , insert <i>do'ndq</i> .
"	19	line 5 " top,	insert after <i>listen</i> , the word <i>to</i> .
"	19	line 15 " top,	instead of <i>Pa'ntrivoz</i> , insert <i>Pa'ntripoz</i> .
"	19	line 2 from the bottom,	instead of <i>vintunq'bras</i> , insert <i>vintunq'bas</i> .
"	19	line 4 " "	instead of <i>vondoo'bras</i> , insert <i>vondoo'bas</i> .
"	19	line 5 " "	instead of <i>littie</i> , read <i>little</i> .
"	20	line 2 " top,	instead of <i>tombroo</i> , insert <i>to'ndroo</i> .
"	20	line 4 " "	instead of <i>tu</i> , insert <i>tu</i> .
"	20	lines 1, 5, and 11, fm. bottom,	instead of <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
"	21	top line,	instead of <i>randai'kwinz</i> , insert <i>rondaikwinz</i> .
"	22	line 8 from the top,	instead of <i>Tus pentis Po'rsqu</i> , &c., insert <i>Mus pentis</i> . &c.
"	22	line 5 from the bottom	instead of <i>a'frin</i> , insert <i>a'frins</i> .
"	22	line 6 " "	instead of <i>inzo'ni</i> , insert <i>inzo'ni</i> .
"	23	line 10 " top,	instead of <i>pome'pitai</i> , insert <i>p'o'mpitai</i> .
"	22	line 22 from the top,	instead of <i>a</i> , insert <i>wa</i> .
"	23	line 17 " "	instead of <i>dambri'skwi</i> , insert <i>dambri'skwi</i> .
"	23	line 18 " "	instead of <i>o'mpu</i> , insert <i>o'mpuka</i> .
"	23	line 20 " "	instead of <i>a'frin ro va'mbris</i> , insert <i>a'frins ro va'ndis</i> .
"	23	line 22 " "	instead of <i>Damprisaitwi</i> , insert <i>Damprisaitwi</i> .
"	23	line 26 " "	instead of <i>a'prin</i> , insert <i>a'prins</i> .
"	23	line 7 from the bottom,	instead of <i>pentisoo</i> , insert <i>pentusoo</i> .
"	24	lines 1 and 10 top,	instead of <i>a'trin</i> , insert <i>a'trins</i> .
"	24	line 14 " "	instead of <i>a tindivostes</i> , insert <i>ta tindivostes</i> .
"	25	line 13 " "	instead of <i>densit'oos</i> , insert <i>densit'oos</i> .
"	25	bottom line,	instead of <i>d'i</i> , insert <i>dr'u</i> .
"	25	line 13 from the bottom,	instead of <i>rou'skwi</i> , insert <i>lou'kwi</i> .
"	25	line 16 " "	instead of <i>po'rous</i> , insert <i>lou'pu</i> .
"	26	line 20 from the top,	instead of <i>dendisdes</i> , insert <i>densivdes</i> .
"	26	line 6 from the bottom,	instead of <i>be'ntipo</i> , insert <i>be'ntipai</i> .
"	26	line 7 " "	instead of <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
"	26	line 12 " "	instead of <i>a'tru</i> , insert <i>a'trins</i> .

Page	27	line 9	„	top,	instead of <i>re'nsitai</i> , insert <i>re'ntisai</i> .
„	27	line 15	„	bottom,	instead of <i>v'ntison</i> , insert <i>v'ntisoon</i> .
„	28	Head line,			instead of <i>VANDO'ITU</i> , insert <i>VRANDO'ITU</i> .
„	28	line 3	„	top,	instead of <i>pi'a'nzoo</i> , insert <i>ka'nzoo</i> .
„	28	line 4	„	„	instead of <i>zod'vru</i> , insert <i>zo'vru</i>
„	29	line 11	„	„	instead of <i>pe'nzis</i> , insert <i>e'nzis</i> .
„	29	John Locke, line 3	„	„	instead of <i>pa'nzoiz</i> , insert <i>pa'nzoz</i> .
„	29	line 5, from the bottom,			instead of <i>po'ndi</i> , insert <i>po'ndi</i> .
„	29	lines 8 and 9	„	„	instead of <i>rou'skwi</i> and <i>rou'skwin</i> , insert <i>lou'kwi</i> and <i>lou'kwin</i> .
„	30	line 15,	„	top,	instead of <i>yootum tos</i> , insert <i>to'stum</i> .
„	30	No. 2,			instead of <i>bro'ntina</i> , insert <i>brontinas</i> .
„	31	No. 3. line 3,			instead of <i>nul</i> , insert <i>nul</i> .
„	31	No. 6. line 6,			instead of <i>dro'ntus</i> , insert <i>dro'ndus</i> .
„	32	No. 8. line 2,			dele <i>u</i> .
„	32	No. 9, line 12,			instead of <i>bi'nzes</i> , insert <i>bi'nzes</i> .
„	35	line 12 from the top,			instead of <i>pre'ntisoi</i> , insert <i>pre'ntisoi</i> .
„	35	line 3 from the bottom,			instead of <i>o'nzil</i> , insert <i>o'nzil</i> .
„	35	line 11	„	„	instead of <i>gi'ntivo</i> , insert <i>gi'ntivai</i> .
„	36	line 2 from the top,			instead of <i>pinond'rit</i> , insert <i>bed'e'mboo</i> .
„	36	line 4	„	„	instead of <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
„	36	line 11	„	„	instead of <i>gimboo'ri</i> , insert <i>bed'e'mboo</i> .
„	36	line 19	„	„	instead of <i>tel</i> , insert <i>tyel</i> ; instead of <i>ko'utu</i> , insert <i>kou'tu</i> .
„	40	line 12 from the bottom,			instead of <i>dronzo'tos</i> , insert <i>dronzo'tas</i> ; instead of <i>Fo'ndripet</i> , insert <i>Fo'ndripun</i> .
„	42	line 12 from the top,			instead of <i>pronza'tons</i> , insert <i>pronza'tonz</i> .

A D D E N D A .

No'lgwin, *by no means*; *i. e. emphatically not*.

Gwin, *emphatically*.

Kwint, *emphatical*.



BOOK. III.

A

D I C T I O N A R Y

OF THE

PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

THE
DICTIONARY.

A B O

A, article indefinite, w before a vowel, as wu'mvi, a tree. 2, W, after an initial consonant, as bw'uzi, a man. 3, U, before a consonant, as u binzi, a man. 4, Yoo, before either a vowel or consonant, as yoo binzi, a man; yoo c'ndi an event. 5, Oo, after the initial consonant, as boo'inzi, a man.

Abandon, v. Fr'eñtífai. 2, Bro'n-sipai, i. e. by God.

Abase, v. a. Krañtífrost. 2, Bra'm-pifrost. 3, F'eñpikrost.

Abash, v. a. Fr'oñsivrost.

Abate, v. a. Plañtiprost, to make little. 2, Dwañtipai, to make less. 3, Glañtiprost, to mitigate. 4, Dañtisai, i. e. to deduct.

Abbot, n. Donombro'fas.

Abbey, n. Donombro

Abbreviate, v. a. Fr'añtífrost, to shorten. 2, Viñtikrost, to epitomise.

Abridge, v. a. (see abbreviate.)

Abdicate, v. a. Tr'eñtipai.

Abed, v. Tou'nsupo.

Abet, v. a. Krañtinai. 2, Fo'n-sisai. 3, Boñtifai.

Abhor, v. a. Betroñsikai. 2, Bebro'n-sinai, i. e. to feel great aversion.

Abide, v. Ruñtisai. 2, Viñtipi. 3, Dañpinai. 4, Reñtisai. 5, Rañ-sipai. 6, Droñtipai. 7, G'eñpivai.

Abject, adj. Bebra'mpon. 2, Be-groñsou. 3, Treñpi.

Ability, n. Broñdo. 2, Ombi. 3, Anzi, as a man of property.

Ahjure, v. a. Frinoñtisai, to deny on oath. 2, Bis koñtrisai.

Ablatum, n. Dañdis.

Able, adj. Broñti. 2, Ompu.

Abode, (see abide, past tense.)

Abolish, v. a. Plañtiprost. 2, Pro'n-sipai. 3, Kroñsipai. 4, Unto'n-trinai, i. e. to un-law. 5, Um'pin-tipai, to undo. 6, Um'veñtivai.

Abominate, v. a. Betroñsikai. 2, Bebroñsikai.

Aboard, adv. (active) Indroo'mu. 2, (entitive) Indroo'tu.

A C C

Abortion, n. Trañzoo.

Above, prep. Droo or dru. 2, adv. Biñdi. 3, Yiñkyu, i. e. more than, as more than six, yiñkyu avin.

Abound, v. Fr'añtipi. 2, Trañtipi.

About, prep. Gle or gli, round about. 2, Ze or zi, i. e. not direct. 3, Stul, more or less. 4, Fe or fi, i. e. concerning.

Abroad, adv. Mis. Mis, he went abroad, wai mis preñtisel. 2, Tis, out of: as he was out of the house, i. e. tis poñtipil. 3, Bañdu, publicly.

Abrogate, v. a. Unto'ntrinai.

Abrupt, adj. Denoñtuvoo, finished suddenly or confusedly. 2, Din-oñtifai, to discontinue confusedly.

Absence, n. Priñdoi.

Absolving, v. Dañtrifai. 2, Umbu'n-trikai, to un-excommunicate.

Absolute, adj. Toñti. 2, Tañta. 3, Groñtur.

Abstain, v. Vreñtikai. 2, Fempif, to be abstinent.

Abstemious, adj. F'eñpou.

Abstergive, adj. Pezeñsunoo. 2, Dañ-tukrost.

Abstract, n. Vreñdi. 2, F'emboi.

Abstract, n. Fiñdoi. 2, Diñdi.

Abstruse, adj. Triñti. 2, Greñtupoo.

Absurd, adj. Flañpus. 2, Vroñtu, i. e. incongruous.

Abundance, n. Frañdoo.

Abuse, v. a. Deventivai. 2, Pañ-trinai.

Abusiveness, n. Gapañtrinai. 2, Ga'treñpinai.

Abut, v. 1. Kriñtini.

Abyss, n. Betañdoi.

Academy, n. Voñdro.

Acara, n. Grañji.

Accelerate, v. a. Toñpikrost. 2, Yin'toñpikrost. 3, Yink'iñtiprost.

Accent, n. Fiñdoo.

Accept, v. a. Kreñtinai.

Acceptable, adj. Gakreñtumoo. 2, 2, Doñsunoo.

Acceptation, n. Riñdoi.

A C Q

Access, n. Peñdis. 2, Ombi pne-tisai. 3, Kroñdoi peñtisai.

Accessory, n. Krañta'ro.

Accident, n. Broñdoo. 2, Groñturi. 3, Flonsu'rtis. 4, n. Eñdi.

Acclamation, n. Trañzo. 2, Trañzo koñz'etu. 3, Trañzo gonze'tu.

Accommodate, v. a. Voñtikrost. 2, Voñtifai.

Accompany, v. a. Foñsinai. 2, Pus pontipi, to be with. 3, Tyool preñtisai or peñtisai.

Accomplish, v. a. Toñtivrost. 2, Ven'tivai. 3, Deñtivai.

Accord, v. Toñsifai. 2, Voñtikj. 3, adv. Fintu'ppu toñza. 4, adv. Toñzum. 5, Voñdu.

Accordingly, adv. Voñdu. 2, Yun, according as. 3, Voo or vu, prep. according to.

Accost, v. a. Tin'tifrost. 2, Fañ-sikrast. 3, Tañsikai.

Accounting, n. Ven'da. 2, v. Goñ-sifai.

Accountered, part. En'sunoo. 2, Reñsunoo.

Accrue, v. Roñtifi. 2, Eñtiki.

Accumulate, v. Viñsifrost.

Accurate, adj. Toñti.

Accurse, v. a. Troñsipai.

Accuse, v. a. Tañtripai. 2, Kañ-tripai. 3, Dañtrinai.

Accustom, v. Poñprinai. 2, Dap'iñtipai, i. e. frequently to do.

Ace, n. A'pin. 2, Peñdoo, i. e. jot.

Acerbity, n. Triñmba.

Ache, Troñbi.

Achieve, v. a. Toñtivai. 2, Ven'tivai. 3, Doñtipai.

Acid, n. Kiñmba.

Acknowledge, v. a. Toñsifai. 2, Triñtisai. 3, Tiñtisai.

Aconite, n. Toñm'voo.

Acorn, n. Koñdo pumve'tu.

Acquaint, v. a. Boñsifrast.

Acquaintance, n. Koñza.

Acquiesce, v. Reñsiki. 2, Tampivi.

Acquire, v. a. Peñtikai. 2, Fentikai.

Acquit, v. a. Teñtinai, of debt. 2, Dañtrifai.

Acree, n. Tenoñdoo.

Acrimony, n. Fri'mba.
Act, n. Do'ndoo. 2, Ti'ndo, i. e. act of a play. 3, To'ndra. 4, To'mbra. 5, Bo'ndo, i. e. actualness. 6, Do'ntipai. 7, To'n-trivai.
Action, n. Do'ndoo.
Action of God, n. On'zoo. 2, On'zoi. 3, On'zo. 4, On'za. 5, An'zi. 6, An'zoo. 7, An'zoi. 8, An'zo. 9, A'mbroi, action at law. 10, An'zis, gesture.
Active, adj. Gado'ntur. 2, Gaze'nti. 3, Go'mpu.
Actualness, n. Bo'ndo.
Acus Aristoteles, n. Ba'hjmoi.
Acute, adj. Gade'nsivai, apt to cut. 2, Gra'ntur. 3, Fo'mpa, sprightly. 4, Pa'mpi, sagacious.
Acute angle, n. Tre'ndo.
Acute sound, n. Pri'mbo.
Adage, n. Pri'ndi.
Adamant, n. Pu'nja, i. e. diamond.
Adapt, v. a. Teru'tikai. 2, Vo'ntikrost.
Add, v. a. Nus pe'ntipai. 2, Tel-pe'ntipai. 3, Vra'ntigrost. 4, Fro'nsifai vran'do. 5, Ve'ntinai vran'do.
Adder, n. Dri'njis.
Adder's bolt, n. Do'nja. 2, Adder's tongue, Tro'mvoo.
Adz, n. U de'nsuvo fra'nzis. 2, U de'nsuvo pa'nzis.
Addict, v. a. Don'di po'nsimai. 2, A'mbu po'nsidai.
Addition, n. Va'ndis.
Addle, adj. Fro'mpu.
Address, v. a. Fa'nsikai.
Adequate, adj. Tet'antur.
Adhere, v. a. Fe'ntifai.
Adherent, adj. Fe'ntufo, which adheres. 2, Gafe'ntufo. 3, Kra'nta.
Adjacent, adj. Nus da'nsuvo. 2, Nus ti'ntou.
Adjective, n. Tri'ndoi.
Adieu, v. Gra'nsikoz, i. e. farewell.
Adjoin, v. Nus pe'ntifai. 2, Sus kri'ntiti, to be at the margin. 3, Ti'ntifai, to approach.
Adjudge, v. Ba'mprifai.
Adjourn, v. Plin'tiprost, postpone. 2, Dri'ntifai, yoo'skru, bu'ndisin.
Adjunct, n. Pro'ndis.
Adjure, v. a. Bis ko'ntrigrast. 2, To'nsikai unde'di. 3, Po'nsikai undedi.
Adjust, v. a. Ba'ntriprost. 2, Vo'ntikrost. 3, Ve'ntinai, balance.
Adjutant, n. Ke'mbro.
Adjutant, n. Bo'ndoi.
Administer, v. a. Vo'mprinai, to officiate. 2, Dro'nsitai, to serve. 3, Ke'ntinai, to give.
Admiral, n. In'trufas. 2, Pi'ndri, Lord High Admiral. 3, Pi'mbri, Admiral of the Fleet. 4, Plin'dri, Vice-admiral. 5, Pilbri, Rear-admiral.

Admiration, n. Po'nzi.
Admit, v. Pe'ntinai mus pre'ntisai. 2, Pone'sikai mus pre'ntisai. 3, Tri'ntisai.
Admonish, v. a. Kro'nsikai.
Adolescence, n. Tu'ndinoo.
Adonis-flower, n. Ba'mvino.
Adoo, n. Ke'ndo.
Adopt, v. a. Fro'na'nsiprost.
Adore, v. Un'trinai.
Adorn, v. a. Va'ntikai.
Advance, v. a. Pre'ntisai gi'ndi. 2, Fe'ntisai. 3, Ge'ntifrost. 4, Pi'nsipai, to lift. 5, Bi'ntitrost. 6, Bra'ntiprost. 7, Ka'ntifrost. 8, Ba'mpifrost, to dignify.
Advantage, n. Brandoo. 2, Fe'ndi. 3, Kro'ndoi.
Advent, n. Pe'ndis.
Adventitious, adj. Tone'sunoo. 2, Dron'e'sutoo. 3, Kra'nta.
Adventure, n. Dro'ndi. 2, Flo'nzoo. 3, Kre'ndo. 4, Tro'ndi.
Adventure, the, n. Eno'nda, the commercial thing sent out.
At a venture, adv. Eno'ndu.
Adverb, n. Ki'ndoi, adverb derived. 2, Ti'ndoi, adverb underived.
Adverse, adj. To'ntus. 2, Bro'ntu. 3, Pro'nsa, inimical. 4, Fra'mpur.
Adversary, n. Pro'nza.
Adversity, n. Fra'mboo.
Advert, v. a. Fro'nsitai.
Advertise, v. a. Bo'nsifrast. 2, Kro'nsikai.
Advise, v. a. Ko'nsikai.
Advised, part. Ko'nsukoo. 2, Pa'm-punoo. 3, Fa'mpunoo.
Adulation, n. Dre'mba.
Adult, n. Tu'ntinoo.
Adulterate, v. a. Fro'ntivrost gron-do'ti. 2, Fro'ntivai.
Adultery, n. Fa'mbra.
Adumbrate, v. Fri'mpivai.
Advocate, n. Da'ndroo. 2, U fa'm-broo.
Advowson, n. On'o'ndra.
Adust, adj. Oo'ngupoo, which has been burnt.
Afar, adv. Tri'ndou.
Affable, adj. Te'mpus. 2, De'mpa.
Affair, n. U pi'ntupoon, a thing which is to be done hereafter. 2, E'ndo. 3, Fo'ndoo.
Affect, v. Tra'mpiti. 2, Tra'mpitai, to act conceitedly.
Affected, adj. On'suloo, excited. 2, Do'nsunoo.
Affectation, n. Tra'mbo. 2, T'we'm-bo, an ambitious manner.
Affection, n. On'zil. 2, Bo'nzi. 3, To'nzi.
Affiance, n. To'nzifo. 2, Do'nzi.
Affidavit, n. Ko'ntrusoo dampru-pori. 2, Ko'ntrusoo (sub-species) oath in writing.
Affinity, n. On'zoi.
Affirmation, n. Fi'ndis.
Affix, v. a. Nus vrim'pifrost. 2, Nus pe'ntipai.

Afflict, v. a. Fra'mpivai.
Affluence, n. Fra'ndoo.
Afford, v. Pre'ntinai bentipai. 2, Pe'ntinai. 3, Ke'ntinai. 4, To'n-trikai. 5, Tri'ntisai, to grant.
Afraid, adj. Vo'nsu.
Affront, v. Pa'mprinai.
Afresh, adv. Ti'ndur; 2, Ve'ndou. 3, Vool.
After, prep. Ce or ei. 2, Flin'dur. 3, Ve'ndus. 4, Vo'ndu.
Afterbirth, n. Dro'ndis.
Afternoon, n. Blu'ndisil.
Aftertimes, in; adv. Plin'dupin.
Again, adv. Vool. 2, Ve'ndou, ve'nduso, like that which repeats.
Against, prep. Be or bi. 2, Ke or ki.
Agate, n. Pru'njoi.
Age, n. Undinoo. 2, Si u'meu undinoo'tas? what is thy age?
Age (under) adj. Kro'nsitu un'dinoo.
Age, (of full) adj. Un'kro'nsutoo undinoo. 2, Tu'ntinupil.
Age-middle, n. Ku'ndinoo.
Age-old, n. Bu'ndinoo.
Age (declining) n. Vu'ndinoo.
Agent, n. Do'ntupor. 2, Vis e'ntu'vor, i. e. the instead business person. 3, Vis entu'vo'fas.
Aggravate, v. a. Yin prantiprost. 2, Yin gra'ntiprost.
Aggregate (an) n. Vran'do.
Agility, n. Go'mbi. 2, To'mbi.
Agitate, v. a. Daze'nsikai. Bre'ntisai. 3, Te'nsivai.
Agnus castus, n. Vri'mvoo.
Agony, n. Go'nzis. 2, Bekro'nzi.
Ago, adv. Plin'dur. 2, Beplin'dur.
Agree, v. Vo'ntiki. 2, On'trikai. 3, To'nsifai. 4, Tri'ntisai. 5, Te'mpini.
Agreable, adj. Vo'ntu. 2, Do'ntu.
Agriculture, n. In'zo.
Agrimony, n. Ta'mvinoi.
Aground, adv. Din'zo'ju. F'in'ou'tu din'zo'ju.
Aque, n. Pru'mboi.
Ah! Characteristic exclamation; Ha! Its meaning depends on the tone of the speaker's voice, signifying sometimes sorrow, sometimes pity, sometimes, &c. &c.
Aye, adv. Ti'ndur.
Aid, n. Bo'ndoi.
Ail, v. Fo'ntifai, to move, excite.
Aim, n. Fo'ndis. 2, Ve'ndoi.
Air, n. Un'zoi. 2, Pu'nzoi, what fills the spaces beyond the atmosphere. 3, Pru'nzoi. 4, Pan'tivis, the countenance. 5, v. Un'sifai, to air, i. e. warm.
Airy, adj. Un'zou. 2, Tro'mpa. 3, Tra'mpi.
Ache, v. Da'nsifai.
Acorn, n. Ko'ndo pimve'tn.
Alabaster, n. Pu'njoi.
Alacrity, n. Ta'mba.
Alarm, n. Tronde'dis. 2, Pentru-ko'dis.

Alas! int. Ula's! 2, Kronze'dis. 3, Dronza'idis.
Alaternus, n. Kimva.
Albeit, } conj. Nool or nul.
Although, }
Aleoran, n. Pu'ndrai tu bu'nturpirz.
Aleyon, } n. Ti'ujo. 2. adj. Te'nti.
Haleyon, }
Alder, n. Tu'mvi. 2. Di'mvoi.
Alderman, n. Do'ntri'fas. 2, Do'n-
 ontri'fas, Mayor. 3, Do'nantri'fas,
 Recorder. 4, Do'nentri'fas, Town
 Clerk. 5, Do'nintri'fas, Clerk of
 the Peace. 6, Do'nuntri'fas, Ald-
 erman. 7, Do'noltri'fas, Com-
 mon Councillor; and 8, Do'nal-
 tri'fas, Assessor.
Ale, n. De'nzoo, of any quality. 2,
 Deno'zoo, ale of the first quality.
 3, Deno'zoo, ale of the second
 quality. 4, Dene'zoo, ale of the
 third quality, &c. &c.
Ale-cost, n. Ka'mvoi.
Ale-hoof, n. Po'nvis.
Alehouse, n. Tontro'utis denzoo'di.
Alembic, n. Vensai'tus.
Alexanders, } n. Ka'mva.
Alisander, }
Algebra, n. Vondoo'pas, the quan-
 tityart. 2, Vondoo'bras, the quan-
 tity science. 3, Yo'ntur bondoo'-
 bras or bas.
Alien, n. Tro'nzā.
Alienate, v. Fre'ntipai. 2, Tro'nsi-
 most, to estrange.
Alight, v. Undensifai. 2, Um-
 bensivai. 3, Tris pre'ntisai. 4,
 Tris pe'ntisai.
Alike, adv. Pa'ndu. 2 Ba'ndur.
Aliment, adj. Vansu'rtis.
Alimony, n. Krono'nzis, allowance
 to woman legally separated from
 her husband.
Alive, adv. Da'nzur. 2, Unsupoo
 fe'nzis, live coal.
Alkanet, n. Fo'mvino.
All, n. Andis tri'tu, the whole of
 something. 2, Rou'u, all, plural.
At all, adv. Frai'tu.
All one, adj. Ba'tur.
Already, adv. Tro'su. 2, To'sn.
 3, To'cu.
Altogether, adv. Andus. 2, Vra'ndi.
 3, To'ndi.
Always, adv. Ti'ndur. 2, Grou'usu.
 3, Grou'utu. 4, Grou'usu to'nta
Ally, v. Gla'ntipai. 2, Yil pla'nti-
 prost. 3, Yil gla'ntiprost.
Allege, v. a. Vi'tinai. 2, Ti'tinai.
Allegiance, n. Ve'mbi. 2, Be'mbi.
Allegory, n. Vri'no'ndo, a series of
 metaphors, or tropes.
Alley, n. Fran'tou da'nzoi, dranzo'twi.
All heal, n. Ga'mvinoi.
All heal, Hercules, Da'mva.
Alligator, n. Ti'njis.
Alliance, n. Go'ndro. 2, Onzoi.
Alloy, n. Ono'zi, metal mixed with
 an inferior metal.

Allot, v. To'nsinai Yu'ndi. 2, To'n-
 sinai ru'ndi. 3, Pe'ntinai yu'ndi,
 runde'twi. 4, Kro'nsivai. 5, Ke'n-
 tinai. 6, Pe'ntinai. 7, Tri'ntisai.
 8, To'nsitai. 9, To'nsifai.
Allowance, n. To'nsunoo u'ndi, or
 ru'ndi. 2, Pe'ntunoo u'ndi, run-
 de'twi. 3, Ko'nzis.
Allude, v. Tri'ntinai.
Allure, v. Bo'nsikai.
Allusion, n. Tri'nda.
Almanack, n. Puno'ndis, a table of
 the days of the week, and months
 of the year.
Almsgiving, n. (the virtue) Be'mbo.
 2, Be'mbiko.
Alms, n. Bembu'koo'ri.
Almlicantur, n. Drin'zis.
Almighty, adj. Vro'uti o'mpu.
Almoner, n. Bempuko'fas.
Almond, n. Pru'mva, the tree.
 Pru'mvasit the fruit. 3, Dandoi.
 (glandule) 4, Tra'ndo, place of
 almonds of the ear.
Almost adv. Sool.
Aloe, n. Pro'mvinoi. 2, Pu'mvinoi.
Aloft, adv. Ka'ndou.
Alone, adv. Fro'nzum. 2, Tyel.
Along, prep. Goo or gu. 2, De or
 di. 3, Gloo.
All along, adv. Dra'nzus.
Aloof, adv. Tri'ndou.
Aloud, adv. Be'zimbi.
Alphabet, n. Pino'ndoo.
Also, conj. Kwel.
Altar, n. Kra'nzoi.
Alter, v. Vre'ntifai.
Altercation, n. Tve'mba.
Alternation, n. Do'ndis.
Althea, n. Da'mvino.
Altitude, n. Ka'ndoi.
Alum, n. Fu'nji.
Am, entitive verb, (tabular) Po'n-
 too. 2, Um; as au um, I am.
Amain, adv. Gra'ndur.
Amalgam, n. Una'zi, metal mixed
 with quicksilver.
Amaranth, n. Bra'hvoo, prince's
 feather.
Amass, v. a. Vi'nsifrost.
Amaze, v. Gro'nsivrost. 2, Pro'm-
 pifrost. 3, Bepo'nsikrost.
Ambages, n. Zis pa'nzoz. 2, Fri'nda.
Ambient, adj. Vri'no'nti. 2, Fe'ntitai,
 to encircle.
Ambiguous, adj. Pri'nta. 2, Gabro'n-
 sufoo, apt to be doubled.
Ambition, n. Tre'mbo.
Ambling, n. Fe'nzoi.
Ambidexter, n. Do'nontupo'ro, any
 one treacherously acting for op-
 posite parties, a double dealer.
Ambulatory, adj. Krape'nsifai.
Ambush, n. Te'mbroo.
Amen, v. Use's vro'! or Vro' use's.
Amend, v. a. Tra'ntiprost.
Amends, n. Dre'ndoi. 2, Dre'ntisai,
 to compensate.
Amerce, v. a. Dantrisai.

Amethyst, n. Vu'nja.
Amia, n. Pa'nja.
Amiable, adv. Gato'nsukoo.
Amicable, adj. Bipo'nsa.
Amiss, adj. Tro'ndi. 2, Ge'ndi. 3,
 Des, transcendental, signifying
 corruptive.
Amity, n. Ponz'arit.
Ammi, n. Bishop's weed, Kra'mvi.
Ammunition, n. En'dril.
Among, prep. Skoo and Sku.
Amorous, adj. Gato'nsuko.
Amort, adj. Dwakro'hsu, in a state
 of impetuous grief.
Amount, n. Vrantusoo'ri.
Amphibious, adj. Rano'nsur.
Amphiboly, n. Pri'no'nda.
Amphitheatre, n. U pe'nti tontron'tus.
Ample, adj. Bi'ntou. 2, Pra'ntur. 3,
 Fa'ntou.
Amplification, n. Fri'nda.
Amplify, v. Fri'ntinai.
Amulet, n. Rene'nza, a thing worn
 to preserve from disease, witch-
 craft, &c.
An, article, Y. 2. I. 3, We. 4, E.
 (see Grammar §. 135.)
Anacardium, n. Gru'mva.
Anagram, n. Rino'uzi, a new word
 formed from another.
Analem, n. Rino'nzis, a projection
 of the sphere.
Analogy, n. Pa'non'di, generic like-
 ness betwixt or among things
 which differ. 2, Ru'ndi.
Analysis, n. Preno'ndoi, the separa-
 tion of a thing into its constituent
 parts. 2, Prena'ndoi, the speaking
 of, or considering those parts.
Anarchy, n. Ombri.
Anas Campestris Bellonii, n.
 Kre'njoi.
Anathema, n. Bundri.
Anatomy, n. Rino'nzoo, art of dis-
 secting bodies.
Ancestor, n. Po'nzoo,
Anchor, n. Ti'ndro.
Anchoret, n. Du'mbroi
Anchovy, n. Pa'mijo.
Ancient, adj. Tri'ntur. 2, Bu'ntimur.
 3, Fe'ndro, ensign. 4, Di'mbro.
Ankle, n. Ban'e'ndi.
And, conj. kw. 2, Kwi. 3, Kwe.
Andiron, n. Fen'o'nzis.
Anemone, n. Ta'mvino.
Aneurism, n. Gru'mbo.
Anew, adv. Ti'ndur. 2, Ve'ndou. 3,
 Vool, again.
Angel, n. Pi'nzoo. 2, Fi'nzoo. 3,
 Fri'nzoo. 4, Ba'njoi, seate.
Angelica, n. Ba'mva.
Anger, n. To'nzi. 2, Tw'emboo.
Angle, n. Fe'ndro. 2, Te'ndo, right
 angle. 3, Tre'ndo, obtuse angle.
 4, Tw'endo, acute angle.
Angle, v. Dono'ntrifai, to fish with
 rod and line.
Anguish, n. Tra'mboo, anxiety. 2,
 Betro'mbi, pain. 3, Bekro'zi, in-

tense grief. 4, Bet'rendi, intense trouble.
Angular, adj. Fre'nti.
Any, Demonstrative, Rai, sing. 2, Rai'u, plural. 3, Kyoo'nu, whither. 4, Kyoo'tu.
Animadversion, n. Pro'nzo.
Animal, n. Ki'uzi.
Animate parts of the world, n. Iuziz.
Animate, v. Fo'nsisai.
Animosity, n. Tonon'zi, old anger. 2, Ten'anzi, perverse anger.
Anisced, n. Pa'mva.
Annals, n. Puno'ndaiz, chronological naming of facts.
Annals, n. To'ndro ge'ntunoo fon-droo'nu, kundroikwi.
Annex, v. Pe'ntifai nu.
Annihilate, v. a. Pro'hsipai.
Anniversary, n. Puna'ndai, annual solemnity.
Annoy, v. a. Pro'tinai. 2, Tre'ntikai.
Annotations, n. Vi'ndiz.
Annual, adj. Pu'ntai or pu'ntus.
Annuity, n. Pu'ntus ge'nda. 2, Pu'ntairi. 3, Bo'mprukori, rent. 4, Kronsusoo'ri.
Annul, v. a. Plontiprost. 2, Pro'n-sipai. 3, Umpintipai.
Annulet, n. Pe'fendi.
Annunciation, n. Ti'ndi.
Anoint, v. a. Vr'nsikai, to smear.
Anomalous, adj. Bisbi'nta.
Anon, adv. Fl'ndur.
Anonymous, adj. Unko'ntupoo.
Another, demon. Roi, singular. 2, Roi'u, plural.
Answer, n. Pr'indis.
Answerable, adj. Ve'ntu. 2, Ven-tunast, who will be made to reckon.
Ant, n. Bohja.
Ant-bear n. Bi'nji.
Antagonist, n. Pro'nza. 2, adj. Tro'ntus or tro'ntai.
Antarctic circle, n. Bri'nzis.
Antarctic pole, n. Pr'inti pre'ndoi.
Antecedent, adj. Fr'ntur.
Antedate, n. Cusbih'tipai, or Bi'ntipai cu.
Anthem, n. Fumbra.
St. Anthony's Fire, n. Dru'mboi, Erysipelas.
Antichrist, n. Ru'ndoi.
Anticipate, v. a. Te'ntivai. 2, Kri'ntipi.
Antidote, n. Bla'mbri. 2, Bike'ntunoo'ri.
Antelope, n. Fl'njoi, goat with straight wreathed horns.
Antimony, n. Fu'nzo.
Antipathy, n. Bro'nzi.
Antipodes, n. Dri'nzoi.
Antiquary, n. Trino'ndoo.
Antiquated, adj. Plontuprost in-doo'ti.
Antique, adj. Twi'ntur.

Antiquity, n. Twi'ndoo. 2, Bu'ndoo, old age.
Antithesis, n. Trontairi.
Antitype, n. Trontufoori.
Anvil, n. Fla'uzis.
Anxiety, n. Tra'mboo.
Apace, adv. To'mbu.
Apart, adv. Vra'ndi.
Ape, n. Prihjo.
Aper, n. Tra'nja.
Aphorism, n. U pra'ntou binda.
Aphua gobites, n. Ta'ujo.
Apocraphal, adj. Bronsou'tu vo'ndra.
Apologue, n, U tro'ntur ti'ndi.
Apology, n. Ta'mbroi.
Apothecne, n. U fa'mpus pri'ndo.
Apoplexy, n. Tru'mba.
Aporrhais, n. Tro'hjinoo.
Apostasy, n. Vumbro'rit.
Aposteme, n. Vu'mboo.
Apostle n. Tu'ndroi.
Apothecary, n. Ri'nsairo, or Ri'n-saidis.
Appal, v. O'kai tra'nsa. 2, Bu'm-pikai, to faint. 3, Vr'nsikai vronsiki'twi.
Apparel, n. En'za.
Appearance, n. Tre'ndoo. 2, Fa'mbroi, i. e. at law. 3, Fro'ndoo, ens apparens.
Apparent, adj. Fro'ntupo, which appears, or fro'ntur. 2, Te'ntur.
Apparition, n. Pomputoo'ri insur. 2, Pomputoo'ri.
Apparitor, Pantrufo'ro, or fo'fas summoning officer.
Apartment, n. Fa'nzo. 2, Fan'zotwis.
Appeal, n. Ga'mbroi. 2, v. Ga'mprifai, to appeal.
Appear, v. fro'ntipai. '2, To'ntipai. 3, Tro'ntipai. 4, Fa'mprifai, i. e. at law.
Appearing, Meteor, Unzil.
Appease, v. Unto'nsikai, to un-anger.
Appendage, n. U kranta'ri, an ac-cessary thing.
Appertain, v. Ba'ntini, to be pertain-ent.
Appetite, n. Ko'mboi.
Applaud, v. Di'donsikai, to signify commendation. 2, Bego'nsikai, greatly to praise.
Apple, n. Puno'vo'sit, i. e. the fruit of the apple; *sit* signifies fruit. 2, Pondo, fruit. 3, Dre'mvinoo, the thorn apple. 4, Fe'mvino, the apple of love. 5, Dru'mvoo, Adam's apple. 6, Fre'mvinoi, mad apple. 7, Fran'ondo, pupil of the eye.
Apply, v. Te'ntifai. 2, Pe'ntipai.
Appoint, v. To'nsinai, to intend. 2, Pe'ntivai, to design. 3, Po'nsikai, to command.
Apposite, adj. Bo'ntu, congruous. 2, Ba'nta, pertinent.
Apprehend, v. Po'mpivai, to under-stand. 2, Po'mpifai, to perceive.

3, Vr'nsifai, to be of opinion, think. 4, Pa'mprifai, to arrest.
Apprentice, n. Tonsuto'ro, a learner. 2, Tonansuto'ro, learner of a trade.
Approach, v. Ti'ntivai.
Approbation, n. To'nzo.
Appropriate, Fe'ntipai, to put to your own use.
Appropriate, adj. Va'ntimost.
Approve, v. To'nsitai.
Appurtenance, n. Ba'nda. 2, Kra'nda.
Apricot, n. Fu'mvoi.
April, n. Kun'endis (see months).
Apron, n. Van'onda, a vest hanging before the belly.
Aptitude, n. Bo'ndi, congruity. 2, Fa'mbo, sagacity. 3, Ta'mba, alacrity. 4, Tonzo'rit, the essence of a learner.
Apt, adj. Gas or ga, the trans. particle, as Gato'nsitai, apt to teach. 2, the tabular adj. Bo'ntu. 3, Ra'mpukoo, disposed.
Aquarius, n. Ukware'us, a proper name.
Aqueduct, n. Gre'nzoi.
Aquila, n. Pra'njoi.
Aquosity, n. Unzo'rit, wateriness.
Array, n. Fa'ndi, order.
Arbalist, n. Ke'mpuro.
Arbitrary, adj. Go'nsa, dependent wholly on the will.
Arbitrator, n. Fa'ndroo.
Arbitrate, v. Fa'ntripai.
Arbor, n. Tuzumviz, house of trees.
Arbutus, n. Ki'mvo, strawberry tree.
Arch, n. Vr'o'nzo.
Arch, n. Dwe'fendo, part of circle.
Archangel, n. Kanta pin'zoo. 2, Da'mvinoi, dead nettle.
Archbishop, n. Vu'ndroi.
Archdeacon, n. Vumbrois vronta'ro.
Archer, n. Kentruko'ro, the bowing person.
Architecture, n. Anzo'ubas.
Architrave, n. Kanta bran'zo, chief beam.
Archives, n. Keno'ntukis, store place for ancient writings.
Arctic, adj. F'inti, i. e. northern.
Arctic circle, n. Bi'nzis.
Artic pole, n. Binsou pre'ndoi, north pole.
Ardent, adj. Unsur, fiery. 2, Bep-rimpu. 3, Po'nsus or po'nsai, zealous.
Area, n. Te'ndoo.
Argent, n. Funsu'rtu imboi, of sil-very color.
Argue, v. Vi'ntinai.
Argument, n. Dondo, the matter. 2, Fo'ndis, the object. 3, Vin-tunohi.
Arid, adj. Fl'impu.
Aries, n. A'reez, a proper name.
Aright, n. Fo'ndi. 2, Des, trans. denoting perfection.
Arise, v. Pa'nsivai. 2, Pi'pansivai, to rise like the sun.

Aristocracy, n. Ton'ondroo.
Arithmetic, n. Runtupobas, the numbering art.
Ark, n. Fe'uzi, box.
Arm human, n. Pa'ndi.
Arm of the sea, n. Ki'nza.
Arm of tree, n. To'ndoo.
Arm, v. Pentikai pe'ndriz.
Armada, n. Pen'dra vindroo'tuz.
Armadillo n. Bri'ñi.
Armament, n. Re'nza.
Army, n. Pe'ndra.
Armor, n. Pe'mbri.
Armorer, n. Tap'endriz, i. e. mechanic of arms.
Armory, n. Kinpe'ndriz.
Arms generally, n. Pe'ndriz.
Arms offensive, n. Pe'mbriz.
Arms defensive, n. Pe'mbriz.
Arms (man at), n. To'ndi pentrukoo'ro.
Arms (family arms), Ondroo'udis, i. e. the rank or degrees sign.
Aromatic, n. Ke'nson.
Arquebus, n. Be'vendri.
Arraign, v. Ta'ntifai, to indict.
Arrant, adj. De'ka'inpou, notorious in a bad sense.
Arras, n. Fla'nzo.
Arrogance, n. Fe'mbi, pride. 2, Gle'mba, magisterialness. 3, Tre'mbis, superciliousness.
Arrogate, v. Te'ntipai, to claim.
Arrow, n. Be'mbri.
Arrowhead, n. Pre'mvis.
Arse, n. Va'nda.
Arsenal, n. Ki'zendril.
Arsenic, n. Kru'njis.
Arsesmart, n. Va'mvinoi.
Arsesmart (codded), n. Te'mvinoi.
Art, n. Ta'mbis or tambai.
Artery, n. Kra'ndoi. 2, Pra'ndis, the windpipe.
Artichoke, n. Pra'mvo.
Article, n. Fri'ndo, section. 2, Ombris, contract. 3, Ti'ntatur. 4, Gri'ndoi, the article *a* or *the*.
Articulate, v. Tri'mpitai, to utter, mention, or pronounce, syllables or words.
Artificer, n. Bo'mbroi.
Artificial, adj. Ta'mpus, pertaining to art. 2, Dro'nti, factitious, i. e. made.
Artillery, n. Dwinve'mbri.
Artist, n. Tampi'ro.
Artizan, n. Bo'mbroi.
As, adv. of equality, Yun : as, yun pa'mpur, as happy ; yun fa'mpus, as wise, &c.
As, conj. *Ful*, (as followed by so) ; as *Ful* fri'nzoo pansivo, *fil* pri'mboo dra'nsipo.
As, conj. incorporated with the tabular, as follows :—Tri'ntifa, as far ; tri'ntifas, so far : pra'ntupa, as great ; pra'ntupas, so great ; fa'mpusa, as wise ; fa'mpusas, so wise, &c. &c.

As for, prep. Fe'os, as for me, fe'as ; as for thee ; pondro'fi, as for truth : i. e. concerning me, thee ; concerning truth.
As for example, conj. De'l.
As if, } conj. *vel*.
As though, }
Asarabaca, n. Vo'mvis.
Ascariles, n. To'njoo.
Ascend, v. Trus E'ntisai.
Ascertain, v. Vo'nsifrost, make certain.
Ascribe, v. Brintifai.
Ash, n. Bu'mvis or bu'mvai.
Ash-color, n. Bitu'nsa. 2, Tu'nsa i'mboi.
Ashamed, adj. Fro'nsus, in a state of shame. 2, Fro'nsivai, to feel shame.
Ashes, n. Tu'nza.
Ashore, adv. Vin'do'ju.
Aside, adv. Pre'ndufoo, in a separated state. 2, Fro'nzan, alone.
Aside, as lay aside, v. Vro'nsinai, i. e. to desist from. 2, Di'ntifrest, to cause to be discontinued.
Asilus, n. Kro'njoo.
Ask, v. Pintisai, to enquire. 2, Fu'mprimai, to petition. 3, Fre'tinai, to demand. 4, Go'tikrost. 5, Do'tikrost. 6, To'nsikai. 7, Go'mpripai, to beg.
Askep, adv. Ge'ndou.
Asleep, adv. Tran'zon, in a state of sleep. 2, Pro'mpou, benumbed.
Aslope, adj. Ge'ntou. 2, adv. Ge'ndou.
Asp, n. Di'njis, viper. 2, Dru'mvis, white poplar tree.
Asparagus, n. Vo'mvino.
Aspect, n. Pa'ndovis, countenance ; face-manner.
Asperity, n. Fil'mbis, roughness. 2, Gre'mbis, austereness.
Aspersion, n. Da'ndra, calumny.
Asphodel, n. Po'mvi, king's-spear.
Aspiration, n. Dwafenzo, violent breathing.
Aspire, v. Tre'mpiti, to be ambitious.
Asquint, adj. Gen'nti, in a state of oblique vision.
Ass, n. Fin'joo.
Assay, v. Kre'tivai, to essay. 2, Ke'tivai, to endeavour.
Assail, v. Te'ntrinai, to assault.
Assassin, n. Ka'ndro, murderer. 2, Ka'ndro undroo'di, murderer for religion.
Assault, n. Te'ndroo.
Assemble, v. Ontrivai.
Assent, v. To'nsifai.
Assentation, n. Gre'mba, fawning.
Assertion, n. Fi'ndis.
Assess, v. To'mprikai, to tax. 2, Ru'ndu to'mprikai.
Assessor, n. Pa'mbroo, assistant judge. 2, Tompurko'fas, taxing officer.
Asseveration, n. Be'findis, solemn assertion.
Assiduity, n. Ba'mba, diligence.

Assign, v. Po'ntrikai, to transfer a right.
Assimilate, v. Pa'ntikrost, to cause to be like.
Assist, v. Bo'ntifai. 2, Pa'mprivai, to act as assessor.
Assizes, n. Kon'ondro, the County Court ; specially the Court of Assizes—a law term. 2, To'ntra u'ndi, a legal measure. 3, Vo'ntrunoo u'ndi, authorised measure.
Associate, v. Fo'nsimost, to cause to be a companion.
Assoil, v. Da'ntrifai, to acquit.
Assume, v. Ke'tipai. 2, Be'tiprast, to cause to possess or have.
Assure, v. Vo'nsifrost, to make certain. 2, Vo'nsitai, to assure.
Assuage, v. Gla'tipai.
Asterisk, n. Vre'nda.
Asthma, n. Fu'mbi.
Astonish, v. Po'nsikrast, to cause to wonder. 2, Gro'nsivrost, to cause to be in a state of extasy. 3, Pro'mpifrost ponze'ti. 4, Pro'mpifrost vro'nze'ti.
Astray, adj. Tre'ntuso. 2, Ge'ntuvo, erring.
Astride, adj. Tre'nsou. 2, v. Tre'nsifai, to stride.
Astringent, adj. Re'nsa, constipative. 2, Tri'mba, harsh taste.
Astrolabe, n. Pino'nzoi.
Astrology, n. Dron'o'nzoi, from dr'on-zoi, conjecture.
Astronomy, n. In'o'nzoi, from i'nzoi, heaven.
Asunder, adj. Pre'ntou, in a state of separation. 2, adv. Pre'ndou, separately.
At, prep. Soo or su.
At all, adv. Jirai'tu, in any degree. 2, Vrai'tu, in any manner. 3, Jirai'tuno, not in any degree. 4, Vrai'tuno, not in any manner.
At length, adv. Vloo, at last.
At last, adv. Kri'ndupous.
At least, adv. Pla'ndupous.
At most, adv. Pra'ndupous.
At once, adv. A'pon (see numbers), a'fon, twice ; a'ton, thrice ; a'kou ; four times, &c.
Achieve, v. Do'tipai, to act. 2, Ve'tivai, to perform. 3, To'ntivrost, to perfect.
Atheism, n. Ru'mbroo.
Atmosphere, n. Pru'nzoi.
Atom, n. Flo'ndoo, a thing so small as to be indivisible.
Atone, v. Umpro'nsinai, to reconcile, i. e. unenemy. 2, Po'nsimost, to cause to be a friend.
Attack, v. Ke'tripai, to besiege. 2, Temprivai, to assault.
Attach, v. Fa'ntrifai, to arrest.
Attagen, n. Tri'njoi.
Attain, v. Pentikai, to obtain.
Attaint, v. Ta'ntripai, to accuse. 2,

Unto'ntriprest, to cause to be un-nobled.
Attempt, v. Kre'nтивai, to essay.
Attend, v. Trasdo'nsitai, to continue expecting. 2, Pla'nsikai, to wait. 3, T'wasfo'mpitai. 4, Pro'n'sitai, to attend to, observe, &c.
Attention, n. Fa'mba, heedfulness. 2, Ba'mba, diligence.
Attenuate, v. Twi'mpikrost, to rarify.
Attest, v. Da'mprivai, to witness. 2, To'mprisai, to protest.
Attire, n. En'za, clothing. 2, v. En'sinai, to clothe.
Attorney, n. Dono'ndoo, one person appointed to act for another. 2, Fo'ndroi.
Attract, v. Ki'nsipai, to draw, pull, &c.
Attribute, n. Bri'ndoi. 2, v. Bri'n'tifai, to ascribe, attribute.
Attrition, v. Gi'nsikai. 2, Fi'nsinai, to grind upon a body. 3, Pi'nsivai, to grind between bodies. 4, Krono'mpikai, to decay, or waste, or wear away, by use.
Avail, v. Bo'ntifai, to help, aid, &c. 2, Po'ntini, to be profitable.
Avaunt! v. imperative. Pre'ntisoz!
Avarice, n. Ple'mbo.
Audacity, n. Go'nzi, boldness.
Audible, adj. Ga'fomputo, apt to hear.
Audience, n. To'mbo, hearing. 2, Ono'ndro, convention for hearing. 3, Fo'mputo'dwas, the hearing aggregate. 4, Fo'mputo'rz, the hearers.
Audit, n. Ona'ndro. 2, v. Fe'ntinai, to reckon.

Auditor, n. Fo'mputor. 2, Ventuno'fas, the reckoning officer.
Auditory, (see audience).
Avenge, v. Tro'n'sikai, to revenge.
Avens, v. Pra'mvino.
Avenue, n. Dra'nzoi noo, the way to.
Aver, v. Fi'ntisai, to affirm.
Aversion, n. Bro'nzi.
Aversion, n. Pro'nza, the opposite to inclination.
Avert, v. Fe'ntisai ne.
Augur, n. Betinsuno'tus, great boring instrument.
Augment, v. Dra'ntipai, to increase. 2, Pra'ntiprost, to make great. 3, Gra'ntiprost, to make intense. 4, Yin pra'ntiprost, to make greater. 5, Yin gra'ntiprost, to make more intense.
Augury, n. Puno'mprifai, to fore-tell by the flight or chattering of birds.
August, n. Kuna'l'dis, the eighth month.
Aunt, n. To'zipet, or to'nzipun.
Avocetta, n. Ple'njino.
Avoid, v. Dre'ntisai. 2, Bro'n'sinai, to detest.
Avouch, v. Bef'ntisai. 2, Tro'ndus fi'ntisai.
Aurelia, n. Vro'ndi.
Auricular, adj. Fra'nti, pertaining to the ear.
Auspicious, adj. Fa'mpur, prosperous.
Austerity, n. Ti'mba, harshness of taste. 2, Gre'mbis, sternness.
Authentic, adj. Vo'ntra.
Author, n. Po'ndoi.

Authority, n. Vo'ndra. 2, Vlo'mbra, i. e. credible testimony.
Autumn, n. Tu'ndai.
Auxiliary, adj. Bo'ntufo, which helps.
Awe, n. Vro'nzi. 2, Te'mbi, reverence. 3, adj. Gavro'n'sikrost, awful.
Away, adv. Nis, i. e. from some place. 2, Seni or sini, from off opposed to on. 3, Pri'ntou, absent, as he is away. 4, Go, imperative; as Away to the mountains! i. e. go to, &c. 5, Denoted also by off, as off with you, i. e. away with you.
Awake, v. Ka'nsifai. 2, Untra'nsipai, to unsleep.
Award, n. Bra'hjoi fandroo'tuz.
Aware, adj. Cusbo'usufo, knowing before. 2, Fa'mpa, heedful.
Awkward, adj. Tame'pus, not skilful. 2, Gro'mpu. 3, Pro'mpa, perverse.
Axel, n. Tinsuno'tus, boring instrument. 2, Tim'onza, a small steel boring instrument.
Awry, adj. Ge'ntou. 2, Pre'nti.
Axe, n. Keno'nzis, a carpenter's axe. 2, Fe'nondri, battle axe. 3, Bren'onzis, a pickaxe.
Axiom, n. Prino'ndo, a self-evident assertion. 2, Bi'nda, an authorised principle.
Axis, n. Bre'ndoi. 2, Vra'nzi, axle-tree.
Azimuth, n. Kri'nzis
Azure, adj. Tri'mpon.
Azure, n. Tra'njoi, the lazul.

B

B A C

Babble, v. Bre'mpinai.
Babe, n. Puntin'u'rdis, infant person.
Bauble, n. Bro'ntari.
Baboon, n. Pinjo.
Bachelor, n. Ponsufu'rdis.
Bachelor of Arts, n. Ko'mbroo.
Bachelor's button, n. Fe'mvi, champion.
Back, n. Gri'ndo, back part of the body. 2, Ta'nda, i. e. of animal.
Back, adv. Un (a prefixed syllable), as unpintipai, to undo. 2, Droo or dru, as droo pre'ntisai, to go back.
Back, prep. Ne or ni, from.
Back, v. Kra'ntinai. 2, Fo'n'sisai. 3, Bo'nsifai.
Back, v. Vre'ntikai, i. e. to abstain. 2, Drus ve'ntipai, to hold one back. 3, Fe'ntifai. 4, Bro'ntifai.
Back-door, n. Fano'nza.
Back-friend, n. Ponz'a'des, friend in a bad sense.
Backbite, v. Dra'n'inai.
Backslide, v. Vu'mpritai to apostatise.

B A I

Backward, adj. Bro'nsu. 2, Pe'pro'n-sa, disinclined.
Bacon, n. Vano'ndoi, condited hog's-flesh.
Bad, adj. Fro'nti.
Badge, n. Bo'ndis, sign.
Badger, n. Fri'nji. 2, Debo'ndroi, fensurto vo'ndo.
Bag, n. Penzi.
Bagpipe, n. Penonzi.
Baggage, n. Embril.
Bay tree, n. Bumvo, laurel.
Bay color, n. Biku'mfa. 2, Ku'nfa imboi.
Bay, n. Ki'nza. 2, Ra'nzo.
Bay, v. Pino'nejikai, to bark at.
Bail, n. Fa'ndroi.
Bailiff, n. Po'ndroo. 2, Pandroifas, summoning officer. 3, Pambroifas, arresting officer. 4, Insi dro'uzo.
Bait, v. Pe'n'sipai, to take a meal. 2, Ge'ntikai, to refresh (ones-self) 3, Bonsikai, enzoo'ti. 4, Fe'n'tripai, to provoke.

B A L

Bake, n. Bre'n'sitai.
Baker, n. Brensuto'fus, or Bre'n'sutor. 3, Brensuto'tas.
Ballad, n. Bo'ntrur banutoo'ri. 2, Bun'ndroo, ballad.
Balance, n. Finsupo'twus. 2, Fi'n'sipai. 3, Ba'ntipi, to equal. 4, Ba'ntiprost, to make equal. 5, 5, Vre'ntinai, to balance accounts.
Ballast, n. Vino'mbis, heavy matter in a ship to steady it.
Balcony, n. Fran'onza, a projection before the window of a house to stand on.
Bald, adj. Umpa'ntus, destitute of hair. 2, Umva'ntukoo, unadorned. 3, Vone'tu, not congruous.
Bale, n. Bino'nzoi, a heap bound together. 2, Vrano'ndo, an aggregate bound together.
Balk, v. Gre'ntivai, to omit. 2, Fro'n'sisai, to discourage.
Ball, n. Krensuko'ri, to ball with.

2, Pebe'ndō, a small sphere. 3, Ondro benze'di.
Ballotting, n. Ton'ozoi. 2. v. Ton'onsifai, to vote.
Balm, n. Fa'mvinoō, a herb. 2, Ta'mvinoō, Assyrian balm. 3, Dro'ndoo, balsam.
Balsam, n. Dro'ndoo. 2, Remvinoō, male balsam. 3, Pimvo, true balsam. 4, Tru'mvinoi, balsamum peruvianum.
Ban, n. Tro'nzoo. 2, Dre'nda, ban- role, i. e. flag.
Band or bond, n. Pinsufōri. 2, Ondris, obligation. 3, Bōndris, deed. 4, Tendra, a military party.
Bandy, v. Dōndus fensivai, mutu- ally to east—as bandy words.
Bandit, n. Untōhtrumoor, un- lawed person. 2, Da'ntruvor, robber.
Bandog, n. Bepi'nji.
Bane, n. Bamprukōri, poison. 2, Kro'hzoo. 3, Kra'hjis, rat's-bane.
Bans, n. Ba'ndi vundri'netun. 2, Vunōndra, bans of marriage.
Bang, v. Kensivai.
Banish, v. Ba'ntrisai.
Bank, n. Blinzo, high ground. 2, De'ndi, ridge. 3, Vinza, shore. 4, Brinzo, shelf. 5, Dwirūndil, mo- ney aggregate.
Banker, n. Runōndil.
Banquet, n. Pre'nzoi.
Bankrupt, n. Gren'tunor. 2, Gren- onda, one unable to pay just debts.
Banner, n. Fentri'ri, colours of foot soldiers. 2, Fempri'ri, colours of horse-soldiers.
Baptism, n. Vu'ndris.
Bar, n. Benza, bolt. 2, Venō'ndō, bar of wood. 3, Vena'ndō, of iron. 4, Vrene'ndō, a prism of, &c 6, Brontou'ri. 7, Dantrurkis.
Bar, v. Bro'ntifai, to impede. 2, Pro'nsikai, to forbid.
Barb, v. Pa'nōntisai, to dress the hair. 2, P'insinai, to dress the beard.
Barbarous, adj. Remba. 2, Trempa, rustic. 3, Kro'mpa, fierce. 4, Brempur.
Barber, n. Pano'ndis.
Barberry, n. Kri'mvoo.
Barbel, n. Ga'hjino.
Bard, n. Kono'mbroi, ancient kind of poets and singers among the Celts.
Bare, adj. Ene'sunoo, not clothed. 2, Bro'mpu, lean. 3, Fla'ntur.
Bare, v. Une'nsinai, to unclothe.
Bargain, v. Ontrilai, 2, Gōndri, the thing bargained for.
Barge, n. Pimbroo.
Bark, n. Bōndoo, rind. 2, Indroo, naval vessel.
Bark, v. Umbōntipai, to unpeel. 2, Pimō'nginai, to bark as a dog. 3, Prino'ncinai, to bark as a fox.
Barley, n. To'mvoi. 2, Kro'mvo, wild barley.

Barm, n. Briusuvōri, the ferment- ing thing.
Barn, n. Pre'honzai'tus, straw house.
Barnacle, n. To'hjinoi. 2, Pre'non- jino, a kind of goose.
Baron, n. Tonu'ndroo.
Baron, n. Pa'ndroo tw eksce'kur.
Baronet, n. Tonōmbroo, gentleman of the first degree.
Barrel, n. Te'uzi, vessel. 2, Du'ndō, a measure.
Barrenness, n. Tro'mbis.
Barrenwort, n. Demvis.
Barrator, n. Anōmbroi, one who illegally promotes suits at law.
Barricade, n. Bronōndoi, a fortifi- cation made in haste of trees, waggons, &c &c.
Barricade, v. Bronōntifai, to stop up any way.
Barrier, n. Bronōndoi (see barricade).
Barrister, n. Da'ndroo.
Barrow, n. Ginōhjo, an untesticled hog. 2, Tre'uzi.
Base, n. Dri'ndō banzo'tu.
Base, n. (in music), Pli'mbo, grave.
Base, adj. Kra'tou. 2, Tome'ur, not noble. 3, Dōntrur, vulgar. 4, Gōntrur, without dignity. 5, Kra'ti, spurious. 6, Rempur, vicious. 7, Glempi, pusilani- mous. 8, Klempi, sordid.
Bashful, adj. Pafro'nsus, habitual shame. 2, Tre'mpi.
Basil, n. Ba'mvinoo. 2, Bra'mvinoo, stone basil. 3, Ve'mvi, cow basil.
Basilisk, n. Vimo'ngis, serpent killing by seeing.
Basket, n. Fre'uzi.
Bason, n. Kenzi, deep dish.
Bass, n. Dra'ngis fronvo'tuz.
Bastard, adj. Kra'ti, spurious. 2, Kano'nti, begotten of unmarried parents.
Baste, v. Fa'ntrisai, to whip. 2, Fa'mprisai, to cudgel. 3, Vo'nsi- sai, to correct. 4, De'nsitai, to baste or moisten meat.
Baston, or *Batoon*, n. Ko'ndoo. 2, Fēndri, a club.
Bastinade, n. Fa'mprisai.
Bat, n. Fēndri. 2, Dwi'uzo, flying mouse.
Batting, n. Donōndroi, hunting birds by night.
Batch, n. Feno'nzoo, one baking of bread.
Bath, n. Bra'nzoi.
Bathing, n. Bri'ngo.
Battalia, n. Fa'ndo gembroo'tu.
Battle axe, n. Gembroo. 2, Feno'ndri, cutting club. 3, Fla'nonzis, cuttuig hammer.
Batter, v. Pri'za kenzai'ti, bruise by striking. 2, Pri'za krenzai'ti.
Battery, n. De'ndroo vembre'tuz.
Battledore, n. U kende'tus kenzai'di.
Battlements, n. Tre'nda. 2, Gano'n- zo, battlement of building.

Bawd, n. Fandra'das, fornication- merchant.
Bawdy, adj. Dre'mpou.
Bawl, v. Tra'nsitai.
Be'llium, n. Du'mvinoi.
Beach, Fri'mva.
Beacon, n. Unzoo'hlis, the fire signal. 2, Bino'ndō, bored sphere.
Bead, n. Bri'mōndō, bored cube.
Bede-tree, n. Tru'mvo.
Beadle, n. Coopēnsufor. 2, Pa'ntru- for. 3, Pa'nprufor. 4, Fa'n- trufor.
Beagle, n. Pina'hji, a dog hunting by the smell.
Beak, n. Ko'ndi, beak of bird.
Beaker, n. Tre'uzi.
Beam, n. Bra'nzō. 2, Bre'uzi. 3, Fio'nzoo, beam of a balance. 4, Fio'uzi, weaver's beam. 5, Ku'u- zoo, sunbeam.
Beam-tree, (white), n. Tri'mvoi.
Bean, n. Te'mvo. 2, Pe'mvoi tu Franse. 3, Fe'mvoi, bean of the ancients. 4, Vimva, binding bean tree.
Bear, n. Pri'hja.
Bear's foot (sea), n. Fōnjis. 2, Ge'mvinoi, bear's-breech. 3, Fe'm- vinoi, bear's-ear. 4, Te'mvinoi, bear's-ear sanicle.
Bear, v. Pre'nsivai. 2, Pensivai, to carry. 3, Ta'nsipai, to bring forth. 4, Dro'ntipai, to suffer. 5, Ge'mpivi, to be patient. 6, Trisda'nsivrost, to bear down. 7, Twadro'ntipai, to endeavour to bear. 8, To'ntikrost, to bear out. 9, Trasdro'ntipai, to bear up against. 10, Traste'mprivai, to continue resisting.
Bear-with, n. Ge'mpivai, to be pa- tient. 2, Fe'mpisai, to condescend.
Bear ones self, v. Ansilai'urkwen to demean.
Beard, n. Ko'ndis, i. e. of animal. 2, Tro'ndoi, i. e. of corn.
Bearded creeper, n. Ba'mvo.
Beast, n. Inji.
Beastly, adj. Pizi'neū, metaphori- cally like a beast.
Beat, v. Kre'nsivai, to knock. 2, Kre'nsivai, to strike. 3, Pe'm- prifai, to overcome. 4, Droo bre'ntisai, to beat back. 5, Droo- pe'ntipai. 6, Droode'ntripai.
Beating down the price, n. Po'mbris, i. e. treating.
Beatitude, n. Pa'mboo. 2, To'nzoo.
Beaver, n. Gi'hja, castor.
Beauty, n. Vo'mbi.
Becalm, v. Te'ntikai.
Because, conj. Vre or vri.
Beccafigo, n. Vinji.
Beckon, v. Anōntitai, to beckon.
Become, v. Okai, as o'ko, it becomes. o'kel, it became; o'ken, it will become, &c. 2, Tapō'ntoo, it begins to be, &c. 3, Dōhtipoo,

it is done. 4, P^ontifoo, it is made. 5, F^onti, it is decent.

Bed, n. Dra'nzi. 2, Da'nzi, bedstead. 3, Drano'n^osikai, unable to get out of bed. 4, Te'ndoo dinzoitu, bed of earth.

Ladies bed-straw, n. Vro'mvino.

Bedaub, v. Dra'ntikai.

Bedding, n. Dransutiz, i. e. bed things.

Bedewed, v. Tru'n^ositrest, to cause to be covered with dew. 2, Pitrun-sitrest, to be metaph. be-dewed.

Bedlam, n. Puno'mba, the prison for mad people.

Bee, n. P^onja. 2, Pro'nja, humble bee. 3, To'nja, bee-like fly. 4, Tinjo. 5, Go'mva, orchis, bee-flower.

Be, v. p^ontipi, to be.

Beech, n. Kru'mva.

Beef, n. Pin^oujoi, flesh of kine.

Being n. P^ondoo. 2, conj. Fre or fri, as being.

Beer, n. Deno'nzoo, dena'nzoo, i. e. ale of an inferior quality, (see ale).

Bier, n. Drano'nzoo, sedan to carry the dead.

Beastings, n. Twa'ndoo, first milk after parturition.

Beet, n. Da'mvoo.

Beetle, n. Onji. 2, Ko'nji, common beetle. 3, Kro'nji, dung insect. 4, Tro'nji, knobbed horned beetle.

Beetle, n. Bekre'ndis rondootu.

Befall, v. E'ntilai, to happen.

Befool v. Pro'mpivrost, to cause to be a fool.

Before, Coo or eu, in place. 2, Y^oinkyu, more than; as y^oinkyu ba'sin, more than fifty. 3, adv. Fri'ndur, preceding.

Before hand, adj. Fe'ntukoo, gained. 2, Fe'ntuvoo, prepared. 3, Te'ntukoo, prevented.

Beg, v. Go'mpripai. 2, Be'to'n^osikai, to entreat much.

Beggar, n. Go'mbroo.

Beget, v. Pa'nsipai. 2, P^ontifai, to make.

Begin, v. Te'ntivai. 2, Trans. tas; as taba'nsitai, to begin to sing.

Beginning, n. Ti'ndo.

Beguile, v. Ka'ntrinai.

Behave, v. Re'mpikai, to converse with. 2, A'nsilai, to demean himself.

Behold, v. Pa'ntrikai.

Behind, prep. Ce or ci, i. e. after. 2, adv. Gri'ndi, i. e. at the hinder part. 3, Dre'ndun, i. e. in arrears. 4, adj. Bla'ntur, inferior. 5, Fra'ntuko, having lost. 6, Faine-tuvoo, not having prepared. 7, Te'ntukoo, having been prevented.

Behold, v. Fa'ntitai, to eye. 2, Po'mpitai, to see. 3, Pro'nsitai, to observe.

Beholden, Groin'suto, i. e. having received benefits.

Beholding, v. Dre'ntinai, to owe thanks.

Behove, v. Vo'ntiki, to be expedient.

Behoved, v. To'ntin, it is the duty; as, tos to'ntin, it is the duty of me; tas to'ntin, it is the duty of thee; tes to'ntin, it is the duty of it &c.

Bell, n. Fimputo'tus.

Belfry, n. Fa'nzo tu fimputor^z.

Bell flower, n. Tra'mvinoo.

Belching, n. Fenza.

Beldame, n. Vu'nondi'nupun, i. e. a hag, or ugly old female.

Beleaguer, v. Ke'ntripai, to besiege.

Bely, v. Da'ntrinai, calumniate.

Believe, v. Ko'nsifai.

Belly, n. Va'nda. 2, Pro'nja, belly worm.

Bellis, n. Tra'mvoi, daisy.

Bellow, v. Pina'ncifai.

Bellows, n. kunsufo'tus, the blowing instrument.

Belong, v. Ba'ntini, to pertain.

Beloved, adj. To'nsukoo. 2, Be'to'n-sukoo.

Below, prep. Dre or dri.

Below, adj. Bla'ntur, inferior.

Belt, n. Ren^onza, a weapon belt. 2, Piusufo'bas, a binding armament.

Bemoaning, n. Ino'mbo, expressing intense grief with the voice.

Bench, n. Bansu^otwus, a seat or sitting jugament. 2, Pantru'rkis, the place of the judge. 3, Pandroo'dwis, the aggregate of judge.

Bencher, n. Dano'ndroo, an inner barrister.

Bend, v. Dr^onsipai. 2, Pre'n^otirost, to make crooked. 3, Ta'nsivai, to shrink. 4, Transivai, to erumple. 5, Ge'ntifrost, to make oblique. 6, Tan^ontifrost, to make a fist, infold the hand.

Beneath, adj. Bla'ntur. 2, Dre, or dri.

Benediction, n. To'nzoo.

Benefactor, n. Go'nzo.

Benefice, n. Kidu'ndroi, place of presbyter.

Beneficence, n. Ke'mboo, goodness. 2, Go'nzito, the acting beneficently.

Beneficial, adj. Go'nsi.

Beneficiary, n. Gro'nzo.

Benefit, n. Gonsuko'ri.

Benevolence, n. Fo'nzi.

Benjamin, n. Bru'mvinoi.

Benighted, adj. Vru'ntugrost, to be caused to be in the night.

Benignity, n. Fo'nzi favor. 2, De'mba. 3, Pe'mbis, graciousness.

Bent, adj. Dr^onsupoo. 2, To'nsuno, having purposed. 3, Kro'ndoi, trinze'tu.

Benumb, v. Pro'mpifai.

Bequeath, v. Fo'ntrikai.

Bewray, v. Dra'ntikai, to defile.

Barberry, n. Ki'mvo.

Berry, n. Frondo, one berry. 2, Bremvino, herb, true love.

Beseech, v. To'nsikai.

Besiege, v. Ke'ntripai.

Beseem, adj. Fo'ntu, decent.

Beset, v. Glis ve'ntrivai. 2, Ke'ntripai, besiege.

Beshrew, v. imperative, To'nsikooz! be accursed!

Beside, prep. De or di. 2, No'nu, not to. 3, No'su, not at.

Beside the mark, adj. Ge'ntuvo, erring. 2, Tre'ntuso, wandering.

Beside himself, adj. Pru'mpa, mad.

Besides, conj. Kre or kri.

Besmeat, v. Dra'ntikai, to defile.

Besom, n. Tinsuko'tus, sweeping instrument.

Besot, v. Fro'mpifrost. 2, Fron^om-pifrost, to besot with love. 2, Fron^om-pifrost, to besot with drunkenness.

Bespawl, v. Drano'ntikai, to defile with spitting upon.

Bespeak, v. Po'ntrisai.

Besprinkle, Pun^onsitai.

Bespue, v. Jus te'nsinai, to vomit upon.

Best, adj. sup. Fro'ntuvous. 2, n. Pa'ndis, best part.

Best (to do one's) v. Win ke'ntivai.

Bestiality, n. Va'ndro.

Bestir, v. Beze'nsikai. 2, Ke'ntivai. 3, Ba'mpinai, to act diligently.

Bestow, v. Ke'ntinai. 2, Be'ntinai, to disburse. 3, Tre'ntikai, to spend.

Bet, v. Go'mprisai.

Betake, v. Nus pre'ntisai, to go to; 2, Nus e'ntisai, to pass to.

Bethink, v. Po'nsifai. 2, Fo'nsitai, to consider.

Betide, v. E'ntilai.

Betime, adv. Ki'ndur. 2, Du'ndus.

Betoken, v. Coob^ontisai.

Betony, n. Ba'nvinoo.

Betray, Fle'mpikai. 2, Vrempikai, to act perfidiously. 3, Fa'ntrivai, to act treasonably. 4, Ge'ntipai, to shew. 5, Te'ntipai, to manifest.

Betroth, v. To'nsifai.

Better, adj. Fo'ntuvou. 2, Bra'ntu-pou, superior.

Betters, n. Onzoo.

Between, prep. Koo or ku.

Between themselves, adv. Ba'ndu, privately. 2, Ti'ndotu.

Bever, n. Pre'nzoo. 2, Gi'nja, castor. 3, Pen^ombr^oi, head armour.

Beverage, n. Vre'nzoi.

Bevey, n. Vra'ndo.

Bewail, v. Kron^onsikai, loudly to express grief.

Beware, v. Fa'mpinai.

Bewitch, v. Pa'ntrifrest, to cause to be witched.

Bewray, v. *Gentipai*. 2, *Trentipai*.
Beyond, prep. *Ge* or *gi*. 2, *Brañtur*.
Bezoar, n. *Bislabmbri*, antidote.
By the bye, v. *Trintikai* *lul*, to digress.
 2, *Krantin* *lul*, to be accessory.
 3, *Kang'ta*, not principal. 4, *Bang'ta*, not pertinent. 5, *Bang'tu*, not public. 6, *Tang'tu*, not ordinary.
By, prep. *Doo* or *du*, denoting the efficient. 2, *Te* or *ti*, by, or by means of. 3, *De* or *di*, for, by reason of. 4, *Coo*, before, as by or before God. 5, *Pentikai*, to obtain, come by. 6, *Pegoci*, by and by. 7, *Grindu*, digressively. 8, *Vrañdi*, aggregately. 9, *Vañdi*, segregately. 10, *Fronzun*, solitarily. 11, *Bundaitwis*, day by day. 12, *Panzoitwis*, house by house. 13, *Pundaitwis*, year by year.
Bib, n. *Fanda* *fus*. 2, *Fransifai* *das*, v. to drink frequently.
Bible, n. *Puñdris*.
Bicker, n. *Peda* *andoo*, a little fight, 2, *Twe* *mpinai*, to contend.
Bil, v. *Ponsikai*. 2, *Pansikai*, to invite. 3, *Vuon* *trinai*, to publish the bans. 4, *Buon* *trinai*, to publish a feast, &c.
Bil a price, v. *Fou* *trisai*.
Biennial, adj. *Doo* *afin* *pu* *ndaiz*. 2, *Droopentisai*, *ouju* *afin* *pu* *ndaiz*.
Big, adj. *Prañtur*. 2, *Fa* *nsur*, pregnant. 3, *To* *nsikai*. 4, *Fre* *mpikai*.
Bigamy, n. *Be* *ntupo* *afin* *kon* *zifuz*.
Bilberry, n. *Fim* *voi*.
Bile, n. *Tru* *mbo*.
Bill, n. *Ko* *ñdi*, bill of bird. 2, *Gen* *nda*, cutting hook. 3, *Dra* *ndo*, catalogue. 4, *Ta* *ndroi*, bill of indictment. 5, *Bo* *ndris* *ombriltu*, bill of exchange.
Billet, n. *Kud* *enzis*, sheet of paper. 2, *Bek* *ndoo* *fe* *nzaidi*.
Billow, n. *Be* *prin* *za*.
Bin, n. *Fen* *zi*.
Bind, v. *Pi* *nsifai*. 2, *Ka* *mprisai*. 3, *Re* *nsimost*. 4, *On* *trisai*. 5, *Bo* *ñtrisai*. 6, *Dre* *no* *nsisai*, to bind book.
Bindweed, n. *Ve* *mvinoo*. 2, *Tro* *nvis*. 3, *Tra* *mvo*. 4, *De* *mvino*.
Biographer, n. *Tine* *nturo*.
Bipartite, adj. *Tw* *afin* *ra* *ndaiz*, of parts.
Birch, n. *Du* *mvis*.
Birdlime, n. *Kri* *mpairi* *kendoo* *di* *anj* *tuz*. 2, *Gi* *mvoi*, bird's cherry. 3, *Fre* *mvinoi*, bird's eye. 4, *Te* *mvo*, bird's foot. 5, *Do* *mvi*, bird's nest.
Birth, n. *Pon* *supoo* *rit*, extraction. 2, *Ta* *nzipoo*, nativity. 3, *Ta* *nzipo*, child-bearing. 4, *Dro* *ñdis*, after-birth.
Birthwort, n. *Be* *mvinoi*.
Biscuit, n. *Fen* *anzoo*, hard baked bread, for keeping.

Bishop, n. *Vu* *mbroi*.
Bismuth, n. *Tu* *nzo*.
Bissextile, n. *Pu* *no* *ñdis*.
Bistort, n. *To* *mvinoo*, snake weed.
Bit, n. *Pe* *ra* *ñdis*.
Bit, n. *Pi* *njo* *obus* *frondo* *di*, horse armament for restraining.
Bitch, n. *Pi* *njitun*.
Biting, n. *Kra* *ñdito*. 2, v. *Kra* *ñti* *tai*, to bite. 3, n. *Fr* *miba*.
Bitter, adj. *Tri* *mpa*. 2, *Gre* *mpus*, austere.
Bittern, n. *Ba* *njinoui*. 2, *Bra* *njinoui*.
Bitumen, n. *Gu* *nji*.
Blab, v. *Be* *mpinai*.
Black, adj. *Pli* *mpou*. 2, *Pa* *ndro*, black-art. 3, *Fr* *ondo* *prim* *vo* *tu*, black-berry. 4, *Ve* *njo*, blackbird.
Black-and-blue, adj. *Im* *boi* *prin* *za* *tu*.
Black-thorn, n. *Vru* *mvoo*.
Bladder, n. *Dra* *ñdis*. 2, *Bo* *nda*, swimming bladder. 3, *Dru* *mva*, bladder nut.
Blade, n. *Ke* *ñdi*. 2, *Bro* *ñdoi*, blade of plant. 3, *Pra* *no* *ñdi*, shoulder blade.
Blain, n. *Tru* *mbo*.
Blame, v. *Bri* *ntifai*, *ge* *ndo*. 2, *Bri* *ntifai* *gre* *ndo*. 3, *Bri* *ntifai* *fron* *di* *to*.
Blameless, adj. *Va* *ntron*.
Blanch, v. *Pri* *mpifrost*.
Blandishment, adj. *Dre* *mbino*, fawning.
Blank, adj. *Jus* *dane* *sutoo*.
Blanket, v. *Dra* *na* *ñzis*.
Blaspheme, v. *Pa* *no* *nsitai*, to speak evil of God.
Blast, v. *Kro* *mpikrast*. 2, *Bu* *ñsisai*, to blast, 3, *Dwa* *ku* *ñsifai*.
Blaze, v. *Pu* *ñsipai*.
Blazing star, n. *Fu* *nzoo*, meteor.
Blazon, v. *Ba* *ntikrost*. 2, *On* *on* *tri* *prost*, to make a coat of arms. 3, *Ki* *ntinai*, *won* *ndroo*.
Bleak, n. *Da* *ñjino*, a small river fish. 2, *Gra* *ñtur* *pli* *mbo*.
Bleared, adj. *Kru* *mbo* *fand* *otuz*.
Bleat, v. *Ke* *fincifai*, to make the sheep voice. 2, *Ke* *fincifai*, to make the goat voice.
Bleed, v. *Ba* *ntipai*, as, he bleeds. 2, *Ve* *nsinai*, opening a blood vessel by cutting.
Blemish, v. *Bri* *mpivrost*.
Blend, v. *Gr* *ontivai*.
Blem, n. *Ka* *mijo*, a fish.
Blessedness, n. *Pa* *mbo*.
Blessing, n. *To* *nzoo*.
Blight, v. *Bu* *ñsisai*. 2, *Kro* *mpikrast*.
Blind, adj. *Pri* *mpoi*.
Blinking, n. *Bra* *nza* *fand* *otuz*.
Bliss, n. *Pa* *mbo*.
Blissom, *Ba* *nsifai*, to lust; caterwall, applied to sheep.
Blister, n. *De* *nza*.
Bite, n. *Ba* *nvoo*, a herb.
Blithe, adj. *Ko* *nsu*, in a state of joy.
Block, n. *Fo* *ndoo*, stock. 2, *Be* *va* *ñdis*, *rondo* *tu*.
Blockhead, n. *Pra* *mpiro*.

Blockhouse, n. *Fe* *mbris*.
Block up, v. *Ke* *ntripai* *tri* *ñdou*.
Bloom, n. *Po* *ñdoi*.
Blossom, n. *Po* *ñdoi*.
Blot, n. *Bri* *mpurik*, a spotted thing.
Blot out, v. *Kro* *nsipai* *da* *nzo*. 2, *Plo* *ntiprost*.
Blotted, v. *Ten* *tu* *nost*, swelled.
Blood, n. *Ba* *ndoo*. 2, *Va* *ndoo*.
Bloodhound, n. *Pi* *no* *ñji*, a dog which hunts by scent.
Bloodshot, adj. *Bri* *mpur* *band* *oo* *ti*.
Bloodstone, n. *Tu* *njo*.
Bloodthirsty, adj. *Ga* *ba* *ñtrivai*. 2, *Ga* *dra* *nsiprast*.
Blood, (*to let*), *Ve* *nsinai*.
Blood, n. *Fip* *ro* *nzoo*, one of the same blood. 2, *On* *zoo*, a relation by blood.
Blood, (*one of the whole by both parents*), n. *Fo* *no* *nzoo*.
Blood, (*one of the half blood*) n. *Fo* *na* *nzoo*.
Bloody flux, *Vru* *mbris*.
Blow, n. *Ke* *nzis*, a stroke. 2, *Kre* *nzis*, a knock.
Blow, v. *Ten* *sitai*, i. e. with the breath.
Blow, v. *Ku* *ñgivai*, as the wind.
Blow a horn, v. *Im* *pikrast* *vo* *no* *ñdis*.
Blow the nose, v. *Kre* *nsinai*.
Blow, v. *Po* *ntifai*, i. e. to flower.
Blubber, n. *Bo* *njino*, fat of whale.
Blubber, v. *Fri* *mpiki* *tra* *nza* *pai*, to be wet with weeping.
Blue, n. *Tri* *mpou*. 2, *Fa* *mvo*, blue-bottle.
Blunder, v. *Tra* *mpisi*. 2, *Da* *tre* *nsi* *fai*. 3, *Fr* *antikrost*.
Blunt, adj. *Fr* *o* *mpa*, dull. 2, *Twe* *mpa*, rustic. 3, *Ga* *ve* *nsivai*, not apt to cut. 4, *Tre* *ñti*, obtuse.
Blur, n. *Bri* *mpurik*, spotted thing.
Blur, v. *Bri* *mpivrest*, to cause to be spotted.
Blush, v. *Ta* *nsinai*.
Blush, (*at the first*), adv. *Soo* *a* *prin* *fron* *doo*. 2, *Soo* *a* *prin* *po* *m* *bitoo*.
Bluster, v. *Bek* *u* *ñsifai*.
Boar, n. *Gi* *ñjifur*, male hog.
Board, n. *Ru* *ndoo* *kus*.
Board, v. *Vo* *ñsitai*, to act as a host, i. e. to entertain.
Boarder, n. *Vro* *nzo*, guest.
Boast, v. *Pron* *sivai*, to glory. 2, *Pri* *mpinai*, to oversay.
Boat, n. *Pi* *ndroo*.
Boatswain, n. *Vin* *dri*.
Bob, v. *Pe* *ke* *nsivai* *tand* *pu*. 2, *Pe* *ta* *mpinai*.
Bode, v. *Gentipai*, to shew. 2, *Cus* *gentivai*, to foreshew. 3, *Cus* *ho* *ntisai*.
Body, n. *Rin* *zoo*. 2, *Ke* *ndoo*, solid body. 3, *Ra* *ndo*, opposite to the head. 4, *An* *da*, the trunk. 5, *Fo* *ndoo*, stock of tree.
Bodkin, *Tin* *sun* *otus*.
Bog, n. *Tra* *nzoo*.

Boy, n. Fundinipur.
Boil, v. Fensitai. 2, n. Tra'mbo.
Boisterous, adj. Drinsus. 2, Krompa. 3, Devompa.
Boldness, n. Go'nzi. 2, Vo'mba. 3, Demboo, fortitude.
Bole, n. Ka'ndis.
Bolster, n. Pedra'nzis ando'di.
Bolster up, v. Pre'nsivai. 2, Fon'sisai.
Bolt, n. Ba'nza, bar.
Bolt, (to shoot one's), v. Pibe'mprikai, the active of bolt, to declare one's opinions.
Boli upright, adj. Gre'nton, direct. 2, Tegre'nton, perfectly upright.
Bolt, v. Pri'nsivai, to sift.
Bombast, n. Tra'mpi indoiz.
Bond, n. Bo'ndris, obligation.
Bonds, n. Ka'mbraiz.
Bondage, n. Tombro'rit, slavery.
Bondman, n. To'mbroo.
Bone, n. Pa'ndoi.
Bonfire, n. Unon'zoo.
Bonnet, n. U kra'ntou ando'fus.
Bonnet of sail, n. Vi'mbro.
Book, n. Dre'nzis.
Book (without), adv. To'mbou.
Bookbinder, n. Drenzai'tas.
Bookseller, n. Drenzai'das.
Book, n. Tri'ndo.
Boon, n. Fumprunoo'ri, the petitioned thing.
Boops, n. Fra'miji.
Boot, n. Bano'ndi, leather vest for leg and foot.
Boots it, what? Sli'mgai po'ntinai? what does it profit?
Booth, n. Pra'nzoi.
Booty, n. Behmbroi. 2, v. Kentipai bembroidi.
Borax, n. Vru'hji.
Bordel, n. Frantra'tus, brothel.
Border, n. Krindo, margin.
Born, adj. Ta'nsupoo.
Borne, part. Pre'nsuvoo.
Borough, n. Fo'mbro. 2, To'mbro.
Borrow, v. Ko'mprikai.
Bore, v. Ti'nsinai.
Bosom, n. Fa'nda, the breast. 2, Fano'nda, space betwixt the clothes and the breast. 3, Fana'nda, space betwixt the dugs.
Boss, n. Te'nda, protuberance.
Botanic, n. Fi'nsu, of plants.
Botany, n. Brafi'nzi, science of plants.
Botargo, n. Tre'nsutoo gro'nda vanja'tu.
Botch, n. Umputoo du'mboo, swollen ulcer. 2, v. Tra'mbus tentifai. 3, Tra'mpisi, to be unskilful.
Both, n. Kwifin.
Both, adj. Kifin: as, kwifin os, a'skwi; both me and thee.
Both, adj. (all three), Kwitin: as, "both when thou risest, when high noon hast gained, and when thou fallest,"—*Milton*. The Philosophy extends this principle to any number of things, as kwifin, kwil-

tin, kwikin, kwibin, kwivin, &c.
 All the two, the three, the four, the five, the six, &c.
Bots, n. Tro'njoo.
Bottle, n. Bre'nzi.
Bottle, v. Bre'nzikai. 2, part. Bre'n-sukoo.
Bottle-form, n. Fe'ndis.
Bottom, n. Drindo, lowest part. 2, Kanzo. 3, De'ndis denza'tu.
Budget, n. U fe'nsa Pepe'nzai.
Bough, n. To'ndoo.
Bought, v. To'mprikel.
Bought, part. To'mprukoo.
Bowl, n. Vre'ndis. 2, Kensusuko'tus, a bowling instrument.
Bounce, v. Dwakre'nsivai. 2, Dwazi'mpitai.
Bound, adj. P'insufoo. 2, Fi'ntinai, to limit.
Bounds, n. Krindo. 2, Trinti'kis. 3, Trinti'tis. 4, Trinti'dis.
Bound, v. Te'ntifoi, to be reflected.
Bounty, n. Pe'mbo, liberality.
Bourn, n. Fi'nda, limit.
Burn, n. (Scotch), Pedinza.
Bout, n. Do'ndis, turn.
Bow, v. Drinsipai, to bend. 2, Pre'ntitrost, to crook.
Bow, n. Kendri. 2, Kembri, cross bow.
Bow-figure, n. Te'ndi.
Bowel, n. Kra'ndis, gut.
Bower, n. Pra'nzoi brondo'ituz, tondookwiz.
Bowl, n. Vre'ndis, figure.
Bowl, v. Kensikai.
Bowl, n. U fan'tou trenzi.
Bowline, n. Di'mbra.
Bowesprit, n. Ki'ndro.
Bowyer, n. Ken'rutas, bowmechanic.
Box, n. Du'mvo, tree. 2, Fe'ni.
Box, v. K'ensivai kye'ntupu ta'ndi.
Brabble, v. Twe'mpinai, to contend.
Brace, v. Tyool fi'nsifai. 2, Pe'ntifai a'fin kro'ndooz, fondoo'twiz.
Braces of a ship, n. Ki'ndra.
Bracelet, n. Tranon'di, a wrist ornament.
Brach, n. Pina'njikun.
Brachygraphy, n. Pra'ntou danzo'bas.
Bracket, n. Truspre'nsuvori.
Brackishness, n. Bi'mba.
Brag, v. Pro'nsivai, boast.
Bray, v. Bensivai, to pound.
Bray, v. Kefineipai, as an ass.
Braid, v. Fi'nsikai dande'tiz.
Brail, n. Vin'dra.
Brain, n. Ga'ndoo.
Brainpan, n. Gano'ndoo.
Brainsick, n. Umpu fo'mboi, diseased fancy. 2, Vefo'mboi. 3, Pru'mba, madness.
Brake, n. Ko'nvoo. 2, Veko'mvoo, a great quantity of fern.
Bramble, n. Pri'mvoo.
Brambling, n. Dre'njis, a bird.
Bran, n. Tonon'doi, husk of corn.
Branch, n. To'ndoo.

Brand, n. Unsur ron'doo, fire-wood.
Brand, n. Vambrai'dis.
Brand, v. Vamprisai.
Brandy, n. Dre'nzoi.
Brandish, v. Te'nsivai.
Brangle, n. Twembakes, a contentious voice. 2, Twe'mpinai.
Brank, n. Ta'mvoo.
Brankursine, n. Ge'mvinoi, bear's breech.
Brant goose, n. Pre'no'hjino.
Brasil, n. Bu'mvinoo.
Brass, n. Pu'nzoi.
Bravado, n. Pronon'zis, boasting of future achievements.
Brave, adj. Bekra'ntur, very excellent. 2, Go'nsu. 3, De'mpur. 4, Kemp'i. 5, Beva'ntu, magnificent.
Brawl, v. Twe'mpinai.
Brawn, n. Vran'an'doi, hard muscle part. 2, Vanu'ndoi, hard flesh part. 3, Gino'hjoi.
Brase, v. Ki'nsinai punzo'iti.
Brazier, n. Pu'nzoi'tas, brass mechanic.
Bread, n. Fe'nzoo.
Breadth, n. Fa'ndoi.
Break, v. Ve'nsivai.
Break one's neck, v. Ta'mprikai.
Break on the wheel, v. Ta'mprikai.
Break, to tear, v. Vre'nsivai.
Break one's wind, v. Fu'mpikrost, to cause to be asthmatic.
Break (the law), v. Vre'ntivai (ton'dra.)
Break (a horse), v. Unkra'mpikrest u pinjoo, to cause to be unfierced.
Break, (as a trader), v. Gre'ntinai, fail.
Break up (as the constitution), n. Kro'mpikai, decay. 2, Kro'mpikai undino'oti, kronze'twi.
Break up land, v. P'insitai, prinsitait'wai ah'zoo.
Break out, v. Frontipai, appear.
Break wind, v. Fe'nsinai, to fart.
Breakfast, n. Penon'zoo, first meal.
Bream, n. Ta'hjino. 2, Pan'ji, sea-bream.
Breast, n. Fa'nda. Fra'nda, dug.
Breast plate, n. Fanda'vus.
Breath, n. Fensuto'ri, the breathed thing.
Breech, n. Ka'nda, the loins. 2, Kanda'fus, breeches.
Breed, v. Pa'nsipai. 2, On'sisai, to educate.
Breed, n. Oldoo. 2, Dwipro'h'zoo, aggregate of descendants.
Brief, adj. Pra'ntou. 2, Dintukoo, epitomized.
Brief, n. Ton'dra, law. 2, To'mbra, edict. 3, Ko'mbra, commission.
Breez, n. On'ji.
Breeze, n. Vu'nzis, gentle gale.
Bret, n. Tra'hjinoo.
Breve, n. Binom'bo, the assumed musical integer of length of sound, according to the following

scale: 2, Breve, Bino'mbo. 3, Semibreve, Bina'mbo. 4, Minim, Bine'mbo. 5, Crotchet, Bini'mbo. 6, Quaver, Binu'mbo. 7, Semi-quaver, Bino'lbo. 8, Demi semi-quaver, Bina'lbo.

Breviary, n. Dindī, epitome.

Breviature, n. Pra'ndifo, shortening. 2, Ta'nziso, shrinking.

Brevity, n. Pra'ndoi.

Brew, v. Densiprost, to make ale or beer. 2, Gro'ntivai, to mingle.

Bribe, v. Va'ntrinai.

Brick, n. Pru'njoo.

Bride, n. Vu'ntrunoo'et, the female now being in the course of marrying. 2, Vu'ntrunoo'et, the new married female.

Bridegroom, n. Vu'ntrunoo'ed. 2, Vu'ntrunoo'ed.

Bridemaid, n. Fro'nzinet vu'ntrunoo'ntu.

Brideman, n. Fro'nzined vu'ntrunoo'u'rtu.

Bridal, n. Vu'ntra tro'ndis.

Bridewell, n. Ba'ntu vunsai'tus.

Bridge, n. Va'nzoi.

Brille, n. Ta'nzi.

Bridle, v. Fro'ntifai.

Brier, n. Fri'mvoo.

Brigade, n. Fe'ndra.

Brightness, n. Tim'boo.

Brim, n. Kri'ndo, margin.

Brimstone, n. Ku'nji.

Brine, n. Finsuvoo pu'nji.

Briny taste, n. Bi'mba.

Bring, v. Preno'ntisai, to cause to go with. 2, Peno'ntisai, to cause to come with. 3, Pensivai, to carry. 4, Bre'ntisai, to drive. 5, Be'ntisai, to lead. 6, Po'ntiprost, to cause to be. 7, Pre'ntigrost, to cause to go. 8, Pentigrost, to cause to come.

Bring down, v. Kra'ntifrost, to abase. 2, Yin kra'ntifrost, to make lower.

Bring forth, v. Ta'nsipai.

Bring to nought, v. Ra'nsifrest, to cause to be ruined. 2, Kro'nsipai, to cause to be destroyed. 3, Pro'nsipai.

Bring to pass, v. Ontifai. 2, Po'ntifai, to make.

Bring under, v. Pe'mprifai, to overcome. 2, De'mprifai, to conquer.

Bring up, v. Onsaisai, educate.

Bring in the way, v. Fo'nsinai tendai'tu.

Bring to bed, v. Bo'ntifai tanzipo'tu.

Bring word, v. Pentsai tindē'pu, to come with narration.

Brink, n. Kri'ndo.

Briony (white), n. Ve'mvino. 2, Vre'mvino, black briony.

Brisk, adj. Fo'mpa.

Bristle, n. Fo'ndis.

Bristle, v. Fono'ntigrast, to cause bristles to become direct.

Bristow non-such, n. Kre'lnvi.

Brittleness, n. Bli'mbis.

Broach, (a spit), n. U tensuto'tus.

Broach, v. Ta'sunte'nsisai, to begin to unbarrel.

Broad, adj. Fa'ntou.

Broad awake, adj. Tekah'sou.

Badger, n. Fri'nji.

Brocket, n. Trimo'njoi, a hart two years old.

Broil, v. Kre'sitai.

Broils, n. Twe'mbaz. 2, Tre'ndiz.

Broken-winded, adj. Fu'npukrost.

Broker, n. Visbo'ndroi. 2, Bono'ndroi, merchant of old things.

Brooch, n. Vano'ndi, a gemmed ornament.

Brood, n. Dwifro'nzoo. 2, Vran'do'twes.

Brood, v. Juskah'sipai.

Brook, n. Pedin'za.

Brooklime, n. De'mvis.

Brook, v. Ge'mpivai. 2, Vege'mpivai, to be excessively patient.

Broom, n. Gi'mva.

Butcher's broom, n. Gi'mvo. 2, Fri'mva, thorny broom. 3, Go'mvi, broomrape.

Broom, n. U tinsuko'tus, brush.

Brooming, n. Fi'ndris.

Broth, n. Be'nzoo.

Brothel, n. Fantra'tus.

Brother, n. Ko'nzipur. 2, Kro'nzipur, half brother.

Brother in law, n. Ko'nzipur onzo'ti, brother by affinity.

Brotherhood, n. abstract, Konzoo'rit. 2, Do'ndro, corporation.

Brow, n. Va'ndo. 2, Pra'nza, moving the brows. 3, Tenda prinzo'tu.

Brown, adj. Peplim'pur. 2, Peplim'pou.

Browsing, n. Be'nzito tondoo'tuz.

Bruise, v. Pri'nsinai.

Bruise, n. Pru'mboo.

Brunt, n. Gro'ndis, impetuosity.

Brushwood, n. Peto'ndooz.

Brush, n. Tinsuko'tus.

Brush, v. Ti'nsikai.

Brute, n. Tinzi.

Bruit, n. Tri'ndi, rumour.

Brutish, n. Bizineu, beastlike.

Bubble, n. Pru'nzo.

Bubble, v. Pru'nsitai.

Buck, n. Kin'joi.

Buck, n. Grinzis, liquor in which clothes are washed. 2, Grino'nzis, the clothes soaked or washed.

Buckshorn, n. Fro'mvinoi.

Buckthorn, n. Di'mvoo.

Buckmast, n. Ko'ndo krumva'tu.

Bucket, n. Trenon'zi, tub apt to be carried by the handle.

Buckle, n. Grenza.

Buckler, n. Te'ndri, shield.

Bucksome, adj. Ko'mpu vipa'ndo.

Bud, n. Bo'ndoi.

Buckram, n. Kenon'za vli'mpukoo.

Budget, n. Pepe'nzis fenza'tu. 2, Pepe'nzis.

Budge, v. peze'nsikai.

Buff, n. Ta'ndoi pine'njoitu, skin of buffalo.

Buffet, v. Ke'nsivai tano'ndipu, to strike with the fist.

Buffoon, n. Trempa'ro.

Bug, n. Two'njoi.

Bug bear, n. Trou'ndoo, a fictitious thing apt to terrify.

Buggery, n. Bran'jo.

Bugle, n. Kru'neon beno'ndo. 2, Von'dis imbitō'di. 3, Vra'nvinoo.

Bugloss, n. Fro'mvino. 2, Fro'mvino.

Buy, v. To'mprikai.

Building, n. An'zoi. 2, An'zoz, greater parts of building. 3, An'zaz, less parts of buildings.

Build upon, v. Dro'nsitai, expect. 2, Do'nsikai.

Bulbonach, n. Fe'mvis.

Bulbous, n. Omva.

Bullfinch, n. Ten'ja.

Bulge, v. Tventifai trinzipodi.

Bulk, n. Ple'ndis. 2, Andis. 3, 3, Vra'ndo.

Bull, n. Pin'jifur.

Bull, n. Tombra kundroi'tu, the edict of the Pope.

Bull-fly-beetle, n. Fro'nji.

Bullhead, n. Fani'njoi.

Bulrush, n. Befro'nvo.

Bullace, n. Kumvoo'sit, fruit of blackthorn.

Bullet, n. Gēndri.

Bullion, n. Rune'tubrost pu'nzoo, uncoined gold.

Bullock, n. Pin'in'joi, gelded kine.

Bulwark, n. Te'ndris.

Bunch, n. Tenda. 2, Ko'ndoi.

Bundle, n. Vrant'i'ri finsufoo tel.

Bung, n. Bedren'zi, large stopper.

Bunghole or tap, n. Teno'nzi.

Bungling, n. Tra'mbis.

Buntline, n. Vim'bra.

Bunting, n. Pe'nja.

Buoy, n. Be'ndis. 2, Tindro'dis.

Bur, n. Ka'nta dra'ndoi frando'tu.

Butter reed, n. Bro'nvo.

Bur, (great), n. Fo'mvis.

Bur, (little), n. Fro'mvis.

Burden, n. Ra'nzi. 2, Ra'nsikai, to burden some one.

Burgeon, n. Bo'ndoi.

Burgess, n. Vo'ndroo.

Burglary, n. Ga'mbro.

Bury, v. Tu'ntrinai. 2, Va'mprikai, to bury alive.

Burly, adj. Bi'ntou, ample. 2, Be'bo'mpi, fat.

Burnet, n. Ka'mvinoi.

Burnet, (thorny), n. Pri'mvo.

Burning, n. Unzipo. 2, Da'ndro, house burning. 3, Da'mbri, burning alive. 4, Va'ndriso tande'tu. 5, Pu'mboi, burning fever. 6, Dezim'pufoo frinzē'ti.

Burnish, v. Tim'pivrost, to make bright. 2, Fri'mpigrost, to make smooth.

B U S

Burrage, n. Pómvino.
Burrow, n. Trenda dinzo'itu. 2, Kinjo'tus.
Burser, n. Benda'fas.
Burt, n. Fa'ñji.
Bush, n. Imve'dwis, aggregate of shrubs. 2, Ponda'idwis.
Bush, (silver), n. Vri'mvis.
Bushell, n. Kuno'ndó. 2, A'gin kun'doz.
Busy, adj. E'nti. 2, Bra'mpa.
Busybody, n. De'bampa'ro.
Business, n. E'ndo.
Busk, n. U ke'ndi yoo'di bi'nzikurs fanda'fus.

C A L

Cabala, n. Pu'mbris.
Cabbage, n. Ve'mva.
Cabbage tree, n. Gu'mvinoo.
Cabin, n. Pefa'zo. 2, Pefa'zoo in-droo'tu.
Cabinet, n. Fe'nzi, box. 2, Fe'no'zi, box for precious things.
Cable, n. Gi'dra.
Chocolate, n. Du'mva, the chocolate tree. 2, Dumva'sit, the cake compound, chiefly of the ground kernels of the cocoa nut.
Cackling, n. Enj'kes. 2, v. Keze'n'ikai, to cackle.
Cacochymia, n. Tru'mboo.
Caded, adj. Kinsupoo. 2, Kinsupoo finjoitwes.
Cadence, n. Tri'ntuto imbo, ending sound.
Cadet, n. To'nzo, dependent.
Cadew, n. Kro'hjo.
Cage, n. Kantruso'tus, specially for birds.
Cayman, n. Tin'jis, crocodile.
Cajole, v. Fo'nsikai framba'iti. 2, Fo'nsikai dremba'iti.
Caitiff, n. Ra'mpulo, a wicked person. 2, Pra'mpulo, a miserable person.
Cake, n. Ke'ntu fe'nzoo, flat bread.
Calaminaris, n. Dr'unjoi.
Calamint, n. Fra'mvinoo.
Calamity, n. Pra'mboo.
Calcine, v. Gi'sivai.
Calculate, v. Ven'tinai.
Calendar, n. Da'ondo, almanac.
Calender, v. Fri'mpisi, specially to smooth cloth.
Calender, n. Fri'mpuso'tas.
Calends, n. Ya'pirin bu'ndaiz ku'n-dai'tu.
Calenture, n. Bepu'mboi, fever.
Calf, n. Pu'nojotwes.
Calf's snout, n. Ve'mvinoi.
Calf, n. Trin'jifur ya'pirin pu'ndis, male hart of the first year.
Calf, (sea) n. Trin'ji.

B U T

Buskin, n. Bando'fus.
Bustard, n. Ka'ñjoi.
But, conj. Bel, bil.
But, adv. Tyol: as, tyol pa'nsitai, only to speak.
But, (the), n. Ba'ntou til'do. 2, Ba'ntou til'do fondoo'tu.
But, (to), v. Kre'nsivai krinsupo. 2, Kre'nsivai krinsupo ando'ti.
Butcher, n. Pensuto'tas.
Butchering, n. Pe'nzo.
Butcher bird, n. Tre'njoo.
Butcher's broom, n. Gi'mvo.
Butler, n. Enzifas pransufooditis.
Butter, n. Te'nzoo.

C

C A N

Calf, (of the leg), n. Bana'ndi.
Caliph, n. Vontairo tu Maho'met.
Calk, v. Pintrisi.
Call, v. Impitai, to invoke. 2, Ko'ntipai, to call by name. 3, Pa'ntrifai, to summon. 4, Reto'm-pifai, to call to mind. 5, Da'mpi-vrast, to call to witness.
Call in, v. Umba'ntikai. 2, Ko'ntipai, call upon. 3, n. Ondroi, calling, i. e. profession.
Callous, adj. Pli'mpus, hard. 2, Bri'mpus, tough.
Callosity, n. Pli'mbis, hardness. 2, Bri'mbis, toughness.
Callow, adj. Fro'ntus. 2, Umpo'ntus, unfeathered.
Calm, adj. Vru'nsus. 2, Te'mpa, peaceable. 3, Te'mpur, meek.
Calo, n. Ge'mbro.
Caltrops, n. Twe'mbri, a military instrument consisting of four sharp points, to wound the feet of horses.
Land caltrops, n. Tre'mbo.
Water caltrops, n. Gro'mvinoo.
Calumny, n. Da'ndra.
Camel, n. Tin'joo.
Camel's hay, n. Pro'nyo.
Camelopard, n. Di'njoi.
Camerade, n. Fa'nsi fo'nza.
Cammoek, n. Ke'nyo.
Camomile, n. Ga'mvoi.
Camp, n. Pe'ndris.
Camp-master, n. Pendrai'fas.
Campaign, n. Eno'ndroo, the whole period of employment out of winter quarters.
Camphor tree, n. Vu'mvinoi.
Camphor tree, (gum of), n. Vo'ndoo vumvinoitu.
Campion, n. Fe'mvo.
Can, v. Au pin, pi'u, pi'u, I can, now; could, heretofore; can, hereafter.
Can, n. U tre'nzi yoo'pi va'ndi.
Canary, n. Vre'nja.

B U Z

Buttermilk, n. Ten'o'nzoo, milk left after making butter.
Butter-bar, n. Pro'mvis.
Butterfly, n. To'ñja.
Butterfly, (hawk), n. Do'ñja.
Buttery, n. Franzoidus.
Buttock, n. Ga'nda.
Button, n. Fe'ndis.
Button hole, n. Fre'ndi.
Button fish, n. Fo'hjinoi.
Butchelor's-button, n. Fe'mvi.
Buttress, n. Dra'nzo.
Buz, n. Ponjakes. 2. v. Kepo'neimai, to buz.
Buzzard, n. Fre'njoo.

C A P

Canary-grass, n. Pómvno.
Cancel, v. Pro'nsipai. 2, Tre'ndoi, spoiling.
Cancer, n. Ku'mbo, ulcer. 2, Vo'ñjis, the constellation. 3, Bi'nzis, the tropic of Cancer.
Candy, n. Trehsutoo te'nzoi.
Candid, adj. Te'mpur.
Candidate, n. Ko'mbroo.
Candle, n. Te'nzis.
Candlestick, n. Ten'o'nzis.
Candor, n. Te'mboo.
Cane, n. To'nyo.
Cannel tree, n. Gu'mvinoi.
Cannibal, n. Kron'ondoo, a man eater, i. e. eater of persons.
Canis major, n. Pra'ntupou pi'ñji.
Canis minor, n. Pla'ntupou pi'ñji.
Canker, n. Du'mboo ta'ndotu. 2, Bu'nza punzoitu.
Canker worm, n. Vo'hjo, caterpillar.
Cannon, n. Be'vembri.
Canons, n. Pa'mbrooz vumbroitu.
Canons, n. Un'tru to'ndraz.
Canonize, v. Buntrivrost, to make a saint. 2, Bamprifai, di yoo'tum bu'ndro. 3, Ba'ntikai di yoo'tum bu'ndro.
Canoe, n. U pi'ndroo foo a'pin u'mvi.
Canopy, n. U frimpurik ando'dru. 2, U Kinsufori ando'dru.
Canorous, v. Gabansitai.
Cantharides, n. To'ñji.
Cantharus, n. Fa'ñji.
Canticle, n. Bansutoo'ri. 2, Peba'sutoo'ri, a little song.
Cattle, n. Brandis.
Canto, n. Pri'mbo yoo'tu bansutoo'ri.
Cantonize, v. Ta'ntisai prantu'rmu o'ndriz.
Canvas, n. Tri'mpus te'nza.
Canvas, v. Fo'nsifai tononzoidi, to sue for a vote. 2, Twempinai tononzoidi. 3, Befo'nsifai, diligently to examine.
Cap, n. Ando'fas, head vest. 2, v. Un'e'nsinai ando.

Cap-a-pie, adv. Ando'ni vand'e'nu.
Capable, adj. Katrentisai, able to receive. 2, Kake'ntifai, able to contain. Ompu, able; as, able to judge.
Capacity, n. Kank'entifai, ability to contain. 2, n. Ke'ndoi, comprehension. 3, n. Trentina'ikas, able to receive. 4, Pontipikas, ability to be or to do. 5, Drontipikas, passive ability; that is ability to suffer.
Caparison, n. U kinsufori ganze'di. 2, U va'ntukoo'ri ganze'di.
Cape of cloak, n. Panta'fus, (see kinds of dress).
Cape, n. Kin'zo, promontory. 2, Bindri, Cape merchant.
Caper, v. Bensipai, to leap.
Caper, n. Fimva'sit, fruit of the caper.
Capital, adj. Anti.
Capital, adj. Kara'mpivoo danzoo'ti.
Capital, adj. Ka'nta, chief.
Capitulate, v. Pomprisai kondo'fiz.
Capon, n. Penohjoi, untesticled cock.
Capra saltans, n. Bu'nzoo.
Capricious, adj. Defom'pou.
Capricorn, (*tropic of*), n. Bil'zis.
Cipriscus, n. Ta'nja.
Capstain, n. Ti'ndroi.
Captain of foot, n. Tentra'fas.
Captain of horse, n. Twentra'fas.
Captain of ship, n. Intro'fas.
Captious, adj. Tre'mpur. 2, Gattwem'pa. 3, Gadro'nsunoo.
Captive, v. Vehmp'rifai, i. e. capture.
Captive, n. Vemprufoo'ro.
Caput mort, n. Tranon'dis, sediment of distilled thing.
Car, n. Fra'nzi, cart.
Caraguya, n. (*semivulpes*), Vin'ji.
Caramosel, n. Ki'ndroo.
Caramma, n. Bumv'hoi.
Caravan, n. Bona'ndroi, a travelling company of merchants.
Caravel, n. Fizi'ndroo.
Caraway, n. Dal'mvi.
Carbine, n. Venon'dri, a large horseman's gun.
Carbonado, adj. Kre'h'sutoo.
Caruncle, n. Krumbo. 2, Befun'ja.
Card, n. Denon'zis, thick stiff paper. 2, Denon'zis rimze'di, card for play.
Card, v. Umfrinsifai trinze'ti.
Cardialgia, n. Pa'mbis.
Cardinal, adj. Ka'nta.
Cardinal, n. Kumbroi, chief clergy of Rome.
Cardinal points, n. Pin'do, pri'ndo, findo, frindo'kwi.
Care, n. Bepoh'zoi.
Carefulness, n. Fa'mba. 2, Fa'mba trendepu. 3, Fa'mba frambo'pu. 4, Ba'mba.
Carelessness, n. Fla'mba. 2, Vrom'ba. 3, Krc'mboi.
Caressing, n. Trempuvod'is tonze'tu.

Cargo, n. Indroos bontrufoo'ri.
Carine, v. Kih'trisai.
Cark, n. Fra'mba.
Carikanet, n. Unjo'dwiz.
Carcass, n. Dra'nsupi rin'zoo.
Carnal, adj. Va'ntou. 2, Doh'ti, natural. 3, D'nsur. 4, Bah'sou. 5, Ra'mpu.
Carnation, adj. Va'ntou imboi. 2, Biva'ntou, fleshlike.
Carnosity, n. Vandoi'rit, fleshiness. 2, U va'ntou ro'ndo.
Carob, n. Puh'mvis.
Carol, n. Koh'su bansutoo'ri.
Carouse, v. Befra'nsifai.
Carp, n. Da'njio.
Carp, v. Veplah'tripai, to criticise excessively. 2, Tra'mpivi, to be censorious. 3, Da'ntrinai, calumniate.
Carpenter, n. Rondootas.
Carpet, n. Kranzo'fas.
Carriaway, n. Dal'mvi.
Career, n. Dwap'renzoi, impetuous running.
Carrot, n. Va'mvi.
Carrot (wild), n. Vra'mvi.
Carry, v. Pensivai.
Carrier, n. Gombroi.
Carriage, n. An'zi. 2, Re'mbi. 3, Pre'nzi.
Carrick, n. Ki'ndroo.
Carrion, n. Drahsur rin'zoo. 2, Fro'mpu rin'zoo.
Cart, n. Fra'nzi. 2, Kra'nzi.
Cartilage, n. Pra'ndoi, gristle.
Carve, v. Vinsinai en'zoo. 2, Unra'n'fikai, to unjoint. 3, Prentifai a'ndiz.
Case, n. We'ndi, an event. 2, Konoh'dis, the question, or state of facts. 3, Ombroi, the suit in court. 4, Koh'dis, state.
Casement, n. Fah'za franza'tu.
Cash, n. Ru'nda bentupoo, money in possession.
Cash keeper, n. Ru'nda ventupoo'ro. 2, Runda ventupoo'fas.
Cashier, v. Unoh'trivai ra'mbur, to unsoldier penally. 2, Ga'mprisai, specially a soldier.
Cask, n. En'zi, vessel. 2, specially Ten'zi, barrel.
Casket, n. Pezen'zi. 2, Fen'zi bedo'n-trutu.
Cassowary, n. Tren'joi.
Cassia, n. Fu'mvis, tree. 2, Pri'nvai, shrub.
Cassidony, n. Bra'mvis.
Cassock, n. U binti'ntou'fas.
Cast, v. Fensivai.
Cast metal, v. Brihsinai. 2, Dal'm'prifai, to condemn.
Cast about, v. Ponsifai, think. 2, Fonsitai, consider. 3, Donsitai, contrive.
Cast down, adj. Kro'nsu, sorrowful. 2, Kro'nsukrost. 3, Tagro'nsikrost, to make despondent.

Cast in one's teeth, v. Gamprinai,
Cast into sleep, v. Transifrast.
Cast off, v. Bro'nsikai, reject. 2, Tre'ntipai, abandon. 3, Fre'ntifai, abandon. 4, Bro'nsipai, abandon by God.
Cast up, v. Vinsifrost, heap. 2, Vra'ntigrost, to sun.
Cast clothes, n. Venetukoon ansum'ohiz.
Cast dice, v. Prensikai.
Cast lots, v. Pensikai.
Cast the skin, v. Vre'ntipai ta'ndoi. 2, Vre'ntifai ta'ndoi.
Cast water, v. Ka'mprifai un'zo.
Cast young, v. Tra'nsipai, bring forth prematurely.
Castle, n. Fran'zoo.
Castor, n. Gu'nja.
Castrate, v. Un'gra'ntisai, to geld.
Casual, adj. Fionsur.
Casualist, n, U brintusor emp'rtu bro'nzoiz. 2, To'nsutor, a teacher of morality.
Cat, n. Kin'ja. 2, Kin'ja, civet cat. 3, Tro'mvoi, cat's tail.
Catalogue, n. Dra'ndo.
Catamite, n. Va'mprutoor.
Cataplasm, n. Kre'nzis.
Cataract, n. Dinoh'za, direct fall of river.
Cataract, n. Kumo'hjoi, opacity of the crystalline lens.
Catarrh, n. Kumba.
Catastrophe, n. Trinti'endi, final event.
Catch, v. Kenoh'tipai, to take with the hand suddenly. 2, Frensivai. 3, Pa'mprifai, arrest.
Catch-pole, n. Pampruf'fas. 2, Vandroo.
Catch fire, v. Tazu'nsipai.
Catch infection, v. Pu'mpivoi, to be infected. 2, Kentipai, take.
Catch at, v. Twap'entikai. 2, Twak'entipai. 3, Twafrensivai. 4, Bonsikai pentikai. 5, Kentipai. 6, Frensivai'twi. 7, Fensinai pentikai. 8, Kentipai frensivai'twi. 9, Vre'ntisai.
Cates n. En'zoiz.
Catechizing, n. Tu'mbra.
Category, n. Rondi.
Categorical, adj. Rontu.
Cater, (*to*), Tom'prik'o en'ziz.
Caterpillar, n. Von'jo.
Caterpillar, n. Fren'vo, herb.
Cathedral, n. Kano'nzoi, temple of bishop's jurisdiction.
Catholic, n. Fundro.
Catmint, n. Pra'mvinoo.
Cattle, n. In'jiz. 2, In'joiz, cloven footed beasts.
Cavalry, n. Pembro'fis. 2, Pembro'dwis.
Caulde, n. Beh'zoo u'mpuro'diz, broth for the sick.
Cave, n. Pre'ndis dinzoi'tu, room under ground. 2, Fa'nzo dinzoi'ji.

C E N

3, Pa'nzoi dinzoi'ji. 4, Tre'nda dinzoi'ji.
Caviere, n. Tre'nsutoo gro'nda anje'tuz.
Caveat, n. Fampa'dis, caution sign.
Cavern, n. (see cave).
Caught, adj. Fre'nsuvoo.
Cavils, n. Pebi'ndaiz, frivolous objections. 2, Twempa bi'ndaiz, contentious objections. 3, Twemba'des, disputes which ought not to exist.
Cavity, n. Prentai'kis.
Caul, n. Vra'ndis.
Caul (for the head), n. Ando'fus.
Cauldron, n. Beven'zi, great kettle.
Cause, n. Ondoi. 2, Po'ndoi, the efficient. 3, Fo'ndoi, the impulsive. 4, Kro'ndoi, the occasion. 5, Vo'ndoi, the end or final cause.
Cause or reason, n. Vintun'ri, the arguing thing.
Cause of suit, n. Ambroi.
Causey or Causeway, n. Dra'nonzoi, a raised foot path.
Caustic, n. Unsupo tontrou'ri, burning medicine. 2, Tinsuvo tontrou'ri, corroding medicine.
Cautelousness, n. Fa'mba.
Caution money, n. Vo'ntrusoo ru'nda cusgentunoo, stipulated money pre-paid.
Cautiousness, n. Fa'mba.
Cease, v. Drint'ifai, to discontinue. 2, Vro'nsinai, to desist.
Cedar, n. Ku'mvi.
Cell, n. Fanzo'pes. 2, Gundroidus, Regular or monk's room.
Celandine, n. Dre'mva.
Celebrate, v. Tro'ntisai.
Celebs, n. Po'nzoi. 2, Po'nzifur, bachelor. 3, Po'nzifun, virgin.
Celerity, n. To'mbi, swiftmess. 2, Bendo, despatch.
Celestial, n. In'ison.
Celebrate, n. Po'nzoi'rit.
Cellar, n. En'sudus dinzoi'ji, specially for ale, wine, &c.
Cement, n. Kri'nsun'ri unje'tuz.
Censer, n. Unsupo'dus timdri'stu.
Censorious, adj. Tre'mpur.
Censor, n. Pla'ndoo, judge literary and moral.
Censure, v. Pa'ntripai, to adjudge. 2, Ba'mprifai, to sentence. 3, Pla'ntripai, to criticise. 4, Tu'ntrikai, ecclesiastically to censure.
Centaur, n. Tro'ntur re'ndo, ra'ndis binzipur randi'skwi pi'joo.
Centre, n. Pe'ndoi.
Center fish, n. Pro'njinioi.
Centon, n. Vrano'ndo, an aggregate consisting of the parts of other things.
Century, (*greater*), n. Tra'mvo.
Century, (*less'r*), n. Be'mvi.
Century, n. Pe'sindwis. 2, Pe'sin pu'ndaiz.

C H A

Centurion, n. Tendra'fas.
Cere cloth, n. En'sun'ri krontoo'diz tu'ntrunoon.
Ceremony, n. To'ndis. 2, Tro'ndis.
Certain, adj. Vo'nsou.
Certify, v. Vo'nsifrost. 2, Bo'nsifrast.
Ceruse, n. Bru'na.
Cess, n. To'mbri ru'ntur.
Cessation, n. Dri'ndoi. 2, Vro'nza.
Chaff, n. Pra'ndis brinsutoo'tu vo'ndo. 2, To'ndoiz brinsutoo'tu vro'ndo.
Chafe, v. Pri'mpikai ginze'ti.
Chaffer, (*goat*), n. To'nji. 2, Bro'nji, green goat chafer.
Chaffer, v. Po'mprisai dondre'fi. 2, O'mprikai, to exchange.
Chaffinch, n. De'nja.
Chain, n. Udre'nza frende'tuz.
Chair, n. Va'nzis.
Chalcedony, n. Vu'hji.
Chalces, n. Fa'mijo, subspecies.
Chalbron, n. Te'vin kuno'ndoz.
Challenge, v. Te'ntipai. 2, Fe'ntripai. 3, Ta'ntripai.
Chalice, n. Va'ntukoo fransou'dus.
Chalk, n. Pu'njis.
Chama, n. Vo'njinioi.
Chamber, n. Transun'o'dus.
Chamberlain, n. Vompra'ro tu transun'o'dus, 2, To'mpri runta'fas.
Chameleon, n. Kri'njis.
Chanfer, n. Pev'rendi.
Chamomile, n. Ga'mvoi.
Champ, v. Be'nsitai, masticate.
Champaign, n. Pi'nzo.
Champion, n. Vispentrupo'ro, an instead of—fighting person.
Chance, n. Flo'nzoo.
Chancel, n. Ka'nta duka'nzoi, chief room of the temple.
Chancellor, n. Pa'ndroo femboo'tu.
Chancery, n. La'mbri femboo'tu.
Chandler, n. Tenzaitas. 2, Tenzaidas.
Chanel, n. Bri'nza.
Change, n. Pre'ntipai, alter.
Change of the moon, n. Vreno'ndoi ginzo'itu. 2, Ombri, exchange.
Changeable, adj. Gavre'utufai. 2, Bri'mpou, of divers colors.
Changeling, n. Vispentupoo'ro. 2, Prompu'rpro, idiotic person.
Channa, n. Fa'miji.
Chant, v. Ba'nsitai.
Chanter, n. Ka'nta bansuto'ro.
Chantry, n. Untru bansuto'kis.
Chaos, n. Rene'tutoo ri'nzoo.
Chap, n. Ta'ndo, jaw.
Chap, n. Kre'ndi.
Chape, n. Vrentupo'ri fembre'tu.
Chaplain, n. O'nsu du'ndroi, family presbyter. 2, Bra'utu du'ndroi, private presbyter.
Chaplet, n. U brinsukoo'ri, a curled thing. 2, U pinsukoo'ri, a twisted thing.
Chapman, n. Tompruko'ro, a buying person.

C H E

Chapel, n. Peka'nzoi kra'nta.
Chapter, n. Ti'ndo, of book. 2, Vu'mbrois pa'mbrooz, Bishop's assessors. 3, Ondro'tu Vu'mbrois pa'mbrooz.
Chapter-house, n. Ondro'kis tu vu'mbrois pa'mbrooz.
Chapter of pillar, n. Di'ndo banzo'tu.
Character, n. Trinda, description.
Characteristic, n. Trino'nda kro tri'htinai. 2, Kro po'ntifo trinda.
Charcoal, n. Di'nsuvoo ro'ndoo.
Char, n. Kro'ntou ihzi.
Charge, v. Ra'nšivai, to load. 2, E'ntikrest, to cause to be ammunitioned. 3, O'nsikai. 4, Po'mprikai, to entrust. 5, Po'mprikoi, to be entrusted.
Charge, n. Trentukoo'ri. 2, Do'ndri.
Charge, v. Ta'ntripai.
Charge, n. Pe'ndroo.
Charger, n. Beke'nzi.
Chary, adj. Pe'mpus. 2, Dre'mpus. 3, Disfampa. 4, Bo'nsu one'tifai tro'mbi.
Chariot, n. Fa'nzi.
Charity, n. Va'mbi.
Chark, v. Di'nsivai.
Charles wain, n. Pinzoi'dwis.
Charlock, n. Tre'mva.
Charm, n. Pa'ndrito, bewitching. 2, pa'mbrito, bewizarding. 3, Pi'pa'mpritai, metaphorically to charm.
Charnel, adj. Kenontuf'okis, containing dead bodies: as, kenontufu pa'nzoi, fanzo'twi.
Charr, n. Tra'ujimo.
Charring, n. Di'nziso.
Charter, n. Ko'ndra ke'ntun'o'ndraz.
Chase, n. Unomvi, a treecy country for deer. 2, Fra'nzoo.
Chase, v. Do'ntrifai. 2, Bre'ntisai. 3, Te'mprifai, pursue.
Chasm, n. Dri'nsuf'okis, an empty place. 2, Bu'uzi.
Chaste, adj. De'mpou.
Chaste-tree, n. Pimvi.
Chastise, v. Vo'nsisai.
Chat, n. Bre'mba.
Chattels, n. Ano'nziz, uninhabitable possessions.
Chattering, n. Panje'kes, swallow's voice. 2, Genjoo'kes. 3, Bra'mba.
Cheap, adj. Podo'ntra. 2, Pezu'nta. 3, Kla'ntur, sorry.
Cheapen, v. Po'mprisai dondre'fi.
Cheat, v. Ka'ntrinai, to defraud.
Check, v. Dwadrint'ifai enzi. 2, Bro'ntifai. 3, Fro'ntifai. 4, Dro'n'sikai.
Chequered, adj. Di'mpon.
Chief, adj. Ka'nta.
Cheek, n. Da'ndo. 2, Ki'ndo, side.
Cheer, n. Vo'ndoo enzoo'tu. 2, E'nziz.
Cheer, v. Fo'nsisai. 2, Ko'nsikrost. 3, Tampimost.

Cheese n. Tre'nzoo.
Cheeslip, n. To'hja.
Cheese-running, n. Vro'mvino.
Cherish, v. Kānsipai. 2, Dre'mbus kōnsipai.
Cherry, n. Tu'mvoi. 2, Bi'mvoi. 3, Ge'mvino. 4, Bri'mvoi.
Cherub, n. Pi'nzoi. 2, Be'pi'nzoi.
Cheruil, n. Gra'mvi.
Chisel, n. Vre'ndo densuvō'di. 2, Vre'ndo vinsuvō'di.
Chess, (to play at) v. Te'nsikai.
Chest, n. Fe'nzi. 2, A'nda, chest of the human body, especially the cavity of it.
Chestnut, n. Ku'mva.
Cherrel, n. Fe'nza tu frinjoit'wes.
Cheveron, n. Bikra'nti fe'ndooz.
Chevin, n. Gra'njino, club.
Chew, v. Bensitai.
Chew the cud, v. Bre'nsitai.
Chickling, n. Be'mvoi. 2, De'mvoi, under-ground chickling.
Chick, n. Panjoit'wes.
Chickweed, n. Tre'mvi.
Chickweed, (bastard), n. De'mvi.
Chickweed, (berrybearing), n. Gre'mvino.
Chide, v. Bedro'nzi.
Chill, adj. Pri'mpu.
Chilblain, n. Du'mbo.
Child, n. Fro'nzoo.
Child, (to be with), v. Fra'nsipai.
Child, (in the womb,) n. Do'ndis.
Childbirth, n. Ta'nzoo.
Child, (foster), n. Fo'nzo.
Child, (godchild), n. Pro'nzo.
Child, (a ward), n. Kro'nzo.
Child, (an infant), n. Pu'ntunur.
Child, (a lad), n. Fu'ntunur.
Childhood, n. Pu'ndino. 2, Fu'ndino, boy's age.
Childish, adj. Bipu'ntunur.
Childless, adj. Fro'ne'sur, having no child. 2, Um'fro'nsur, unchilded.
Chime, n. Vi'mbo pu fimputō'tus. 2, Fi'mbotwimpī, melodiousringing.
Chimera, n. Trontu'rtis.
Chemist, n. Insa'fas.
Chimney, n. Tre'nzo.
Chin, n. Gra'ndo.
Chine, n. Pa'ndoi tанда'tu.
Chin-cough, n. Wu'mbi.
Chink, (chap) n. Kri'ndi.
Chip, n. Ba'ndis.
Chip, v. De'sivai ba'ndaiz. 2, De'sivai vrindo'ni.
Chirp, v. Bra'nsitai. 2, Ti'mbo'anje'tuz. 3, Tancakes.
Chirurgian, (surgeon), n. To'mbroi.
Chit, n. Kinja'twes.
Chitterling, n. Kla'ndaiz, smallest guts.
Chivalry, n. Embe'pas, art of war. 2, Embe'pas pempri, especially of horsemen.
Chocolate, n. Du'mva.
Choice, n. Fo'ndra, election. 2, O'ndo. 3, Pa'nti o'ntitu oldooz vro'n-

dootuz, unda'twiz. 4, adj. kra'ntur, excellent.
Choke, v. Go'ntrikai.
Choler, n. Vra'ndoo.
Choleric, adj. Vra'ntur. 2, v. Gatō'hsinai.
Choose, v. Bo'nsinai, i. e. to choose to do something. 2, Fo'ntri'ai, to elect to an office.
Choose, (may), v. Go'hsin, is free.
Choose, (cannot but act), v. Gro'nsinoo do'ntipai.
Chop, v. Vre'nsitai, mince.
Chopping knife, n. Vrensuto'tus.
Chop, n. o'mbri.
Chord, n. Vre'ndoi.
Chorister, n. Bansuto'fas.
Chorus, n. Banohzo.
Chough, n. Vra'njoo.
Chiasm, n. Vri'nzi.
Christ, n. Krist, a proper name. 2, U'ndoi, the second person in the holy Trinity. 3, Vriusukoo'ro, the anointed.
Christen, v. Vu'ntisai.
Christendom, n. Di'nzoi tu kuntru'proz.
Christianity, n. Ku'ndroo.
Christmas, n. Bu'ndra, the festival of the birth of Christ.
Christmas day, n. Bu'ndra bu'ndis
Chronis, n. Danji.
Chronicle, n. Tine'ldi, narrative of facts, in their natural order.
Chronology, n. Tindi indoo'tuz.
Chronology, n. Venda'vas indoo'tuz, the art of reckoning the times of events.
Chrysolite, n. Vr'andi.
Chub, n. Gra'njino.
Chuckle, v. Bet'ansinai. 2, Bet'ansinai vi'ndi.
Church, n. U'ndre'dwis. 2, Ka'nzoi, temple.
Churchwarden, n. Kanzo'ifas.
Churchyard, n. Ta'nzo kanzo'itu.
Churching, n. Vu'ndra.
Churl, n. Twempa'ro, churlish person. 2, Dwempa'ro, morose person. 3, Blempa'ro, one who is not accustomed to give alms.
Churn, v. Dare'nsikai do'ndus, frequently and alternately to move.
Churn, v. Ten'o'nsipai, to agitate cream and produce butter.
Chur-worm, n. Fro'njoi.
Chyle, n. Ta'ndoo.
Chymical operation, n. Inzis.
Cicada, n. Vo'nja.
Cicada aquatica, n. Kro'njoi.
Cicely, (sweet), n. Ta'mva.
Cicely, (wild) n. Tra'mva.
Cider, n. Ve'nzoi tu punvoo'sidz, wine of apples.
Cimex, n. Vro'njoi.
Cimex sylvestris, n. To'njoi.
Cinders, n. Unsa. Tu'nza.
Cinnabar, n. Bu'nzo.
Cinnamon, n. Gu'mvino.

Cipher, n. Gre'ntupo pri'ndooz. 2, Umba'ntukoo, pri'ndooz.
Cipher, n. Plondoo'dis, the sign of nothing.
Cinquefoil, n. Fa'mvino.
Cipher, v. Baru'ntipai, to practice the numbering art, i. e. to cipher.
Cypress, n. Vu'mvi.
Circle, n. Fe'ndo. 2, Inzis, circle by which the world is divided; as, horizon, equator, &c.
Circuit, n. Ri'nzo. 2, Kri'ndo fendō'tu, margin of circle.
Circular, adj. Fe'nti.
Circulate, v. Gife'ntitai, to go round a circle.
Circumcision, n. Ba'ndris.
Circumference, n. Kri'ndo fendō'tu.
Circumlocution, n. Fri'nda, amplification. 2, Brindi, paraphrase.
Circumscribe, v. Tuskenitai findaz.
Circumspect, adj. Fa'npa.
Circumstance, n. To'ndis.
Circumvent, v. Ka'ntri'ai, defraud.
Cistern, n. unohzo, a vessel for preserving water.
Citadel, n. Fe'nzoi.
Citation, n. Pa'ndroi. 2, Ti'nda.
City, n. To'mbro.
Citizen, n. Vo'ndroo.
Citrine, n. Imboi tu gumvoo'sit.
Citrinella, n. Fa'njis.
Citron, n. Gu'mvoo.
Citrus, (pumpion), n. Fre'mvino.
Cithern, n. Timpit'us.
Citysus, n. Vri'mvoi.
Clives, n. Dro'mva.
Civet, n. Kri'nhja perfume of the Civet cat.
Civet cat, n. Kri'nja.
Civil, adj. De'mpa. 2, Ge'mpa.
Civil, adj. To'mpri, pertaining to city. 2, Ontru, political social.
Civil lawyer, n. Fo'ndroi.
Civil war, n. Eno'ndri, war betwixt men of the same community.
Civility, n. De'mba. 2, Ge'mba.
Clack, v. Imbo ne krinzai'das, sound from frequent knocking.
Clack, n. kinsaid'wus.
Clad, part. En'sumoo.
Clay, n. Kinza.
Claim, n. Te'ndoo.
Clamber, v. Veho'sifai krontō'pu. 2, Vensifai'des, to climb badly.
Clamminess, n. Kri'mbis.
Clamor, n. Tra'nzo. 2, Beta'nzo.
Clandestine, adj. Gre'ntur, secret.
Clapping, n. Ba'nzi.
Clap up, n. Dwadentivai. 2, Ka'ntisai, to imprison. 3, Dwaka'ntisai.
Clap of thunder, n. Dwazi'mbo trun-zoo'tu.
Clapper, n. Kensuvō'dwes tu fimputō'tus.
Claret, n. Fi'mpou ve'nzoi tu Frans.
Clary, n. Da'mvino. 2, Dra'mvino, wild clary.

Clarify, v. Dahtikrost.
Clash, v. Bika'nsivai. 2, Dro'ndus bika'nsivai. 3, T'wempinai.
Clasper, n. Dro'ndoi.
Clasp, v. Gehtinai. 2, Va'nsikai, to embrace.
Class, n. Do'ndō, series. 2, Oldoo, kind.
Classic, n. Dra'onsuto^{ro}, an author of the first rank. 2, U trintur, to'nsutoo Ro'mun twi Grek da'nsuto^{ro}.
Clatter, n. Twimbo.
Clause, n. Pindo.
Claw, n. Bro'ndis, nail. 2, To'udi, claw. 3, Do'nda, claw of shell fish. 4, Vrahsifai, to claw or scratch.
Clear, adj. Dantu.
Clear, adv. To'ndi. 2, Tes, the transcendental; as, Teprentu'soo, clear gone.
Cleanliness, n. Vemboi.
Cleanse, v. Dahtikrost. 2, Va'utri-frost. 3, Va'npikrost.
Clear, adj. Antus, whole, entire.
Clearly, adv. Andus, wholly. 2, adj. Gohti, clear, not mixed with other things. 3, Dantu, clear.
Clear, adj. Tohti, perfect; as, te-po'mboo, clear understanding; te-po'mbo, clear sight.
Clear weather, n. Pu'nzis.
Clear, (unspotted), adj. Bi'mpur.
Clear sound, n. Dinbo.
Clear from debt, adj. Tinta.
Clear from guilt, adj. Da'ntrou.
Clear, adj. Tinti, plain.
Clear, adj. Tentur, manifest.
Cleaver, n. Tinsufotus.
Cleavers, n. Tro'mvino.
Cleave, v. Fentifai, to adhere.
Cleave, (to) v. Kri'mpisi, to be clammy.
Chapped, adj. Krehtikoo, to be in rucks or chinks.
Chop, v. T'usipai.
Cleft, adj. Krehtukoo.
Clematis, n. Dinvi.
Clemency, n. Ge'mbis.
Clergy, n. Undroi.
Clerk, n. Dansuto'fas tw undretwis.
Clerk, n. Untrou'ro, clerical person.
Clerk, n. Du'ndrois blantur'fas.
Clew, n. De'ndis, bottom.
Click, n. Bitwa'nsus imbo, watchlike sound.
Clicket, n. Ba'nzoi, lust, specially of rabbits.
Client, n. Tro'nzo, dependent.
Client, n. Dantrupoo'ro.
Cliff, n. Tri'uzo.
Climacteric, n. Vren'ndoi.
Climate, n. U rinzo yootu kahti oldoo o'ntuvo ro'ni.
Climb, v. Be'nsifai.
Climber of Virginia, n. Gil'mvi.
Clinch, v. Re'kren'o'nsivai.
Clinch the fist, v. Ki'nsifai ta'ndi. 2, Tusbinsikai, ta'ndi.

Clink, v. Impitai drenouza bruz, to sound like chains.
Cling, v. Ta'nsivai.
Clip, v. Kri'nsikai, cutting cloth. 2, Va'nsikai.
Clock, n. Tra'nzis. 2, Petran'zis or Twan'zis, watch. 3, Slum'e'ai trauza'vu, what is it according to the clock?
Clod, n. Ka'ndis, lump.
Clog, v. Bro'ntifai.
Cloy, v. Okai tra'ntur. 2, Pro'nsi-krast fra'ndooti, to cause to loathe from abundance.
Cloister, n. Tu'ndroi, house of monk or nun.
Cloister, n. Ga'nsutoo pensufokis.
Cloke, n. Fa'ntu vrintifus.
Cloke, v. Ki'nsifai.
Cloke, n. Tentupro'stik, the making to seem, pretence.
Cloke, v. Grehtipai.
Cloke bag, v. Fenzi f'nsufoo gauze'ei
Closeness, n. T'ndoi randaituz fon-dootuz. 2, Tyoo piun onoitus, impenetrability. 3, Kro'ndi emon-daitu, difficulty of penetration.
Close, adj. T'usufoo. 2, Fintou, in contact.
Closet, n. Fa'nzo di bra'ntu vendi.
Cloth, n. E'nsunori. 2, Kre'nza, cotton. 3, Pre'nza, hair. 4, Kenza, linen. 5, Pe'nza, woollen. 6, E'nsunoritas, clothworker.
Clothe, v. E'nsimai.
Clothing, n. Enza.
Clotter, v. Fri'nsivai.
Clotted, adj. Fri'nsuvoo.
Cloud, n. Funzo.
Clove, n. Omva, bulb.
Clove-tree, n. Tu'nuvo.
Clout, n. Wenonsun'ori, a cloth used for mean purposes. 2, U brandis tu e'nsunori.
Clout, v. Tra'ntipai riti va'ndis. 2, Do'mpikai riti va'ndis.
Clown, n. Twempa'ro.
Clownishness, n. Tw'emba.
Clew, n. De'ndis.
Club, n. Fe'ndri. 2, Ombro.
Cluck, v. Penancifai, to call as a hen.
Cling, v. Ta'nsivai. 2, Frehtifai.
Cluster, n. Ko'ndoi. 2, Vrantuvo'ri.
Clutch, v. Tohtikai. 2, Tahtikai. 3, Ventipai. 4, Tusbinsitai. 5, Ventipai'des, to hold clumsily.
Clutter, n. Fra'ntu enzi. 2, Fra'ntu imbo.
Clyster, n. Vrimo'nzoo, a clyster; injection into the anus.
Coach, n. Panzi.
Coachman, n. Panze'fas.
Coachbox, n. Bansuvookis panzi-fastu.
Coaction, n. Tro'nza, compulsion.
Coadjutor, n. Pibontuforo.
Coagulation, n. Fri'nzis.
Coalition, n. Pendis, junction. 2, Vra'ndito.

Coarctation, n. Tyel tro'nsinai, to force together. 2, Ta'nzis.
Coast, n. Renza. 2, Vinzo, sea-coast.
Coat, n. Enouza.
Coat of mail, n. F'usukoo pe'mbri.
Coat of arms, n. Ono'mbroo.
Cottage, n. Pepa'nzoi. 2, U twempa pepa'nzoi.
Cobble, v. Detra'ntipai, to mend badly. 2, Tra'mpisai, to act unskillfully.
Cobbler, n. E'nenza'tas.
Cobweb, n. Bonon'joi, spider's web.
Cock or hen, n. Pe'njoi. 2, Pe'hjifur, male. 3, Pe'hjifun, female.
Cock's comb, n. Demvinoi.
Cock's head, n. Bre'mvo.
Cock, (heath), n. Bre'njoi.
Cock, (sea), n. Vro'hjis.
Cockroaches, n. Dro'njooz.
Cock, (winged), n. Tro'njoi.
Cock of dial, n. Penda tu frino'mboo.
Cock-weather, n. Kunoh'zoi.
Cockboat, n. Pepindroo.
Cocker, v. Kansipai, tenderly to nurse. 2, Dre'mpisai.
Cocket, n. Dansuto'ri trende'tu.
Cockle, n. Bro'njinoi. 2, Vre'mvi.
Cocoa, n. Vumva.
Cocothraustes, n. Kanja.
Cocothraustes Cristabes, n. Kra'nja.
Cod, n. Panjo. 2, Bro'ndo.
Codicil, n. Vantusoo da'nzo.
Coequal, adj. Ba'ntu.
Coerce, v. Fro'ntifai.
Coessential, adj. Bentupo rohti dro'ndoi.
Coetaneous, adj. Rontitu u'ndimoo.
Coeternal, adj. Tyel t'ntur.
Coexistent, adj. Tyel plontur.
Coffee, n. Drumva'sit, the fruit of the coffee-tree.
Coffin, n. Fenzi dansur'diz. 2, Rai trentunodus.
Cog, n. Kra'ndo trende'tu.
Cog, v. Dre'mpinai, fawn. 2, Kra'tinai, to de'fraud.
Cogitation, n. Po'nzoi.
Cognition of things, n. Tro'ndis.
Cognizance, n. Anru pro'nzo. 2, Androi. 3, Dronsil'dis, service sign.
Coheir, n. Tyel fontrukoro.
Coherent, adj. Tyel frehtufo. 2, Tyel pehtufo. 3, Vontu.
Cause prohibitive, n. Fro'ndoi.
Cohobation, n. Revinzo.
Cohort, n. Tendra.
Coy, adj. Gabro'nsa.
Coif, n. U f'ntou antifus.
Coil, n. Fra'ntu enzi. 2, Fra'ntu imbo.
Coil, v. Tentitai.
Coin, n. F'le'ndo, external angle of a wall. 2, F're'ndo, internal of a room.
Coin, n. Runda.
Coin, v. Ru'ntimost, to cause to be money.

Coin, v. Kamprina'i, to forge.
Coincident, adj. Penontur. 2, Rintu'to oinu v'ondoi.
Coincidence, n. Penohndoo, the falling on the same point or line. 2, Rindo oinu v'ondoi.
Coit, n. Kendi gafensuvoo.
Coition, n. Bran'zoi.
Colander, n. Kinsuvo'dus.
Coal, n. Tru'nzis, mineral. 2, Twu'njis, charcoal.
Coal (live), n. Unsupoo tru'nzis.
Coal-black, adj. Beplimpu.
Coalrake, n. Truzai'dus.
Coalmouse, n. Dra'nzis.
Colwort, n. V'evva, cabbage.
Cold, adj. Plimpu.
Cold, n. Umbi plimb'eti.
Colet of a ring, n. Unjo'kis, gem place. 2, Krindo'kis, concave place.
Colic, n. Bu'mbis.
Collar, n. Eni'za.
Collateral, adj. Kan'eta, not principal. 2, Plo'nur, of lateral descent.
Collation, n. Ke'nda. 3, Ken'nda, the right to give. 3, Pre'nzoo, repast. 4, Be'ndoi, comparison.
Collect, n. Vrintu pu'ndra.
Collection, n. Bin'zoi. 2, Binsufo'ri.
Collective, adj. Tyel bi'nusufu. 2, Vran'ti, aggregate.
Collector, n. Binsufo'ro. 2, Binsufo'fas.
College, n. Do'mbro, specially of scholar.
Colleague, n. Fo'nza. 2, Tyel gontruvoo'ro. 3, Tyel do'mprutoo'ro. 4, Tyel vumprumoo'ro.
Collier, n. Fenzai'das. 2, Fenzai'tas.
Cauliflower, n. Venomva, a cabbage having a delicate white flower.
Collision, n. Tyel ke'nzis. 2, Dro'nus ke'nzis.
Collogue, v. Dre'pina'i.
Collup, n. Ba'ndis. 2, Ven'ntoo'dwes, sliced part.
Colloquy, n. Tyel itikai.
Collusion, n. To'nzoi ka'ntrinai.
Colon, n. Gra'nta kra'ndis. 2, Vin'doo, a point.
Colonel, n. Fembra'fas.
Colony, n. Po'mbro.
Coloquintida, n. Ke'mvinoo.
Colour, n. Imboi. 2, Trentup'ri, a seeming thing.
Colours, n. Fentri'ri, ensign-thing. 2, Fent'ri, cornet-thing.
Collossé, } n. Begren'zis, a great
Colossus, } image.
Colt, n. Pinjoo'twes. 2, Finjoo'twes.
Coltsfoot, n. Po'mvis. 2, To'mvis, mountain coltsfoot.
Columbine, n. Fro'mvoo.
Column, n. Ba'nzo.
Colure, n. Ki'nzis, meridian.
Comb, n. Trinsuko'tus.
Comb, v. Trinsikai.

Comb (crest), n. Do'ndi.
Cocomb, n. Flampai'ro. 2, Vrem-pa'ro.
Comb (honey), n. Pohjas fa'nzoz.
Combat, v. De'ndroo.
Cumber, v. Ran'sinai. 2, Trentikai. 3, Brontifai.
Combine, v. Tyel pentifai. 2, Tyel gontrivai. 3, Tyel go'mprivai.
Combustion, n. Unzipo. 2, Twemba. 3, Tambro.
Come, v. Pentisai. 2, Spupentisai. 3, Nuspentisai. 4, Ventisai, come after. 5, Droopentisai, come again. 6, Pentikai, come at. 7, Pentikai, come by. 8, Okai kapo'mputoo. 9, Okai bo'nusfoo. 10, Tentipoi. 11, Fentisai, come forward. 12, Dra'ntipoi. 13, Pre'n'inai, come in. 14, Entikoi, come off. 15, Pentrifai, to come off on equal terms. 16, Pemprifai, to come off victorious. 17, Ple'mprifai, to come off loser. 18, Fentisai, come on. 19, Vuntrivai, come over, to be proselyted. 20, Kantrina'ed, come over a person. 21, Okai kapo'mputoo, come out. 22, Okai kabon'sufoo. 23, Tentipoi.
Comedy, n. Tonohndroi.
Comely, adj. Fo'ntu. 2, Vo'mpu.
Comet, n. Tri'nzoi.
Comfit, n. Tre'nutoo'ri trenzo'iti.
Comfort, v. To'n'sisai.
Comfrey, n. Ko'mvino.
Comical, adj. Tonoh'trou. 2, Ko'nsu.
Comity, n. De'mba.
Comma, n. Bindoo.
Command, v. Po'n'sikai. 2, Do'n'sitai, Pontripai.
Commanded party, n. Vendra.
Commander, n. Ponsuko'ro. 2, Po'n-suko'fas.
Commemorate, v. Reto'mpifrast, to cause to be remembered. 2, Tro'n-dus, solemnly.
Commence, v. Tentivai. 2, Po'ntipraust kwonohndroo, to be caused to be a graduate of the highest or first degree.
Commence an action, v. Amprifai.
Commend, v. Do'n'sikai. 2, Go'n'sikai. 3, Po'mprikai, to entrust.
Commensurate, adj. Tyel ru'ntukoo. Tanon'tus, reducible to the same common measure.
Comment, n. Vin'dis.
Commentary, n. Vin'dis.
Commerce, n. E'nda.
Commination, n. Vro'nzi, threat.
Commisserate, v. Dra'n'sivai.
Commissary, n. Vomp'ra'ro. 2, Vis untru pa'ndroo. 3, Em'tru ch'ufas.
Commissioner, n. Kompra'ro.
Commit, v. Pintipai. 2, Pino'ntipai, to commit a fault. 3, Ka'ntrigrest, to cause to be imprisoned.

Committee, n. Vontra'dwiroz. 2, Pebo'mbro.
Commolious, adj. Vo'ntu. 2, Do'ntu. 3, Po'nta.
Commodity, n. Onda, convenience. 2, Po'nda. 3, Tontruko'o'ri.
Common, adj. Rou, all. 2, Ou, every. 3, Pa'nti. 4, Vra'nta. 5, Ba'ntu. 6, Bu'ntrur.
Commonwealth, n. Ontrutis. 2, Vra'nta famboo.
Commonwealth, n. Pondroo'rit bondroo'ti.
Common, adj. Vintou. 2, Dintur. 3, P'ompra. 4, Pung'tru, not consecrated.
Commonality, n. Fibohndroo.
Commons (House of), n. Panan'zoi.
Commons (victuals), n. Ru'ntukoo enzoo. 2, Ru'ntukoo ch'ziz.
Commons (for cattle), n. Vra'nta bah'zoo. 2, Bo'ndroos bah'zoo.
Commotion, n. Eluzi. 2, Tambro. 3, Trendi.
Commune, v. Dra'n'sikai, to confer.
Communicate, v. Vra'ntimost. 2, Bo'n'simost. 3, Bonsifrest.
Communication, n. Re'mbi. 2, Dra'nzi. 3, Indi.
Communion, n. Tyel pe'ndoi. 2, Tyel-bo'nza.
Communion, n. Vumbris, the Lord's supper.
Community, n. Vra'nta be'ndoo.
Commutation, n. E'nda. 2, Ambri, exchange.
Compact, adj. Bepentufoo. 2, Befintou, very close. 3, n. Ombris. 4, Tyel gontruvoo.
Company, n. Tyel po'ndoo. 2, Tyel pre'ndis. 3, Tyel te'ndis. 4, Vran'tiro. 5, Ombro. 6, Ondro. 7, Do'ndro. 8, Te'ndra.
Companion, n. Fo'nza. 2, Kranta'ro. 4, Tempa'ro.
Compare, v. Bentifai.
Compass, v. Zisprentisai. 2, Glisprentisai. 3, Prentisai plendi, fetch a circuit. 4, Ziske'ntrisai. 5, Fentivai. 6, Fen'ondo. 7, Dunjoit'wus. 8, Dunjoit'us.
Compasses, n. Fen'ondo.
Compass, v. Kentifai, comprehend. 2, Pentikai, to obtain.
Compassion, n. Dro'nzis.
Compatible, adj. Tyel vo'ntu.
Compeer, n. Fo'nza.
Compel, v. Tro'n'sinai.
Compellation, n. Ko'ndoo.
Compendious, adj. Pra'ntou. 2, Vrintu, of the nature of an epitome.
Compendium, n. Vri'ndi.
Compensate, v. Dre'ntifai.
Competent, adj. Tahtur.
Competitor, n. Fro'nzoi.
Compile, v. Tyel pentipai. 2, Dre'n-sigrost.
Complacence, n. Do'nza. 2, Gemba, civility.

Complain, v. Diskrohsikai. 2, Ta'n-tripai.
Complaisance, n. Ge'mba.
Complimenting, n. Da'nzi.
Complete, adj. To'nti. 2, Tentuvoo.
Complexion, n. Rino'nzoo. 2, Vra'ndo. 3, Ombi.
Comply, v. Vontiki. 2, Ventisai. 3, Grentifai.
Complicated, adj. Tyel vrahtuvoo. 2, Fri'nsufoo. 3, Gro'nti.
Complices, n. Tyel go'ntruvoo'roz. 2, Fo'nzaz. 3, Kranta'roz.
Comportment, n. Anzis. 2, Anzi. 3, Rembe'vis, conversation manner.
Compose, v. Tyel pentipai.
Compose, v. i. e. make: as, compose a book, Dre'nsigrost. 2, Tefa'ntikai, perfectly to arrange. 3, Umfrantikai, to unconfuse. 4, Tem'pimost, to cause to agree. 5, Tentikrost, to cause to be quiet.
Compound, v. Tyel pentipai. 2, Tyel pentifai. 3, Klontiprost ontiriz, to make one thing out of several. 4, Gro'ntikai, to mix. 5, Ompri-sai ge'ntinai yilkyu tou pe'mpur dre'ntariz.
Compression, n. Tri'nzoo.
Comprehend, v. Ke'ntifai. 2, Po'm-pitai rou'u, to understand all. 3, Po'mpitai to'ndi. 4, Po'mpitai a'ndus.
Comprise, v. (vide comprehend).
Compromise, v. Pre'ntinai tandroo'murit, to submit to arbitration.
Compulsion, n. Tro'nza.
Compunction, n. Ko'nzis. 2, Takro'h-zis.
Compurgation, n. Diva'ntrifai dam-broo'ti.
Computation, n. Ve'nda, 2, Ru'udipo.
Con-over, v. Da'ventifai.
Concatenation, n. Tyel dre'no'nzino.
Concave, adj. Kle'nti.
Conceal, v. Grentipai.
Conceit, n. Fo'mboi, fancy. 2, Vro'uzoi, opinion. 3, Fompou'ri.
Concededness, n. Twa'mbo.
Conceiving, n. Po'mboi, common sense. 2, Fo'mboi, fancy. 3, Po'm-bo, understanding. 4, Po'nzoi, thought.
Conceiving, (a child), n. Fra'nzoo.
Concentrate, v. Penontifai, to put in the same centre.
Conception, n. Fra'nzoo.
Concern, v. Bahtini, pertinent. 2, Vantini, proper. 3, Pontini, profitable.
Concerning, adj. Ba'nta.
Concerning, prep. Fe or fi.
Concession, n. Trindis.
Conciliator, n. Umpronsuno'ro, an unenemying person. 2, Uhtivempuno'ro, an uncontentious-making person. 3, Utempumo's-turo.
Concise, adj. Pra'ntou.

Concitation, n. Fondo'rit.
Conclave, n. Fanzo gre'ntur. 2, Ondro gre'ntur.
Conclude, v. Tri'ntitai. 2, Dentivai, to finish. 3, Gro'nsinai, to make up one's mind. 4, Vrintinai, to infer.
Concoct, v. Binsivai, to digest.
Concomitant, adj. Finti. 2, Tyel po'ntur.
Concord, n. To'nzoi. 2, Gimbo, symphony.
Concordance, n. Drono'ndo, catalogue of words. 2, Drono'ndo, catalogue of things.
Concorporate, v. Tyel rinsipai.
Concourse, n. Tyel pendis. 2, Bezoh-dro, great convention.
Concrete, adj. Frintou.
Concrete, n. Fri'ndoi.
Concubine, n. Fentupoo fantrung'ret. 2, Visko'hzifet.
Concurrence, n. Ko'mboi. 2, Bo'nzi. 3, Ba'nzoi. 4, Dedo'ndo. 5, Pa'nta fro'ndito, original sin.
Concur, v. Ventisai, to meet. 2, Tyel po'ntipi. 3, Tyel pentisai.
Concussion, n. Trenzis, shaking.
Condemn, v. Da'mprifai, to sentence. 2, Ta'ntripai. 3, Tro'nsitai.
Condense, v. Tri'mpikrost.
Condescend, v. Fempisai. 2, Prone'sikai, not to forbid. 3, Brone'tifai, not to hinder. 4, Pentina, to yield. 5, Gomprinai, to exempt from doing.
Condescension, n. F'embis.
Condign, adj. Vo'nta, worthy, deserving.
Conditioning, n. Trenzo.
Condition, n. Ko'ndoi. 2, Vo'ndoo. 3, Rambi. 4, Ke'ndoi, capacity or comprehension. 5, Ko'ndis, state. 6, Tindis, supposition. 7, Ombri, covenant.
Condole, v. Tyel kro'nsikai.
Conduce, v. Bo'ntifai, to help.
Conduct, v. Be'ntisai. 2, Vo'mprinai, to officiate.
Conduct, (safe), n. Ton'ondi, a safe conduct through an enemy's country.
Conduit, n. Gra'nzoi.
Cone, n. De'ndo. 2, Bo'ndo, fruit.
Confaction, n. Frenzoi.
Confederacy, n. Gondro.
Confer, v. Ke'ntinai. 2, Be'ntifai. 3, Dra'nsikai.
Confess, v. Trindis, conditional owning the truth. 2, Tintisai, renunciation of error.
Confessor, n. Funo'ndroi, the priest who hears the confession. 2, Tu'ndro.
Confidence, n. Do'nzi. 2, Vo'nzo.
Confident, adj. Do'nsu.
Confident, (one's), n. Ko'nguko po'n-za. 2, Po'mprukoo po'nza.
Confines, n. Kri'ndoz rinzo'tuz.

Confine, v. Vo'ntivai, to limit. 2, Fro'ntifai. 3, Ka'ntisai.
Confirm, v. Do'mpikai. 2, Yindom-pikai. 3, Yinvonsitai. 4, Da'mprisai.
Confirmation, n. Vrindis. 2, Guh-dra, religious rite.
Confiscation, n. Da'mbris.
Conflict, v. Dentripai. 2, Twe'mpinai, to contend.
Confluence, n. Bependis tyel. 2, Tyel on'drito.
Conform, v. Vo'ndu pintipai. 2, Vrotu pintipai. 3, De'mpikai.
Confound, v. Fra'ntikrost. 2, Gro'ntivai, to mix. 3, Fro'nsigrest, to cause to be ashamed. 4, Gintisai. 5, Kro'nsipai.
Confraternity, n. Do'mbro, college. 2, Do'ndro, corporation. 3, Gumbro'idwis, aggregate of penitents.
Confront, v. Pano'ntitai, to face.
Confused, adj. Fra'ntu.
Confusion, n. Fra'ndi. 2, Befro'nzis. 3, Kro'nzoo.
Confutation, n. Di'ndis.
Confute, v. Di'ntisai.
Congee, v. Fri'nsivai, to coagulate. 2, Bre'nsiprost, jelly. 3, Ku'nsitrost, to convert into ice.
Congee, n. Ka'nzi.
Conger, n. Pa'ujis.
Conglutinate, v. Tyel krinsimost. 2, Tyel pentifai.
Congratulate, v. Vo'nsivai.
Congregation, n. Ondro.
Congruous, adj. Vo'ntu.
Conic, adj. De'nti.
Conjecture, v. Dro'nsifai.
Conjugal, adj. Vu'ntra, matrimonial.
Conjugate, v. Tyel pra'ntinai.
Conjugation, n. Tro'ndoiz kindoi'tuz, patterns of verbs.
Connection, n. Vipe'ndoi, joining manner.
Connive, v. Grendur to'ntrinai. 2, Brone'tifai. 3, Rame'pivai.
Conquer, v. De'mprifai.
Consanguinity, n. Onzoo.
Conscience, n. To'mboo. 2, Tr'omboo, stupidity of conscience.
Conscientious, adj. Teto'mpur.
Conscionable, adj. Tomboovu. 2, Fempur, equitable.
Conscious, adj. Bo'uson, in a state of knowledge. 2, Kra'nta.
Consecration, n. Pa'ndri.
Consecration of Bishop, v. Vu'mbri-krost.
Consecrate Bishop, v. Vu'mprikrost.
Consecratory, n. Vantus vrinda. 2, Kra'nta vrinda.
Consent, v. Tyel to'nsifai.
Consequence, n. Vrinda. 2, Bo'nda. 3, Bo'ndinin, specially of future importance.
Consequent, n. Vrinda.
Conserve, n. Frehzoi.
Conserve, v. Ko'nsipai.

Consider, v. P^onsifai. 2, Dreⁿtifai.
Considering, n. F^onzo.
Considering that, (*whereas*), conj. Gool.
Considerable, adj. Boⁿta.
Considerateness, n. Pa^mba.
Consideration, n. F^ondoi. 2, Ke^mbi, 3, Dreⁿdoi.
Consign, v. P^ontrikai.
Consist, v. Fⁱntiprost. 2, O^mprisai, to agree.
Consistence, n. Bi^mbi.
Consistory, n. Bo^mbro. 2, Bo^mbrokis. 3, specially, Un^{tr}u bombro^rkis. 4, specially, Bombro^rkis vumbro^tuz.
Consolation, n. Toⁿzis.
Consolidate, v. Aⁿtigrost. 2, Fⁱntifrost, to put in close contiguity.
Consonant, adj. Voⁿtu.
Consonant, n. Friⁿdo.
Consort, n. F^onza. 2, Ti^mbo. 3, Vrⁱmbo.
Conspicuous, adj. G^apo^mputoo. 2, Be^tentur, very manifest.
Conspiracy, n. Go^mbro.
Conspire, v. Gom^pritai.
Constable, n. Tem^ba^fas, a peace officer: or, petem^pa^fas, a subordinate peace officer.
Constancy, n. Da^mba. 2, v. Dam^pimai, to persevere.
Constellation, n. Pin^zoi^dwi.
Consternation, n. Be^vronzi. 2, Groⁿzis. 3, specially, Groⁿzis vronze^ti.
Constipation, n. Tyel kriⁿzoo. 2, adj. Befⁱntou.
Constitute, v. P^ontifai. 2, Ontifai.
Constitution, n. P^ondifo. 2, Tuⁿzino. 3, Toⁿdra. 4, To^mbra. 5, Groⁿdo. 6, Ra^mba. 7, O^mba, temper of mind. 8, O^mbil, temper of body.
Constrain, v. Tr^onsinai.
Construction, n. P^ondifo. 2, Kⁱndi.
Consul, n. P^onoⁿdroo, an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge betwixt the merchants of his own nation.
Consult, v. Tyel pa^mpimai. 2, Tyel koⁿsikai. 3, Freⁿtimai koⁿzi. 4, Pentikai koⁿzi.
Consume, v. Kro^mpikrast. 2, Dwaⁿtipai. 3, Twaⁿtipai. 4, Kroⁿsipai. 5, Praⁿsipai.
Consumption, n. Kro^mbikrost. 2, 2, Dwaⁿdipo. 3, Twaⁿdipo. 4, Kroⁿzipo. 5, Praⁿzipo.
Consumption, n. Fru^mboi, wasting. Tu^mbi, disease of the lungs.
Consummate, v. Toⁿtivai, to perfect. Deⁿtivai, to finish.
Contact, n. Po^mbo, touch. 2, Fⁱndoi.
Contagion, n. Pu^mbo.
Contaminate, v. Draⁿtikai, to defile.
Contain, v. Keⁿtifai. 2, Koⁿsipai de^mboi.
Contemn, v. Groⁿsifai.

Contemplate, v. P^onsifai.
Contemporary, adj. Fⁱntur.
Contemptible, adj. G^agroⁿsufoo.
Contend, v. Twa^mpimai.
Content, adj. Tam^pur.
Content, n. Ruⁿdoi. 2, Ta^mboo. 3, Boⁿzo, satisfaction.
Contentiousness, n. Twa^mba.
Contest, n. Twa^mba indoi^tuz.
Contecture, n. Tyel fri^ziko. 2, Tyel peⁿdifo.
Contignation, n. Tyel peⁿdifo kraⁿzo^tuz.
Contiguity, n. Fⁱndoi.
Continence, n. De^mboi.
Continent, adj. De^mpon. 2, Fⁱnzo.
Contingent, adj. Groⁿtu.
Continue, v. Vⁱntipai. 2, Ruⁿtilai, to endure. 3, Reⁿtisai, to stay. 4, A^mboi, continued quantity.
Continual, adj. Vⁱntur. 2, Giⁿtur.
Continuance, n. Diⁿdoi, continuance of things in place. 2, Viⁿdo, continuance in time.
Contraband, adj. P^onoⁿsukoo, forbidden to be imported.
Contract, v. Tyel kiⁿsipai. 2, On^{tr}ilai, to bargain. 3, Toⁿsifai, betroth. 4, Peⁿtikai, obtain.
Contract a disease, v. O^kai u^mpukoo.
Contradiction, n. Kriⁿdis.
Contradictory, adj. Kriⁿtus or kriⁿtai.
Contrary, adj. Vroⁿtu.
Contribution, n. Keⁿda. 2, Keⁿda ruⁿdu. 3, Toⁿzum keⁿtimai. 4, To^mprikai.
Contribution, n. Koⁿzis, remorse.
Contrive, v. Doⁿsitai.
Controul, v. P^onsitai froⁿditoz. 2, Taⁿtrifai froⁿditotuz, accuse of faults. 3, Droⁿsikai, to reprehend. 4, Froⁿtifai, prohibit.
Controversy, n. Viⁿda, argumentation. 2, O^mbroi, suit.
Contumacy, n. Dra^mba, pertinacity. 2, Gre^mbi.
Contumely, n. Pa^mbra.
Contusion, n. Priⁿza. 2, Pru^mba, bruise.
Convey, v. Beⁿtisai, lead. 2, Peⁿsivai, carry. 3, Keⁿtisai, send.
Conveyance, n. Aⁿza, carriage. 2, Keⁿdis, sending. 3, Doⁿzo. 4, Freⁿtur boⁿdis, deed of alienation.
Convene, v. Paⁿtrifai. 2, On^{tr}ivo, to convene.
Convenience, n. Roⁿda, agreeableness. 2, Voⁿdi, congruity. 3, Doⁿdi, expedience.
Convenient, adj. Voⁿtu. 2, Doⁿtu.
Conventicle, n. Degreⁿtur oⁿdro.
Convention, n. On^{dro}.
Convergence, n. Dweⁿdoi.
Conversant, adj. Re^mpu. 2, Pom^bbravu. 3, Kampus, expert.
Conversation, n. Re^mbi.
Conver, adj. Kreⁿti.

Conversation, (*qualification for*), n. E^mba.
Convert, v. Teⁿtifai, apply. 2, Vuⁿtrivrost. 3, Vu^mp^rifai. 4, Doⁿsisai.
Conviction, Grⁱndis. 2, Va^mbrifoo, found guilty (at law).
Convocation, n. Un^{tr}u oⁿdro.
Convoy, n. Teⁿtuso veⁿdro.
Convulsion, n. Du^mba.
Cook, n. Preⁿsutotas.
Cookery, n. Preⁿzo.
Cool, adj. Pe^plimpur, a little cold. 2, v. Plⁱm^pikrost, to cool.
Coop, v. Kaⁿtrisai, imprison. 2, Gli^pontipai, to be about. 3, Gli^pentipai, to put about.
Cooper, n. Teⁿzitas, barrelmechanic.
Cooperate, v. Tyel iⁿsikai.
Coordinate, adj. Kaⁿtufa, as high. 2, On^{tr}upa, of equal rank.
Coot, n. Gaⁿjioi.
Copal, n. Kru^mvinoi.
Copartner, n. Boⁿza, partner. 2, Kraⁿda, accessory.
Cope, n. An^ofas, head vest. 2, Deⁿtripai, to fight.
Copy, n. Toⁿdoi, precedent; original. 2, Troⁿdoi, transcript.
Copy, v. Toⁿtifai, to set a copy.
Copy out, v. Troⁿtifai.
Copyhold, n. On^{dr}a daⁿzoo^ddu. 2, Bom^prukoo^ri daⁿzoo^ddu.
Copious, adj. Fraⁿtur, abundant.
Copped, adj. Twaⁿdi diⁿtutoo. 2, Peⁿtupoo.
Copper, n. Kuⁿzoo. 2, Veⁿzi, kettle. 3, Ven^onzi, a kettle in-built.
Copperas, n. Fruⁿji, vitriol.
Coppice, n. Um^{ve}kis.
Copula, n. Viⁿdoi.
Copulation, n. Braⁿzoi.
Copulative, adj. Peⁿtufu.
Coracinus, n. Faⁿja.
Coral, n. Vuⁿjoi.
Cord, n. Dreⁿza.
Cordage, n. Fidreⁿza.
Cordial, adj. Faⁿtus.
Cordial, n. Fanoⁿdis, a medicine strengthening the heart.
Cordial, adj. Ka^mpa, sincere.
Cordylis, n. Kin^onjis, a creature of the lizard kind, having a tail annulated with scales.
Core, 2. n. Bifaⁿtai^ddwes. 2, Tinti^ddwes. 3, Win^plimpai^ddwes.
Coriander, n. Praⁿva.
Cork, n. Fru^mvi, a tree. 2, Tinsu^fogus frum^{ve}tu. 3, Fru^mfutu roⁿdo.
Cormorant, n. Baⁿjio.
Corn, n. Fⁱnoⁿzi.
Corn, (*standing*), n. Po^mvoi kring^esuto.
Cornfield, n. Faⁿzoo pim^oitu.
Corn-flag, n. Vro^mva.
Corn, n. Voⁿdo, seed for bread.
Corn, v. Kraⁿtisai, to pulverize. 2, Dreⁿsitai pun^je^ti.

Corn, (on the toe), n. Vru'mbo.
Cornel tree, n. Tru'mvoi.
Cornelian, n. Tuhjo, sardius.
Corner, n. Fre'ndo, internal angle.
 Fle'ndo, external angle. 3, Fe'n-
 da, tooth. 4, Fre'nda, notch.
Corner, n. Grentu'rkis.
Cornet, n. Fe'mbro. 2, Plimbi twe'ndi.
Corollary, n. Va'ntus vri'nda.
Coronation, n. Fon'o'dripo'rest.
Coroner, n. Fon'o'sufo'fas, the officer
 enquiring into the cause of death.
Coronet, n. Ton'o'droo.
Corporal, n. Vempri'fas. 2, Fim'pri.
Corporation, n. Do'ndro.
Corporeal, adj. Ri'nsur.
Corpse, n. Ri'nsur dra'nsur.
Corps du gard, n. Vembro'dwis.
Corpulent, adj. Berin'sur, having a
 great body. 2, Bo'mpu. 3, Be-
 bo'mpu.
Correct, v. Te'ntifai, repair. 2, To'h-
 ta, due; as it ought to be. 3,
 Tra'ntipai, mend. 4, Do'nsisai,
 reform. 5, Dro'nsikai, reprehend.
 6, Ra'mpivai, punish. 7, Vo'nsisai,
 chastise.
Correlative, adj. Dro'ndus go'ntur.
Correspond, v. Vo'ntiki, to be cor-
 ruous. 2, Dro'ntisi, to be reciproc-
 al. 3, Dro'ndas vo'ntiki. 4, Dro'h-
 dus po'nsa. 5, Dro'ndus bo'nsifrest,
 mutually to be made known.
Corrival, n. Ton'zoi.
Corroborate, v. Yin do'mpikrost, to
 strengthen. 2, Vo'nsitrost, make
 sure. 3, Yin vo'nsitrost, make
 more sure.
Corrode, v. Ti'nsivai.
Corrosive, adj. Gati'nsuvo.
Corrupt, v. Fro'ntivrost, make evil.
 2, Yin fro'ntivrost, make worse;
 or Twa'ntiprost. 3, Dra'ntikrost,
 make impure. 4, Kro'nsipai, de-
 stroy. 5, Tre'ntifrost, spoil. 6,
 Pu'mpivai, infect. 7, Kro'mpikrost,
 to cause to decay.
Corrupt, adj. Fra'mpu, unholy. 2,
 Pre'mpur, unjust. 3, Dre'mpou,
 unchaste.
Corruption, n. Va'dra, bribery.
Corslet, n. An'tuvus.
Coruscation, n. Punzoo'dwas. 2,
 Timboo, brightness. 3, Bra'nsa
 pu'nzoo, trembling flame.
Cosmography, n. Inze'bras, science
 of the universe.
Cost, n. Be'nda, disbursement. 2,
 Do'ndri, price.
Costive, adj. Bi'nsufoo.
Costly, adj. Betre'ntu, very expen-
 sive.
Costmary, n. Ka'mvoi.
Cottage, n. Pepa'nzoi. 2 Twe'mpa
 pa'nzoi.
Cotton tree, n. Gu'mva.
Cotton cloth, n. Kre'nza.
Cotton weed, n. Bra'mvoi.
Couch, v. Vra'nsivai, to lie. 2, Ta'n-
 sivai, shrink.

Couch, n. Vren'zis,
Covenant, n. Om'bris.
Coventry-bell, n. De'mvinoo.
Convent, n. Tundro'itus.
Cover, v. Unto'mpitrest, cause to be
 unseen. 2, Kinsivai, cover. 3,
 E'nsinai, clothe. 4, Bra'nsifai,
 copulate with. 5, Umpro'mpitrest,
 cause to be unseen. 6, Gre'ntipai.
Coverlet, n. Binti kinsufori dranzai-
 tu. 2, Binti'fus dranzai'tu.
Covert, n. Kempusok'is, protection
 place. 2, Grentupo'kis, concealing
 place. 3, Pemprupok'is, defending
 place.
Coverture, n. Pembroo. 2, Ke'mbis.
Covert, v. Bo'nsikai, desire.
Covetousness, n. Ple'mbo.
Cough, v. Be'nsinai.
Covey, n. Anje'dwis.
Cowl, n. Tu'ndrifurs ando'fus.
Could, v. Pi'u, can; pi'u, could,
 pri'u, can hereafter.
Coulter, n. Prin'o'zo, coulter of
 plough.
Council, n. Bo'mbro.
Counsel, n. Kro'nzi. 2, v. Be'mpini,
 keep counsel, be taciturn.
Count, n. Ton'o'droo, earl, 4th de-
 gree of nobility.
Count, v. Go'nsifai, esteem. 2, Ve'n-
 tinai, reckon. 3, Vra'ntinai, sum.
Countenance, n. Pando'pas, face
 habit. 2, Pando'vis, face manner.
Countenance, (out of), adj. Befro'n-
 suvoo, greatly ashamed. 2, Gi'n-
 suvoo, posed. 3, Fro'nsuvoo.
Countenance, v. Fo'nsisai. 2, Ka'm-
 pifrest, cause to be reputed.
Counter, n. Biru'nda, imitation of
 money. 2, Kantruso'tus.
Counter, adv. Vro'ndu.
Counterfeit, v. Pantikrost, to liken.
 2, Gre'ntifai, imitate. 3, Ka'n-
 drun gre'ntifai. 4, Tre'ntiprost,
 cause to seem. 5, Tro'ntiprai,
 feign. 6, Ka'mprinai, forge. 7,
 Kra'mpinai, to act hypocritically.
Countermand, v. Po'nsikai tro'ndis,
 command the contrary.
Countermine, v. Be'mprivai.
Counterpane, n. (see coverlet).
Counterpart, n. Roi ton'doi, other
 precedent. 2, Roi tro'ndoi, other
 copy.
Counterpoise, v. Gro'ndus ru'ntinai,
 oppositely to weigh.
Counter tenor, n. Pri'mbo.
Countervail, v. Dre'ntifai, compen-
 sate. 2, Tedre'ntifai, perfectly to
 compensate.
Countess, n. Toni'ndripon.
County, n. Ko'ndro, shire.
Country, n. Fo'mbro, not the town.
 2, Ri'nzo. 3, Po'ndro, nation.
Countryman, n. Fompri'ro, one re-
 siding in the country.
Couple, n. Afindwis, an aggregate
 of two.
Courage, n. De'mboo, fortitude.

Couple, v. Pentifai afin fo'ndooz,
 to join two things. 2, Bra'nsifai,
 to copulate.
Courier, n. Ken'o'ndis bendo'di, mes-
 senger for despatch.
Course, n. Dra'nzoi, way. 2, Di'nza,
 water course. 3, Te'ndis, journey.
 4, Pre'nzoi, running. 5, Do'ndroi,
 hunting. 6, Te'mbroi, pursuit. 7,
 Fa'ndi, order. 8, Da'ndo, series.
 9, Do'ndis, turn.
Course of life, n. Danzoo'vis, man-
 ner of life. 2, Dondoo'vis, course
 of action.
Coarse, adj. Twi'mpus. 2, Kla'nter,
 sorry.
Courser, n. Pin'o'njoo, horse for
 running.
Courses, n. Kra'ndoo.
Court yard, n. Tan'zo.
Court, n. Bo'ndro, king's family. 2,
 Fo'ndroos pa'nzoi. 3, An'trukis,
 place where justice is administered.
 4, An'tru o'ndro, judicial conven-
 tion.
Court days, n. Bu'ndaiz antru'tu
 o'ndro.
Court, v. Fo'nsifai, to court.
Courteous, adj. De'mpa.
Courtesan, n. Fahtrunun vra'nta. 2,
 Vra'nta fan'trunun.
Courtesy, n. Demba. 2, Te'mbis,
 affability. 3, Gons'i'ri, act of be-
 nefactor. 4, Kra'nzi, salutation.
Courtier, n. Fo'ndroos bro'nzo, king's
 domestic. 2, Bedempa'ro. 3, Be-
 da'nsuro, a very complimentary
 person.
Courtliness, n. abs. Danze'rit.
Courtship, n. Fo'nsifai, to act as a
 suitor.
Cousin, (generally), n. Bro'nzo.
Cousin, (first), n. Bo'nzoo.
Cozen, v. Kan'trinai.
Cow, n. Pin'jifun.
Cow, (with calf), n. Fan'sur pin'jifun.
Cowherd, n. Pin'joo'fas.
Cow, v. Dwe'mpivrost.
Cowardice, n. Dwe'mboo.
Cucumber, n. Te'mvinoo.
Cucumber, (wild), n. Kre'mvinoo.
Cowering, n. Kan'zis.
Cowslip, n. Pre'mvinoi.
Cow-wheat, n. Gre'mvinoi.
Coxcomb, n. Vrempa'ro.
Crab fish, n. Von'jis.
Crab, (moluca), n. Dro'njis.
Crab louse, n. Von'o'njis.
Crab tree, n. Puno'mvoo, sour apple
 tree.
Crabbed, n. Grembai'vis, austere
 manner.
Crabbed, adj. Dwe'mpa. 2, Kro'ntu,
 difficult.
Crack, v. Tate'ntivai, begin to
 break.
Crack, n. Kren'li, chink.
Crack, v. Ino'mbo, sound like
 breaking. 2, Pro'nsivai, glory,
 boast.

C R E

Crack-brained, adj. Pepru'mpa.
Crackle, v. Ina'impifai, to sound like a number of little breakings.
Cradle, n. Drano'nzis.
Cray fish, (*cray fish*), n. To'ujis.
Craft, n. Fra'mbis, cunning.
Craft, n. Tata'mbis.
Crag, n. U fi'impus pri'nzo. 2, Prin'on'zo, the rugged protuberances of rocks.
Cram, v. Di'nsifai, fill. 2, Bedi'nsifai krinzooti.
Cramp, n. Dru'mba, a disease.
Cramp fish, n. Ka'ujoi.
Cramp iron, n. Geno'nda, iron hooks for joining bodies together.
Crane, n. Pe'ujinoi, a bird.
Crane fly, n. Go'nja.
Crane's bill, n. Be'mvoo.
Crane, n. Be'pinsupo'dwus, great lifting machine.
Crank, adj. Ko'mpu, vigorous. 2, Ko'nsu, joyful.
Cranny, n. Kre'ndi, chink.
Crash, v. Ve'nsivai. 2, Ino'mpitai, sound like breaking.
Crassitude, n. Ba'ndoi, thickness. 2, Tri'mbi. 3, Tri'mbis.
Cratch, n. Pine'zo, the palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.
Crave, v. Bo'nsinai, desire. 2, Ton-sikai, entreat. 3, Fu'mprivai, petition.
Craven, n. Dwempukro, a coward.
Cravingness, n. Ple'mbo, covetousness. 2, Fre'mbo, scrapingness.
Craw, n. Ka'ndis, stomach of bird.
Crawling, n. Ve'nzoo, creeping. 2, Vrenzoo, wriggling.
Craze, v. Pri'nsinai.
Crazy, adj. Kro'mpu, in a state of decay. 2, Tre'ntufoo, spoiled. 3, Ra'nsou, in a state of ruin.
Creak, v. Ine'mpifai, to make an acute sound like that of solid unlubricated bodies mutually rubbing together.
Cream, n. Pa'ndis, the best part of anything.
Cream, n. Twa'ndoo, cream, best part of milk.
Create, v. Po'nsipai. 2, Po'ntifai, make.
Creature, n. Ponsupoo'ri, created thing.
Credence, n. Ko'nzoi.
Credible, adj. Kaka'nsufoo, able to be believed.
Credit, v. Ko'nsifai, believe.
Credit, n. Go'nzoi. 2, Ka'mboi, reputation. 3, Konzo, trust.
Creditor, n. De'nda.
Credulity, n. Fra'mbo.
Credulity in religion, n. Kra'mbi.
Creed, n. Konsufoo'ri. 2, Kon'onzoi, epitome of what Christians ought to believe.
Creek, n. Peki'nza, a little bay.

F

C R O

Creep, v. Ve'nsipai. 2, Vre'nsipai, wriggle. 3, Pive'nsipai, metaphorically to creep like ivy. 4, Dre'mpinai, to fawn.
Creep in, v. Musprentisai gre'ndur, to get in secretly. 2, Gro'ndus.
Crescent, adj. Dra'ntur.
Crescent, n. Gli'nzoi, the figure of the moon, in her early increasing state.
Cresses, n. Be'mvis, garden cress. 2, Fo'nvis, Indian cress. 3, Be'mvis, sciatica-cress. 4, Vremvis, swine's cress. 5, Be'vva, water cress. 6, Dre'mva, winter cress.
Crescet, n. Tano'nzoi, a great light set on a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower.
Crest, n. Do'ndi, comb on bird's head.
Crest fallen, adj. Befro'ngusoo. 2, Penombri, the plume of feathers on the top of a helmet. 3, Penambri, the ornament, the helmet, in heraldry. 4, Kro'ndis, manc.
Crevis, n. Kra'ndi, chink. 2, To'ujis.
Crew, n. Fonzad'wis, aggregate of companions.
Cruet, n. Ungube'nzi.
Cry, n. Kro'nzi, grief. 2, Tra'nza, weeping.
Cry out, v. Ta'nsitai, exclaim. 2, Ta'ntripai ba'ndu. 3, Gro'nsikai ta'ndu.
Cry mercy, v. To'nsitai bambroodi.
Cry, v. Ba'mpripai or ba'mprivai, to proclaim.
Crib, n. Pine'zo, (see cratch).
Cribbed, adj. Bri'ntufoo.
Crick, n. Danzoi, pricking sensation, specially from a cold.
Cricket, n. Fo'njoi.
Cricket, (*fen*), Fro'njoi.
Crier, n. Ba'mbroo.
Crime, n. A'ndro.
Crime, (*capital*), n. A'mbro.
Crime, (*not capital*), n. A'mbra.
Crimson, adj. Biba'ntur, blood-like. 2, Fi'mpon, red.
Cringe, v. Beka'nsikai. 2, Daka'nsikai. 3, Dre'mpinai.
Cripple, n. Ro'mbi ande'tuz.
Crisis, n. Giba'mbroi, the deciding or judgment time. 2, Dib'a'mbroi, the sign of decision or judgment.
Crisping, n. Bri'nzi, curling.
Critic, n. Bano'mbroo, literary judge.
Critical, adj. Bano'mprur.
Crotehet, n. Bini'mbo, one eighth of the time of a breve.
Crocodile, n. Tinjis.
Crocus, n. Dro'mva.
Croft, n. Pefan'zoo.
Croak, v. Kefri'ncisai, like a frog. 2, Keba'ncipai, croak like a raven.
Crook, v. dri'nsipai, to bend.

C R U

Crook, n. U pre'ntiri, crooked thing. 2, Ge'nda, hook.
Crooked, adj. pas. Dri'nsupoo, bent. 2, Gentumaust, hooked.
Crookedness, n. Pre'ndo.
Crone, n. Vuntiaur'pro, a decrepit person.
Crop, n. Enjes ka'ndis, bird's stomach.
Crop of corn, n. Binsufoo'dwis fin-onzitu, heaped aggregate of corn.
Crop, v. Siuk'insipai, to pull off. 2, Sinidre'nsivai, tear off. 3, Sini-de'nsivai, break off.
Crosier, n. Vu'mbrois ko'ndoo, bishop's staff.
Cross, across, adj. Ge'ntou, oblique. 2, Gre'ntou, transverse.
Cross, v. Pre'ntisai dinza'zu, to go over the river.
Cross himself, v. Krentime'stur, to cause himself to be crossed. 2, Dyikrentime'stur, to cause himself to be signed with a cross.
Cross, n. U tanruko'twus, or Tan-andri, a crucifying jugament.
Cross, n. Tano'ndri, an image of Christ upon the cross.
Cross bow, n. Ke'mbri.
Crossway, n. Krenta dra'nzoi.
Cross, adj. Vro'ntu, contrary. 2, Tro'ntus, opposite. 3, Tve'mpa, contentious. 4, Dre'mpa, morose. 5, Dre'mpu, disobedient.
Cross event, n. Framboo.
Cross, v. Pre'ntikai, frustrate. 2, Tre'ntifai grentouti fe'ndoo.
Cross bill, n. Bra'nja.
Cross wort, n. Gro'mvino.
Crotchet, n. Pegenda.
Crotchet, n. Defom'boi, a bad fancy; whim.
Crouch, v. Kansivai, stoop.
Crouching, n. Undra'dis, the attitude and manner of adoration. 2, Dre'mba, fawning.
Crowd, n. Tyel krinsupoo'dwis.
Crow, n. Bre'njoo. 2, Ka'mvino. 3, Pinsupo'tus, a lever.
Crow, v. Kepe'ncifai, to crow like a cock. 2, Kegen'trifai, to express triumph. 3, Depro'nsivai, to glory as he ought not.
Crown, n. Fono'ndroo.
Crown of the head, n. Di'ndo ando'tu.
Crown imperial, n. Po'mva.
Crown, (*money*), A'vin glu'ndaz; or, glu'navin.
Crucible, n. Finsuvo'tus, melting vessel. 2, Enzi finsuvo'di unziz unzooti.
Crucifix, n. Grenzaitu Krist iju ga'ndri.
Crude, adj. Re'nsi, raw. 2, Fene'si, unboiled. 3, Ene'si, unprepared or uncooked. 4, Bine'sus or Bine'sai, not digested.
Crucify, v. Ga'ntrikai.
Cruelty, n. Bre'mboo.

Cruet, n. U plantan Venzoo'dus.
Crumb, (of bread) n. Fenchzoo.
Crumble, v. Fenchsiprast.
Crupper, n. Gondi, rump. 2, Gri'nti ventupori ganzetu. 3, Gondebus.
Cruise, n. Pepenzi n'neu. 2, v. Ben-trivai, to play the scout; specially for booty.
Crushing, n. Prinza.
Crust, (of shell fish), n. Fro'nda.
Crust, (of bread), Vri'ndo fenzoo'tu, specially hard.
Crustaceous, adj. Fro'nta.
Crutch, n. Ke'nda, (figure like T). 2, Ko'ndoo prensurturo.
Cryptography, n. Gre'ntur danzo'bas.
Crystal, n. Ku'njoi.
Cue, n. Bo'ndis, sign. 2, Tendo'dis.
Cub, n. Prinja'twes. 2, Finje'twes.
Cube, n. Bre'ndo.
Cubit, n. Fa'ndi a limb. 2, Pa'ndoi fra'ndeni dande'nuzis di'ndo.
Cuckold, n. Ku'nzifur fampra'tu ku'nzifun.
Cuckoo, n. Ta'njoo.
Cuckoo-flower, n. Be'va.
Cucumber, n. Temvinoov.
Cud, n. Kra'ndis, first stomach.
Cud, n. Kla'ndis, thing remasticated.
Chew the cud, v. Kla'ntisai.
Cudgel, n. Ko'ndoo, staff. 2, Be-ko'ndoo. 3, Fampruso'tus.
Cudwort, n. Bra'mvoi.
Cuff, n. Tra'ntu vantuko'ri.
Cuff, v. Ke'nsivai binsukoo'ti ta'ndi.
Cuirass, n. Anda'vus, trunk armour.
Cull, v. Bo'nsinai, to choose.
Culpable, adj. Gadro'nshukoo, apt to be blamed. Ta'ntrupoo, accused.
Cultivate, v. Ti'nsitai.
Culture, n. Tinon'zo, cultivation; special means and care.
Cumber, v. Ra'nsinai, to burden. 2, Tre'ntikai, to trouble. 3, Bro'nti-fai, to hinder.
Cummin, n. Dra'mvi.
Cunctation, n. Pra'mba.

D A Y

Dabble, v. Daze'nsikai flimputu fo'ndoo.
Dabchick, n. De'njinoi, dydapper.
Dace, n. Da'njino.
Daffodil, n. Ko'mva.
Dagger, n. Pra'ntou fe'mbri.
Daggle, v. a. Fu'nsimost, to cause to be dirty.
Daggle, v. n. Po'ntipi fu'nzatu.
Day, (natural), n. Bu'ndai, 24 hours.
Day, (holy-day), n. Bu'nta bu'ndi.
Day, (to day), n. Ca'seo, this day.
Day, (artificial), n. Vu'ndai, the period of daylight.
Daytime, n. Budaigis, time of day.

Cony, n. Kinjo.
Cunning, n. Ta'mbis, art. 2, Fra'mbis, craft.
Cup, n. Tre'nzi.
Cupbearer, n. Tre'nezas.
Cup of a flower, n. Go'ndoi.
Cup, v. Dre'nsinai, to bleed by cupping.
Cupboard, n. Fe'nzi kranzaipur tre'nezadiz.
Cur, n. Pinji.
Cuirassier, n. En'rukoo pe'mbro, armed horseman.
Curate, n. Bla'ntur fu'ndroi. 2, Vis-fu'ndroi. 3, Visdu'ndroi.
Curb, n. Ta'no'zi, the cohibiting part of a bridle. 2, Befro'ntufu ta'nzi.
Curb, v. Fro'ntifai, to cohibit.
Curdle, v. Fri'nsivai, to coagulate.
Cure, v. Rumpikrost, to cause to be healthy.
Curiosity, n. Pra'mbis. 2, Bevo'mbi, great beauty. 3, Behamba, great diligence. 4, Vre'mboi, niceness.
Curlew, n. Ta'njinoi.
Curling, n. Bri'nzi.
Currants, n. Primvoo'sidz, fruit of the currant tree.
Current, n. Di'nza, stream.
Current, adj. Ko'nti, genuine. 2, To'nti, perfect. 3, To'nsutoo, approved. 4, Po'mpra, customary. 5, Vra'nta common. 6, Ta'ntu, ordinary.
Current year, n. O pu'ndis, the present year.
Curry, v. Tri'nsikai, to comb a horse.
Curry-comb, n. Trinsuko'tus pinje'di.
Curry, v. Fendo fenza'tu, preparing of leather.
Curry favor, v. Dre'mpikai de. 2, Dekendo de.
Currish, Bipinji.
Curse, n. Tra'nzoo, act of God.
Curse, v. Bichtrikai, excommunicate. 2, ko'mprisai, imprecate.

D

D A L

Daybreak, n. Budaigtas, beginning of day.
Broad day, Tebu'ndai. 2, Te'ntur bu'ndai, manifest day.
Day, (as, gained the day,) Pe'mbroi, victory.
Day's man, n. Fa'ndroo, arbitrator.
Daily, adj. Bunta'twis, on each separate day.
Dainty, adj. Vre'mpon, nice.
Dainties, n. En'zoi, sustentation extraordinary.
Dairy, n. Tra'ntur'fis, the kinds of milk. 2, Tra'ndoo'tus, milk room.
Dale, n. Plinzo, valley.

Curchy, v. Kra'nsikai.
Cursory, adj. To'mpu, swift. 2, Bla'mpa, rash. 3, Kra'mpi, slight, indifferent.
Curst, adj. Pro'mpa, disingenuous. 2, Kre'mpur, malignant. 3, Dwe'mpa, morose.
Curtain, v. Frio'mboo, a shading or shadowing. 2, Ensuno'ri, specially about a bed.
Curtal, adj. Pra'tou, short.
Curtle-axe, n. Pra'tou fe'mbri, short sword.
Curve, n. Pre'nti, crooked.
Curveet, v. Pre'ntisai be'nsupo, go leaping.
Cushion, n. Bran'zis.
Casp, n. Fe'nda, tooth.
Custard, n. Kre'nzoo tre'ndoo'tu, vo'ndiz, kyel, pie of milk, eggs, &c.
Custody, n. Be'ndi, keeping. 2, Ve'n-drito, guarding. 3, Ka'ndris, imprisonment.
Custom, n. Po'mbra. 2, A'mbi, habit. 3, E'mbi. 4, To'ndri, bontrufo'o-juri, tribute on merchandise.
Cut, v. De'nsivai.
Cut off, v. Pre'ntifai, separate. 2, Bu'ntrikai, excommunicate.
Cuticle, n. Ta'ndoi, outward skin.
Cutler, n. Fembre'tas. 2, Insa'tas dansuvo'tuz.
Cutter, n. Da'ndro, robber. 2, Pro'n-suvo'ro.
Cuttle-fish, n. Fo'njino. 2, Fro'njino, lesser cuttle fish.
Cycle (of the sun), n. Ino'ndoo, 28 years.
Cycle (of the moon), n. Ina'ndoo, 19 years.
Cygnets, n. Penjino'twes.
Cylinder, n. Ve'ndo.
Cylindroides, n. To'njinoov.
Cymbal, n. Fe'nti pa'nsou dre'nsutus.
Cynical, adj. Bipine'u, dog-like. 2, Dwe'mpa, morose.

D A M

Dally, v. Ri'nsikai, to play. 2, Dre'mpisai, to fondle. 3, Tro'm-pinai, to act wantonly. 4, Bre'ntikai, to delay.
Dam, n. Fo'nzipun, female parent. 2, Re'ntigrost, u di'nza yoo'ti de'ndi, to stop water by means of a ridge.
Dame, n. To'ntrupun, a noble female. 2, To'mprapun, a lady. 3, Dro'n-sutun, a master female.
Damage, n. Fre'ndi, loss. 2, Pro'nda, da, hurt.
Damask, n. Twimpus ke'nza tu Dimaskus.

D E A

Damson, n. Fò'ndò tu Duma'skus.
Damn, v. Kra'npivai, the act of God. 2, Da'mprifai, to condemn.
Damnify, v. Pròntimest, to cause to be injured.
Damsel, n. Pònzifet, cœlebs feminine.
Damp, n. Du'nzoo, fire damp. 2, Bru'nzoi, aqueous damp. 3, Pe'fimpu, moist.
Dancing, n. Be'nzi.
Dandelion, n. Fra'nvò.
Dandiprat, n. Pebin'zikur.
Dandle, v. Petre'nsivai, tri yoo'tu klond'oo pa'ndiz.
Dandruf, n. Vimbroi andò'tu, scurf on the head.
Daneswort, n. Te'mvino.
Danger, d. Tro'ndi.
Dangle, v. Tra'nsivai te'nsuvo.
Dank, n. Fimpu.
Dapper, adj. Pegompu, a little agile.
Duce, n. Da'njino, dacc.
Dare, v. To'tikakai, to be so bold as. 2, Yul de'mpiki, to be so stout, sturdy, resolute. 3, Yul go'siki, to be so bold. 4, Yul gone'siki, not to be so bold; to fear. 5, Fe'ntripai, to challenge.
Darkness, n. Pli'mboo.
Darkness, n. Tri'ndò, i. e. to the mind.
Darling, adj. To'sukous, or yin to'sukoo, most beloved.
Darn, v. Ki'nsikai bifrinzu, to sew knitting-like.
Darnel, n. Bo'mvo.
Dart, n. Be'ndri. 2, Kra'nzoo, meteor.
Dash, v. Dwaze'sikai. 2, Fe'nsivai, to cast. 3, Ke'nsivai, to strike. 4, Dwada'sitai, to write a dashing hand. 5, Pegro'ntivai, to mix a small quantity.
Dastard, n. U dwe'mpuro, a cowardly person.
Date, n. Krumvois'it, the fruit. 2, Bi'ndò, date. 3, Vetrin'tur, out of date; excessively old. 4, Vekrin'tur, excessively late.
Daucus, n. Vra'mvi, wild carrot.
Daughter, n. Fron'zipun.
Daughter in law, n. Fro'nzipun on-zoit'i. 2, Ko'nzipurs fro'nzipun. 3, Ko'nzifums fro'nzipun. 4, Fro'nzipurs ko'nzifum.
Daunt, v. Vro'nsikrast, make fear. 2, Fro'nsisai, discourage.
Daw, n. Van'joo.
Dawb, v. Brun'sinai, plaster. 2, Vri'nsikai, smear. 3, Dra'ntikai vri'nze'ti. 4, Vra'tinai, to bribe.
Dawn, n. Tavu'ntisai, to begin the morning.
Daisy, n. Tra'mvoi. 2, Ta'mvo, great daisy. 3, Ka'mvoi, blue daisy.
Dazzle, v. Pìno'mpitai, to dull with excess of light.
Deacon, n. Du'mbroi.
Deafness, adj. Fro'mbroi.

D E C

Deal, adj. Umpòntur, deprived of being. 2, Uno'mpu, destitute of power. 3, Dra'nsupì, in a state of death. 4, Danc'suto, not living.
Deadly, adj. Dransuprast, causing to die. 2, Drano'suprast, which cannot end till death; as deadly malice.
Deal, (as to deal in something), v. Do'ntipai, to act in. 2, Re'mpikai, to converse with. 3, Entivai, to deal with in business. 4, Fa'mprivai, to deal betwixt, mediate. 5, Twike'ntinai, to deal out, distribute.
Deal, n. U vo'ndoo, a quantity. 2, Bumve'kus, a deal.
Dean, Pan'ombroo, chief of the bishop's assessors. 2, Dombro'fas, college officer.
Dear, adj. Beto'sukoo. 2, Bedo'ntrukoo.
Dearth, n. Fla'ndoo, scarcity.
Death, n. Dra'nzoo.
Death, (put to), v. Dra'nsiprast. 2, A'ntrikai, to punish capitally.
Deathwatch, n. Vò'ji.
Debar, v. Bro'ntifai.
Debase, v. Uno'ntripai, to undegree. 2, Umba'mpifai, undignify. 3, Bra'mpifrost, to cause to be mean.
Debate, v. Dwe'mpinai. 2, Vi'tinai, to argue.
Debauch, v. Re'mpivrost, make vicious. 2, Pre'mpifrost, to make sensual. 3, Ke'mpitrost, to make profuse.
Debilitate, v. Dro'mpikrost, to make weak.
Debonair, adj. Tezo'mpa, of perfect temper or disposition. 2, Fo'mpa, sprightly. 3, Ko'nsu, merry.
Debt, n. Dre'nda, debt, a state of debt.
Decade, n. Dwipa'sin, an aggregate of ten, as a decade of years.
Decalogue, n. Pono'nziz, the ten commandments of God.
Decay, n. Kro'mbi.
Decase, n. Dra'nzoo.
Deceive, v. Ka'ntrinai, to defraud. 2, Gentivrast, to make to err. 3, Pre'ntikai, to frustrate. 4, Pren'ohtikai, to frustrate one's expectations.
December, n. Kunt'ildis.
Decent, adj. Fò'ntu.
Deception, n. Kandra'rit.
Decide, v. Da'mprifai, to sentence. 2, Te'ntivai, finish. 3, Te'ntivai wo'mbroi.
Decimation, v. Bo'sinai a'piu ou'mi pa'sin.
Decipher, v. Ki'ntikai tro'nti pri'ndooz. 2, Tintivrost tro'nti pri'ndooz. 3, Ka'nsitai tro'nti pri'ndooz. 4, Ungre'ntipai tro'nti pri'ndooz.
Deck, n. Kra'zo fìndroo'tu.

D E F

Deck, v. Van'tikai, to adorn.
Declaim, v. Fintikrost de. 2, Fintikrost be.
Declare, v. Ki'ntikai, to interpret. 2, Ge'ntipai, to conceal. 3, Te'ntipai, manifest. 4, Ba'ntikrost, to make public.
Declension, n. Tino'ndoi, final syllables of nouns.
Decline, v. Tino'ntifai, as a noun. 2, Dre'ntifai, to diverge. 2, Dre'ntisai, avoid. 3, Kro'mpikai.
Declining age, n. Vu'ndinoo.
Declivity, n. Ge'ndoi. 2, Tris ge'ndoi, a declivity verging downwards.
Decoction, n. Fe'nzò. 2, Fens'ufoori, boiled thing, specially by infusion.
Decoy, v. Vra'nsipai.
Decorum, n. Fò'ndi, decency.
Decrease, v. Dwa'ntipai.
Decree, n. To'iza, purpose. 2, Dra'mboi, sentence. 3, To'mbra, edict.
Decrement, n. Dwa'ndoo, diminution. 2, Fre'ndi, loss.
Decrepid, adj. Ka'nsuvo undinoo'hi, stooping from age. 2, Vu'ndinoo, decrepitude.
Decretal, adj. To'nsa. 2, Da'mprou. 3, To'mpra.
Decuple, adj. Fipa'sin, tenfold.
Decussation, n. Kre'nda, figure of cross.
Dedicate, v. Pu'hndri, consecration, as, to God. 2, Ke'ntinai kyamboi-nu tu, give to the reputation of. 3, or Ba'mboi, dignity. 4, or Tonzò'rit, patronage.
Deduce, v. Vri'tinai, to infer.
Deduct, v. Da'ntisai.
Deed, n. Do'ndoo, action.
Deed, (in very), adj. Po'ndi. 2, Bo'ndris, writing.
Deem, v. Vò'nsifai. 2, Po'nsifai, think.
Deep, adj. Ta'ntou.
Deep, (the) n. Ri'nza, sea.
Deer, n. Ki'njoi, (fallow). 2, Ti'njoi, red deer.
Deface, v. Unre'ntitai. 2, Tre'ntifai, spoil. 3, Vro'mpikrost, to deform. 4, Kro'nsipai, to destroy.
Defalc, v. Da'ntisai, to take away. 2, Dwa'ntipai, to diminish.
Defame, v. Van'trisai, to infamize. 2, Da'ntinai, to calumniate.
Default, n. Fame'broid, non appearance. 2, Pre'ndi, frustration. 3, Ple'mbroi, overthrow.
Defecation, v. Da'ntikrost, make pure. 2, Umpra'ntisai, to unworst something.
Defect, n. Twa'ndoo.
Defection, n. Vu'mbro, an apostasy.
Defend, v. Pe'mprivai, with arms. 2, Pempisai, to protect, as a superior. 3, Bo'nsisai, defend from danger. 4, Kampripai, as a defendant. 5, Da'ntripai, as advocate.

Defendant, n. Ka'mbroo.
Defensive, adj. Pe'mpruvo, which defends.
Defensive arms, n. Pa'mbriz.
Defer, v. Kri'ntiprost, to make late. 2, Bre'ntivai dondoo'cu, respite. 3, Bre'ntivai dondoo'tu, protract.
Deference, n. Ke'mbi, respect.
Defy, v. Fe'mprivai.
Deficient, adj. Twa'ntur.
Defile, v. Dra'ntikrost, make impure. 2, E'mpivrost, make vicious. 3, Dre'mpifrost, make uncbaste.
Define, v. Ti'ntinai. 2, Ba'mprifai, sentence.
Definite, adj. Vo'nti, bounded. 2, Gi'nti, express.
Definition, n. Ti'nda.
Definitive, adj. Gi'nti, express. 2, De'ntuvō, finishing.
Deflower, v. Fa'ntrinai. 2, Ump'on-sifai, to unvirgin.
Defluxion, n. Vi'nzis, distillation. 2, Ku'mba, catarrh.
Deformity, n. Vro'mbi.
Defray, v. Be'ntinai, disburse. 2, Ge'ntinai, to pay.
Defraud, v. Ka'ntrinai.
Defunct, adj. Drou'nsupo, having died. 2, Dra'nsupi, being dead:— a state.
Degenerate, adj. Be'pon'e'sur, unlike ancestor. 2, Kro'nti, spurious.
Degrade, v. Ga'ntrisai.
Degree, n. Go'ndis.
Degree, (of person), n. O'ndroo, rank.
Degree, (of University), n. Ko'n-tru'tis.
Dehort, v. Tro'nsikai, dissuade.
Deject, or *dejected*, adj. Ko'nsuko, grieving. 2, Fra'mpur, afflicted. 3, Gro'nsuko, despairing.
Deify, v. Untikrost, to cause to be a God.
Deign, v. Fe'mpisai, to condescend.
Deity, n. Unde'rit.
Delay, (see defer.)
Delectation, n. Do'nza.
Delegate, n. Vrontai'ro, substitute. 2, Kentusoo'ro, sent person. 3, Vontrunoo'ro, authorised person.
Deliberate, v. Po'nsitai.
Deliberateness, n. Pa'mba. 2, Tro'm-bi, slowness.
Delicate, adj. Gado'nsinai, apt to delight. 2, En'sou. 3, Dro'mpa, tender. 4, Vre'mpou, over neat.
Delicacies, n. En'sou'riz.
Delicious, adj. Bedo'nsuno. 2, Be-ta'mpou.
Delight, n. Do'nza.
Delineate, v. Pe'ntipai, to line. 2, Ti'ntinai, describe, specially by lines.
Delinquent, adj. Va'mprou. 2, Ta'm-broo, prisoner.
Delirium, n. Fro'mboi. 2, Pu'mba, frenzy.

Deliver, v. Te'ntinai, to pass the possession. 2, Po'mprikai, to de-possess. 3, Ge'ntinai, to pay. 4, Tre'ntipai, disclaim. 5, Ti'ntikai, to narrate. 6, Pa'nsitai, to speak. 7, Da'nsitai, write. 8, Pu'mprisai, by tradition. 9, Bro'nsipai, by God. 10, Pe'ntinai, yield. 11, Tve'mpinai, betray. 12, Bo'nsipai, deliver from evil. 13, Umve'm-prifai, uncapvivate. 14, Unto'm-ripai, or vai, to unslave. 15, Unka'ntrisai, unimprison. 16, Ta'nsiprast, to be put to bed. 17, Do'nsipai.
Delve, v. Pi'nsitai, to dig.
Delude, v. Ka'ntrinai, deceive.
Deluge, v. Zusdi'nsimai, to overflow.
Delusion, n. Kantrunō'ri.
Demand, v. Pi'ntisai, demand to know. 2, Fre'ntinai, demand to have. 3, Fo'mprisai, to demand the price.
Demean, n. Pra'nzoo, manner.
Demean, v. A'nsikai.
Demeanor, n. A'nzi.
Demerit, n. Vonda'rit.
Demigod, n. Pezu'ndi, diminutive of God.
Demise, n. Bo'ndri.
Democracy, n. Pondroo'rit bondroo'ti.
Demolish, v. Ra'nsifai, ruin.
Demon, n. Inzoo. 2, Fri'nzoo, devil.
Demoniac, adj. Ra'nsupoo frinzoo'tiz.
Demonstrate, v. Ge'ntipai, shew. 2, Vo'nsifrost vindē'ti, make sure by argument.
Demur, v. Tro'nsinai. 2, Trono'nsi-nai, to demand more time before answering.
Demure, adj. Ve'mpa, grave. 2, Vre'mpa, formal.
Den, n. Pre'no'ndis, underground cavity. 2, Pinja'tus, lion's house. 3, Pinja'dus, lion's room.
Deny, v. Fri'ntisai.
Denial, (self), n. Ta'mbi.
Denizen, n. To'ndroo.
Denominate, v. Ko'ntipai.
Denote, v. Ri'ntifai, to mean.
Denounce, v. Ba'ntikai, publish. 2, Vro'nsikai, to threaten.
Density, n. Tri'mbi.
Dent, n. Tre'nda.
Dentex, n. Bra'nji.
Dentifrice, n. U dantuko'ri idi kra'n-doz, specially a powder.
Deodand, n. U kentunoo'ri Unde'nu.
Depart, v. Pre'ntisai. 2, Nis prenti-sai. 3, Dra'nsipai, to die.
Dependent, adj. Tra'nta. 2, Bro'nsi.
Deplorable, adj. Gakro'nsuko, apt to grieve. 2, Bepra'mpur.
Deplore, v. Bekro'nsikai de. 2, Ge'ntipai beko'nzi de.
Depopulate, v. Umbo'ntripai, un-people.
Deportation, n. Ba'ndris, exile.
Deportment, n. A'nzi, demeanor.

Depose, v. Trispe'ntipai. 2, Fu'mpri-kai, deprive. 3, Ga'ntrisai, de-grading. 4, Ga'mprisai, to inca-pacitate. 5, Ko'ntrisai pondroo'cu, swear before a magistrate.
Deposit, v. Po'mprikai.
Deprave, v. Fro'ntivrost, make bad.
Deprcate, v. Tro'nsikai.
Depreciate, v. Yil u'ntimost.
Depression, v. Pri'nsipai, forcing down.
Deprive, v. Tro'ntikai, to deprive. 2, Umbentipai, to unpossess. 3, Bu'ntrikai, deprive of orders.
Depth, n. Ta'ndoi.
Depuration, n. Da'ntikrost. 2, Ta'n-tisai, scum. 3, Tra'ntisai.
Deputy, n. Vrontai'ro, substitute person.
Dereliction, Fre'ndoi. 2, Bro'nzoo.
Deride, v. Ta'mprinai, to mock.
Derision, n. Ta'mbra, mockery.
Derive, v. Pra'ntinai.
Derogate, v. Niske'ntipai, take from. 2, Dwa'ntipai, diminish. 3, Nis-ke'ntipai kambo'ni. 4, Niske'nti-nai, gonze'ni.
Descant, v. Bri'ntikai, paraphrase.
Descend, v. Tris pre'ntisai.
Descendent, n. Pro'nzoo.
Descent, n. Tris pre'ndiso.
Descent, n. Pronzoo'rit, the essence of descendent.
Descent, n. Pron'sn'fis, extraction.
Desery, v. Tyapo'mpitai, begin to see. 2, Dre'ntipai pomboti, to find by sight, specially from afar.
Describe, v. Tri'ntinai.
Desert, n. Vo'ntari, worthy thing. 2, Vonda'rit. 3, Vontrukoo'ri, earned thing.
Desert, n. La'nzoo. 2, Ranesupoo'kis, 3, Karane'supoori, uninhabitable.
Desert, n. Pre'nzoi, banquet.
Desert, v. Bro'nsipai.
Deserve, v. Vo'ntini, to be worthy. 2, Vo'ntrikai, earn.
Designing, n. Pe'ndo, internal. 2, To'nsimai, appoint, external.
Desire, n. Bo'uzi. 2, To'nsikai, en-treat.
Desist, v. Vro'nsinai.
Desk, n. Tan'onzis, a jugament for supporting a book. 2, Fe'nzi jus-dansitai, a box to write upon.
Desolate, adj. Befro'nsa, solitary. 2, Rane'supoo. 3, Bekro'nsu, much grieved.
Despair, n. Gro'nzi. 2, Bra'mbi.
Desperate, adj. Begro'nsu. 2, Be-bra'mpu.
Desperation, n. Gro'nzi, affection. 2, Bra'mbi, despair.
Despicable, adj. Gagro'nsufoo, apt to be despised. 2, Kla'ntur, poor, sorry, &c.
Despise, v. Gro'nsifai.
Despondency, n. Tag'o'nzi. 2, Pe-go'nzi, a degree of despair.

Despise, n. Gro'nzoi, contempt. 2, Kre'mboo, malignity. 3, Kren-
o'mboo, done (thing) to excite
anger. 4, Pa'mbra, affront.
Destine, v. To'nsinai, purpose. 2,
Fro'nsipai, to fix the fate.
Destiny, n. Fro'nzoo, fate.
Destroy, v. Kro'nsipai.
Destitute, adj. Bre'ntur, wanting. 2,
Fla'ntur deficient. 3, Bro'nsur, in
a state of abandonment.
Destroy, v. Kro'nsipai.
Destruction, n. Kro'nzoo. 2, T'we'n-
doo.
Disuétude, n. Unto'mprunoo, un-
customed.
Detect, v. Fro'nsifai, discover. 2,
U'ng'e'ntipai, unconceal. 3, Un-
te'ntipai, unmanifest.
Detain, v. Ven'tipai, hold. 2, Ta'm-
prinai, illegally to hold. 3, E'nti-
grast.
Determine, v. De'ntivai, finish. 2,
Vro'nsinai, desist. 3, Gro'nsinai,
determine the liberty of the
will. 4, To'nsinai, to do it one's
self. 5, by another, Ba'mprifai,
sentence.
Deter, v. Bro'nsisai.
Detest, v. Bero'nsikai. 2, Bepo'n-
sikai, loath. 3, Bebro'nsikai,
to feel great antipathy.
Detract, v. Dan'o'ntrinai, slander, filch
reputation. 2, Ple'mpinai, to un-
der speak of another's reputation.
3, Dan'trinai, calumniate.
Detriment, n. Fre'ndi, loss. 2,
Dwa'ndoo, decrease.
Devastation, n. Kro'nzoo, destruc-
tion. 2, T'we'ndoo, marring. 3,
T're'ndoi, spoiling.
Devest, v. U'nc'nsinai, uncloth.
Deviate, v. Tre'ntisai, wander. 2,
Ge'ntivai, err.
Devil, n. Fri'nzoo.
Devil's bit, n. Tra'nvinoi.
Devil's milk, n. Fe'mvi.
Devilish, adj. Fri'nsur.
Devise, v. Fro'nsitai. 2, Do'nsitai,
contrive.
Devise, (by will), v. Fo'ntrikai, be-
queath.
Devise, v. Tre'ntipai, seem. 2,
Kra'mpinai, to play the hypocrite.
3, Kra'ntinai, forge.
Device, n. Flampai'ri. 2, Te'n-
droo, stratagem. 3, Po'ndoidwis,
aggregate of flowers, poscy.
Devoir, n. Ke'ndo. 2, Tronta'ri,
duty.
Devolve, v. Brino'nsipai, successively
to roll from one to another. 2,
Ena'ntisai, successively to pass
from one to another.
Devoted, adj. Pu'mprunoo. 2, Pu'n-
trukoo, consecrated. 3, Po'nsur or
po'nsai.
Devotion, Pazu'ndra, habitual wor-
ship. 2, Po'nzis.

Devour, v. Bro'mpinai. 2, Fle'mpi-
fai, gluttonize. 3, Andus pra'u-
sifai.
Devout, adj. Pazu'ntra.
Dew, n. Tru'nzo.
Dew-grass, n. Tro'mvo.
Dewlap, n. Van'endoi.
Dexterity, n. Go'mbi. 2, Teta'nbis,
perfect skill.
Die, v. Dra'nsipai. 3, Tri'usikai, to
colour by dying.
Die, (a), n. U'prensuko'tus, a dicing
instrument.
Diabetes, n. Twu'mbis.
Diabolical, adj. Fri'nsur.
Diadem, n. Fono'ndroo, crown.
Diagonal, n. Te'ndoi.
Diagram, n. U're'ndo fendoo'tuz, a
figure of lines. 2, Gre'nzis fen-
dootuz.
Dial, n. Frio'mboo.
Dialect, n. Rinde'vis, language
manner.
Dialogue, n. Do'ntus i'ndi, alternate
discourse. 2, Do'ntus dra'zi,
alternate conference.
Diameter, n. Be'ndoi.
Diamond, n. Pu'nja. 2, Pre'ndi,
square. 3, Preno'ndi, square not
of right angles.
Diaper, n. Ke'nza, linen.
Diaphonous, adj. Kimpur, trans-
parent.
Diaphoretic, v. Pi'mpimost, sweeten.
Diaphragm, n. Ta'ndis.
Diary, n. Twiti'ndi bunda'ituz, se-
gregate narrative of days.
Diarrhea, n. Vu'mbis.
Dibble, n. Vrisi'tus.
Diacety, n. Bre'mba, loquacity.
Dice, n. Pre'nsutus. 2, v. Pre'nsitai,
to play at dice.
Dichotomy, n. Ta'ndis moo a'f'u,
division into two.
Dictate, v. Vansitai.
Dictator, n. Ka'nta vontra'fas, chief
authority officer.
Dictionary, n. U dre'nzis yindo'ituz
utu rindi, a book of the words
of a language.
Dilapper, (Dab-chick,) n. Da'njinoi.
Dyer, n. Trinsuko'vas, a dying-artist.
Dyers'-weed, n. Pa'nvoo.
Dict, n. Kya'ntukoo ensu'rvis, regu-
lated victual manner. 2, Ba'mbro,
a council.
Differ, v. Ontivi.
Difference, n. Onda, relating to the
end. 2, Ondo, diversity. 3,
Twe'mba, contending. 4, Pinda,
distinction. 5, Vramba, partiality.
Difficult, adj. Kro'ntu.
Diffident, adj. Dro'nsu.
Diffuse, v. Fra'nsivai, to spread. 2,
Pu'mpivrost, infect.
Dig, v. Pi'nsitai.
Digest, v. Bra'nsipai: (natural).
Digest, v. Bi'nsivai: (chemical).
Digest, v. Fa'ntikai, to arrange.

Dight, n. Eusuno'ri, clothing.
Dight, v. Va'ntikost, adorn.
Digit, n. Tin, a'krin utu fu'ndoi,
three fourths of an inch.
Digit, n. Pin pa'frim itu be'ndoi friu-
zoitu ginzo'ikwi, one twelfth of
the diameter of the sun and moon.
Digitify, v. Ba'mpifrost.
Dignity, n. Vo'nda, worthiness. 2,
Ba'mboi, high rank.
Digression, n. Tri'ndi.
Dike, n. Dre'ndi un'zodi, a furrow
for water. 2, Vre'ndi, gutter.
Dill, n. Pra'mvi, (flower).
Dilacerate, v. Dre'nsivai, tear.
Dilapidate, v. Ra'nsifai, ruin. 2,
Bron'e'tifai krombe'ni.
Dilate, v. Yinfa'ntifost, to widen. 2,
Bi'ntifai, amplify.
Dilatory, adj. Pra'mpa.
Dilemma, n. Vi'nonda, false on either
positive or negative supposition.
Diligence, n. Ba'mba. 2, Bra'mba,
excessive diligence.
Dilucidation, n. K'indi, interpre-
tation.
Dilute, v. Yilgra'ntiprost, to make
less intense. 2, Yimbli'mpikrost,
to make more fluid, liquify.
Dim, adj. Pe'pro'mpi, a little blind.
2, Pepli'mpur, a little dark.
Dimness, n. Pombodes. 2, Pombop-
pes. 3, Tri'mboo, opposite to
brightness.
Dimension, n. E'ndoo.
Diminish, v. Pla'ntiprost. 2, Gla'h-
tiprost, make less intense. 3,
Pla'ntivrost, make few. 4, Dwa'u-
tiprost, diminish. 5, Yingla'nti-
prost. 6, Yinpla'ntivrost.
Diminutive, adj. Pla'ntur, little.
Dimple, n. Dre'ndi, furrow. 2, Tre'n-
da, dent.
Din, n. Bezim'bo, great sound.
Dine, v. Pen'ansipai, to dine.
Dinner, n. Pen'anzoo.
Ding, v. Fe'nsivai, cast.
Dint, n. Bro'ndi, violence. 2, Gro'n-
dis, impetus.
Diocess, n. Vumbro'ikis.
Dip, v. Musu'nsitai, to put into
water. 2, Jisu'nsitai, to put under
water.
Diphthong, n. Tri'ndoo.
Dire, adj. Kro'mpa, fierce. 2, Bre'm-
pur, cruel.
Direct, v. Po'nsisai.
Direct, adj. Pe'nti, straight. 2,
Gre'ntou, upright.
Dirge, n. Pu'ndra dransupidiroz,
prayer for dead persons.
Dirt, n. Fu'za.
Disable, v. Un'o'mpikrost, to make
unable. 2, Ro'mpikrost, impotent.
3, Dro'mpikrost, weaken. 4,
Ga'mprisai, incapacitate.
Disabuse, v. Gen'e'tivrost, to cause
not to be in error. 2, Ti'ntivrost,
to explain.

Disadvantage, n. Bro'ndoi. 2, Fre'ndi. 3, Pro'nda, hurtfulness.

Disagree, v. Tro'nsifai, dissent. 2, Tel'pinaï, to act unpeaceably.

Disallow, v. Tro'nsitai, disapprove.

Disannul, (*annul*), v. Pro'nsipai, annihilate. 2, Tra'tipai, to mar. 3, Tre'tifai, to spoil.

Disappoint, v. Unto'nsinai, unappoint. 2, Pre'ntikai, frustrate.

Disapprove, v. Tro'nsitai.

Disarm, v. Umpentrikai, unarm. 2, Umplemprikai, to unarmour.

Disaster, n. Framboo.

Disavow, v. Tro'nsitai. 2, Fri'tisai, deny. 3, Tre'tipai, disclaim.

Disband, v. (see disarm). 2, Une'ntivrost, to unsoldier.

Disbelieve, v. Kro'nsifai.

Disburse, v. Bentinai.

Disburden, v. Umransinai, unload.

Discamp, v. Umpentrisai, uncamp.

Discard, v. Umfensikai, to uncard. 2, Galmprisai, to incapacitate.

Discern, v. Ponompitai, to see the difference. 2, Pompitai, see. 3, Pompifai, perceive. 4, Ontimost, to make a difference.

Discharge, v. Uen'trikrost, unload gun, &c. 2, Unon'trisai, release from duty. 3, Tomprinai, discharge from burden, &c.

Disciple, n. To'ngo, learner.

Discipline, v. To'nsitai, teach.

Discipline, n. Bembis. 2, Undril, ecclesiastical discipline. 3, Vo'nzis, correction.

Disclaim, v. Tre'tipai, abdicat.

Disclose, v. Ungre'tipai, unconceal. 2, Vo'nsipai, reveal. 3, Tri'nsifai, uncover. 4, Kr'nsifai, open.

Discolour, v. Dezi'mpifai.

Discomfit, v. Plempifai.

Discomfort, n. Tro'nzis.

Discommend, v. Gro'nsikai, dispraise.

Discommodity, n. Dro'ndi. 2, Pro'nda.

Disconsolate, adj. Tro'ngus. 2, Bekro'nsu.

Discontent, v. Tra'mpisi, to be discontent. Tame'pisi, not to be content.

Discontinue, v. Di'ntifai. 2, Okai unto'mprunoo.

Discontinued quantity, A'ndo.

Discontinued, adj. Drintou or drintufoo, here and there. 2, Drintur or drintupoo, now and then.

Discordant, adj. Vro'ntu, incongruous.

Discord, n. Gri'mbo, (in music.) 2, Tro'nzoi, dissent. 3, Tel'ba. 4, Tw'em'bino.

Discover, v. Fro'nsifai. 2, Ungre'tipai. 3, Vo'nsipai, reveal. 4, Tapompifai, begin to perceive. 5, Tri'nsifai, uncover. 6, G'entipai, shew.

Discountenance, v. Unka'mpifrost, to deprive of reputation.

Discourage, v. Fro'nsisai.

Discourse, n. Indi. 2, Indooz, elements of discourse. 3, Indoiz, words. 4, Indoz, grammatical parts of discourse. 5, Indaz, logical parts of discourse. 6, Indils, grammatical and logical parts of discourse. 7, Indaiz, modes of discourse.

Discourtesy, n. Dre'mba. 2, Kre'mboo.

Discredit, v. Kro'nsifai, disbelieve. 2, Va'ntrisai, infamize.

Discreet, adj. Fampus. 2, Ve'mpa, grave. 3, Tam'pi, sober minded.

Discrepant, adj. Onta, different. 2, Vro'ntu, incongruous.

Discretion, n. Fa'mbis. 2, Ve'mba. 3, Tam'bo.

Discretion, n. Fanambis, the being at the will of any one; as, "at his discretion."

Discriminate, v. Pintinai, distinguish.

Discuss, v. Bri'nsifai, scatter. 2, Fo'nsifai, enquire, examine. 3, Nistre'nsivai, to shake off.

Disdain, v. Bro'nsivai.

Disease, n. Umbi.

Disease, v. Umpikrost. 2, n. Tro'mbi, pain. 3, Tre'ndi.

Disengage, v. Unon'trisai, release from obligation. 2, Untri'nsifai, to disentangle.

Disentangle, v. (see disengage).

Disesteem, v. Tegonsifai.

Disfavor, n. Umfo'nzis.

Disfigure, v. Teze'ntitai. 2, Vro'mpikrost.

Disfranchise, v. Undo'mprinai, to unprivilege.

Disgorge, v. Te'nsinai.

Disgrace, v. Va'ntrisai. 2, Ga'ntrisai, degrade.

Disguise, v. Tre'tiprast, cause to seem.

Disgust, v. Kano'tigrost, to cause sickness or loathing in the stomach.

Dish, n. Ke'ziz.

Dish-clout, n. Enza'ri dandrik'odi ke'uziz, a cloth for cleansing dishes.

Dish-washer, n. Gra'njo.

Dishearten, v. Fro'nsinai.

Disheveled, adj. Fra'ntukoo; (applied to hair).

Dishonest, adj. Re'mpur. 2, Dre'mpou, unchaste.

Dishonor, n. Vandris, infamation. 2, Kre'mbi, disrespect.

Disembark, v. Umf'utripai, to unship. 2, Pre'tisai findroo'mi. 3, Kentipai findroo'mi.

Disenchant, v. Umpa'ntivai, to unwitchcraft.

Disingenuity, n. Pro'mba.

Disinherit, v. Umf'omprikai, to uninherit.

Disjoin, v. Umpe'ntifai. 2, Pre'tifai.

Disjoint, v. Unra'ntikai, unjoint.

Disjunctive, adj. Pre'ntou, which separates.

Dislike, v. Tro'nsitai, disapprove. 2, Bro'nsinai, to feel antipathy.

Dislocate, v. Uni'ntifai, to unplace. 2, Dezuni'ntifai, to unplace as ought not to be.

Dislodge, v. Unrano'nsipai.

Disloyal, adj. Vre'mpu.

Dismay, v. Vro'nsikrast, cause to fear.

Dismal, adj. Befra'mpur.

Dismantle, v. Une'ntrisai.

Dismember, v. Pre'tifai a'ndi a'ndeni. 2, Vre'nsivai, tear.

Dismiss, v. Nisk'entisai, send from. 2, Pre'tinai nisp'entisai, permit to depart.

Dismount, v. Unde'nsifai, to unride.

Disobedience, n. Dre'mbi.

Disobey, v. Dre'mpikai.

Disoblige, v. Pa'mprinai, affront. 2, Umpo'nsinai, to act unfriendly.

Disorder, n. Fra'ndi. 2, Unda'ntivai, to unseries; to throw the series out of its proper order. 3, Kra'ndi, irregularness.

Disown, v. Tre'tipai, disclaim, abdicate.

Disparage, v. Va'ntrisai, infamize. 2, Da'ntrinai, calumniate.

Disparity, n. Bal'doo, inequality.

Dispark, v. Umbra'nsipai, unpark.

Dispatch, v. De'ntivai, finish. 2, Ted'entivai, perfectly to finish. 3, Be'ntivai, hasten. 4, Ve'ntivai, perform. 5, Dra'nsiprast, kill. 6, Kro'nsipai, destroy.

Dispense, v. Ke'ntinai, give. 2, Ru'ndu ke'ntinai. 3, Ru'ntikai, to proportion.

Dispense, v. Go'ntinai. 2, Go'mprinai, to license.

Dispensatory, n. Dre'nzis twondro'ituz.

Dispeople, v. Umbo'ntripai, to unpeople.

Disperse, v. Bri'nsifai, to scatter.

Displace, v. Uni'ntifai.

Display, v. Unbi'nsikai, unfold. 2, Kr'nsifai, to open.

Displant, v. Umv'insitai, unplant. 2, Nise'nsikai.

Displease, v. Dro'nsinai.

Displeasure, n. Pa'mbra, affront. 2, Pe'ndripoo, the being offended.

Dispose, v. Fa'ntivai, to put in order. 2, Ka'ntivai, to regulate. 3, Ke'ntinai, give. 4, Po'nsinai, incline.

Dispossess, v. Una'nsiprast, to cause to unpossess.

Dispraise, v. Gro'nsikai.

Disproportion, v. Deru'ntikai. 2, Bal'doo.

Disprove, v. Bisv'ntisai. 2, Di'ntisai, confute.

Disquiet, v. Tra'mbi. 2, Tre'ndi, trouble.

D I S

Dispute, v. Vintinai.
Disquisition, n. Befohzoi, elaborate examination.
Disregard, v. Gonesifai, uot to esteem.
Disrespect, n. Krembi.
Dissatisfy, v. Bon'esitai, not to satisfy. 2, Bronsitrest, cause to be dissatisfied.
Dissect, v. Deno'nsivai, to dissect animal bodies as a surgeon. 2, Prentifai denzaiti or denzisti. 3, Twide'nsitai.
Disseize, v. Una'nsikrest, cause to be unpossessed.
Dissemble, v. Grehtipai, conceal. 2, Kra'mpinai, act hypocritically.
Dissention, n. Twemba.
Dissenting, n. Trohzo.
Dissertation, n. U vinta dre'hzis, argumentative book.
Disservice, n. Dedro'nsitai, to serve improperly. 2, Pa'mprinai. 3, Prohtinai, hurt.
Dissever, v. Prehtifai, separate. 2, Vantivai, to segregate.
Dissimilar, adj. Pra'ntu, unlike.
Dissimulation, n. Tra'mba.
Dissipate, v. Brihsifai, scatter.
Dissolve, v. Vlimpisai, to loosen. 2, Blihpikai, to fluidize. 3, F'insivai, to melt. 4, Prentifai, to separate. 5, Unohtrivai, unconvene; (a meeting.)
Dissolute, adj. Plampa, careless. 2, Prempou, sensual.
Dissonance, adj. Frimbo, jarring. 2, Dri'mbo, hoarseness, harshness. 3, Grimbo, discord.
Dissuade, v. Frohsikai.
Dissyllable, n. Windoi tw a'fin tin-dooz.
Distance, n. Fri'ndoo, distance of time. 2, Fri'ndoi, distance of place.
Distaste, n. Detimba. 2, Bronza, aversion.
Distemper, n. Ku'mboo. 2, Dezo'mba.
Distention, n. Fanzis, stretching.
Distich, n. U vandō tw a'fin findoz.
Distillation, n. Vinzis.
Distinct, adj. Tepintunoo. 2, Pre'ntufoo, separated. 3, T'inti, plain.
Distinction, n. Pinda.
Distinguish, v. Pih'inai. 2, Pre'ntifai.
Distortion, n. Pinzi. 2, Dezi'ntifai, place wrong. 3, Vro'mpikai, disfigure.
Distract, v. Kinohsipai, to pull in opposite directions. 2, Kri'nsimast, make to waver.
Distribute, v. Twike'ntinai, give separately. 2, Twite'ntinai. 3, Ta'ntisai, divide. 4, Krintinai, division of discourse. 5, Twizol'tipai, to classify into kinds. 6, Twiza'ntisai, to divide into parts. 7, Vantivai, to segregate.

D O C

Distrain, v. Palmpri'ai, to arrest. 2, specially goods.
Distress, n. Fra'mboo, adversity. 2, Betre'ndi, trouble. 3, Pa'mbroi, attaching goods. 4, Enzis pa'mprufoo, goods attached.
District, n. Ri'uzo, region. 2, Ondri, government.
Distrust, n. Kro'uzo. 2, Dro'nzi, diffidence.
Disturb, v. Trehtikai. 2, Bro'ntifai, impede.
Disunite, v. Ump'e'ntifai, unjoin. 2, Prentifai, separate.
Disuse, v. Unto'mprimai, to uncustom. 2, Drintifai i v'endi. 3, Dri'nsifai u to'mbra.
Ditch, n. Dre'ndi, furrow. Vre'ndi, gutter.
Dittany, n. Val'mvino.
Dittany, (*bastard*), n. Pre'mvoo, fraxinella.
Ditty, n. U komprou'ri bah'sitai.
Divaricate, v. Tre'nsifrast, cause to straddle. 2, Prentifai.
Dice, v. Trehsipai.
Diver, n. Ganjimo.
Diverging, n. Dre'ndoi.
Diverse, adj. Onti, various. 2, Pa'ntifis, manifold. 3, Pra'ntu unlike.
Diversify, v. Ontivrost, make different.
Divert, v. Fre'ntigrost, cause to turn. 2, Grihtikai, digress. 3, Ensikai, to sport, divert one's self.
Diversity, n. Ondo.
Divide, v. Ta'ntisai.
Dividend, n. Ta'ntusoori, divided thing.
Divine, adj. Untu, adjective of God.
Divine, (*a*) U pontrouro. 2, U pohdroi.
Divine, (*to*) v. Pa'mpritai, to wizard. 2, Dohsifai, to conjecture.
Divinity, n. Unde'rit, essence of God. 2, Pontou'bras, the science of religion.
Division, n. Ki'nda, exact classification. 2, Kri'nda, more imperfect classification; description.
Division, v. Ra'ntisai, to divide into parts. 2, Vantivai, to segregate.
Division, n. Uno'mbro, division into parties. 2, Dwembimost.
Division, n. Pre'ndoi, division into places. 2, Tri'ntifrost, separate by distance.
Divide, v. Ta'ntisai, in arithmetic.
Divisor, n. Ta'ndis.
Divorce, v. Vu'mprinai.
Diuretic, adj. Gonsumast, causing to urine.
Diurnal, adj. Bu'ntus or bu'ntai.
Divulge, v. Ba'ntikrost, make public.
Dizzy, adj. Buhpa, giddy.
Do, v. Pih'tipai.
Doe, n. Ki'njifun, female deer.
Docile, adj. Gatro'nsitai, apt to learn. 2, Pa'mpi, sagacious.

D O N

Doek, n. Tre'nda, dent. 2, Peki'nza, small haven for ships. 3, Ino'ndroo, place for building seawessels. 4, Vro'ndis, tail.
Dock, v. Umvro'ntisai, untail. 2, Pra'ntifrost, make short. 3, Yinpra'ntifrost, make shorter.
Dock, n. Pra'mvoo. 2, Fomvis, great burdock. Fro'mvis, little burdock.
Docket, n. Pe'dansutoo'ri, a small written thing. 2, Pe'dansutoo'ri kra'nta.
Doctor, n. Kono'ndroo, highest graduate.
Doctrine, n. Tyo'nsutoo'ri, the taught thing.
Document, n. U da'nsutoo vintuso'ri. 2, U da'nsutoo ponsuso'ri, a written directing thing. 3, U da'nsutoo'ri pro'nsitai, a written thing to be observed.
Dodder, n. Da'nvino.
Dodge, v. Dra'mpinai, to waver, act unsteadily.
Doings, n. Do'ndooz. 2, Fe'ndoz, preparations.
Dog, n. Pi'nji.
Dogs'-bane, n. Ke'nva.
Dog-berry, n. Kimvoi.
Dogs'-grass, n. Bro'mvo.
Dog's-tongue, n. Kro'mvino.
Dog's-tooth, n. Fomvi.
Dog, v. Ve'ntisai bra'ndu, follow privately.
Dog-fish, (*greater*), n. Va'hjoo. 2, (*the lesser*) Vra'hjoo.
Dog-star, n. (a proper name).
Dog-days, n. Byu'ndaiz gyoo'su Sire'us frinontifai frina'ntifai'kwi frinzo'ipu, the days when Sirius rises and sets with the sun.
Dogged, adj. Pre'nti, perverse. 2, Dwe'mpa. 3, Pro'mpa, disingenuous.
Doggrel, adj. Kla'ntur, sorry, bad.
Dole, n. Be'mputoo'ri, thing given as alms.
Doleful, adj. Bekro'nsu, greatly grievous.
Dolor, n. Kro'nzi, grief. 2, Tro'mbi, pain.
Dolphin, n. Pra'hjoo.
Dolt, n. Pra'mpiro, dull person.
Domestic, adj. Pa'ngou, adj. of house. 2, Onsu, relating to a family. 3, Bronzo, subordinate member of the family.
Domineer, v. Fre'mpisai, to act insolently.
Dominion, n. Ka'mboi. 2, Vo'ndra, authority.
Donation, n. Kenda, the act of giving.
Donative, n. Kwentumoo'ri, a given thing.
Done, part. Pintupoo. 2, Ventu'voo, performed. 3, De'ntu'voo, finished.
Donor, n. Kai'ntunoro, the having given person.

D R A

Dogmatical, adj. Kla'mpi.
Doom, v. Pa'ntripai, to adjudge, adjudicate. 2, Da'mprifai, to sentence.
Door, n. Fa'za.
Door-keeper, n. Ve'ndro fanza'su, guard at the door.
Dor-beetle, n. Ba'nji.
Dormant, adj. Tra'nsou. 2, Done'tupo, not acting as dormant partner. 3, Gene'tupoo, not shewn. 4, Bra'nzo, a sleeper or beam.
Dormouse, n. Diljoi, sleeping mouse.
Dory, n. Talmija.
Dorychnium, n. Tri'mva.
Dose, n. Ru'ndi twondroitu.
Dotage, n. Fro'mboi.
Dotard, n. Fro'mpuforo, doting person.
Dote, v. Fro'mpifai, to dote.
Dotterel, n. Tahjimo.
Double, adj. Afrit, multiplied by 2: see Table; artrit, a'krit, a'brit, &c.
Double-leaved, adj. On wa'frit bron'doi, having a double leaf.
Double tongue, } Tra'mpa.
Double heart, }
Doublet, n. U Kra'mpa un'ji, a counterfeited gem.
Doubt, n. Bro'nzoi.
Doubtful, adj. Gabro'nisoi, apt to be doubted.
Doubtless, adj. Vo'nso, certain.
Dove, n. Pe'njo. 2, Pre'njo, ring dove. 3, Fe'njo, stock dove.
Doughty, adj. De'mpur.
Dozen, n. Pafindwis, aggregate of twelve.
Dowager, n. Bo'nzifun, widow.
Dough, n. Untren'suto fe'nzoo.
Dower, n. Ko'nzifun ra'nzis, wife's revenue.
Down, adj. Tris, downward. 2, v. Brindo'spu, towards the underside. 3, Drindo'spu, towards the bottom. 4, Trisprinsipai, to bear down. 5, Trisvensivai, to break down. 6, Trisprentisai, to go down. 7, Triskinsipai, to pull down. 8, Trisbansivai, to set down. 9, Trisfantitai, to look down. 10, Trisva'nprifai, to look guilty.
Downright, adj. Ka'mpa, sincere.
Down, Ba'nzoo kantouju a'nzoo, pasture on high land.
Down, n. To'mvoo pontaitwi, moss or hair.
Dowry, n. Ko'nzifun a'nziz, the wife's possessions.
Doxy, n. Fa'ntrunun, fornication female.
Doxology, n. Twa'nti pri'ndo gonze'tu Unde'nu, a particular sentence of praise to God.
Drab, n. U ra'mpudes. 2, U drem-pou'des.
Draco volans, n. Ku'nzoo, beam.
Dracunculus, n. Gra'hjo.
Dray, n. U fra'uzi, a cart.

D R Y

Drass, n. Pra'ndis, worst part. 2, Elnzoo ginjo'idiz or ginjo'idifis, 3, Dantuko'ri.
Drag, v. Kinsipai.
Drag-net, n. Grano'nzis, net; an instrument for catching fish, fowls, or wild beasts, made of twine or thread, &c.
Draggle, v. Kinonsipai, to become wet or dirtied by being drawn in the mire.
Draggletail, n. Vlempou'des, slut or sluttish female.
Dragon fly, n. Do'nja.
Dragon tree, n. Gru'mvo.
Dragon-wort, n. To'mvi.
Dragon, (*Snap-dragon*), n. Ve'mvinoi.
Dragon, (*Fire-dragon*), n. Ku'nzoo.
Drain, n. U vre'ndi unzo'di, a gutter for water. 2, U dre'ndi unzo'di, a furrow for water.
Drain, v. Unu'nsitai a'nzoo, to unwater land; that is, carry it away.
Drake, n. Frenji'nitur, the male duck. 2, Frenji'nitum, the female duck.
Drake, (*Fire-drake*), n. Ku'nzoo, beam.
Dram, n. Pu'nda.
Draper, n. Enza'das, cloth merchant.
Draught, n. Kinzoo, the act of drawing. 2, Kinsupoo'ri, the thing drawn. 3, To'ndoi, a precedent, (mental). 4, Tro'ndoi, a pattern, (material). 5, Genzis, picture.
Draught, (*ship's*), n. Tandoi findroo'tu unzo'ji, depth of ship under water.
Draughts, n. Tre'nzi, game of draughts.
Draw, v. Ensikai, to move. 2, En-onsikai, to move towards the mover. 3, Twas'ensikai, to endeavour to move towards the mover.
Drawer, n. Enonsuko'ro.
Drawer, n. U fe'ni miskinsipoi mus kinsipoi'ki.
Drawers, n. Vinti ka'ntufuz.
Dread, n. Vro'nzi. 2, Bevron'zi.
Dream, n. Kla'uzoi.
Dream, v. Kra'nsifai.
Dreaminess, n. Pra'mbo, dulness. 2, Blamba, sloth.
Dregs, n. Pra'ndis, worst part. 2, Tra'ndis, sediment.
Drench, n. Two'ntrou fra'nsufoo'ri, medicinal drunk thing.
Drench, (*to*), v. Fra'nsifrost ginzifoti tande'mu, to cause to drink by pouring into the mouth.
Dress, v. Ensitai enzoo. 2, Pensitai, to slaughter. 3, Pre'nsitai, to cook.
Dresser, n. Pre'nsuto'ros kan'zai, the cook's preparing table.
Dry, adj. Fl'impu, dry. 2, Fa'nso, thirsty. 3, Kle'mpa, reserved.

D U C

Dry jest, n. Gre'ntupoo t'emba, concealed urbanity.
Dräblet, n. Pedra'ndis, small sum. 2, Pera'ndis, a small part.
Drift, n. Brentusoo'ri, the driven thing.
Drift of snow, n. Bwi'nzoi krunzo'tu tyel ku'nsufoo, a heap of snow blown together.
Drill, v. Tinsinai, to bore.
Drill, n. U trinsunotus.
Drill, n. Pinjo, baboon.
Drink, n. I fra'nsufoo'ri, the drunk thing.
Drinking, n. Fra'nzoi.
Drip, v. Pu'nsitai, to drop.
Drive, v. Bre'ntisai. 2, Nisbre'ntisai, drive from. 3, Fle'mpifrast, make retreat.
Drive, v. To'nsinai, force, co-act: 2, Bre'ntivai, drive off, protract. 3, Brinsifai, scatter.
Drivel, v. Kle'nsinai, to allow the saliva to escape out of the mouth.
Drizzle, n. Pepu'nzoz tunzo'tu, drops of rain.
Droll, v. Te'mpa, urbane.
Dromedary, n. Tin'joo.
Drone, n. Pronja'tes, male bee. 2, Blampa'ro, an idle person.
Droop, v. Kro'mpikai, decay. 2, Tafro'nisoi, to begin to be discouraged.
Drop, n. Pu'nzo.
Dropsy, n. Tu'mvis or tu'mvai.
Drop-wort, n. Dra'mvi. 2, Ka'nv, water drop-wort.
Dross, n. Pra'ndis, worst part. 2, Pra'ndis, specially worst part of metal.
Drove, n. Pinjo'dwis bre'ntusoo, an aggregate of driven cattle.
Drover, n. Bre'ntusoro pinjoituz.
Drouth, n. Fl'imbi, dryness. 2, Flin-ombi, specially dryness of the weather.
Drown, v. Da'ncimai. 2, Tinsifai unzo'ti, cover with water.
Drowsiness, n. Tan'zoi.
Drudge, n. Bezinsuko'ro, a very hard working person. 2, Bezinsuko dro'nzo.
Drug, n. Rinsai'ri, apothecary thing. 2, U kla'nturik, a sorry thing. 3, Rino'nzai, unprepared drugs.
Druggist, n. Bwo'ndroi rinsaituriz, merchant of drugs.
Drug merchant, n. Rinon'zai'das.
Drum, n. Tentr'i'tus.
Drum of the ear, n. Bite'ntri'tus.
Drummer, n. Te'ndro.
Drunk, adj. Twe'mpou.
Drunkard, n. Twe'mpou'ro.
Drunkeness, n. Twe'mboi.
Due, adj. To'nta.
Dub, v. Kre'nsivai, to knock. 2, Kre'nsivai tanonde'ti.
Dubious, adj. Bro'nson, doubtful.
Duchy, n. To'nontru'rkis.

D U L

- Duchess*, n. Tono'ndripun, female duke.
Duck, n. Fra'njino, male or female. 2, Frenj'nitur, drake. 3, Frenj'nitum, female duck.
Duck's-meat, n. Do'mvoo.
Duck, v. Bifra'nçinai, to bow the head like a duck. 2, Bekansikai congee, (aug.) 3, Tre'nsipai, to dive.
Ductil, adj. Kyabentusoo, which can be led. 2, Fano'sus, able to be extended by beating or drawing, as gold. 3, Gafonsukoo, apt to be persuaded.
Dudgeon, n. Bo'nzis, indignation. 2, To'nzi, anger. 3, Kre'mboo, malignity. 4, Ta'ntukoo'dwes, the handle or handed part.
Duel, n. De'mbroo.
Dug, n. Fra'nda.
Duke, n. Tono'ndripur, nobleman of the highest degree.
Dull, adj. Pitre'nti, metaphorically obtuse. 2, Fro'mpa, unsprightly. 3, Vro'mpa, lazy. 4, Tro'mpu,

E A R

- Each*, demonstrative, Rou.
Each other, dem. Rous.
Eager, adj. Kla'mpi. 2, Dwabo'nsu, very desirous. 3, Dwapa'nsou, very hungry. 4, Dwaki'mpa, very acid. 5, Gra'ntur, intense.
Eagle, n. Penjoo.
Eaglet, n. Penjoo'dwes.
Eagret, n. Penjoo'fis, eagle kind.
Ean, i. e. yeau, Ta'nsipai.
Ear, n. Fra'ndo.
Ear, (give ear) v. Twafo'mpitai. 2, Twapro'nsitai, endeavour to observe.
Ear of plant, n. Kra'ndoi.
Ear, v. Kra'ntifai, to become filled specially, as corn.
Ear, (Sea-ear), n. Go'njinoo.
Ear-wig, n. Dro'nji.
Earl, n. Tondroo.
Early, adj. Ki'ntur. 2, Vu'ntus or Vu'ntai, matutine or matutinal.
Earn, v. Vo'ntrikai.
Earnest, adj. Ve'mpa, grave. 2, Gra'ntur, intense. 3, Ba'mpa, diligent. 4, Po'nsus or po'nsai, zealous.
Earnest, n. Do'mbri.
Earnest, (in), adv. Gra'ndur, intensely. 2, Ka'mpa, sincere. 3, Va'mpa, honest.
Earth, n. Di'nzoi, globe. 2, Unza, elemental earth.
Earth-nut, n. Da'mvi.
Earthquake, n. Bu'nzoi.
Earthworm, n. Po'njoo.

D U N

- slow. 5, Gro'mpu, lumpish. 6, Pra'mpi, unsagacious. 7, Gaden'e'suvoo, not apt to cut. 8, Gla'ntur, remiss.
Dulcimer, n. U de'nsutus.
Dumb, adj. Pra'nsi. 2, Pa'ng'si, speechless, not speaking.
Dumps, n. Bekro'nzi, intense grief. 2, Beta'mbi, intense anxiety. 3, Befra'mba, intense carking care.
Dun, adj. Bigri'ncou, mouse-like in color.
Dun, v. Dapra'nsikai, frequently to visit. 2, Daire'ntinai, frequently to demand.
Dunce, n. Frampi'ro, an unsagacious person.
Dung, n. Trenzari, excrement; the dunged thing.
Dung-fly, n. Kro'nja.
Dung, v. Tre'nsinai.
Dung, (to dung land), v. Tinsitai, to manure with dung.
Dungeon, n. U plim'pur kantruso'kis, a dark imprisoning place.

E.

E D G

- Earthen vessel*, n. Rinsa'dus.
Ease, n. To'mba. 2, Renzi, rest. 3, Te'ndi, quiet. 4, Re'ndo, leisure.
Easy, adj. Ko'ntu.
Easiness, n. Ko'ndi. 2, Ti'ndo, plainness. 3, Fra'mbo, credulity.
East, n. Pindo.
Easter, n. Bumpra'igis, passover time.
Eat, v. Pra'nsifai, to eat. 2, Tinsivai, to corrode.
Eaves, n. Kri'ndo ganzotu.
Eaves-dropper, n. U grentupoo'ro twafo'mputo.
Ebb, n. Dina'nza.
Ebony, n. Vu'mvinoi.
Ebullition, n. Fe'nzo, boiling.
Eccentric, adj. Pen'e'tou, not central. 2, Kra'ntu, irregular, anomolous.
Ecclesiastical, adj. Untru.
Ecclesiastical officers, n. Undroiz.
Ecclesiastical discipline, n. Undril.
Ecclesiastical institutions, n. Undraiz.
Echo, n. Te'ntufoo ihabo, reflected sound.
Eclipse, v. Plim'pivrost pendi'tikus or penda'ti. 2, Frine'zoi, eclipse of sun. 3, Gine'uzoi, of moon. 4, Tine'zoi, of planet.
Ecliptic, n. Ti'nzis.
Eclogue, n. Bano'nzo, a pastoral song. 2, Bana'nzo, chorus.
Edacity, n. Fle'mboi, gluttony.
Edge, n. Kri'ndo, margin. 2, Ve'ndi, ridge. 3, adj. Gade'suvoo, apt to cut.

D Y S

- Duplicate*, n. Te'drontai'ri, a perfectly reciprocal thing, as in form, colour, design, &c. 2, Tevo'nturi, a perfectly congruous thing. 3, Twetro'ndoi, a perfect pattern.
Durable, adj. Vi'ntur.
Durance, n. Ka'ndris, imprisonment.
Duration, n. Ru'ndil.
Duress, n. Fra'mboo rinzoo'tu.
Dirt, n. Fu'nza.
Dirty, adj. Fu'nza.
Dusk, adj. Pepli'mpur, rather dark.
Dust, n. Pu'nza. 2, Kra'ndis, powder.
Duty, n. Kontari, due thing.
Dutifulness, n. Pe'mbi.
Dwarf, n. Plantu'rpro, a little person.
Dwarf elder, n. Te'mvino.
Dwell, v. Ra'nsipai.
Dynasty, n. Pono'ndroo, series of governors of one kind. 2, Pono'ndroo, ditto of one nation. 3, Pono'ndroo, of one family.
Dysentry, n. Vru'mbis.
Dysury, n. Twuno'mbis, deficient discharge of urine.

E F F

- Eddy*, n. Redi'nza, reflux.
Edgewise, adv. Kindi, sideways.
Edible, adj. Gapa'nsufoo, apt to be eaten.
Edict, n. To'mbra.
Edify, v. Piza'nsifai, metaphorically to build up.
Edifice, n. Wa'nzoi,
Edit, v. Fe'ntivai bandiko'di, prepare for publication.
Edition, n. Ba'ndiko, publication. 2, Bano'ndi, all the books published at once.
Education, n. Kano'nzoo, the fostering and preparing the body, mind, and manners, for the duties of future life.
Education by words, n. O'nzi.
Education by acts, n. O'nzis.
Eel, n. Da'njis.
Eel, (Sand-eel,) n. Kra'njis.
Eel-pout, n. Vra'njis.
Effable, adj. Kapa'nsutoo, which can be spoken or uttered.
Effect, n. Ro'ndoi.
Effect, (to this), adv. Do'nu.
Effect, (of no), adv. Draino'tu.
Effect, (to), v. Po'ntifi, to become an effect.
Effect, (to take), v. Teze'ntibai.
Effectual, adj. Gapo'ntou, apt to be efficient. 2, Po'ntou, efficient.
Effeminate, adj. Bifro'mpus, feminine, female-like. 2, Dro'mpa, delicate, nice. 3, Vre'mpou, too nicely clean, finical.

Efficacy, n. Pondoirit.
Efficient, (maker), Po'ndoi.
Effigies, n. Ge'nzaiz, pictures.
*Effluviu*m, n. Fu'nsufoori, exhaled thing.
Effort, n. Ke'ndo, endeavour. 2, Dwa'kendo, impetuous effort.
Effusion, n. Misginzifo, out pouring. 2, Nisginzifo, pouring from.
Eftsoon, adv. Gri'ndur.
Egg, n. Vo'ndi.
Egg, (*with*), Fa'nsupoo fo'ndeti, pregnant with egg.
Egg, (*to*), v. Fo'ntifai, to incite.
Eglantine, n. Fimvoofis, kind of rose.
Egregious, adj. Tra'ntu extraordinary. 2, Befra'ntu, very extraordinary. 3, Befronti, very bad.
Egress, v. Misprentisai, to go out. 2, n. Misdra'nzoi, the way out.
Eight, n. A'gin.
Eighteen, n. Pa'gin.
Eighty, n. Ga'sin.
Eight hundred, n. Ge'sin.
Eight thousand, n. Au'go.
Eighty thousand, n. Gau'so.
Eight hundred thousand, n. Goo'sin.
Either of two, adj. Twi'fin.
Either of three, adj. Twi'tin.
Either of four, adj. Twi'kin.
Either of five, n. Twi'bin, &c. &c.
Ejaculation, n. Pepu'ndra, short prayer. 2, Dwapu'ndra, sudden impetuous prayer.
Eject, v. Misfe'nsivai, cast out.
*Ek*e, conj. Kwel.
*Ek*e out, v. Yin'pantifrost, to make longer by addition.
*Ek*e out, v. Yinprantiprost, to enlarge.
Elaborate, v. Beba'mpinoo, to be done with great diligence. 2, Besi'nsikai, to labor, to do with great labor.
Elate, adj. Gre'mpi, insolent, arrogant. 2, Beprou'sus, very boastful. 3, Bepre'mpa, boastful in words.
Elbow, n. Fra'ndi. 2, Fre'ndo, angle.
Elder, adj. Untinupou, comparative of old. 2, n. Fu'ndroi, priest. 3, Po'nzoo, forefather.
Elder tree, n. Fu'mvo.
Elder, (*Water-elder*), n. Fri'nvoi.
Elecampane, n. Vra'mvo.
Election, (*to do something*), n. Bo'nza. 2, Fo'ndra, election to office.
Electricity, n. Twu'nzoo, a very subtle and powerful fluid which is diffused through most bodies: remarkable for the rapidity of its motion.
Electricity, (*the science of*), n. Twun-zoo'bras.
Eleemosynary, adj. Be'mpi, given in alms.
Elegance, Vo'mbi, beauty. 2, Va'ndi, adornedness.

Elegy, adj. Dwikri'ndo kro'nsu.
Element, n. U'nzi. 2, Pizu'nzi, principle. 3, Iudooz, elements of discourse.
Elephant, n. Ki'njoo.
Elevate, v. Pihsipai, to lift.
Eleven, n. Pa'pin.
Elf, n. U tre'ntuso in'zoo, a wandering spirit.
Eligible, adj. Gabo'nsunoo, apt to be elected.
Elixir, n. Pa'ndis, best part, quintessence. 2, Venan'zoo, wine containing medicinal substances in solution. 3, Deno'nzoo, spirits containing animal substances in solution.
Elke, n. Tin'joi.
Ellipsis, n. Gwe'ndo.
Elm, n. Ku'mvis.
Elocution, n. Pla'nzo, speaking manner. 2, Twimbo, articulation manner.
Eloquence, n. Planz'itous, the most perfect and persuasive kind of discourse.
Else, adv. Krus, besides. 2, Roi, other; roi'u, others.
Elsewhere, adv. Kro'i'tu, in another place. 2, Kro'isu, at another place.
Elucidate, v. Ki'ntikai, interpret. 2, Tin'ivai, to express.
Elude, v. Dre'ntisai. 2, Pre'ntikai, frustrate.
Emaciate, v. Vro'mpikrost, make lean. 2, O'kai brompu, become lean.
Emanation, n. Misdi'nsinai, out-flow.
Emancipate, v. Unto'mprivai, unslave.
Embalm, v. Tve'nsitai.
Embargo, n. Pa'mbroi, findroo'tuz. 2, Pa'mbroi tontrukoo'turiz.
Embark, v. Misin'tripai, to go into the ship. 2, Pen'trisai findroo'mu.
Embassador, n. Kle'ndis, a person commissioned and sent from one government to another.
Embellish, v. Va'ntimost, to adorn.
Ember-week, n. Fundre'gis, ordination time.
Embers, n. U'nsupoo tu'nza.
Embezzle, v. Da'mbro dronzot'u a'nziz tentu'noo twai'di do'nzo, stealing, by servant, goods delivered for his master.
Emblem, n. Bwo'ntus gre'hzis, a significant picture. 2, Tw'o'nguto gre'hzis, a teaching picture.
Embody, v. Ri'nsiprost, cause to be a body.
Embolden, v. Go'nsikrost, make bold.
Emboss, v. Va'ntimost tendat'iz.
Embowl, v. Unkra'ntisai.
Embrace, v. Va'nsikai.
Embrew, v. Dinsikai, soak.
Embroider, v. Bi'mpifai kinze'ti.
Emendation, n. Tra'ndoo, 2, Ten'tifai, repair.

Embryo, n. Da'ndis.
Emergent, adj. Pa'nzis tri'mi, rising out of something. 2, Befo'ntou, very urgent.
Emerods, n. Umboz granda'su.
Emew, (*the Cassowary*), n. Tre'njoi.
Eminence, n. Kra'ndoo, excellence.
Emissary, n. Kentusoo'ro. 2, Be'mbro, spy.
Emission, n. Miske'ndis, out sending.
Emmet, (ant), n. Bo'nja.
Emolument, n. Po'nda.
Empale, v. Kam'prikai.
Empannel, v. Dra'ntivrost.
Empeach, (*impeach*), v. Ta'ntripai.
Emperor, n. Pono'ndroo, highest degree of governor.
Emphasis, n. Gi'ndoo.
Empire, n. Pono'ndroo'kis. 2, Pono'ndroo'rit, that which constitutes an Emperor.
Empiric, n. Deto'ndroi.
Employ, v. E'ntivai, transact business. 2, Ven'tivai, to use.
Empoverish, v. Fra'mpifrost.
Empress, n. Pono'ndripun.
Empty, v. Dri'nsifai.
Emery, n. Dru'njoo.
Empyema, n. Tru'mbi.
Emulation, n. To'nzis.
Emulgent, adj. Kra'nsipai.
Emulsion, n. Bitra'nti two'ndroi.
Emunctory, n. Dra'ndoi.
Enable, v. O'mpikrost, to make able.
Enact, v. To'ntrimest, to law make.
Enamel, v. Gi'nsinai finsaiti i'mboiz, paint with melted colors.
Enamoured, adj. Beto'nsikrost. 2, Beto'nsikai.
Encamp, v. Pen'trisai.
Enchant, v. Pa'ntrivai indoit'iz.
Encircle, v. Glispe'ntitai.
Enclose, v. Ki'nsifai, shut. 2, Ke'ntifai.
Enclosure, n. Kinzoi. 2, Ke'ndoi. 3, Embris, sepiment. 4, E'ndris, fortification.
Encomium, n. Go'nzi. 2, Go'nguko findi.
Encompass, v. Glispe'ntipai, put about. 2, Glise'ntisai, go about.
Encounter, v. Dro'ndus ten'tripai. 2, De'ntisai.
Encourage, v. Fo'nsisai.
Encroach, v. Tata'ntrinai. 2, Pe-ta'ntrinai.
Encumber, v. Bro'ntifai ranzimo'ti. 2, Tre'ntikai fra'ntuti pando.
End, n. Tri'ndo.
End, (final cause), n. Vo'ndoi.
Endless, adj. Tin'tur. 2, Vo'nti.
Endamage, v. Fe'ntivrast, cause to lose. 2, Pro'ntinai.
Endanger, v. Tro'ntikrest, cause to be endangered.
Endeavour, n. Ke'ndo.
Endowment, n. Vro'ndoo, quality. 2, O'mbi, natural power. 3, A'mbi. 4, Ra'nzi.

Endive, n. Van'voi.
Endue, v. Vro'ntiprest, to cause to be qualified with. 2, Ke'ntinai, as, Ke'ntinai fa'mbis, to endue with, or give wisdom.
Endure, v. Dro'ntipai. 2, Ge'mpivi. 3, Pro'nsinai, not to endure. 4, Ru'ntisai, to last.
Enemy, n. Pro'nza.
Energy, n. Po'ntou o'mbi. 2, Po'ntou do'ndoo.
Enervate, v. Dro'mpikrost.
Enfeeble, v. Dro'mpikrost.
Enfeoff, v. On'trinai. 2, Po'mprikai.
Enflame, v. Pu'nsiprast. 2, Ve'pri'm-pikrost.
Enforce, v. Tro'nsinai.
Enfranchise, v. Do'mprinai.
Engage, v. On'trisai. 2, Vo'n'trisai. 3, Do'n'trisai. 4, Do'm'prisai. 5, Dre'ntimost. 6, Ent'ivrest.
Engender, v. Pa'nsipai.
Engine, n. Ga'nzis.
Engraft, v. Di'nsitai.
Engrave, v. Vi'nsinai.
Engross, v. Teda'nsitai. 2, To'mpri-kai rou'u tontrukoo'turiz, to buy all. 3, Fe'ntipai, appropriate.
Enhance, v. Gra'ntiprost, to intensify. 2, Dra'ntipai, increase.
Enigmatical, adj. Tri'nti. 2, Gabon-e'sufoo, unknowable; not apt to be known.
Enjoying, adj. De'ntuko. 2, Be'ntupo.
Enjoin, v. Po'nsikai.
Enlarge, v. Yin'ra'ntiprost, to make larger. 2, Fri'ntinai. 3, Pra'ntiprost. 4, Dra'ntipai.
Enlighten, v. Impivrost.
Enmity, n. Pronza'rit.
Ennoble, v. To'ntiprost.
Enormity, n. Twapa'ndra. 2, Re'm-boorit. 3, Bezambro.
Enough, adj. Tahtur.
Enough and to spare, adj. Fra'ntur.
Enquiring, n. Fo'nzifo.
Enrage, v. To'nsikrost.
Enrich, v. Fa'mpifrost.
Enroll v. Dra'ntivai, to catalogue. 2, Ba'ntipai, to register.
Ensign, n. Bondis. 2, Fe'ndro, military colours.
Ensnare, v. Fri'nsifai frambisti. 2, Ke'ntipai frambisti. 3, Fri'nsifai tendrooti. 4, Ke'ntipai trendooti.
Ensnare, v. Ve'ntisai. 2, Entikai, eventuate, come to an end.
Entail, v. Fo'mpikrost do'ndi, to cause to inherit serially, i. e. in a certain series or order.
Entangle, v. Fri'nsifai.
Enter, v. Muse'ntisai. 2, Muspe'ntipai. 3, Musda'nsitai, as in a book. 4, Tentivai, to begin.
Enter upon, v. Tabentipai.
Enterprize, v. Kre'ndo, essaying.
Entertain, v. Tre'ntinai, receive. 2, Vo'nsitai, to act as host. 3, Fra'nsikai.

Enthrall, v. To'mprivrost.
Enthroned, v. Tusfona'ntripai.
Enthusiasm, n. Plonzis. 2, Be'ponzis, intense zeal. 3, Vlo'nzis, feigned inspiration.
Enthymeme, n. Dri'nda.
Entice, v. Bo'nsikai, allure.
Entire, adj. A'ntus. 2, Po'mpu. 3, Vampa, perfectly honest.
Entity, n. Plondoo'rit.
Entity, (an), n. Fwo'ndoo, thing.
Entitled, v. To'ntimest, cause to be righted. 2, Ko'ntipai, to name.
Entomb, v. Tu'n'trinai.
Entrails, n. Kra'ndaiz, guts.
Entrance, n. Muse'ndis.
Entrap, v. Gra'nsisai.
Entreat, v. To'nsikai. 2, Fra'nsikai, to entertain.
Entrench, v. Drentikrost, make ditch. 2, Ta'n'trinai, usurp.
Entry, n. Musendaikis, entrance place. 2, Tra'nzo, entrance into house, &c.
Entrust, v. Po'mprikai.
Envelop, v. Tebi'nsikai.
Envenom, v. Ba'mprikest, cause to be poisoned.
Envy, n. Vro'nzis.
Environ, v. Glis'ponti. 2, Glis-plonti. 3, Glis'pentipai.
Enumerate, v. Ru'ntipai, to number.
Enunciate, v. Pintikai, to express in a proposition.
Enure, v. Po'mprinai, to accustom.
Enwrap, v. Tusbi'nsikai.
Epaet, n. Yo'ndo fri'nsukur, ginsu'rkwi pu'ndis, the difference betwixt the solar and lunar year.
Ephemeris, n. U bu'ntus entj dre'nzis, a daily business book.
Ephialtes, n. Frumba.
Epicene, adj. Kwif'ntu po'mbaiz, of both sexes. 2, Vra'nta, kwif'ntu po'mbaiz, common to both sexes.
Epicure, n. U prempou'ro.
Epicycle, n. Fe'ndo, a small circle whose centre is in the circumference of a larger.
Epidemic, adj. Po'ntri, national. 2, U bevranta umbi. 3, Bevranta, very common.
Epigram, n. U pra'ntou pomprouri, a short poem.
Epilepsy, n. Bru'mba.
Epilogue, n. Dri'ndi.
Epiphany, n. Pinon'zoi.
Episcopal, adj. Vu'mprou.
Epistle, n. Fri'ndi.
Epitaph, n. Dwansutoori tumpra'jukis.
Epithalamium, n. Vwu'ntra bansutoori.
Epithet, n. Tri'ndoi krindoi'twi.
Epitomy, n. Di'ndi.
Epoch, n. Bri'ndoo.
Equal, adj. Bahtur.
Equality, n. Bando. 2, Fe'mboo, equity.

Equals, (among relations), n. On'zaz.
Equal terms, (coming off on), n. Pe'ndroi.
Equanimity, n. Ta'mboo, contentment. 2, Vrunonzis, mental serenity.
Equanimous, adj. Vruno'nzus.
Equator, n. Fi'nzis.
Equilateral, adj. Bantu'rtu ki'ndoz.
Equinoctial time, n. Ba'ntur vu'ndai vrundaikwi.
Equinoctial circle, n. Fri'nzis.
Equipollence, n. Vro'ndoo pinde'tuz ri'ntufo toi, the quality of propositions which are synonymous.
Equipollent, adj. Bantu'rtu o'mbi. 2, synonymous, applied to propositions.
Equipage, n. Rena'nzi, attendance, retinue, carriages, &c.
Equitable, adj. Fe'mpur.
Equity, n. Fe'mboo.
Equivalent, n. Va'ntur.
Equivocation, n. Pri'nda.
Equor, n. Pinza, (smooth sea).
Eradicate, v. Umpo'ntipai.
Ere, prep. Co'o or en.
Ere long, adv. Pe'prindur, a little future.
Ere while, adv. Pepli'ndur, a little past.
Erect, adj. Gre'ntou, perpendicular. 2, An'sifai, build.
Eringo, n. Pra'mvinoi.
Eringo, (Umbelliferous), n. Fran'va.
Ermine, n. Dinja, stoat. 2, To'ndis dinja'tu, fur of stoat.
Erring, n. Gendo.
Errant, adj. Ko'nti. 2, Tre'ntuso.
Errand, n. Kentu'soori. 2, Kentu-soori po'mprukoo.
Erroneous, adj. Ge'nti. 2, Pro'nti.
Eruption, n. Misve'nzis. 2, Bro'ntu misve'ndis.
Erysipelas, n. Gru'mboi.
Escape, v. Ven'trifai. 2, Entisai prone'sutoo, pass unobserved.
Escheat, n. Da'mbris, confiscation.
Eschew, v. Dre'ntisai, to avoid. 2, Bro'nsinai, to feel antipathy.
Especial, adj. Ka'nta, principal.
Espy, v. Be'mpritai, to spy out. 2, Po'mpitai, to see.
Espouse, v. To'nsifai. 2, Ko'nsifai. 3, Vu'n'trinai.
Esquire, n. Tona'mbro, Gentleman of the second degree; thus, Ponombro, Baronet: 2, Ponambro, Esquire: 3, Pone'mbro, Gentleman.
Essay, v. Kre'ntivai.
Essence, n. Dro'ndoi, that quality or aggregate of qualities which constitute a thing what it's name signifies. 2, Pa'ndis, best part.
Essoign, n. Vinda tamprufodi reason for pardoning. 2, Yo'ndoidis fame'broi, reason for non appearance.

Essential, adj. Dro'ntou. 2, Bo'nta, important.

Establish, v. Vi'mpigrost, to cause to be steady. 2, Do'mpikrost, &c. (see confirm).

Estate, v. Ko'ndis, state. 2, Kro'ndoi, condition. 3, Un'dinoo, age; 4, O'ndroo, degree. 5, Bamboi, dignity. 6, Ranze'dwiz, aggregate of revenues. 7, To'ndra. 8, An'zi, possession.

Esteem, v. Po'nsifai, to think. 2, Pa'ntripai. 3, Go'nsifai. 4, Ke'm-pikai, respect.

Estimation, n. Go'nzoi, esteem.

Estival, adj. Pri'ntai, adj. summer.

Estrange, v. Fre'ntipai, to alienate. 2, Ko'nsimost, to cause to be a stranger to some one.

Estridge, n. Te'hjoi, ostrich.

Estuate, v. Fe'nsitai, to boil. 2, Be-ze'nsikai, move violently.

Etching, n. Tin'on'zis, a kind of engraving by corrosion instead of cutting.

Eternal, adj. Ti'ntur.

Eternity, n. Ti'ndoo, everness.

Ether, n. Pu'nzoi.

Ethics, n. To'nsutoo'riz embe'tu, the doctrines of morality.

Ethic, }
Ethical, } adj. E'mpu, moral.

Ethnic, adj. Fu'ntrur, pagan, heathenish.

Etymology, n. Pra'nda indo'ituz, derivation of words. 2, Pra'nda'bas, derivation art.

Eucharist, n. Vu'mbris.

Evacuate, v. Dri'nsifai, to empty. 2, Eu'sinai, to purge.

Evade, v. Dre'ntisai, to avoid. 2, Ven'trifai, to escape.

Evangelist, n. Tu'ndroi.

Evaporate, v. Misfru'nsifai.

Evasion, n. Dre'ndis.

Even, n. Dru'no'ndai, evening before a festival.

Evechurr, n. Fro'njoi.

Even, adj. Ba'ntur. 1, Oi'tu vo'ndoo. 2, Oi'tu ru'ndoo. 3, Oi'tu do'mbi.

Evenness, n. Ba'ndo.

Even as, adv. Boo'lkyu.

Even now, adv. Go'subool.

Evening, n. Dru'ndi.

Event, n. E'ndi. 2, Ro'ndoi, effect. 3, E'ndroi, event of war.

Ever, adv. Gi'ndur, at all times.

Ever since, adv. Gro'nibool.

Everlasting, adj. Vro'ntur u'ndis.

Ever and anon, adv. Di'ndur.

Ever, (or ever), conj. Coo'kwin, before that.

Every, demonstrative. Ou.

Every where, adv. Kou'tu.

Every whit, adv. A'ndus.

Even, n. Bin'jis.

Evidence, n. Damprup'o'ri. 2, Bon-trusoo'ri.

Evil, n. Fro'ndo.

Evil, (King's), n. Tu'mbo.

Evict, v. Umbe'ntipai, to unpossess. Un'ansilai, to dispossess.

Evident, adj. Te'ntur, manifest. 2, Ti'nti. 3, Vo'nsou. 4, Vi'ntus.

Evince, v. Vi'ntisai. 2, To'ndi vi'ntisai.

Eunuch, n. Umb'in'zikur. 2, Un-grantusoo'ro.

Euphony, n. Tezi'mbo.

Ewe, n. Pi'njifun.

Ewer, n. Vwe'nzi giuzifo'di unzo tande'juz.

Exact, adj. Pe'mpur. 2, To'nti.

Exact, v. Fre'ntinai pre'mbur. 2, Fre'ntinai bre'mbur. 3, Ba'ntrisai, to oppress.

Exaggerate, v. Pra'ntiprost, make great. 2, Gra'ntiprost, to make intense. 3, Be'to'nsikai. 4, Yin-to'nsikai.

Exalt, v. Pi'nsipai, lift. 2, Be'go'nsikai, praise. 3, Ba'mpifrost, dignify.

Examine, v. Fo'nsifai, enquire. 2, Pi'ntisai, question. 3, Bre'ntifai, try. 4, Ka'mprifai, judicially try.

Example, n. To'ndoi. 2, Gri'nda, instance.

Example (as for example), conj. De'l.

Exanguinous animal, n. On'ji.

Exanimate, v. Fro'nsisai, discourage.

Exasperate, v. Gra'ntiprost, intensify. 2, Yin'to'nsikrost, make more angry.

Exanthorize, v. Umvo'ntrinai.

Exceed, v. Kra'ntipi, be excellent. 2, Fra'ntipi, to be abundant. 3, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 4, Gra'ntiprost, intensify. 5, Tra'ntipi, to be excessive.

Excel, v. Kra'ntipi. 2, Bra'ntipi, to be superior. 3, Pe'mprifai, to vanquish.

Excellent, adj. Kra'ntur.

Except, prep. & conj. Kroo, krn. 2, Tel, or til, unless.

Exception, n. Bri'nda.

Exception (to take), v. Dro'sini, to be displeased.

Excess, n. Tra'ndoo. 2, Re'mboi, sensuality. 3, Fle'mboi, gluttony. 4, Tre'mboi, drunkenness.

Exchange, n. Ombri. 2, Bondroi'zis ondro'kis, merchants' convention place.

Exchequer, n. Y Eksee'kur.

Excise, n. To'ndri, tribute.

Excite, v. Fo'ntifai.

Exclaim, v. Tra'nsitai.

Exclude, v. Ti'sti'nsifai. 2, Ke'ntifai, exempt. 3, Bri'ntinai, except from the rule.

Exclusive, adj. Ke'ntufo tildo'z i. e. excluding the extremes.

Excogitate, v. Fro'nsitai, invent.

Excommunicate, v. Bu'ntrikai.

Excoriate, v. Unta'ntifai, to unskin.

Excrement, n. Misensunoo'ri. 2, Tre'sunoo'ri, dunged thing.

Excreation, n. Bre'nza, hawking.

Excessence, n. Ten'o'nda, growing out of something else preternaturally. 2, Ro'ndo, fruit-like part of plants.

Excruciate, v. Pa'ntrisai, torture.

Excursion, n. Tre'ndis, ramble. 2, Gri'ndi, digression. 3, Te'ndis n'nu tri'ntou in'doi, journey to a distant place.

Excuse, n. Ka'mprupro, defendant thing.

Execrable, adj. Gatro'nsupoo, apt to be cursed. 2, Gatro'nsukoo, apt to be hated. 3, Tyoo ki'u re'm-pivoi.

Execrate, v. Tro'nsikai, curse. 2, Tre'ntipai tronzoopuz. 3, Bro'nsinai tronzoopuz.

Execution, n. Ve'ndo, performance. 2, Ta'ndroi. 3, A'ndri, capital punishment. 4, A'ndris, punishment, not capital.

Executioner, n. Tandroi'fas.

Executor, n. Pomprukodro fontru-ko'pi dansutoo'ri.

Exemplar, n. To'ndoi.

Exemplify, v. Ke'ntinai u tro'ndoi, give a copy. 2, Ke'ntinai u gri'nda, give an instance.

Exempt, v. Ke'ntifai. 2, To'mprinai, to relieve from burdens.

Exercise, n. Pado'ndoo, habitual action. 2, Ombroi, practice. 3, Pi'ndipo, doing. 4, Po'mbra pi'ntipai. 5, Ka'mbis, experience. 6, Ve'ndi, use. 7, E'nzi, motion. 8, E'nzil, recreation.

Exercitation, n. (see exercise).

Exhalation, n. Fu'nzoi. 2, Fru'nzoi, vapor. 3, Tu'nzoi, fume.

Exhaust, v. Dri'nsifai, to empty.

Exhibit, v. Ge'ntifai, to represent. 2, Fe'ntinai, to offer. 3, Ke'ntinai.

Exhibition, n. Ge'ndoo, shewing. 2, Kronsusoo'ri, stipend, allowance.

Exhilarate, Ko'nsikrost, cause to be joyful. 2, Ta'mpimost, make cheerful.

Exhort, v. Fo'nsikai, persuade.

Exhortation, n. Fo'nzi, persuasion.

Excise, v. Fle'mpimost, to dry.

Exigence, n. Kro'ndoi, occasion. 2, Vo'ndi, expedience. 3, Go'ndi, necessity.

Exile, v. Ba'ntrisai.

Eximius, adj. Kra'ntur, excellent.

Existence, n. Fo'ndoo.

Exonerate, v. Unra'nsinai, to unload.

Exorable, adj. Kato'nsukoo, able to be entreated.

Exorbitance, n. Kra'mbi.

Exorcist, n. Unfrinsup'o'fas, the un-deviling officer.

Exotic, adj. Tro'nsa, foreign.

Expansion, n. Fa'nzis, stretching. 2, Fra'nzis, spreading. 3, Kri'nzoi, opening.

Expect, v. Dro'nsitai.

E X P

- Expatriate*, v. Zistrentisai. 2, Zispensifai. 3, Fri'ntinai, to amplify.
- Expedient*, adj. Vo'ntu.
- Expedition*, n. Be'ndo. 2, Te'ndis, travel. 3, Entrut te'ndis, military expedition.
- Expel*, v. Misbre'ntisai, to drive out.
- Expense*, n. Trentukoo'ri, spent thing.
- Expend*, v. Tre'ntikai. 2, Be'ntinai, disburse.
- Experience*, n. Ka'mbis. 2, Kre'ndo, essay.
- Experiment*, n. Twanka'mpisai, the endeavour to experience. 2, Krentuvoo'ri, the thing essayed.
- Expert*, adj. Kra'mpusoo.
- Expiate*, v. Umplon'sinai, atone for sin. 2, Umva'mprifrost, to cause to be unguilty. 3, specially by sacrifice.
- Expire*, v. Dra'nsipai, to die. 2, Tri'ntitai, to end. 2, De'ntivai, finish.
- Explain*, v. Ti'ntivost, make plain.
- Explicate*, v. Gi'ntivai, express.
- Explode*, v. Bezi'mbi gi'ntivai tro'nzō. 2, Bezi'mbi bro'nsinai.
- Exploit*, n. Bedo'ndoo, great action. 2, Ventuvoo'ri.
- Explore*, v. Fo'nsifai, to enquire. 2, Twasfro'nsifai, to endeavour to discover.
- Expose*, v. Tispe'ntipai, out put. 2, Unti'nsifai, uncover. 3, Tro'nti-krest, to cause to be endangered.
- Exposition*, n. Ti'nditrost, explaining. 2, Ki'ndi, interpretation.
- Expostulate*, v. Vi'ntinai ta'ndrur, to argue accusingly. 2, Ta'ntripai, to accuse.
- Express*, v. Gi'ntivai.
- Expression*, n. Panzo'vis, mode of speaking.
- Exprobrate*, v. Ga'mprinai, upbraid.

F A C

- Fable*, n. Tro'ntur ti'ndi, fictitious narrative. 2, Pelba, a lie.
- Fabric*, n. A'nzoi, building.
- Fabrilé operation*, Inza.
- Fabulous*, adj. Tro'ntur, fictitious.
- Face*, n. Pando.
- Faces*, (make) v. Vre'ntifai pa'ndo'vis, change-face manner.
- Face*, (to) v. Kispra'nsitai, to stand over against. 2, Te'nsinai, to face a garment.
- Face-about*, Fre'ntisai, to turn.
- Facetiousness*, n. Temba, urbanity.
- Facile*, adj. Ko'nti, easy. 2, Fra'mpi, credulous. 3, Ta'mbis, affability.
- Facinorous*, adj. A'ntri, criminal. 2, Beza'nti, greatly criminal.

E X T

- Expulsion*, n. Misbre'ndis, drive out.
- Expunge*, v. Undra'nsitai, unwrite.
- Exquisite*, adj. Blo'mpi, of delicate sensibility. 2, To'nti, perfect.
- Extant*, adj. Po'ntur, being. 2, Pl'o'ntur, which exists. 3, Bo'nti, actual. 4, Druspra'nsuvo, standing above. 3, Ti'spra'nsuvo, standing out.
- Extacy*, n. Gro'nzis.
- Extempore*, }
Extemporary, } Cusfrone'sufoo, not
Extemporal, } before meditated.
- Extend*, v. Fa'nsivai, to stretch.
- Extension*, n. Re'ndi, extent.
- Extenuate*, v. Bro'mpikrost, to make lean or thin. 2, Gl'a'ntiprost, to mitigate. 3, Pla'ntiprost, to make little. 3, Wynpla'ntiprost, to make less. 5, Ra'ndus ka'mprivai, or ka'mprivai, to excuse in part.
- Exterior*, adj. Vri'nti, outside.
- Exterminate*, v. Kro'nsipai, to destroy. 2, Ba'ntrisi, to banish, drive out of the boundary.
- External*, adj. (see exterior).
- Extinguish*, v. Unu'nsipai, to unfire. 2, Pro'nsipai, to annihilate.
- Extirpate*, v. Umpo'ntipai, to unroot. 2, Mispo'ntipai, to out root. 3, Truspo'ntipai, uproot.
- Extol*, v. Bego'nsikai, greatly to praise. 2, Bedo'nsikai, greatly to commend.
- Extort*, v. Pe'ntikai bronde'tine, to obtain from by violence. 2, Ba'mprimai, a crime.
- Extract*, v. Misto'nsinai, to force out. 2, Mispentigrast, to cause to come out. 3, Nisfe'ntigrast, to cause to proceed from; specially by chemical operation.
- Extraneous*, adj. Dron'e'ton, not part of the essence; not essential. 2, Tro'nsa, foreign.

F.

F A D

- Facilitate*, v. Ko'ntivrost, make easy.
- Fact*, n. U po'ndo, a truth. 2, U po'nti fi'ndis, a true assertion. 3, U po'ndi fintusoo'ri, a truly asserted thing.
- Factitious*, adj. Dro'nti, artificial.
- Factionous*, adj. Gago'mpri, apt to be factions. 2, Gata'mpri, apt to be seditious.
- Factor*, n. Visbo'ndroi, agent to a merchant.
- Factor*, n. Ga'ndis grandistwi, the multiplier or multiplicand.
- Faction*, n. Go'mbro.
- Fade*, v. Okai vri'ntur, to become transitory. 2, Vri'ntipi, to be transitory. 3, Kro'mpikai, to decay.

E Y E

- Extract*, (an), n. Tooro'ndoi. 2, U vri'ndi, an epitome.
- Extraction*, adj. Pronsu'rfis, descendent kind.
- Extra-judicial*, adj. An'e'tru, not judicial.
- Extraordinary*, adj. Tra'ntu.
- Extravagant*, adj. Kra'ntu. 2, Bra'nta, irrelevant. 3, Gri'ntu, digressive.
- Extreme*, adj. Tilti, either end. 2, Fra'ntur, extreme abundance. 3, Tra'ntur, excessive. 4, Pra'ntupous, most great. 5, Ple'mpur, rigorous.
- Extremity*, n. Tri'ndo, end. 2, Pra'mboo, misery. 3, Be'tre'ndi, great trouble.
- Extricate*, v. Unfri'nsifai, untangle.
- Extrinsic*, adj. Vri'nti, outer.
- Extrude*, n. Miskri'nsipai, to thrust out.
- Extrusion*, n. Miskrin'zoo, out thrusting.
- Exuberant*, adj. Frantur, abundant.
- Exudation*, n. Mist'e'nsinai, to out-sweat.
- Exulcerate*, v. Du'mpivraust, to be caused to be ulcerous.
- Exultation*, n. Ge'ndrifo, triumphing.
- Eye*, n. Fando.
- Eye*, (blear-eyed) adj. Be'ntupo wu'mpurkoo fando.
- Eye*, (goggle-eyed) adj. Be'ntupo n tenta fando.
- Eye*, (pink-eyed) adj. Be'ntupo fri'ntou fando.
- Eye-brow*, n. Vra'ndo.
- Eyelid*, n. Vrano'ndo.
- Eye-service*, n. Twatre'ntipai dro'nsitai, endeavouring to seem to serve.
- Eye-bright*, n. Dre'mvinoi.
- Eye*, n. Fre'ndi, loop.

F A I

- Faculty*, n. Ombi. 2, Go'mbra, license.
- Fagot*, n. Konondo'odwiz, aggregate or bundle of sticks.
- Fail*, v. Pre'ntikoo, to be frustrated. 2, Dre'ntivai, to miscarry. 3, Gre'ntivai, omit. 4, Twa'ntipi, to be deficient. 5, Bi'mpikai, to faint. 6, Gre'tinai, to become insolvent.
- Faint-hearted*, adj. Dwe'mpur, cowardly. 2, Dro'nsiki, to be diffident.
- Fair*, adj. Vo'mpu, beautiful. 2, Da'ntu, clean. 3, Pu'nsus, clear as to the weather.
- Fair dealing*, adj. Fa'mpur. 2, Ta'mpur, candid.

Fain, adv. Ko'nzu, gladly.
Faint, v. Bu'mpikai. 2, Gre'ntikai, to weary. 3, Dro'mpiki, to be weak. 4, Gla'ntipi, to be in a state of remission or relaxation. 5, Kra'mpiti, to be slight.
Fair demeanour, n. De'mba, courtesy. 2, Te'mbis, affability.
Fair weather, n. Pu'nzis, clearness. 2, Tunc'si, not rainy. 3, Fune'si, not cloudy.
Fair, n. Ondro end'a'di, convention for commerce.
Fairing, n. Two'mprukoo'ri ondro'su end'a'di.
Fairy, n. U trontur klondoo, a fictitious individual.
Faith, n. Fa'mbo, natural belief. 2, Ka'mbi, religious faith, an infused habit.
Faithful, adj. Fe'mpa. 2, Ka'mpu, believing as a Christian.
Faithless, adj. Fe'pa, unfaithful. 2, Fle'mpa, treacherous. 3, Kame'pu, faithless.
Falcon, n. U pra'ntou pre'nti fe'mbri.
Falconer, n. Fenjoofas, a bird of the hawk kind.
Falconer, n. Fenjoofas.
Falling down, n. Trisda'nzis. 2, Da'nzis, falling. 3, Va'nzis, falling on knees. 4, Vra'nzis, the being on the knees. 5, Dra'nzis, prostration, the being at length.
Falling star, n. Fru'nzoo.
Fallacy, n. Umpro'nusutoo g'endo, an unobserved error. 2, Ge'nti vinda, erroneous argument. 3, U pro'nus vinda, a seductive or misleading argument.
Fallible, adj. Kage'ntuko.
Fallow, adj. Prims'utoo, unploughed.
Fallow deer, n. Kin'joi.
False, adj. Pro'nti. 2, U pro'ntiri, a falsehood, a lie. 3, Fro'nti, bad, ill, wrong. 4, Kro'nti, spurious. 5, Kamprunoo, forged. 6, Fe'pa, treacherous.
Falsehood, n. Pro'ndo.
Falsify, v. Pro'ntivrost.
Falter, v. Fa'nsitai, stammer. 2, Bre'nsifai, to stumble. 3, Ge'ntivai, to err. 4, Vro'nusimai fe'lbu, to desist treacherously. 5, Gre'ntivai fe'lbu, to omit treacherously. 6, Bro'nusimai fe'lbu, to forsake treacherously.
Fame, n. Ka'mboi, reputation. 2, Vra'nta ti'ndi, common narrative. 3, Vra'nta tri'ndi, common rumour. 4, Vra'nta bego'nzi, universal great praise. 5, Vra'nta ka'mboi, common reputation.
Family, n. Onzi, blood relations. 2, Onzooz, relations by affinity. 3, Onze'dvis, household.
Famish, v. Ba'ntrikai, to starve to death.

Famous, adj. Ka'mpufoo, reputed.
Familiar, adj. Ko'nsa. 2, Po'mpra, customary. 3, Ko'nsa frinzoo, familiar spirit, familiar devil.
Famine, n. Fe'nsur twa'ndoo, bread deficiency. 2, Bre'ndoo enzoo'tu. 3, Pa'nzoi, hunger.
Fan, n. Kunzoit'wus, wind jugament. 2, U brinsuto'wus, a winnowing jugament.
Fanaticism, n. Bepri'mpukoo, fo'mboi. 2, Deklambo undre'tu.
Fancy, n. Fo'mboi. 2, Fo'mpukoo g'endoiz, representations of the fancy.
Fancy, n. Fo'mboi. 2, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 3, Defo'mboi, irrational fancy. 4, Po'nzoi, thoughts. 5, Ba'mbi, 6, Dera'mbi, bad taste. 7, Tenzi, love.
Fane, n. Bontusotus kunzo'tu. 2, Ka'nzoi, temple.
Fang, n. Pwa'ntou Kra'nzo, long tooth.
Fantasy, (see fancy).
Fantasm, n. Fo'mpufoori: (see phantasm)
Fantastic, adj. Defo'mpou. 2, Dre'mbuso fo'mpou. 3, Ven'duso fo'mpou. 4, Tra'mpi, conceited.
Far, adj. Fri'ntou. 2, Tri'ntou, remote.
Far, adj. Tri'ntufaskyu, as far as. 2, Tri'ntufaskyu, so far that.
Farce, n. U tre'mpa tontrou'ri
Farcy, n. Wu'mboi pinjoo'tuz.
Farl, v. Gi'nsimai, to paint.
Fardle, n. Pino'nzoi, a bundle.
Fare, n. En'zoo. 2, E'ndi. 3, Ka'mbis, experience.
Farewell, v. Gra'nsikoz, or gransi'koza, may you prosper!
Fare, n. Do'ndri anza'tu. 2, Au'su-noo'roz, the persons carried.
Farm, n. Pa'nzoo.
Farm, v. Bo'mprikai, to take to farm. 2, Bo'ntrikai, to let a farm.
Farra, n. Ba'jimo.
Farrer, n. To'ndroi pi'joodiz.
Farrow, v. Ta'nsipai, specially swine.
Farce, v. Drino'sifai, v. fill by im-thrusting.
Fart, v. Tre'nsimai.
Farther, adv. Tri'ndufou.
Farthermost, adj. Tri'ntufous.
Farthing, n. Pu'ndi.
Fascinate, v. Pipa'ntrivai, metaphorically bewitch. 2, Pa'ntrifai, bewitch.
Fashion, n. Re'ndo. 2, Ondis, manner. 3, Vra'nta po'mbra enza'tuz.
Fast, adj. Vri'mpus, fixed. 2, Bi'mpus, firm.
Fast and loose, adj. Dwa'mpa.
Fast asleep, adj. Tera'nsou.
Fast, (hold) v. Te've'ntipai.
Fast, (tie) v. Te'finsifai.
Fast, v. Fe'mpifai enzoo'ni. 2, Bu'mpriuai.

Fast, adj. To'mpu, swift.
Fastness, n. E'ndris, fortification.
Fasten, v. Bi'mpigrost. 2, Vri'mpigrost.
Fastidious, adj. Gapro'nukai. 2, Gagro'nsifai. 3, Gafro'nsivai.
Fat, (of animal) n. Da'ndoi. 2, 2, Bo'mbi, general fatness. 3, Fi'mba, (of taste or smell).
Fate, n. Fro'nzoo.
Fatal, adj. Fro'nsur; (of fate). 2, n. Dra'nziprost, causing death. 3, Kro'nziprost, causing destruction.
Fatherly, adj. Fo'nsupur.
Fatherless, adj. Umfo'nsupoo.
Father-in-law, n. Fo'nzipur onzo'itu.
Father, (fore) n. Po'nzoo or po'nzipur.
Father, (foster) n. Fo'nzo.
Father, (god) n. Po'nzo.
Father, (God, the father,) n. U'ndoo.
Fathom, n. A'vin tu'ndooiz.
Fatigue, n. Gre'nd'erit.
Faucet, n. Dre'nzi.
Faulchion, n. Fa'ntou pra'ntou fe'mbri.
Fault, n. Detwa'ndoo, corrupt defect. 3, Ambro, crime capital. 4, A'ndra, crime not capital.
Fault, (find fault) v. Tra'mpivai. 2, Do'nsisai, to reprehend. 3, Bri'n-tifai a'ndra.
Faulter, v. Fa'nsitai, stutter. 2, Bre'nsivai, stumble. 3, Ge'ntivai, to err. 4, Gre'ntifai, to fail.
Faulty, adj. Ge'nti. 2, Fro'nti, bad.
Fawn, v. Dre'mpinai.
Fawn, n. Kinjoit'wus.
Favor, v. Fo'nsikai. 2, Pa'ndovis, countenance.
Favorite, n. Fo'nsukoo'ro.
Fcalty, n. Fe'mba. 2, Fembat'is, loyalty sign.
Fear, n. Vro'nzi.
For fear that, conj. No'kwin, lest that. 2, No'dulkwin, in order that not:—as, No'dulkwin wai fiu pre'ntisai, in order that he might not go.
Fearfulness, n. Gavro'nsuki, apt to be afraid. 2, Gavro'nsukrost, apt to cause fear.
Fern, n. Ko'mvoo.
Fern, (Oak-fern) n. Kro'mvoo.
Feast, n. Pre'nzoi.
Feast, n. Bu'ndra.
Feat, n. Ventu'voo'ri, achievement.
Feather, n. Po'ndi. 2, Dwimp'o'ndi vondiko'di, plume.
Feature, n. Re'udo'vis, figure manner. 2, Rendo'vis pand'o'tu.
February, n. Kua'ndis.
Feasible, adj. Kapi'ntupoo. 2, Ko'n-da, possibility.
Feculant, adj. Tra'ntus.
Fecundity, n. To'mbis.
Fee, n. Ra'nziz vumbra'tu, fees of office. 2, Vo'mbri, wages, 3, Kro'nusoo'ri, stipend.
Fecbleness, n. Dro'mbi.

Fee-simple, n. Fompruko to'ndra.
 2, Ta'nta to'ndra, absolute right.
Feed, v. Ba'nsipai.
Fee-farm, n. Fomprukoo'ri po'ntus
 bontruko'nuri, inheritance subject
 to rent; (the demising thing).
Feed upon, v. Ba'nsipooti.
Feeling, n. Bombo, the sensation.
Feel for, v. Disde'ntipai bombo'ti.
Fellow-feeling, n. Dro'nzis.
Feelers, n. Ko'ndaz.
Feign, v. Fom'pifai, fancy. 2, Tre'n-
 tipai, seem. 3, Kra'mpinai, act
 hypocritically. 3, Bebohsikai.
Fell, adj. Kro'mpa, fierce.
Fell, (to) v. Gri'nsitai, to cut down
 trees. 2, Da'nsivrast, specially
 Ke'nza'iti.
Fellmonger, n. Tando'itas. 2, Tan-
 do'idas.
Fellwort, n. Vom'vinoo.
Fellow, adj. Pa'ntu. 2, Ba'ntur. 3,
 Onsa'ro, an equal in rank, &c.
Fellow, n. Klantu'pro.
Fellowship, n. Fonza'rit, companion-
 ship. 2, O'mbro, society. 3, Tyel-
 pendoi. 4, Tyel'bonza.
Felony, n. Kandro.
Felon, n. Kantri'ro.
Felt, adj. Bomputoo.
Female, n. Fro'mbis.
Fen, n. Ga'nzoo.
Fence, n. Kinsuf'ori. 2, Kentuf'ori.
 3, Entrusoo'ri. 4, Pempruvook'is.
Fence, v. Vre'nsikai.
Fenegreek, n. Tre'no'vo.
Fennel, n. Pa'mvi.
Fennel, (Hog's) n. Fa'mvi.
Fennel, (Giant) n. Ta'mvi.
Fennel, (Scorching) n. Pra'vui.
Fennel flower, n. Pre'hvi.
Fermenting, n. Bri'nzis.
Ferret, n. Bi'nja.
Ferret, v. Dwasge'ntipai.
Ferret out, v. Dwasbre'ntisai me.
Ferry, n. Pimbroo dinza'di.
Ferry (the place), Pimpruvook'is
 dinza'zu.
Fertility, n. To'mbis.
Fervent, adj. Gra'ntur. 2, Po'nsus,
 zealous.
Fesse, (in heraldry) n. Gre'nton Ke-
 no'ndi, a band or girdle possessing
 the third part of the escutcheon.
Fester, v. Fro'mpikrost.
Festival, n. Buntra'gis.
Festivity, n. Bu'ndra.
Fetch, v. Kre'ntisai.
Fetch breath, v. Tuske'ntipai fensu-
 too'ri.
Fetch out, v. Mispent'igrast.
Fetch up, v. Vre'ntisai.
Fetch, n. Te'ndroo, stratagem.
Fetid, adj. Pri'mpa.
Fetter, n. Pinsuf'oriz bande'diz.
Feud, n. Tri'ntur pronza'rit, old en-
 mity.
Fever, n. Fu'mboi.
Fever, (Malignant) n. Tu'mboi.

Fever-feu, n. Ta'mvoi.
Fewness, n. Pra'ndo, paucity.
Fi! characteristic, Fi!
Fib, n. Pe'pre'mba, little lie.
Fibber, n. Bra'ndoi.
Fickleness, n. Dwamba.
Fiction, n. Tro'ndoo.
Fiddle, n. Dre'nsutus.
Fiddlestick, n. Te'ndi de dre'nsutus.
Fiddle, v. Dre'nsisai dis dre'nsutus.
Fidelity, n. Fe'mba.
Fidget, n. Bro'nta daze'ndis.
Fiduciwry, adj. Pompruro, entrusted
 person.
Field, n. Fa'nzoo.
Field, (keep the) v. Ten'trifai.
Field, (win the) v. Pem'pifai.
Field, (quit the) v. Twe'ntrifai.
Fieldfare, n. Be'njo.
Field, n. Fri'nzoo.
Fierce, adj. Kro'mpa. 2, Kla'mpi.
 3, Twe'mpur.
Fife, n. Dre'nsutus.
Fifteen, n. Pa'vin.
Fifty, n. Ba'sin.
Fig, n. Bu'mvoo.
Fig, (Indian) n. Tru'mvoo.
Fight, v. De'ntripai.
Figment, n. Tro'ntupro.
Figuration, n. Rinza, moulding pot-
 ters' clay.
Figure, (shape) Re'ndo. 2, Fe'ntur
 re'ndo, lineal figure, scheme. 3,
 Gre'nsus re'ndo, pictured figure.
Figure, (rhetorical) n. Drindo.
Fill, v. Di'nsifai.
Filament, n. Bra'ndoi.
Filbert, n. Tu'mva.
Filch, v. Pedam'p'itai.
File, v. Fri'nsinai.
File, (a) n. Fri'suno'tus.
File, (of soldiers) n. Ke'mbra.
Filial, adj. Fro'nsur. 2, Fro'nsupur.
 3, Fro'nsupun.
Fillet, n. Ve'nza. 2, Ke'nsa ve'nza.
Filly, n. Tu'ntinur pin'jipet.
Fillip, v. Da'hontikai, to strike with
 the nail of the finger springingly.
Film, n. Bra'ntou tra'ndoi.
Filthy, adj. Dra'ntu.
Filthiness, n. Drande'rit. 2, Vle'm-
 boi, slovenliness.
Filter, v. Kri'nsivai.
Fin, n. Vo'nda.
Final, adj. Tri'nti.
Finch, n. De'nja, chaffinch. 2, Be'n-
 ja, bullfinch. 3, En'ji, goldfinch.
 4, Ve'nja, greenfinch.
Find, v. Dre'ntipai. 2, Pom'pifai,
 perceive. 3, Fro'nsifai, discover.
 4, Fro'nsitai, invent. 5, Do'nsitai,
 contrive.
Find by experience, v. Fro'nsifai
 krendo'ti.
Find a bill, v. To'nsitai twa'ndroi.
Fine, adj. Go'nti, as Go'nti pu'nzoo,
 unmixed gold.
Fine, n. Da'ndris.
Fine, (in) adv. Tre'ndi.

Fine, adj. Umprantusoo, deprived
 of its worst part. 2, Untra'ntusoo,
 deprived of its sediment. 3,
 Bra'nton, thin. 4, Dro'mpa; as
 Dro'mpa bo'mboz, fine feelings,
 tender. 5, Vre'mpou, nice, over-
 clean. 6, Va'ntukoo, adorned.
Finger, n. Da'ndi. 2, A'firin da'ndi,
 fore-finger. 3, A'tirin da'ndi, mid-
 dle finger. 4, A'kirin da'ndi, ring
 finger. 5, A'birin da'ndi, little
 finger.
Finger, (at one's fingers' ends) adv.
 Teto'mbou, memorially perfect.
Finger, (light-fingered) adj. Ga-
 dam'p'itai.
Finger, (Ladies'-finger) n. Ke'mvo.
Finical, adj. Vre'mpon. 2, Tra'mpi,
 conceited.
Finish, v. De'ntivai.
Finite, adj. Vo'nti.
Fir, (male) n. Bu'mvi. 2, Bru'mvi,
 female fir.
Fire, n. Unzoo.
Fire, (bonfire) n. Unonzoo, fire for
 joy. 2, Unanzoo, fire for triumph.
Fire-drake, n. Ku'nzoo.
Fire, (lambent) n. Vru'nzoo.
Fire, (St Anthony's) n. Grumboi.
Fire-stone, n. Tru'njoo, marchasite.
Firing, n. Fe'nzis, fuel.
Firkin, n. Undi.
Firm, adj. Bi'mpus. 2, De'mpa, con-
 stant.
Firmament, n. Inzoi. 2, Pu'nzoo,
 ether.
First, adj. A'prin. 2, K'anta, prin-
 cipal.
Fiscal, adj. Ra'nsu, pertaining to
 revenue.
Fish, n. Ahji.
Fish-hook, n. Ge'nda anje'tuz.
Fishmonger, n. Anje'tas.
Fish-pond, n. Vanzoo.
Fish, v. Do'ntrifai anje'diz.
Fisherman, n. Do'ndroi.
Fist, n. Bi'sukoo to'ndi.
Fistula, n. Dra'mboo.
Fit, adj. Vo'ntu. 2, Vo'ndu ru'ntukoo.
 3, Vo'ndu fantukoo. 4, Vo'ndu
 fentavoo. 5, Vo'ndu fre'ntavoo.
 6, Fon'tu. 7, Do'ntu.
Fit, (a) n. U gro'ndis.
Fit, (to) v. Vo'ntikrost.
Fitch, n. Te'mvoi, (vetch). 2, Ke'm-
 voi, bitter-vetch. 3, De'mvo, crim-
 son grass-vetch. 4, Ve'mvo, hatch-
 ed vetch. 5, Tre'mvo, milk-vetch.
 6, Ve'mvoi, yellow wild vetch.
Fidget, v. Twaze'nsifai.
Fitchet, n. Bri'nja.
Five, adj. A'bin.
Five hundred, adj. Be'sin.
Five thousand, adj. Au'bo.
Five hundred thousand, adj. Ba'u'sin.
Fast, adj. Vri'mpas. 2, Gazene'su-
 koo, not apt to be moved. 3,
 Dwapronsutoo, intensely observ-
 ing.

F L E

Flagitious, adj. Bere'mpur.
Flag, n. Dre'nda, (figure.) 2 Di'ndro, flag of ship.
Flag, v. Okai dro'mpu, become weak. 2, Drompiki. 3, Kro'mpikai, decay. 4, Vri'mpiki, to be limber. 5, Vri'mpiki drombe'di. 6, Vri'mpiki krombe'di. 7, Tra'nsivai vri'mbu.
Flagon, n. Ven'ti ben'zi.
Flagrant, adj. Gra'ntur. 2, Te'mpur.
Flail, n. Binsuto'tus.
Floke, n. Ke'ndi.
Flam, n. Pre'mba.
Flame, n. Pu'nzoo.
Flank, n. Kin'do. 2, Branda, part of animal.
Flank, (to) v. Ki'ntitai.
Flanker, n. Ve'mbris.
Flap, v. Ki'nsivai. 2, Ki'nsivai yoo'ti vri'mpu k'endi.
Flash, v. Gro'ntisai, act suddenly.
Flash of fire, n. Dwapu'nsipai.
Flash of water, n. Dwadi'nga.
Flashy, adj. Bizu'nsi, waterish. 2, Vlempa, flashy discourse.
Flask, n. Fen'zi dembre'di, box for gundowder. 2, An'za vembre'di.
Flasket, n. Pwa'ntou fre'uzi unti'nsufo.
Flat, adj. Pwin'zo.
Flat, adj. Ke'ntu. 2, Tra'ntou. 3, Kra'ntou. 4, Dra'nsus.
Flat-foot, n. Tro'ndi.
Flat, adj. Te'mpur, as, te'mpur klo'mbis, flat perjury.
Flat, n. Blimbo, (in music).
Flattery, n. Dre'mba. 2, Gre'mba.
Flatulent, adj. Ku'nsiki. 2, Bru'mpivrost, to cause to be inflated.
Flaunt, v. Beva'ntukoo, to be excessively adorned.
Flaw, n. Vensuvoo'dwes, broken part. 2, Pevensuvoo'dwes, a small broken part. 3, Tro'ndo, imperfection. 4, U vensuvoo vri'ndo, a broken outer part. 5, Fre'nda notch.
Flaw of wind, n. Dwaki'nzoi.
Flax, n. Fe'nyi.
Flay, v. Unta'ntifai.
Flea, n. Gro'njoo.
Flea-bane, n. Pra'mvo.
Flea-wort, n. Kro'mvinoo.
Flea, (Sea-flea) n. Fro'njoi.
Flay, v. Unta'ntifai.
Fleam, n. Vensa'tus.
Fledge, adj. Po'ntukoo.
Flee, v. Pi'fensipai, metaphorically to fly.
Fleece, n. To'ndis.
Fleece, (to) v. Unto'ntisai, unfleece.
Fleet, adj. To'mpu.
Fleet, v. Nispre'ntisai.
Fleet, n. Dwin'ndroo.
Flesh, n. Va'ndoi.
Fleshly, adj. Va'ntou. 2, Do'nti, 3, Di'nsou. 4, Fre'mpi. 5, Ra'mpu. 6, Tra'mpu. 7, Ple'mpi. 8, Ba'nsou.

F L O

Fleshy, adj. Va'ntou. 2, Be'ntupo bas vando'itu.
Flexible, adj. Vimpu. 2, Gafa'nsukoo, apt to be persuaded.
Fly, v. Fe'nsipai. 2, Tve'mprifai, to fly; routed.
Fly out, v. Tra'ntipai or tra'ntipi. 2, Kre'tikai, squander.
Fly, (let fly) v. Pre'ntinai fensipai.
Fly, Ven'trikai. 3, Suske'nsivai, strike at.
Fly, (a) n. Fe'nsupo o'nji.
Fly, (Crane-fly) n. Go'nja.
Fly, (Dung-fly) n. Kro'nja.
Fly, (Flesh-fly) n. Ko'nja.
Fly, (Shepherd's-fly) n. Go'nja.
Fly, (Spanish-fly) n. To'nji, cantharides.
Fly, (catch fly), n. Fe'mvi.
Flicker, v. Twas'fensipai.
Flight, n. Fe'nzoo.
Flinch, v. Ba'nsinai, start. 2, Dwe'mpivai, act cowardly. 3, Fle'mpinai, act treacherously. 4, Fre'ntifai dwe'mber. 5, Fre'ntifai fle'mbun.
Fling, v. Pe'nsivai.
Fling away, v. Nispre'ntisai gro'ndus.
Flint, n. Tu'njoo.
Flirt, v. Di'ndur Zise'nsikai, to move about frequently.
Flirt, n. U fo'mpa tuntinupet, a sprightly young girl.
Flit, v. Nise'nsikai. 2, Nispre'ntisai.
Flutter, n. Vre'nsuvoo bra'ndis.
Flutter-mouse, n. Dwin'jo, bat.
Flix-weed, n. Pe'nva spe'nda.
Flock, n. Vra'ndo.
Flock together, v. On'trivai,
Flock, } n. Ge'nda tindro'tu, hook
Floke, } of anchor.
Floor, n. Kra'nzo.
Florid, adj. Vo'mpu. 2, Ko'mpa. 3, Va'ntu, ornamental.
Float, v. Te'nsipai.
Float, n. Pino'ndroo, a boat-like thing consisting of timber tied together.
Flood, n. Di'nga. 2, Bezun'zo, excess of water. 3, Te'di'nsinai doo, perfectly to flow throughout. 4, Te'di'nsinai zoo, perfectly to flow over.
Flood-gate, n. Fa'nga dinza'di. 2, Fra'nzo tiskin'sifai un'zo.
Flounder, n. Bra'njinoo.
Flower, n. Pandis, quintessence.
Flower, n. Po'ndoi.
Flower, (bulbous) n. Vo'mva.
Flower, (tuberous) n. Tro'mvi.
Flower, (to) v. Po'ntifai, to blossom. 2, Dre'nsitai, to powder.
Flour, n. Pi'nsuvoo vo'ndo.
Flourish, v. Po'ntifai. 2, Ko'mpikai, to do vigorously. 3, Fra'mpivai, to prosper. 4, Intikai va'ndu, discourse adornedly. 4, Pro'nsivai, boast. 6, Fe'ntuvo dre'nzi, preparatory music.
Flout, v. Ta'mprinai.

F O O

Flow, v. Di'nsinai. 2, Fra'ntipai, to abound.
Flow, n. Trus vri'nga, upward tide.
Flue, n. Fro'ndis Kin'jo'tu.
Fluctuate, v. Pri'nsinai, to act wavelike. 2, Kro'nsinai, to act irresolutely.
Fluellin, n. Tre'mvinoi.
Fluent, adj. Di'nsuno. 2, Fra'ntur. 3, Gazintikai, aptly to discourse.
Fluent, n. Di'nsuno'ri, the variable quantity in fluxions.
Fluidness, } n. Blimbi.
Fluidity, }
Fluke, n. Ko'nja.
Flung, v. Fe'nsivel, did fling.
Flush, adj. Fra'ntur. 2, Ko'mpus, mellow, ripe. 3, Bit'antainai, to blush-like.
Flute, n. Ten'di drenz'edi, pipe for music.
Flutter, v. Twas'fensipai, to endeavor to fly.
Flux, v. Di'nsinai, stream. 2, Fi'nsivai, melt. 3, E'nsinai, purge.
Fluxions, n. U ra'ndai voodoo'tubras. 2, Di'nzino. 3, Fi'nzivo. 4, Enzino.
Foe, n. Pro'nga.
Fodder, Pe'nzis, gapra'nsufoo. 2, Pre'nzis gapra'nsufoo.
Fog, n. Fun'zo ba'ntou.
Foggy, adj. Fu'nsi.
Foil, v. Peple'mprivai.
Foil, (a) n. Kra'nta vombi. 2, Ton'ondis, contrast.
Foin, v. Kra'nsipai.
Foist, v. Tusa'nsitai ka'mbrun. 2, Va'ntisai gre'ndur. 3, Va'ntisai ka'ndrun. 4, Va'ntisai ka'mbrun.
Fold, n. Bwin'zi. 2, Pupun'joi, sheep fold.
Fold, v. Ki'nsifai.
Foal, n. Tve'npin'joo, young of horse.
Foal, v. Ta'nsipai.
Foliage, n. Bron'oi'fis.
Folio, n. Pra'ntupous drenzai'fis. 2, Ken'on'di, page of paper, &c.
Folks, n. Kondoo'fiz, a number of the person kind. 2, Binze'dwis, aggregate of human beings.
Folly, n. Fla'mbis.
Follow, v. Ven'tisai. 2, Te'mprifai, pursue. 3, Do'ntrifai, to hunt. 4, Bron'sitai, to follow as a defendant. 5, Pla'nsikai, wait. 6, De'mpikai, obey. 7, Gre'ntifai, imitate.
Foam, n. Pru'mzo'dwis.
Foment, v. Ka'nsipai primbe'ti. 2, Fon'isai, to encourage.
Fondness, n. Dwe'mpisai, indulge. 2, Vre'mba, vanity. 3, Dwe'mbis.
Font, n. Vuntruso'dus.
Food, n. Enzoo.
Fool, n. Flempai'ro.
Foolhardy, adj. Dre'mpur.
Fool, (natural) n. Prompu'ro.
Fool, v. Ka'ntrina.

Foot, (to *fo'* with) v. Tro'mpinai.
Ford, n. Tentusoo'dwes dinza'tu.
Foot, n. Va'ndi.
Football, n. Krensuko'tus.
Footstep, n. Vande'dis.
Footstool, n. Prensuv'ori vande'di.
Foot, v. Va'ntikai, as, "foot it."
Foot, n. Tih'doi, twelve inches.
Foot, (of a *verse*) n. Krindo'dwes.
Footing, n. Vande'kis.
Foppery, n. Vre'mba. 2, Fla'mbis, folly.
For, prep. De or di, for, because of. 2, Fe or fi, concerning. 3, Ve or vi, instead of.
For a time, adv. Vri'ndur, transitively.
For ever, adv. Tri'ndur.
For, conj. Vroo or vru.
For all that, conj. Nool or nul, although, notwithstanding.
For fear that, conj. No'kwim, nodu'kwim, lest.
For as much as, conj. Gool, whereas.
For example, } adv. Del.
For instance, }
Forage, n. Ehziz pinjoo'diz. 2, Be'mbroi, booty.
Forage, v. Pe'ntinai e'hziz. 2, Be'mprifai, to obtain booty.
Forebear, v. Vre'ntivai, abstain. 2, Gre'ntivai. 3, Vro'nsinai. 4, Ten'tikai. 5, Ge'mpivai, to act patiently.
Forbid, v. Pro'nsikai. "Sint Undi pro'nsikai," God forbid. 2, "Nuse's kwim," let it not be that.
Force, n. Tro'nza, co-action. 2, Bro'ndi, violence. 3, Do'mbi, strength. 4, O'mbi, natural force. 5, Bondoi'rit, efficiency. 6, Bo'nda, importance.
Fore, i. e. *before*, prep. Coo or cu.
Fore-appoint, v. Custo'nsinai.
Fore-arm, v. Cuspentrikai.
Fore-cast, v. Cusampinai. 2, Cusdo'nsitai. 3, Foh'sipai, to provide for.
Fore-castle, n. Ki'ndroi.
Fore-conceived, adj. Cuspompufoo. 2, Cusfronsufoo.
Fore-deem, v. Cuspantripai. 2, Ten'di pantripai.
Front door, n. Ginti fanza.
Forefather, n. Po'nzoo.
Fore-foot, n. Gintutous va'ndi.
Fore-front, adj. Gintutous, most front. 2, Fri'ntur, preceding.
Forehead, n. Va'ndo.
Forejudge, v. Cuspantripai. 2, Ten'di cuspantripai.
Foreknow, v. Cusbonsifai.
Foreland, n. Kinzo, promontory.
Foreman, n. Yaprin kro'ndoo. 2, Kantaro, principal person.
Foremast, n. Kimbro.
Forenoon, n. Grindo bundaitu.
Fore-run, v. Cusprensifai. 2, Cusprensifai.

Fore-ordain, v. Custo'nsinai. 2, Custon'trimai. 3, Custom'prinai. 4, Cusuhtrikai.
Forepart, n. Gindo.
Fore-runner, n. Be'ndra.
Fore sail, n. Vlimbro, mizzen sail.
Foresee, v. Cuspompitai. 2, Cusbonsifai.
Foreshew, v. Cusgentipai.
Foresight, n. Cuspombito. 2, Foh'zoo or Pifoh'zoo.
Foreskin, n. Ga'ndis.
Forespeak, v. Cuspansitai. 2, Pantimest indo'tiz, to cause to be witched with words.
Forestall, v. Custom'prikai. 2, Ten'di tom'prikai.
Foreteeth, n. Ginti kra'ndoz.
Foretell, v. Puh'mprifai. 2, Pispum'prifai.
Forethink, v. Cuspansifai. 2, Cusprensifai.
Foretoken, n. Cusbondis.
Forelock, n. Ginti poh'ndis.
Forewarn, v. Cuskro'nsikai.
Forefeit, v. Unontrinoi, to be unrighted; i. e. deprived of one's right to something. 2, Fre'ntikai ondra. 3, Fre'ntikai ondra ambrur, i. e. penally. 4, Fre'ntikai dambristi or dambrai'ti, confiscation.
Forge, v. Bi'nsinai, fabricate. 2, Kam'prinai. 3, Tro'ntipai, to feign, act fictitiously.
Forge, (a) n. Vum'nzoo, shop of iron mechanic.
Forget, v. Tro'mpifai.
Forgetfulness, n. Tro'mboi.
Forgive, (as *crime*) v. Tam'prifai.
Forgive, (as *debt*) v. Tre'ntinai.
Forego, v. Unah'sikai.
Forego, voluntarily, v. Vre'ntipai, let go. 2, Bro'nsipoi, left to evil. 3, Fre'ntifai, abandon. 4, Fre'ntikai.
Fork, (the *figure*) Gre'nda. 2, (instrument) Grenta'tus.
Fork, (pitch) n. Grenta'tus penzi'sti.
Forlorn, adj. Kro'nsupoo. 2, Gro'nsukoo. 3, Bro'nsupoo.
Forlorn hope, n. Vambra.
Form, n. Dro'ndoi, (essence). 2, Ondis, mode-manner.
Form, n. Tinjos dra'nzis. 2, Tinjo'kis. 3, Gwe'ndi, a form, i. e. a seat.
Formal cause, n. Dro'ndoi (essence).
Formality, n. Rend'ovis, form-manner. 2, Vre'mba.
Former, adj. Fri'ntur.
Formerly, adv. Plin'dur.
Formidable, adj. Gavro'nsukoo, apt to be feared.
Foremost, adj. Aprin.
Formulary, n. To'nsunoo re'ndo. 2, Vri'ndi.
Fornication, n. Fandra.
Foreign, adj. Tro'nsa.
Foreigner, n. Tro'nza.

Forest, n. Fra'nzoo.
Forsoke, v. Bro'nsipai, (by God.) 2, Fre'ntifai, (by man). 3, Tre'ntipai, abdicate, disclaim. 4, Forego, (see it). 5, Vum'pritai, to apostatize.
Forsooth, adv. Poh'ndi, truly. 2, (interjection,) Gri'ntur.
Forswear, v. Bisko'utrisai, swear against. 2, Fri'ntisai krontusoo'puri, deny with an oath. 3, Tre'ntipai krontusoo'puri. 4, Bro'nsinai krontusoo'puri. 5, Kro'ntisai pro'ndi.
Fort, n. Fah'dris.
Forth, prep. Me or mi. 2, Too or tu.
Fortheoming, n. Kakre'ntusoo. 2, Fentuvoo pentisai.
Forthwith, adv. Ki'ndur.
Forty, n. Ka'sin.
Fortify, v. Do'mpikai. 2, En'trisai.
Fortitude, n. De'mboo.
Fortress, n. Fe'ndris.
Fortuitous, adj. Flo'nsur, happening by chance.
Fortunateness, n. Tefoh'uzoo, perfect fortune. 2, Fam'boo.
Fortune, n. Flo'nzoo.
Fortune-teller, n. Cusgansuto'ro endefiz.
Forward, adv. Ginti. 2, Tam'pra. 3, Bep'nsa or bep'nsunoo. 4, Tefentuvoo. 5, Tefentuvoo.
Forward, (to) v. Bo'ntifai. 2, Fe'ntigrast. 3, Be'ntivai.
Forward, (to *egg forward*) v. Foh'tifai.
Forward, adv. Dre. 2, Droo dre'kwi, backwards and forwards.
Forward, (going) n. Endis gindi. 2, Fendis.
Foss, n. Dre'ndi.
Fosset, (fawcet) n. Dre'ndi.
Foster father or mother, n. Foh'zo.
Foster father, n. Foh'zitur.
Foster mother, n. Foh'zitun.
Foster child, Fro'nzitun, (male). 2, Fro'nzitun, (female). 3, Fro'nzoo, (either).
Foster brother, Tyel fro'nzoo.
Fotion, n. Kah'zoo, education.
Foul, adj. Dra'ntukoo. 2, Vro'mpu. 3, Rempur, 4, Vle'mpou.
Fowls, n. E'nziz.
Foul, (to) v. Vra'ntimost. 2, Don'trifai e'nziz.
Found, v. Kah'sitai. 2, Bri'nsinai.
Foundation, n. Kah'zo.
Founder, n. Kansuto'ro. 2, Kan'utotas.
Founder, (to) v. Okai pre'nsur. 2, Gaprensupo.
Foundling, n. Grentupoo'ro.
Fountain, n. Tri'nza.
Four, n. A'kini.
Fourfold, adj. A'krit, i. e. multiplied by four.
Fourscore, n. Ga'siu.

Fox, n. Finji.
Fox-fish, n. Dranhoo.
Foxglove, n. Demvinoo.
Fox-tail, n. Fomvoo.
Fraction, n. Venzis. 2, Venohzis, in arithmetic, any number divided by another, as $\frac{1}{2}$ i. e. two divided by one.
Fracture, v. Vensivai.
Fragment, n. Brandis.
Fray, n. Gendroo. 2, Pede'ndroo.
Fray, v. Vrohsikrast, (affray).
Freight, n. Ranza findroo'tu. 2, Vombri anza'di.
Frail, adj. Blimpus, brittle. 2, Vr'ntur.
Frail, (a) n. Beh'ni frenzi fronvo'tuz.
Frame, n. Pa'ngo.
Frame, n. Gahnzis, machine. 2, Tah'zis, jugament.
Frame, (in a) adj. Tefah'tukoo.
Frame, (out of) adj. Tefrahtukoo.
Frame, (to) v. Poutifai, make. 2, Tro'ntipai, act fictitiously. 3, Doh'sitai, contrive. 4, An'sifai. 5, Vontikrost, make congruous.
Franchise, n. Dombra.
Frank, adj. Kempa.
Frankincense, n. Tumvinoi (the tree). 2, Vron'doo tumvinoi'tu.
Frantic, adj. Pampa.
Fraternity, n. Dondroo.
Fraud, n. Kah'ndra.
Fraudulent, adj. Kan'tra.
Fraught, adj. Ra'nsunoo, loaded. 2, Dimsou, full.
Frasinella, n. Pre'mvoo.
Freak, n. Tramp'iri. 2, Vlempa'ri.
Freckle, n. Pebri'mpuri fr'impon (contracted). 2, Brino'mboo, a little yellow spot.
Free, adj. Pampou, personally free. 2, Gonsa, free as to the will. 3, Tame'broo. 4, Tome'broo. 5, Bohnsupoo.
Free from, prep. Pe or Pi.
Free, adj. To'nsa, spontaneous. 2, Tampa. 3, Undre'ntou. 4, Pemp'pi. 5, Kempa fra'mbi.
Freebooter, n. Bemprouro.
Freehold, n. Umbo'ntrukoo o'ndra.
Freeman, n. Gonedroo, not a villain. 2, Vondroo, citizen. 3, Tompra'ro. 4, Dompra'ro.
Freedom, n. Pamboi. 2, To'mbra. 3, Dombra.
Freemason, n. Unoh'ji, one of the fraternity of Masons.
Freestone, n. Puh'joo.
Frieze, n. Pimboi (gray colour).
Freeze, v. Kuh'sitai.
Freight, n. Ranza findroo'tu.
Frenzy, n. Pumba.
Frequent, v. Dindur pentisai prentisaitwi.

Frequent, adj. Dintur.
Fresh, adj. Tintur. 2, Kompu.
Freshen, v. Tintiprost.
Freshman, n. Tintur tro'ngo. 2, Tindur pentusiro, new comer. 3, Unkampusoo'ro, an inexperienced person.
Fresh taste, adj. Vimpa. 2, Bri'mpa.
Fret, v. Ginsikai, rub. 2, Tinsivai, corrode. 3, Untahtifai ginzi'ko'ti. 4, Untahtifai tinzivo'ti. 5, Tro'mpikai ginzi'ko'ti. 6, Tro'mpikai tinzivo'ti. 7, Tohsikai.
Freshwater soldier, n. Pemvis.
Fresh, (afresh) adv. Vendou, with repetition.
Fretum, n. Binza.
Fry, n. Fronzoo'dwis, specially anje'tuz.
Fry, v. Kentsitai.
Fricassé, n. Kentsutoo'ri.
Friction, n. Ginzi.
Friday, n. Bunaldis.
Friend, n. Ponza.
Friendship, n. Ponzarit.
Friar, n. T'ndroi, monk.
Friar's cowl, (broad-leaved) n. Domvi. 2, (narrow-leaved) Dro'mvi.
Fright, n. U vro'nzikrast, a causing to fear.
Frigate, n. Fwi'ndroo.
Frigid, adj. Plimpu. 2, Kra'mpi.
Fringe, n. Ventunoo f'endoo.
Frippery, n. Klanturi.
Frisk, adj. Dabensipai. 2, Gombu bensipai.
Fritter, n. Kentsutoo bifrenzoo.
Frittillary, n. Tro'mva.
Frivolousness, n. Bron'da.
Frizzle, v. Brinsitai.
Fro, (see from).
Froek, n. Vrintifus.
Frog, n. Finjis.
Frolic, n. Konzi. 2, Bekon'zi.
From, prep. Ne or ni.
From henceforth, adv. gon'i.
Front, n. Vando. 2, Gindo, fore-part.
Frontier, n. Krindo.
Frontispiece, n. Gindo, fore-part.
Frontlet, n. Vando'fus.
Frost, n. Kuh'zo.
Froth, n. Prunzo'dwis.
Frowardness, n. Pro'mba, disingenuousness. 2, Dwe'mba, moroseness.
Frown, n. Franza.
Frozen, adj. Kuh'sutoo.
Fructify, v. Tompigrost, to make fruitful.
Frugality, n. Tembo.
Fruit, n. Ondo. 2, Ron'doi, effect. 3, Endi, event. 4, Ponda, profit.
Fruitfulness, n. Trombis.
Fruitless, adj. Umpro'nta. 2, Bro'nta.

Fruiterer, n. Ondodas.
Fruition, n. Ted'endi.
Fruently, n. Ben'zoo pomvoit'ulit, pottage of wheat seed.
Frustration, n. Pre'ndi.
Fuddle, v. Vetrempifai.
Fuel, n. Fenzis.
Fugitive, (a) Twempruforo, flying from danger. 2, Telpruforo, one flying from duty. 3, Frentuforo, abandoning. 4, Vumbro. apostacy.
Full, adj. Dinsou. 2, Antus, whole. 3, Tantur. 4, Tonti.
Full moon, n. Gin'enzoi.
Full, (to full cloth) Tinsikai.
Fulfil, v. Ventivai. 2, Dentivai.
Fulginous, adj. Tru'nsa.
Fuller, n. Tinsukoro.
Fulsome, adj. Vep'impon. 2, Kro'mpufrost.
Fumble, v. Detahtitai, grope.
Fume, n. Tunzoi. 2, Funzoi. 3, Bonzis, indigestion.
Fumigation, n. Tru'nzoi.
Fumitory, n. Kre'mvo.
Function, n. Ondroi. calling. 2, Vondra, office, duty. 3, Vantu do'ndooz, as the functions of the brain, nerves, heart, &c.
Fundament, n. Granda.
Fundamental, adj. Kans'i. 2, Kra'nta. 3, Gontu.
Funeral, n. T'ndra, burial. 2, T'ndra tro'ndis.
Fungous, adj. Ron'ti. 2, Pentus. 3, Ponsur, spongy.
Funnel, n. Dentidus jus grinzifodi.
Fur, n. Tondis.
Furring, n. Timbris.
Furbish, v. Timpivrost.
Fury, n. Be'lonzi.
Furies, (the) n. Fri'nzipunz, female devils.
Furl, v. Vimontrivai, to wrap the sail close to the yard-stay or mast.
Furnace, n. Finsuvokis unzodi.
Furnace, n. Befensuto'kis unzodi.
Furnace-hole, n. Dembris.
Furnish, v. Frentivai.
Furniture, n. Frentuvori. 2, Enziz. 3, Renza. 4, Anzaiz.
Furrier, n. Tondaitas. 2, Tondaidas.
Furrow, n. Drendi.
Furthermore, conj. Kwe'l or Kwe'l'kwi.
Further, (to) v. Bontifai, help.
Furz, n. Grimva.
Fusil, n. Vendi, firelock.
Fusty, adj. Dimpa, musty.
Fustian, n. Woldoo krensaturi.
Fustian, n. Wimputoo ondis inde'tu.
Future, adj. Printur.
Fuzball, n. Fro'mvoo.

G.

G A P

Gabardin, n. Klantur'fus.
Gabble, n. Unrintufoo bre'mba.
Gable, n. To'ndri, tribute.
Gabion, n. Te'mbris.
Gable end, n. Tri'ndo ganzo'tu.
Gad, n. Pe'nda.
Gad, v. Tre'ntisai.
Gag, v. Krino'nzoo, an instrument thrust into the mouth to prevent speaking or shouting.
Gage, n. Do'ndris, pledge.
Gage, v. Kre'tivai ta'ndoi. 2, Kre'tivai ru'ndoi. 3, Fo'susifai ta'ndoi rundo'twi.
Gaggle, v. Ke'pre'nitai
Gay, adj. Veva'ntukoo.
Gain, n. Fe'ndi.
Gain, v. Pentikai, obtain. 2, Dra'n-tipai, increase.
Gainsay, v. Bispansitai. 2, Fri'ntisai. 3, Kri'ntisai.
Galades, n. Tro'njinoi.
Galangal, n. Fo'nvō.
Galbula, n. Ge'ho.
Gentle gale, n. Vu'nzis.
Gale, (stiff) n. Du'nzis.
Galiot, n. Ki'ndroo.
Galingale, n. Fo'nvō.
Gall, n. Vra'ndoo. 2, Dra'ndis vra'ndootu. 3, Ro'ndo pumve'tu.
Gall, v. Unta'ntifai. 2, Pa'ntrinai. 3, Pro'ntinai. 4, To'sikai. 5, specially ginze'ti vende'twi.
Gallant, adj. Veva'ntukoo. 2, Veger'ntur, excessively shewy. 3, Kra'ntur.
Galley, n. Ti'ndroo.
Gallipot, n. Pe'be'zi kendifo'di two'ndroi.
Gallery, n. Pwensufoo'dus. 2, Vro'ntu gro'ndo.
Gallinula serica, n. Tre'njinoi.
Galliot, n. Peti'ndroo; (see galley).
Galoche, n. Vrintutous vande'fus.
Gallon, n. Ku'ndo.
Galloping, v. Pre'no'zoi, moving by leaps, as a horse.
Gallows, n. Gantruko'twus.
Galls, n. Bu'mvi.
Gambadoes, n. Bandedbus de'nzoidi.
Gambol, n. Dondoo'rit. 2, Dondoo'rit bandedpuz. 3, Trompa'ri. 4, Bronta'ri.
Game, n. Ren'zi.
Gamester, n. Renza'tas.
Gamesome, adj. Tro'mpa.
Gammon, n. Ba'ndi ginjo'itu, specially smoked.
Ganch, v. Twa'mprikai.
Gander, n. Pre'njinitur, male goose.
Gang, n. Ondroo. 2, To'mbro.
Ganglion, n. Tu'mbo.
Gangrene, n. Gu'mboo.
Gap, n. Fre'nda.

G E N

Gap, n. Krinsoukis po'ntufoo ve'nziso'ti.
Gape, v. Bekri'nsifai, specially the mouth.
Gape after, v. Bedro'nsitai. 2, Dwa'dro'nsitai. 3, Ve'nsitai, to yawn.
Garb, n. Ondis enza'tu. 2, Ondis anze'tu.
Garbage, n. Kra'ndaiz. 2, Pra'ndis.
Garble, v. Umpra'ntisai. 2, Umpra'ntisai prinza'ti; as, Umpra'ntisai kenzoiz.
Garden, n. Ta'nzoo.
Gargle, v. Pano'ntisai, to wash the top of the gullet or windpipe.
Garrish, adj. Veva'ntikai.
Garland, n. Ano'ndo, wreath of flowers, feathers, or other ornaments, round the brows.
Garlick, n. Po'nvā.
Garment, n. Wansa'ri, a vest thing.
Garner, n. Bentuko'dus vondo'di.
Garnish, v. Va'ntikai.
Garret, n. Duka'ntufous.
Garrison, n. Pe'mbris.
Garrulity, n. Bre'mba.
Garter, n. Ven'za bandeddi. 2, Pin-suf'fus.
Gash, v. Bre'nsitai.
Gasp, v. Vle'nsitai, gape for breath.
Gastly, adj. Vro'nsukrost. 2, Be'transa, very pale.
Gate, n. Fra'nzā.
Gait, n. Penzoo'vis.
Gather, v. Bi'nsifai, collect. 2, Prantivrost. 3, Ontrivai. 4, Fri'n-sivai.
Gaud, n. Bronta'ri.
Gaudy, adj. Veva'ntukoo.
Gaudy, (a) n. U pe'nzoi.
Gauntlet, n. Tande'vus.
Gavelkind, v. Ra'ntisai fomprukoo'ri ba'ndur.
Gaunt, adj. Bebro'mpu, very lean.
Gaze, v. Dwafa'ntitai.
Gazehound, n. Pin'ji do'ntufo po'mboti.
Gazel, n. Wo'ldoo prinjo'itu.
Gazette, n. Tintur ti'nturi, new-narration thing.
Gear, n. Fentukoo'riz.
Geese, n. Pre'hjinoz.
Gelder rose, n. Fu'nvōi.
Gelly, n. Bre'nzoo.
Gem, n. Unjo.
Gender, n. Po'mbis.
Gender, v. Pa'nsipai.
General, adj. Kranti. 2, Ontur, generic. 3, Antus, all, whole. 4, Vra'nta, common. 5, Tra'nti, universal. 6, U le'ndro, a general (of army) 7, Tu'ndrois Kanta'fas.
Generative powers, n. Ombiz pan-zoo'tu.

G I G

Generation, n. Pan'zoo. 2, Pronzoo'dwis. 3, Ru'ndinoo, age.
Genealogy, n. Dro'ndo ponzo'o'tuz.
Generosity, n. Ke'mbo.
Genesis, (the) n. Py'anzoo.
Genet, n. Pin'joo tu Spain.
Genial, adj. Bu'ntra.
Genitals, n. Ga'ndaiz.
Genius, n. Omba omboo'tu 2, Ra'nbibi, disposition. 3, Va'nta fi'nzoo. 4, Va'nta fi'nzoo.
Gentian, n. Vo'mvinoo.
Gentian, (Dwarf-gentian) n. Vro'mvinoo.
Gentile, n. Fru'ntupro.
Gentle, n. Bro'njoo, maggot.
Genetel, adj. To'mprur.
Gentle, adj. Bo'ntu. 2, Ko'mpa. 3, De'mpa. 4, Ge'mpus. 5, Pe'mpus. 6, Te'mpus. 7, Ko'ntu. 8, Gla'ntur.
Gentleman, n. To'mbroo.
Gentlewoman, n. To'mbripun.
Gentry, n. Tombroo'fis. 2, Tombroo'dwis.
Genuflexion, n. Va'nzis. 2, v. Vra'n-sivai, to kneel.
Genuine, adj. Ko'nti.
Genus, n. Ondoo.
Geography, n. Dinzo'i'bras.
Geometra, n. Do'ho.
Geometry, n. Eude'bras.
Georgic, adj. In'si.
German, (cousin) n. Bo'nzoo.
Germander, n. Fa'mvis.
Germander, (Tree-germander) n. Fra'mvis.
Germander, (Water-germander,) n. Ta'mvinoo.
Germinate, v. Bo'ntifai.
Gerund, n. Ti'ndoi do'ntur, drontur'kwi.
Gesticulation, n. Beza'nziso. 2, Vez-a'nziso.
Gesture, n. An'zis.
Get, v. Fe'ntikai. 2, Pe'ntikai.
Gewgaw, n. Bronta'ri.
Ghost, n. In'zoo.
Ghost, (to give up the) v. Dra'nsipai.
Ghost, (holy) n. U'ndo.
Giant, n. Bekro'ndoo.
Gibberish, n. Unrintufo pa'nzo.
Gibbet, n. Gantruko'twus.
Gibbous, adj. Te'nta.
Gibe, v. Ta'mprinai.
Gibles, n. A'ndaiz. 2, Gapa'nsufoo a'ndaiz.
Giddy, adj. Bu'mpa. 2, Defompon, perverted fancy. 3, Tro'mpa. 4, Tra'mpi. 5, Dra'mpa, inconstant.
Giddiness, n. Bu'mba.
Gift, n. Kentunoo'ri.
Gift of God, n. A'mbil.
Gigantic, adj. Bekro'ntur 2, Vekro'ntur.

Gig, n. U tramp'iri.
Giggle, v. Data'sinai. 2, Beta'sinai. 3, Veta'sinai.
Gild, v. Impifai punzoo'ti.
Gill of bird, n. Dro'ndi.
Gill of fish, n. To'nda.
Gilly flower, n. Pe'mvi.
Gilly flower, (Sea) n. Kra'nvoi.
Gilly flower, (Stock) n. Pe'mva.
Gilly flower, (Wall) n. Pre'mva.
Gilt-head, n. Pa'nji.
Gimlet, n. U plahtur tinsuno'tus.
GIN, n. Ga'nzis. 2, Gra'nzis.
Gingerly, adv. Bo'ndu imbo'pi. 2, Tro'mbu imbo'pi.
Gingle, (a) n. Pwe'fimbō. 2, Tra'm-pi indoiz.
Giraffe, n. Dinjoi.
Girdle, n. Glis pinsufo'fus.
Girl, n. Puntinupun, pet.
Give up, v. Pe'ntinai. 2, Pre'ntinai.
Give back, v. Druspre'ntisai.
Give over, v. Vro'n'sinai. 2, Vro'n-sisai.
Give alms, v. Be'mpitai.
Give ear, v. Twufo'mpitai. 2, Pro'n-sitai frando'ti.
Give one's mind to, v. Beramp'ukoo.
Give to understand, v. Bo'n'sifrast.
Gives, n. Pinsufo'riz bande'diz.
Gizzard, n. Kra'ndis anje'tuz.
Glad, adj. Ko'nsu. 2, Tam'pi cheerful. 3, Do'nsa, in a state of delight.
Gladden, v. Ko'n'sikrost. 2, Tam-pitrost. 3, Do'n'simost.
Glade, n. U kinsolukis yoo'du dah-zoo.
Gladiator, n. Vrensuko'ro.
Glaive, n. Pwa'ntou fe'mbri.
Glance, v. Dwabentrikai gendou, i. e. suddenly to dart obliquely. 2, Dwafa'ntitai. 3, Dwafre'ntisai. 4, Petri'ntinai.
Glandule, n. Dra'ndoi.
Glands, n. Ko'ndoz.
Glass, n. Kru'njoi.
Glass, (drinking) n. Fransufo'tre'nzi.
Glass, (looking) (mirror) n. Ten'on-doi, a reflecting surface by which images may be seen.
Glaucus, n. Tra'njoo. 2, Pra'nja.
Glove, (see glaive).
Glavering, n. Dre'mba.
Glaze, v. Kru'ncitai. 2, Ki'nsifai krunjo'iti. 3, Va'n'sitai krunjo'iti. 4, Tim'pivai.
Glazier, n. Krunjo'itas.
Glean, v. Bi'n'sifai frentufo'riz.
Globe, n. An'zoo. 2, Fu'ndrois an'zoo.
Glede, n. Fre'hjoo.
Glee, n. Ko'nzi. 2, Ko'nsubansuto'ri.
Glib, adj. Fri'mpus. 2, Kli'mpus, slippery.
Glide, n. Fre'hjoo.
Glimmer, v. Bra'nzun impivrost, tremblingly to enlighten.
Glimpse, n. Gro'htus pezimboo, a sudden little light.
Glistening, n. Bra'n'suno timboo.

Glitter, v. Tim'pivai.
Globe, n. Dinzoi. 2, Be'ndo, sphere.
Globe-fish, n. Pa'njinoi.
Gloomy, adj. Fu'nsi. 2, Peplimpur, 3, Tri'mboo.
Glory, n. Ba'ntu go'nzi. 2, Ba'ntu ka'mboi. 3, Tra'nti go'nzi. 4, Tra'nti ka'mboi. 5, Tim'o'mboo, splendor, magnificence.
Glory, (to) v. Pro'n'sivai.
Glorify, v. Tim'o'mpivrost.
Gloss, n. Pe'vindi. 2, Peti'mboo.
Glose, v. Fa'ntitai gendou.
Glove, adj. Tande'fus.
Glove, (Fox-glove) n. De'mvinoo.
Glow, v. Pri'mpikai. 2, Tim'pivai primboo. 3, Tim'pivai bizuh'zoo.
Glow-worm, n. Bo'njoo.
Glow-fly, n. Tro'nji.
Glose, v. Gre'mpinai.
Glue, v. Kri'n'sinai.
Glue, n. Kri'n'suno'ri.
Gluey, adj. Kri'mpus.
Glut, v. Bedi'n'sifai. 2, Kro'mpifrast fra'ndooti, to make to loathe by abundance.
Glutinous, adj. Kri'mpus.
Gluttony, n. Fre'mboi.
Glyster, (see clyster).
Gnash, v. Kran'on'titai, to strike the teeth together.
Gnat, n. Bro'nja.
Gnaw, v. Be'n'sinai. 2, Twukra'ntitai. 3, Tinsivai, corrode.
Gnomon, n. Pe'nda: specially shadowing the time upon a sun-dial.
Go, v. Entisai, to pass in any direction. 2, Ensipai, as an animal generally. 3, E'nsifai, as an animal on its legs.
Go on toes, v. Te'nsifai, stalk. 2, Pensifai, walk. 3, Pre'ntisai, depart.
Go about a thing, v. Take'ntivai, begin to endeavour.
Go, (it goes against me to do it) v. Au fro'n'sino pintipai'es, I would not do it.
Go astray, v. Ge'ntivai.
Go back, v. Druspre'ntisai.
Go beyond, (in excellence) Okai bra'ntur. 2, Ka'ntrisai, defraud.
Go through with it, v. Dentivai'es.
Go to! v. Pre'ntisoz! imperative, depart! 2, Pre'ntisoz inze'nu! or endo'nu.
Goal, n. Pa'ntou drensai'tus.
Goal, n. Fontusookis, the place which has been fixed upon as the object. 2, Vo'ndoi, the end.
Goat, n. Fri'njoi.
Goat's-beard, n. Ta'nvo.
Goat-chaffer, n. To'nji.
Goat-sucker, n. Klenjoo'fis.
Goat, { leaping goat, } B'ensupo
{ capra saltans, } fri'njoi or
Bu'nzoo.
Gobbet, n. Ka'ndis, lump. 2, Bra'n-dis, fragment.

Gobble, v. Dre'n'sitai bo'mbun, swallow greedily.
Gobius marinus, n. Da'njo.
Goblet, n. Betre'nzi.
Goblin, n. Bifri'n'sur tro'nturik.
God, n. Undi.
Godhead, n. Unde'rit, abstract of God, divinity.
God (action of), On'zoo.
God the Father, n. Undoo.
God the Son, n. Undoi.
God the Holy Ghost, Undo'.
Godchild, n. Pron'zo.
Godfather, n. Po'nzo.
Godmother, n. Po'nziton.
Godless, adj. Ra'mpul. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy.
Godliness, n. Fa'mbi. 2, Undroo, religion. 3, Undra, worship.
Godwit, n. Gre'njinoo.
Goggle-eyed, adj. Te'ndum fra'ntutoo.
Gold of pleasure, n. Gre'nvis.
Gold, n. Pun'zoo. 2, Pun'zoo'kis, gold mine. 3, Pun'zoo'fas, gold mechanic. 4, Pun'zoo'vas, gold merchant.
Golden rod, n. Gra'mvo.
Gone, adj. or part. Pre'ntusoo.
Good, adj. Fro'nti. 2, Po'nta. 3, Ta'ntur. 4, Ro'nta, convenient. 5, To'nti. 6, Pra'mpur.
Good luck, n. Fa'mboi.
Good turn, n. Gons'tri, benefactor thing.
Good will, n. Fo'nzi, favor.
Goodly, adj. Vo'mpu.
Goodness, n. Ke'mboo.
Goods, n. An'zi. 2, En'zi, provisions, household stuff.
Goose, n. Pre'njino. 2, Tu'ntus pre'njinoo.
Goose, (Soland) n. Ke'njino.
Gooseberry tree, n. Tim'voo.
Goosefoot, n. Tra'mvoo.
Gorbellied, adj. Te'ndum va'ntunoo.
Gore, n. Fri'n'suvoo ba'ndoo. 2, Ku'n'sutoo ba'ndoo. 3, Bre'n'supoo ba'ndoo.
Gore, (to) v. Vre'n'sivai vondi'sti or vonda'iti.
Gorge, n. Pa'ndis. 2, Ka'ndis, stomach, specially enje'tu.
Gorge, (to) v. Ba'n'sipai. 2, Di'n'sifai.
Gorgeous, adj. Beva'ntukoo.
Gorget, n. Pa'nda'vus, neck armour. 2, Kenza'fus prande'di.
Gosling, n. Pepren'jino.
Gospel, n. Tum'prou'ri.
Goshawk, n. I pra'ntupous fe'hjoo vis ou pa'ntou fo'ndiz.
Gossip, n. Fro'n'zoos po'nzitur, child's godfather. 2, Fo'nza konze'di.
Gossiping, n. Bin'zikuns o'ndro konze'di.
Govern, (to) v. Po'ntripai, act as magistrate. 2, Vo'ntrinai, to act authoritatively. 3, Po'n'sisai, direct.

Governance, (*good*) n. Bembis.
Governance, (*ill*) n. Brembis.
Governor, n. Pōndroo, magistrate.
 2, Vontra'ro. 3, Vo'mpraro.
Gudgeon, n. Pamijino.
Gourd, n. Fē'mvinoo.
Gormandize, v. Flēmpifai. 2, Prahsifai flēmbou.
Gurnet, (*red*) n. Kaluja.
Gurnet, (*grey*) n. Kra'nja.
Gout, n. Du'mboi.
Gown, n. Vlēmpus pantou'fus.
Grace, n. Fō'ni, favor. 2, Kē'mbi, respect. 3, Pē'mbis, graciousness. 4, Dō'mbra, privilege.
Gracefulness, n. Vō'mbi. 2, Va'nda.
Grace, (*of God*) n. A'mbil.
Gracelessness, n. Ra'mbil.
Grace, (*before meat*,) n. Tu'ndra penzoo'cu.
Gracious, adj. Fō'su.
Graciousness, n. Pē'mbis.
Grain, n. Vō'ndo.
Grain, n. Kra'ndis, powder.
Grafting, (*engrafting*,) n. Di'sitai.
Gray, adj. Pim'pou. 2, Pim'boi undino'oti.
Greyhound, n. Pi'nji dontru'fo inji to'mbe'ti, dog hunting beast by swiftness.
Gradation, n. Gō'ndiso, the acting gradually.
Gradual, adj. Gō'tus.
Graduate, n. Kō'ndroo.
Grain, n. Pru'nda, (Troy weight). 2, Plunda, grain, (Apothecaries weight.)
Grammar, n. Rinde'bas.
Grammatical parts of discourse, n. Indoz.
Grammarian, Rindevas.
Granardo, n. Gēndri.
Granary, n. Vondo'tus.
Grand, n. Tin'ompur. 2, Bepra'ntur.
Grandchild, n. Fro'nzooos fro'nzoo, a child's child.
Grandeur, n. Betro'ndis. 2, Kē'mbo, generosity. 3, Gē'mbo, magnanimity.
Grandfather or mother, n. Fō'nzooos fonzoo, parent's parent. 2, Fō'nzooos fō'nzipur, grandfather. 3, Fō'nzooos fō'nzipun, grandmother.
Grainge, n. Pa'nzoo, farm.
Grant, v. Tri'ntisai. 2, Pa'ntinai, yield. 3, Kē'ntinai, to give.
Grape, n. Pim'vois'it. 2, Pim'voi the vine.
Grape, (*Sea-grape*,) n. Ki'nvoi.
Graphie, adj. Tere'ntuto. 2, Gi'nti. 3, Ti'nti.
Grapple, n. Ti'mbro.
Grapple, (*to*) v. Beve'ntipai tande'puz, to hold intensely with the hands. 2, Fre'ntisai tande'puz. 3, Vē'sikai, to wrestle.
Grasp, v. Kē'ntipai, bekwi ve'ntipai tande'ti, pandē'tikwiz. 2, Va'nsikai, embrace.

Grasshopper, n. Po'njoi.
Grass, n. Tri'zi. 2, Kro'nvo, cotton grass. 3, Vō'mvo, crested grass. 4, Kō'nvo, feather grass. 5, Gro'mvo, finger grass. 6, Tro'mvino, goose grass. 7, Tro'mvo, hairy grass. 8, Ka'mvo, knot grass. 9, Dō'mvo, meadow grass. 10, Gō'mvo, oat grass. 11, To'mvo, pearl or quaking grass. 12, Fē'nvo, scorpion grass. 13, To'nvis, scurvy grass. 14, Tre'mva, silk grass. 15, Dro'mvis, grass of Parnassus.
Grate, n. Winzoo'twus, a fire jugament. 2, Unzoo'kis, fire-place. 3, Vw'unsur unzoo'twus.
Grate, (*to*) v. Gi'nsikai, rub. 2, Kra'ntigrost, to powder by rubbing. 3, Unta'ntai gi'nzē'ti. 4, Dro'nsinai, displeas.
Grateful, adj. Vēmpur.
Gratify, v. Vō'ntrikai vēmboo. 2, Gō'sitai, to act the benefactor. 3, Gē'mpinai, to act complaisantly.
Gratis, adj. Umbo'mprukoo. 2, Vombre'pi.
Gratitude, n. Vēmboo.
Gratuity, n. Kentumoo'ri.
Gratulate, v. Vō'nsivai, congratulate.
Grave, adj. To'mpa, serious. 2, Vēmpa, grave, (in conversation). 3, Bitri'ntou, old-like. 4, Plim'pi, grave, (in sound).
Graving, n. Vri'nza, (engraving.) 2, Fimbris; (graving a ship.)
Gravel, n. Gru'hjoo.
Gravy, n. Vrenzoo.
Gravity, n. Krimbi. 2, To'mba, seriousness. 3, Vēm'ba, discreet behaviour.
Grayling, n. Ka'njino.
Graze, v. Prahsifai tri'zi.
Grazier, n. Bo'mpu injoi'tas.
Graze, v. Pefintitai endiso'tu.
Grease, n. Prip'mpus da'ndoi. 2, Pra'ndis dandoi'tu.
Great, adj. Pra'ntur. "Vyoo pra'ntur!" how great!
Great, adj. Ba'mpou, dignified. 2, Va'mpou, powerful. 3, Bepa'nti, very many.
Grease, v. Vri'nsikai dandoi'ti.
Greasy, adj. Da'ntou.
Greedy, adj. Depa'nsou, hungry as he should not be. 2, Bro'mpa. 3, Bebo'nsu. 4, Fre'mpi, (scraping).
Grief, n. Kro'zi. 2, Ta'mboi, unpleasantness. 3, Tro'mbi, pain.
Green, adj. Ti'mpou.
Green-chaffer, n. Bro'nji.
Green-finch, n. Vē'nja.
Green sickness, n. Fū'mbis.
Green, (*as fruit*) Unkro'mpus.
Greet, v. Ta'nsikai.
Grieve, v. Kro'nsikai.
Grievous, adj. Tro'mpa bantra'kwi, painful and oppressive. 2, Kro'n-sukrast, causing to grieve.

Grievance, n. Pa'ndra. 2, Pro'nda.
Gridiron, n. Krensufō'tus.
Grim, adj. Kro'mpa pa'ntutoovin, fire-faced manner. 2, Kro'mpa, ontu'soo, fierce mannered. 3, Vro'nsukrast, terrifying. 4, Dvēmpa, morose. 5, Gre'mpus, austere.
Grim, v. Fra'nsinai, pinje'bru. 2, Gē'ntipai kra'ndoz to'nzu.
Grind, v. Fri'nsinai gi'nzē'ti. 2, Pi'nsivai, (unje'kuz).
Grinders, n. Bē'suto kra'ndoz.
Gripping, part. Beve'ndipo. 2, Fa'nzivo, stretching. 3, Tri'nzipo, compressing.
Gripping, n. Fre'mbo, seraping.
Gripping of a ship, n. Vi'mbris.
Grist, n. Pinsuvoo'ri.
Gristle, n. Pra'ndoi.
Grit, n. Gu'hjoo, sand.
Gristly, adj. Vro'nsukrost, causing terror. 2, Bla'nsu'most vronzē'ti.
Groat, n. A'kiu fūndiz, four pence.
Groats, n. Vō'ndoz komvoituz.
Grocer, n. Kenzo'idas.
Groin, n. Da'nda.
Gromel, n. Bo'mvino.
Groaning, n. Ga'nza, (voice).
Groaning, n. Ta'nzoo.
Groom, n. Pimjoo'fas.
Groom of the chamber, n. Flanzo'ofas.
Grope, v. Gē'ntipai bo'mboti.
Gross, adj. Ba'ntou. 2, Pra'ntur. 3, Tri'mpus. 4, Gro'mpu. 5, Bo'mpu. 6, Fro'mpa. 7, Tra'mpus, unskilful.
Gross, (*a*) n. Peka'kin, i. e. 144.
Grot, (*grotto*) n. Prentaikis dinzo'ju. 2, Fa'nzo dinzo'jin.
Grove, n. Umve'dwis. 2, Umve'kis.
Grovelling, n. Dra'nzis.
Ground, n. Unza, earth. 2, Fa'nzoo, field.
Ground, (*to stand one's*) v. Fe'ntrifai.
Ground, (*yet*) v. Fē'mprifai.
Ground, (*loose*) v. Flē'mprifai.
Ground-work, n. Ka'nzo.
Ground, part. Pinsuvoo, (betwixt stones). 2, Finsumoo, ground, (upon a stone).
Grounds, n. Tra'ndis, sediment.
Groundling, n. Prami'jino. (fish.)
Ground-pine, n. Da'mvinoo.
Ground-pine, (*stinking*) n. Da'mvinoo.
Groundsel, n. Ta'nzo. 2, Da'mvo.
Grouse, n. Bre'njoi.
Grout, n. Ba'ntou tra'ndis. 2, specially, Benzoo'tu.
Grow, v. Vra'nsipai.
Growth, n. Vra'nzoo.
Grub, v. Umpō'ntipai, unroot.
Grudge, v. Tro'nsinai. 2, Tra'mpinai, to be reluctant.
Grudge, n. Kre'mboo, malignity. 2, Tri'ntur tronzi.
Gruel, n. Benzoo vō'ndo'tu.
Grumble, v. Gra'nsinai.

G U E

Grummel, n. Bomvino.
Grumous, adj. Ka'ntus. 2, Fri'nsu-
 voo, coagulated.
Grunt, v. Kegincifai.
Grus Bulgarica, n. Fre'njimoi.
Guaiacum, n. Fu'mvinoo.
Guanch, (see *guach*).
Guaperua, n. Da'mijō.
Guara Brazileana, n. Tre'njinoo.
Guard, n. Vendro.
Guard, (to) v. Pemprivai. 2, Kem-
 pisai. 3, To'ntikrost.
Guard, n. Vomp'ra'roz dro'nzoz on-
 dro'twitz pembroodi.
Guardian, n. Ko'nzo.
Gudgeon, n. Pemi'jino, (fish).
Gudgeon, (figure) Ke'ndis.
Gueld, v. Ungra'ntisai, (untesticle).
Guelding, n. Ungra'ntusoo pinjoo.
Guerdon, n. Am'boo.
Guess, v. Dro'nsifai, conjecture.
Guest, n. Vo'nzo.

H A I

Haak, n. Tra'ho.
Haberdasher, n. Pebo'ndroi, small
 dealer. 2, specially of hats, &c.
Habergeon, n. Anda'vus.
Habitments, n. E'nzaz.
Habit, n. Ambi. 2, Ambil, infused
 habit. 3, Am'baiz, acquired habits
 of mind. 4, Em'booz, acquired
 moral habits. 5, Em'boz, tempe-
 rature of the body, clothes, &c.
Habit, n. Po'mbra, (quality, con-
 dition).
Habitable, adj. Kara'nšupoo.
Habitation, n. Ra'nzoo.
Habitual, adj. Am'pu.
Habitude, n. Go'ndoo.
Hack, v. Ded'ensivai. 2, De'nsivai
 fi'mbus.
Hackney, adj. Dabo'mprikai.
Had, v. (past tense) Be'ntipel.
Have, *had*, *shall have*, copulatives
 possessive: Om, have; ol, had,
 on, shall have. See Grammar,
 page 101.
Haddock, n. Fa'ho.
Haft, n. Tantukoo'dwes, handled
 part.
Hag, n. U tri'ntou vro'mpu bi'n-
 zikun.
Haggard, adj. Fra'mpouframpu'rkwi.
Haggis, n. Vre'nsutoo va'ndoi.
Haggle, v. Po'mprisai. 2, Entinai,
 to transact commercial business.
 3, Depo'mprisai.
Hail, n. Bu'nzo. 2, Ta'nsikai, to
 salute.
Hair, n. Po'ndis or po'ndai.
Hair cloth, n. Pre'nza.
Hair lace, n. Ven'za pinsufodi
 po'ndis.

G U L

Gewgaw, n. Bronta'ri.
Guggle, Bigi'nsufō imbo.
Guile, v. Po'nsisai. 2, Be'ntisai. 3,
 Po'ntripai, govern.
Guild, n. Do'ndro, corporation.
Guildhall, n. Dondro'tus.
Guile, n. Ka'ndra.
Guillam, n. Dre'njimo.
Guilt, n. Vambroi'rit, guiltiness.
Guilty, adj. Va'mprou.
Guinea pig, n. Vri'njo.
Gird, v. Glis pi'nsifai.
Gird, (a) n. Dwatro'mpikai, twinge.
 2, Ta'mbra, mocking.
Guise, n. Ondis. 2, Po'mbra, custom.
Gules, n. Fi'mpou.
Gulf, n. Ki'nza. 2, Pi'nza, whirlpool.
Gull, n. Fami'jimo, miller's thumb.
Gull, n. Te'njimo, (bird).
Gull, n. Kooro'ndoo gaka'ntrunoo,
 a person apt to be defrauded.
Gull, (to) v. Ka'ntrinai.

H.

H A N

Hair-brained, adj. Tra'mpa.
Hairy river-weed, n. Dro'imvoo.
Hale, adj. Ru'mpu, healthy, (oppo-
 site of sick).
Hack, v. Bre'nsimai.
Halberd, n. Te'mbri.
Halecyon, n. Tre'njo, (a bird).
Halecyon, adj. Vru'ngus, calm. 2,
 Em'pru, peaceful.
Haul, v. Ki'nsipai, to pull.
Half, (go-half) v. Bo'nšimai ba'ndur,
 to go equal partners.
Half-moon, n. Be'ndris.
Halibut, n. Ba'njinoo.
Halimus, n. Vi'mvis.
Hall, n. Kanta'dus. 2, Ya'prim be-
 fa'nzo. 3, Ondro'dus. 4, Dondro'-
 dus, guildhall, townhall.
Hallow, v. Pu'trikai, consecrate.
Halloo, v. Beti'mpitai, loudly to
 voice or invoke. 2, Bezimbi
 ko'ntipai, loudly to name. 3, Be-
 zimbi fa'nsikai, loudly to address.
Halo, n. Fu'nzi.
Halser, n. Pegi'ndra, small cable.
Halt, v. Rentisai pe'nzifōtu. 2,
 Pre'nsipai.
Halter, n. Dre'nza frende'pu tri'ndo-
 tudwes, cord with loop in the end
 part. 2, Gantrukai bus. 3, Pa'nda
 pinsufōris.
Ham, n. Bla'ndi.
Hamlet, n. Panzo'i'dwis.
Hammer, n. Fre'nzis.
Hammer, (to) v. Fre'nsisai. 2, Fa'n-
 sitai, to stammer.
Hammock, n. Tra'nsnwoo dra'nzis.
Hamper, n. Befre'nzi.
Hand to hand, v. Kafi'ntifai, able to
 touch.

G Y R

Gullet, n. Pa'ndis.
Gully, n. Pedi'za.
Gulph, v. Dwadrensitai.
Gum, (of tree) n. Vo'ndoo.
Gum anima, n. Ku'mvinoi.
Gum arabic, n. Fu'mvinoi.
Gum elemi, n. Tu'mvinoi.
Gums, n. Kla'ndoz.
Gummy, adj. Vli'mpu.
Gun, n. Ve'ndri.
Gunner, n. Kindri.
Gunpowder, n. De'mbri.
Gush, v. Dwadrensimai.
Gust, n. Imba, taste. 2, Ko'mbu,
 the faculty of tasting.
Gust of wind, n. Dwaku'nzoi.
Gut, n. Krandis.
Gutwort, n. Fri'mvis.
Gutter, n. Vre'ndi.
Gutteral, adj. Bra'nti.
Guzzle, v. Befransifai.
Gyrfalcon, n. Fe'njoo tenjimoidi.

H A N

Hand, n. Ta'ndi.
Hand, (at) adj. Pi'ntou. 2, Ti'ntou,
 near.
Hand, (in) adj. Bentupoo. 2, Pi'n-
 tou, present.
Hand, (take in) v. Pre'ntivai, under-
 take.
Hand, (come to) v. Entivai, even-
 tuate.
Hand, (right hand part) n. Ti'ndo.
Hand, (left hand part) n. Tri'ndo.
Hand, (set one's hand to) v. Bo'n-
 trisai. 2, Bontifai, assist.
Hand, (under some one's) adj. Bo'n-
 trusoo dri, signed by some person.
Hands, (lay hands on) v. Pa'mprifai.
Hands, (to shake) v. Bra'nsikai.
Handy, adj. Go'mpu, nimble. 2,
 Gazi'nsikai, apt at working.
Handycraft, n. Bomproubas.
Handywork, n. Inzi gwent'wai'tu
 ta'ndiz.
Handle, n. Tantukoo'ri, handed
 thing. 2, Tantukoo'dwes.
Handle (to) v. Ta'ntikai. 2, Te'nti-
 fai ta'ndi noo, to feel with the
 hand. 3, Fo'ntigrost, to cause a
 thing to be an object. 4, Pa'nsitai
 fe. 5, Intikai fe. 6, Da'nsitai fe,
 7, Fransikai, to entertain. 8,
 Ventikai, to use.
Handsel, v. Ton'trikai aplin, to sell
 first. 2, Ventikai aplin.
Handsome, adj. Fo'ntu, decent. 2,
 Vo'mpu, beautiful.
Hang, i. e. be in suspense, v. Bro'n-
 sifai, to doubt. 2, Tro'nsimai, to
 demur. 3, Kro'nsimai, waver.
Hanger, n. Pe'fembri. 2, Prantou
 fe'mbri.

Hang, v. Ga'ntrikai, capitally to punish.
Hang, v. Tra'nsikai, to be in a hanging posture.
Hang down the head, v. Pri'nsifai va'ndo.
Hank, n. Dre'ndis, skein, as, Dre'ndis denza'tu, skein of thread.
Hanker after, v. Po'nsinai.
Happen, v. Plon'sipai. 2, Gro'ntiki, it may be. 3, Entikai, eventuate.
Happy, adj. Pa'mpur.
Happiness, n. Pa'mboo.
Happily, adv. Plon'zur, fortunately.
Harangue, n. Defindi, vulgar oration.
Harbinger, n. Cu'sprentuso^{ro} fentivai en'ziz. 2, Cu'sprentuso^{ro}.
Harbour, n. Franze'kis, place of entertainment. 2, Renze'kis drunda'ldu. 3, Bin'zoi, port.
Hard, adj. Bri'mpu, not fluid. 2, Pli'mpus, not yielding to pressure. 3, Kro'ntu, not easy. 4, Tre'mpi, penurious.
Hard to be understood, adj. Tri'nti, obscure.
Hard to be pleased, adj. Dwe'mpa, morose.
Hard-hearted, adj. Bre'mpur. 2, Pra'mpu.
Hardly, adv. Sel, scarcely.
Hard by, adj. Tintou.
Harden, v. Bri'mpikrost. 2, Pli'mpigrost. 3, Dro'nsigrost, to make incorrigible.
Hardy, adj. Do'mpa. 2, Go'nsu. 3, Dempur.
Hardy, (fool) adj. Dre'mpur.
Hare, n. Tinjo.
Hare-lipped, adj. On twinsupoo ba'ndi.
Hare's-foot, n. Ba'mvinoi.
Hare's-ear, n. Kra'nva.
Hare, (Sea) n. Ko'njimo.
Harken, v. Dwafo'mpitai.
Harlot, n. Pa'ntrumet, fornication female.
Harm, n. Pro'nda.
Harmless, adj. Va'ntrou, innocent. 2, Pa'n'truni.
Harmony, n. Ti'mbo.
Harness, n. Re'nza.
Harp, n. Drenze'tus.
Harpy, n. Brompa'ro.
Harrow, n. Finsuto'tus.
Harrow, v. Finsitai.
Harsh (to the senses), Fro'nta. 2, Ti'mpa, austere. 3, Dri'mpi, hoarse. 4, Fri'mpus, rough. 5, Vli'mpu, stiff.
Harsh, (in manners) Dwe'mpa, morose. 2, Pre'mpus, harsh. 3, Gre'mpus, austere.
Hart, n. Tri'njoi.
Hart's tongue, n. Gro'mvoo.
Hartwort, n. Bo'mvi. 2, Bi'mvis, shrub.
Harvest, n. Kri'nzo.

Harvest-time, n. Tu'ndai, autumn. 7
Hash, n. Ven'sutoo va'ndoi.
Haslet, n. A'ndaiz, inwards.
Hasp, n. Ge'nda, hook.
Hassock, n. Ve'nda, specially of rushes.
Hast, v. A bentipo, thou hast. 2, A o'm, thou hast.
Haste, n. Be'ndo. 2, Bebe'ndo. 3, Kin'doo, soonness.
Hasten, (to) v. Be'tivai. 2, Bebe'tivai. 3, Ki'ntipai.
Hasty, adj. Undro'sutoo. 2, Unfentuvoo. 3, Pla'mpa. 4, Ga'ton-suki.
Hat, n. Anti'fus krindo'pn.
Hatch, n. Fa'nzo apra'fo. 2, V'indroi.
Hatch, (to) v. Kri'nzoo.
Hatch, v. Fre'ntinai, notch.
Hatchet, v. Densuvo'tus fa'nzis.
Hate, v. Tro'nsikai.
Have, v. Om; as, au om, I have. 2, Bentipo; as, au bentipo, I have.
Having, adj. On, having. 2, Bentupo, having.
Haven, n. Bin'zoi.
Haughty, adj. Fre'mpu.
Haunch, n. Ga'nda.
Haunt, n. Pompra'kis.
Havoc, n. Ble'mbroi.
Haut, (the sloth) n. Fri'njo.
Haws, n. Fro'ndo.
Hawthorn, n. Tri'mvoo.
Haw, (Cumberland) } n. Tri'mvoi.
 i.e. White bean tree, }
Hawk, n. Fen'joo.
Hawkweed, n. Fa'nvoo.
Hawker, n. Debo'ndroi.
Hawser, n. (see halser).
Hay, n. Pen'zis.
Hayward, n. Penzai'fas.
Hazard, n. Tro'ndi.
Hazy, adj. Pru'nsus, or pru'ngai.
Hazlehex, n. De'njoi.
Hazlenut, n. Pu'mvoo.
He, pronoun, Wai; as, Wai pinti-pe'lees, he did it. 2, Aid, used as an affix to a verb interrogatively; as, U'meaid? Is he? U'leaid? Was he? U'neaid? Shall he be? I'meaid? Does he? I'leaid? Did he? I'neaid? Shall he do?
Head, n. A'ndo.
Head, (shake the) v. Kra'nsinai.
Head, (give one's self, his) v. Pa'm-pifrast, cause one's self to act freely.
Head, (of a thing) n. Di'ndo. 2, Vo'ndaiz, horns. 3, Pe'nta di'ndo, nail head, i.e. nail top. 4, Po'ndoo fonda'tu. 5, Kin'zo, headland, promontory. 6, Tri'nza, river-head, fountain.
Heady, adj. Pla'mpa, rash. 2, Kro'mpa, fierce. 3, Gatre'mpou, apt to be drunken. 4, Gatre'mpi-frost, apt to cause drunkenness. 5, Bo'nsus, indignant.

Headlong, adverb, On a'ndo gin-do'spu, having the head towards the forepart. 2, Pla'mpa. 3, Gre'n-ta, direct.
Headstall, n. Ando'bus, head tackle.
Headstrong, adj. Pla'mpa. 2, Kro'm-pa. 3, Ga'fou'e'sukoo, not apt to be persuaded.
Heal, v. Fo'mpikrost, make sound.
Health, n. Ru'mbi.
Health or sickness, n. Lu'mbi.
Healthy, adj. Ru'mpu. 2, Fro'mpu.
Health, (drinking) n. Tro'nda fran-zifo'tu ponzal'zuz fouza'kwiz. 2, To'mboi franzoitu.
Hear, v. Fo'mpitai.
Hear judicially, v. Ka'ntrifai, to take cognizance. 2, Ka'mprifai, to try the cause.
Hearsay, n. Tri'ndi.
Hear, n. Fa'ndis or fa'ndai.
Heart-burning, n. Pu'mbis.
Heart's-ease, n. Ta'mboo. 2, Bro'm-vis, pansy.
Heart, n. Ti'ndo. 2, Pa'ndis. 3, Do'mbi. 4, Ko'mbi.
Heart, (in) adj. Ko'mpa. 2, De'm-pur.
Heart, (out of) adj. Dro'mpa. 2, Dwe'mpur. 3, Dro'nsu. 4, Fro'u-sus, discouraged.
Heart, (sweetheart) n. Fo'nzoi.
Heart, (with all one's) adv. To'mbur, with alacrity, cheerfully.
Heart-burning, n. To'nzi. 2, Tro'nzi. 3, Tri'ntur to'nzi. 4, Tri'ntur tro'nzi.
Heart, (by) adv. To'mbon, memorially, or by the memory.
Hearten, v. Fo'ngisai.
Hearth, n. Ta'nzo.
Heartly, adj. Fa'ntus, pertaining to the heart. 2, Kra'mpa, sincere. 3, Ko'mpur. 4, Dempur.
Heartless, adj. Dro'mpa, weak. 2, Dro'nsu, diffident. 3, Vre'mpa, formal.
Heat, n. Pri'mbi. 2, To'nzi. 3, Po'n-zis or po'nzai, zeal.
Heath, n. Di'mvis, a shrub. 2, Dra'n-zoo, place.
Heathcock, n. Bre'njoi.
Heathen, n. Fu'ntrupro.
Heave, v. P'nsipai, lift. 2, Twupin-sipai, endeavour to lift.
Heaven, n. Inzoi.
Heavy, adj. Kri'mpu. 2, Pra'mpi. 3, Fro'mpa. 4, Gro'mpu, lumpish. 5, Ta'nsa, drowsy. 6, Kro'nsu, in a state of grief.
Hecatomb, n. Tu'ndis tu pe'sin injiz.
Hectic, adj. A'mpu, habitual. 2, Pu'mboi, hectic fever.
Hedge, n. Embris tondoo'tuz, &c.
Hedgehog, n. Bri'njo.
Hedge trefoil, n. Bre'nvoo.
Hedge sparrow, n. Gre'nji.
Heed, v. Pro'nsitai. 2, Fa'mpinai, to be heedful.

Heedfulness, n. Fa'mba.
Heedlessness, n. Fla'mba.
Heel, n. Vrandi.
Heeling of a ship, n. Di'ndris or di'n-drai.
Hegira, (the) n. I bri'ndoo tu Mo-hammed.
Heifer, n. Pu'n'tinur pi'njifet or pi'njifun.
Heigh-ho, interjection, Ho!
Height, n. Ka'ndoi.
Heinous, adj. Bere'npur, very vicious.
Heir, n. Fompruko'ro.
Held, v. past tense, as, Au ve'ntipel, I held.
Hellebore, (white) n. Po'mvinoo.
Hellebore, (bastard) n. Pro'mvinoo, i. e. heleborine.
Helical, adj. Tre'nti, spiral.
Heliotrope, n. Bro'mvino.
Hell, n. Ri'nzoi.
Helm, n. Tantukoo'dwes timbroi'tu.
Helmet, n. Andovus.
Help, n. Bo'ndoi. 2, Ge'ndi, refreshment. 3, Tre'ndo, remedy.
Help one to a thing, v. Fre'ntivai, to furnish.
Helve, n. Ko'ndoo dansu'votu fra'nzis, staff of cutting hammer.
Hem! inter. Hem!
Hem, (to) v. Bre'nsinai, to excreate.
Hem, n. Kr'indo.
Hem in, v. E'mprisai, environ, surround.
Hemicycle, n. Apra'fo fwendo'tu, a semicircle.
Hemisphere, n. Apra'fo bwendo'tu.
Hemlock, n. Ta'mvi.
Hemlock, (Water-hemlock) n. Tra'mvi.
Hemorrhoid, n. Gru'mbis or grun-bai.
Hemp, n. Ba'mvoo.
Hen, n. Pe'njifet or pe'njifun, female bird.
Henbane, n. Pre'hvinoo.
Hence, adv. Ko'ni: i. e. K, *place*; o, *this*; ni, *from*.
Hence! imperative, Pre'ntisoz ko'ni; or, ko'ni pre'ntisoz.
Forth (go) Pre'ntisoz go'ni, i. e. from this time. G, *time*; o, *this*; and ni, *from*. 2, Pre'ntisoz go'ci, go after this time.
Hepatic, adj. Ba'ntus or ba'ntai.
Herald, n. Ondroofas, degrees officer.
Herb, n. Tinzi.
Herb, according to the leaf, n. Omvi. 2, according to the flower, n. Amvi. 3, according to the seed vessel, n. Emvi.
Herb Christopher, n. Be'mvino.
Herb frankincense of Galen, n. Tra'mvi.
Herb frankincense of Threophrastus, n. Vra'mva.
Herb of grace, n. Te'nv, rue.

Herb terrible, n. Timvis.
Herb true love, n. Bre'mvino.
Herb two pence, n. Pronvis, moneywort.
Herbage, n. Tinze'fis.
Herbal, n. Dre'nzis tinze'fiz.
Herbalist, n. Tinze'vas.
Herd, n. Vrantiri.
Herdsmen, n. Vombroi.
Here, adv. Kotu, in this place: i. e. K, *place*; o, *this*; tu, *in*. 2, Pitou, present: i. e. in presence.
Here and there, adv. Kr'itu, in some places: i. e. K, *places*; ri'u, *some*, (plural); tu, *in*. 2, Onti'tu indoiz.
Hereof, adv. O'tu, of this; o'tu, of those.
Hereafter, adv. Go'ci, after this time: i. e. G, *time*; o, *this*; ci, *after*. 2, Printur, future.
Heredity, n. Fompruko'ri.
Hereditary, adj. Fompruko.
Heretic, n. Pumbro.
Heresy, n. Pumbro'rit.
Heretofore, adv. Go'ci. 2, Pl'indur.
Hurricane, n. Bekru'nzoi.
Heritage, n. Fompruko'ri.
Hermaphrodite, n. Pona'mbis.
Hermit, n. Tumbroi.
Hermit-fish, n. Bonjis.
Hernia, n. Gu'mbis.
Hero, n. Geno'mbo. 2, Kran'ndoo.
Heroic, adj. Geno'mpi. 2, Kran'ntur.
Heron, n. Tenjinoi.
Heron, (Great-white) n. Ke'hjinoi.
Heron, (Little white) n. Kre'hjinoi.
Herring, n. Danjo.
Herring (red) n. Fl'impu bi'mpa danjo. 2, Fl'impu tu'nsou danjo.
Herring (white) } Fl'impu tru'n-
Herring (pickled) } sou danjo.
Hearse, n. Anzil dransurdi ra'nzoo. 2, Pre'nzi dransurdi ri'nzoo. 3, Indo'i dransurdi ra'nzoo.
Hesitate, v. Bro'nsifai, doubt. 2, Tro'nsinai, to demur.
Heteroclit, adj. Ka'ntu.
Heterodox, adj. Umpu'ntri, unauthorodox.
Heterogeneous, adj. Onti'tu oldooz.
Hue, n. Imboi.
Hew, v. De'nsivai ke'nzus, to cut strikingly. 2, De'nsivai fl'imbus.
Hie, v. imperative, Be'bentivoz, hasten!
Hiccup, n. Kre'nzo. 2, v. Ke'nsitai, to hiccup.
Hickwall or Woodpecker, n. Tena'njoo.
Hide, n. Ta'ndoi.
Hide-bound, n. Umbi tandoi'tu gyoo'su tin'supo vando'inu. 2, Tre'mpi.
Hide (to hide) v. Gre'ntipai. 2, Tinsifai, to cover.
Hideous, adj. Gavro'nsukrost. 2, Bevro'mpu.

Hierarchy, n. Untru pondro'rit.
Hieroglyphic, n. Pu'ntruko' vinza, sacred sculpture. 2, Pu'ntruko' ginza. 3, Gre'ntupoo vinza. 4, Gre'ntupoo gi'nza.
High, adj. Krantou.
High-water, n. Bevrinza, as opposed to Pevrinza, low water.
High wind, n. Beku'nzoi.
High forehead, n. Bwintou vando.
Highway, n. Ba'ntu dra'nzoi.
High-days, n. Bu'ntra bu'ndaiz, festive days.
High priest, n. Vu'ndroi.
High-minded, adj. Fre'mpu, proud. 2, Twe'mpi, ambitious.
High (breast-high) adj. or adv. Kantufakyu fy'anda, as high as the breast.
Hill, n. Prinzo.
Hillock, n. Pe'prinzo. 2, Te'nda, protuberance.
Hilt, n. Tande'dwes fembre'tu.
Him, pronoun, Ed. 2, Ur. 3, Ur-kwen, himself.
Hind, n. Tri'njifet, hart. 2, Insi dro'nzo.
Hinder part, n. Gri'ndo.
Hindermost, adj. Gri'nti. 2, Filtur, succeeding.
Hinder (to) v. Bro'ntifai. 2, Gren-tikai, to trouble. 3, Fre'ntikai, to loose.
Hinge, n. Vanza.
Hint, n. Gi'ndo. 2, Tindi. 3, Pegi'ndo. 4, Petindi. 5, Tri'nti gi'ndo. 6, Trint'i tindi.
Hip, n. Ka'ndi, thigh.
Hippocampus, n. Bra'hjinoi.
Hire, n. Bompruko'ri. 2, Bo'mbri, the act of hiring.
His, pro. Twai. 2, Twai'kwen, he, himself, or his self. 3, Twaigwen-kwen, he, his own self.
Hiss, v. Kimpitai, to hiss.
History, n. Tindi, narration.
Hit, v. Okai finto'u, become contiguous. 2, Ke'nsivai, strike. 3, Flo'nzoo.
Hither, adv. Ko'nu: i. e. K, *place*; o, *this*; nu, *to*. 2, Ko'spu: i. e. K, *place*; o, *this*; spu, *until* or *unto*.
Hithermost, superlative adj. Tin-tufous.
Hither-side, n. Fl'indo'i, the side nearest the person speaking.
Hitherto, adv. Ko'nu, to this place; i. e. K, *place*; o, *this*; nu, *to*. 2, G'onu, to this time: i. e. G, *time*; o, *this*; nu, *to*. 3, Ko'spu, toward this place.
Hive, n. Ponja'tus.
Ho! or *oh!* interjection, Ho!
Hoar-frost, n. Bru'nzoi, rime.
Hoary, adj. Pri'mpou krunzo'ti. 2, 2, P'impu undimoo'ti. 3, P'impu dimba'ti.
Hoarseness, n. Gri'mbo.

Hob, n. U tremparo, a rustic person.
Hobby, n. U fensou pepi'njoo. 2, Kw'o'ndoo pinjoo'bru.
Hobble, v. Pre'nsifai prenzur'bi, to run lame-like.
Hobgoblin, n. Vooro'nsuko trontu'ri, a terrifying fictitious thing.
Hock, n. Va'ndi.
Hocus-pocus, n. Twombroi, a juggler. 2, Twomprou'ri, a trick by a juggler.
Hog, n. Gi'njoi.
Hotch-pot, } Gro'tiri pantitu ol-
Hodge-podge, } dooz, mixture of
Hodge-pot, } many kinds. 2,
 Va'ndopantitu oldooz, aggregate of many kinds.
Hogs'-fish, n. Bra'njoo.
Hogsheed, n. Du'ndo. 2, Ta'vin ku'ndoz, 36 gallons.
Hoise, v. Pi'nsipai.
Hold, v. Ve'ntipai.
Holdfast, v. Be'ventipai.
Hold, v. Ru'ntifai, to contain. 2, Ke'ntifai, comprehend.
Hold-water, (to) v. Ru'ntifai u'ngo.
Hold blameless, v. Go'nsifai va'ntrifi.
Hold a town, v. Ke'ntrifai.
Hold one's peace, v. Ru'mpiti, to be silent.
Hold together, v Vi'ndur go'ntrivoo, permanently to be leagued.
Hold up, v. Pre'sivai.
Hold one's breath, v. Fe'nsitai.
Hold one's water, v. Ge'nsinai.
Hold of ship, n. Kra'ntufous fa'ngo.
Hold, (to lay) } v. Fe'nsivai. 2,
Hold, (take) } Pa'mprifai, arrest.
Hold, (strong) n. E'ndris.
Holder, n. Ve'ntupo'ro.
Hole, n. Tre'nda, (not through). 2, Pre'ndis, cavity, (not through).
Hole, n. Pre'nda, (through something).
Hole, (hurling) n. Ge'ntupo'kis.
Holy, adj. Fa'mpu.
Holiday, n. Bu'ntra bu'ndis.
Holy Ghost, n. U'ndo.
Holiness, n. Fa'mbi.
Hollyoak, n. Vra'mvino.
Holly tree, n. Vru'mvo.
Holly, (Sea-holly) n. Pra'mvinoi.
Hollow, adj. Pre'ntus. 2, Klenti, concave.
Hollow-hearted, adj. Kra'mpa.
Hollow, adj. Pe'ntus, porous.
Holm-oak, n. (see holly-oak).
Holosteus, n. Kra'njinoi.
Holothyrius, n. Kro'njino.
Holpen, v. past tense, Bo'ntifel. 2, adj. Bo'ntufoo, helped.
Homage, n. To'ntari, duty. 2, To'nzoi bembetu, acknowledgment of subjection.
Home, n. Ki'ndoi, dwelling place.
Home-bred, adj. Tre'mbun ka'nsupoo.
Home, (hit it) v. Tekinsivai'es. 2, Bekinsivai'es.
Homely, adj. Vra'ntu. 2, Tre'mpa.

Homeliness, n. Vr'andi. 2, Tre'mba, rusticity.
Homicide, n. Dooransupro'stro bwizu'tu, the killer of a human being.
Homiletical, adj. Re'mpu, social.
Homiletical common virtues, n. E'm-baz.
Homiletical common virtues belonging to superiors, E'mbiz.
Homiletical common virtues belonging to inferiors. E'mbaiz.
Homily, n. Kwuntru'ndri, a preaching thing. 2, specially, To'nsunoo.
Homogenial, adj. Ron'tifis. 2, Ron'tifis, of the same kind.
Homonymy, n. Pri'nda, equivocation.
Homonymous, adj. Pri'nta.
Honest, adj. E'mpur, virtuous. 2, De'mpou, chaste. 3, Va'mpa, of integrity.
Honesty, (a flower) n. Fe'mvis.
Honey, n. Du'ngo.
Honey apple, n.
Honey comb, n. Ponja'tuz.
Honey-dew, n. Du'nsi tru'ngo.
Honey moon, n. Ya'prin ku'ndis va'n-dra'ci, the first month after marriage.
Honey-suckle, n. Gi'mvoi. 2, Be'mvo, French suckle.
Honey wort, n. Tro'mvino.
Honor, n. Ka'mboi, reputation. 2, Ba'mboi, dignity. 3, Be'ke'mbi, great respect.
Honorable, adj. Gate'mpukoo, apt to be venerated. 2, Gake'mpukoo, apt to be honored. 3, Tro'ntur, noble,—of the nobility.
Honorary, adj. Ke'mpuko.
Hood, n. And'ofus.
Hoodwink, v. Ti'nsifai fy'andoz.
Hoof, n. Bo'ndis.
Hook, n. Ge'nda.
Hook, (by hook or by crook) adv. Pembooti pelbootwi.
Hooked, adj. Ple'ntutoo.
Hoop, n. Fre'ndi, i. e. ondo'otu, va'n-zoo'tu. 2, Gre'njo, bird.
Hooper, n. Pen'jino, wild swan.
Hooping or hooting, n. Twe'nti ta'ngo, acute exclamation.
Hoard, v. Kre'ntikai, lay up.
Hop, n. Bra'mvoo.
Hopping, n. Benzoo joo a'pin ba'ndi.
Hope, n. Vo'zi.
Hope, (past) adj. Gro'nsu, in a state of despair. 2, Gro'nsuko, despairing. 3, Gro'nsukoo, despaired of. 4, Ba'mbi, the divine grace of hope.
Hopeless, (see past hope).
Horary, adj. Gu'ntus, hourly.
Horehound, (base) n. Fa'mvino.
Horehound, (black) n. Pra'mvino.
Horehound, (white) Vra'mvino.
Hoariness, n. Pro'mvoo.
Horizon, n. Pi'nzis.
Horn, n. Vandis.

Horned owl, n. Kenjoo.
Horn work, n. Be'mbris.
Horn beam, n. Kr'u'nvis.
Hornet, n. Fro'nja.
Horrible, adj. Vro'nsukrast. 2, Vro'nsuko ri be'fro'ndo, fearing some great evil.
Horrid, adj. Bevro'nsukoo, greatly feared.
Horror, n. Bevro'nzi, great fear. 2, Bla'nza vronze'ni, stiffness for fear.
Horse, (to horse a mare) v. Bra'nsufrest pwi'njufun.
Horse, n. Pinjoo. 2, Pin'jifur, male horse. Pw'ut'inur pin'jifur, a young male horse.
Horse leech, n. Two'ndroi pinjoo'di.
Horse leech, n. Fohjoo.
Horseman, n. Densu'oro.
Horse soldier, n. Pe'mbro.
Horse hoof, n. To'mvis.
Horsetail, n. Do'mvino.
Horse tongue, n. Dri'mvo.
Horse, (Sea-horse) n. Ti'nji.
Horse radish, n. Be'mva.
Horse mint, (see mint).
Horse shoe, n. Vre'mvo, (herb.)
Hortulane, n. Fri'nja.
Hose, (stockings) n. Ba'ntufus.
Hosier, n. Bo'ndroi ban'ufufstuz.
Hospitable, adj. Ve'mpi.
Hospital, n. Pa'nzoi umpu'diz, house for the sick. 2, Pa'nzoi frampon'diz, house for the poor.
Hospitality, n. Ve'mbo.
Hostage, n. Dontruso'oro, the pawned person.
Host, n. Vu'mprus fe'nzoo, Eucharistic bread. 2, Pe'ndra, army. 3, To'ngo, opposite to guest.
Hostility, n. Pronza'rit, abstract of enemy.
Hostler, n. Pinjoo'fas, horse officer.
Hostry, n. Pinjoo'tus, stable.
Hot, adj. Pri'mpu. 2, Po'nsus or po'nsai, zealous.
Hot-house, n. Ba'nzoi.
Hotch-potch, n. Vro'ntu gro'ndo, incongruous mixture.
Hovel, n. Pepa'nzoi. 2, Tre'mpa panzoi, 3, Umva'ngutoo panzoi, an unwalled house.
Hovering, n. Fre'nzoo.
Hough, (pronounced hock) Kra'ntufou randis grintitu ba'ndi, lower part of the hind leg.
Howl, v. Bezi'mbi tra'usinai, loudly to weep.
Hound, n. Pwi'nji dontruso' injaz to'mbo'ti, a dog hunting wild beasts by the smell.
Hound-fish, n. Ka'njoo.
Hound-fish, (spotted) n. Kra'njeo.
Hound's-tongue, n. Kro'mvino.
Hour, n. Gu'ndis or gu'ndai.
Hour-glass, n. Bre'ndis.
House, n. Pa'nzoi.
Housebreaking, n. Ga'mbro.

H U G

House-burning, n. Gāndro.
House, (to) v. Pa'nsifai.
House, Onzi, family. 3, On'zoi, kindred, related by marriage.
Household, n. Pan'e'nzoi, consisting of the whole family.
Household stuff, n. A'nzaiz.
Housekeeping, n. On'su v'ombra.
House leek, n. P'omvinoi.
How? interrogative, Vyoo'tu? i. e. in what manner.
How, (assertive), Vyoo'tu: as "you know how I did it.—A b'onsifo vyau'tu pintip'e'les" Here vyau is equivalent to vyoo, *what manner*; and au, *I*; according to the following

Table.

Vyau'tu, *how I*; vy'au, *how thou*; vyai'tu, *how it*; vyu'rtu, *how he*; vyun'tu, *how she*; vyaur'tu, *how we*; vyc'rtu, *how ye*; vygr'tu, *how they*.

How then? conj. Vyoo'tu kel, *how therefore?*

How, conj. Joo'tu, as, Jyoo'tu prahtwaim o'mbi; joi'tu twaim b'embou; *how great is his power, so great is his mercy.*

Howbeit, Nul, although, notwithstanding. 2, Nel, yet, nevertheless.

However, Vyoo'tu'un. Observe, un is the sign of universality, and is suffixed to most of the Interrogative and subjunctive nouns:—as, Sloo'un, *whatever*; tyoo'un and twoo'un, *whichever*; dwoo'un, *whomsoever*; kyoo'tuun, *wherever*; kwoo'un, *how much soever*; gyoo'suun, *whenever*; fyoo'un, *whatever kind*; vyoo'tuun, *however*; tyoo'diuun, *whyever*; dyoo'puun, *with whatever effect*; cyoo'nun, *however far*; and jyoo'tuun, *in whatever degree.*

Hue, n. Imboi.

Hue and cry, n. V'ontus t'embroi, successive pursuit.

Huckle-bone, n. Kra'ndi.

Huckster, n. Debro'ndoi, inferior merchant.

Huddle, v. Debi'nsifai. 2, Dev'nsifai, heap together confusedly.

Huffing, n. Vanza.

Hug, v. Va'nsikai, embrace.

Huge, adj. Bepra'ntur.

I D E

I, pronoun, au. 2, Au'kwen, myself. 3, Au tau'kwen, *I*, myself. 4, Au tau'gwen'kwen, *I* my own self.

Ice, n. Ku'nzo.

Idea, n. To'ndoo.

Identity, n. Ro'ndoo.

H U R

Hagger-mugger, adv. Gro'ndi g'rendi'kwi, mixedly and secretly.

Hull of ship, n. Indroi.

Hulling, n. Vran'ziso, (ship) lying on one side.

Hulling of corn, n. To'ndifo, separating the husks from the seed.

Hulk, n. Anda, trunk.

Hulver, (see holly).

Hum, n. Fran'tu i'mbo, confused noise. 2, Po'njas ti'mbo, or ponja'kes, bee's voice.

Hum or hm, interjection. This is the sound of M; the lips continuing closed, and the sound passing out at the nose, followed by a pause.

Humane, adj. Ke'mpur, benevolent. 2, Dro'nsus, compassionate. 3, Tampu, public spirited. 4, Va'mpu, philanthropic. 5, De'mpa, courteous.

Humble, adj. Fe'mpu. 2, Pro'nja, humble bee. 3, Di'mva, humble plant.

Humble, (to) v. Kra'tifrost, to make low. 2, Fe'mpikrost, to make humble. 3, Ge'mpikrast, make submit.

Humid, adj. Fi'mpu.

Humiliation, n. Fe'mbikrost, the making humble. 2, Fe'mbikraust, the being made humble.

Humiliate, (to) v. Fe'mpikrost.

Humiliated (to be) v. Fe'mpikraust.

Humming bird, n. Benjis.

Hunow, n. Fwempuri, a moist thing. 2, O'mba, temper of mind. 3, Twage'mba, effort to be civil and agreeable. 4, Fra'mba, conceitedness.

Humorist, n. Ompa'ro, one who indulges his own humour.

Humorous, adj. Gata'nsimost, apt to excite laughter.

Humorsome, adj. Dwe'mpa, morose.

Hundred, n. Pesin.

Hundred weight, n. Du'nda.

Hundred pounds, n. Pe'sin bru'ndiz.

Hung, v. past tense, Tra'nsivel. 2, Ga'ntrikel, capially executed by hanging.

Hunger, n. Pa'nzoi.

Hunt, v. Do'ntrifai.

Huntsman, n. Do'ndroi.

Hurl, v. Fe'nsivai, to cast.

I.

I F

Idiom, n. Va'nda rindoi'tu, peculiarity of language.

Idiot, n. Pro'mpuro.

Idle, adj. n. Bla'mpa. 2, Fla'mpa, negligent. 3, Ene'ti, not busy. 4, Va'ngtu, not pertinent.

If, con. Tool or tul.

H Y S

Hurdle, n. Twinsukoo'ri pantou'pu brantou ko'ndooz, a woven thing with long thin sticks.

Hurlyburly, n. Fran'di, confusion.

Hurry, n. Dwato'mbi. 2, Be'ndo, dispatch. 3, Be'ndo frande'pu, dispatch with confusion.

Hurt, v. Pro'tinai. 2, Pa'tinai, injure.

Hurtful, adj. Pro'nta. 2, Pa'nta, injurious. 3, Tyoo fu'mpivo, which wounds.

Hurtelberry, n. (see wortleberry.)

Husband, n. Ko'nzifur, married male.

Husband (to) v. Te'mpivai, to act frugally.

Husbandry, (good) n. Te'mbis, frugality.

Husbandry, (ill) n. Kre'ndi, squandering.

Husbandman, n. Vo'ndroi.

Husbandry, n. Inzo, agriculture.

Hush! imperative,—“Usa' r'impj,” be thou silent.

Husk, n. Po'ndoi.

Huso, n. Gra'njoo, fish.

Housewife, n. Bo'nzitet. 2, Te'mpu-tet, frugal female.

Hut, Pepa'nzoi, specially with boughs.

Hutch, n. Fenzi, box.

Hyacinth, n. Kro'nva.

Hyacinth, (Indian) Bo'mvi.

Hybernal, adj. Tru'ntai or tru'ntus.

Hydra, n. Fa'njis, water serpent.

Hydrography, n. Inza'bas, the science of the watery parts of the earth; such as oceans, seas, bays, &c. &c.

Hyena, n. Pli'nji.

Hymn, n. Fu'mbra.

Hyperbole, n. Gre'ndo. 2, Gindo'ves.

Hyphen, n. Kri'ndoo.

Hypochondriacism, n. Kru'mbis.

Hypocrisy, n. Kra'mba.

Hypothenuse, n. Feno'ndoo, line of triangle, opposite the right angle.

Hypothesis, n. Ti'ndis, supposition.

Hypothetic, adj. Ti'ntus, or ti'ntai, suppositive.

Hyssop, n. Da'mvis.

Hedge, n. Ka'vinoo.

Hysterical, adj. Ta'ntus or ta'ntai, relating to the womb. 2, Tu'mbis, disease.

I G N

Idol, n. Gre'nzis or gre'nzai undra'di, image for worship.

Idolatry, n. Undra grenzaituz, genzaitwiz, worship of images or pictures.

Ignoble, adj. Tong'trur, not noble. 2, Bebra'mpou, very mean.

Ignis-fatuus, n. Vu'nzoo.
Ignominy, n. Kra'mbou. 2, Va'ndris, infamation.
Ignorance, n. Pla'mbis, destitute of science. 2, Pro'mboo, destitute of natural understanding. 3, Tra'mbis, want of skill.
Iguana, (*Senembi*) n, Tri'njis.
Island, n. Fri'nzo.
Illiac passion, n. Bru'mbis.
Ill, adj. Fro'nti, evil. 2, Umpu, sick. 3, Tro'mpu, ill at ease. 4, Tome'pu, not indolent, i. e. not free from pain.
Ill-favored, adj. Vro'mpu.
Ill-will, n. Kre'mboo, malignity.
Ill-will, (*with an*) adv. Fro'uzun, adv. of nolleity.
Ill, adv. Fro'ndi. 2, Kro'ndu.
Illation, n. Vri'nda.
Illegal, adj. Pone'tu, not lawful. 2, Pro'ntu, unlawful.
Illegitimate, adj. Pro'ndu pa'nsupoo, unlawfully begotten. 2, Kro'nti, spurious.
Illiberal, adj. Kame'pou, not of repute. 2, Peme'pi, not liberal. 3, Keme'pi, not generous.
Illiterate, adj. Bra'mpus.
Illuminate, v. Impivai.
Illusion, n. Gwe'ntavrostri, a thing causing error. 2, Kw'andra, a fraud. 3, Ta'mbra, mocking. 4, Ri'usu fro'ndoo, spiritual appearance.
Illustrate, v. Ti'ntimost, to make plain. 2, Yinti'ntumost, to make plainer.
Illustrious, adj. Ti'mpur, bright. 2, To'mprur, noble. 3, Ba'mpou, of dignity.
Image, n. Gre'nzis,—2, Gre'nzis gi'nsunoo, (painted). 3, Gre'nzis vri'nsunoo, (graven). 3, Gre'nzis vi'nsunoo, (carved). 4, Gre'nzis di'nsunoo, (moulded). 6, Gre'nzis bri'nsunoo, (cast). 7, Gre'nzis, ge'ntur, solid, i. e. a statue.
Imagine, v. Fop'ipifai, to fancy. 2, Po'nsifai, to think. 3, Fro'nsitai, to invent.
Inbecility, n. Dro'mbi, weakness.
Imbue, v. Di'nsikai, to soak.
Imbibe, v. Fra'nsifai, to drink. 2, Di'nsikai, to soak.
Imbue, v. Vro'ntiprest, to cause to be qualified.
Imburse, v. Tuspre'nsikai, to receive into a purse.
Imitate, v. Gre'ntifai.
Immaculate, adj. Bi'mpur, clear.
Immanent, adj. Vi'ntur. 2, Fro'ntus, inherent.
Immanity, n. Bre'mboo, cruelty.
Immaturity, n. Klo'mbi, unripeness.
Immediate, adj. Fa'nta. 2, Ti'ntufous, the nearest. 3, Fri'ntur, the preceding. 4, Fli'ntur, the following.

Immense, adj. Vro'nti, infinite. 2, Bepra'ntur, very great.
Immerse, v. Musu'nsitrost, to put into water. 2, Mus'e'ntisai, to pass or go into.
Imminent, adj. Be'ti'ntou, very near. 2, Beki'ntur, very soon.
Immoderate, adj. Tra'ntur, excessive. 2, Kro'mpa, fierce.
Immodest, adj. Dwe'mpi. 2, Tem'e'pi, not modest.
Immortal, adj. Kadra'ne'supo, which cannot die. 2, Ti'ntur, eternal.
Immoveable, adj. Kazene'sukoo, which cannot be moved.
Immunity, n. To'mbra.
Immure, v. Tusva'nsitrost, to cause to be in-walled, or within walls. 2, Ti'nsifai vanzo'tuz, shut within walls.
Immutable, adj. Kaprene'tupoo, which cannot be altered. 2, Kaprene'tupo, which cannot alter.
Imp, v. Twang'tiprost, to cause to be undecient. 2, To'ntivrost, to perfect. 3, Ge'ntifai, to repair. 4, Pa'ntifrost, to lengthen.
Impair, v. Twa'ntiprost, to mar.
Impale, v. Ka'mprikai.
Impale, v. E'mprisai gre'ntou'ti ke'ndiz, to sepe'ment with vertical lamins.
Impannel, v. Dra'ntivai ko'ndooz, &c.
Imparity, n. Ba'ldoo, inequality. 2, Bra'ndo, oddness.
Impark, v. Bra'nsiprost, to cause to be a park.
Impart, v. Bo'nsimost, to cause to be a partaker or partner. 2, Ti'ntisai, to communicate by narration.
Impartial, adj. Vrame'pa, not partial.
Impassible, adj. Kadra'ne'tupo, not able to suffer.
Impatience, n. Gre'mboo.
Impeach, v. Ta'ntripai, to accuse.
Impedient, adj. Bro'ntou.
Impediment, n. Brontou'ri.
Impel, v. Fop'itfai.
Independent, adj. Dru'stra'nsivai, overhanging.
Impenetrable, adj. Kadra'ne'suvoo, which cannot be pierced.
Impenitence, n. Pra'mbi.
Imperative, adj. Ondaitu pwonze'tu, in the manner of a command.
Imperceptible, adj. Kapome'pufoo, which cannot be perceived.
Imperfect, adj. Tro'nti.
Imperial, adj. Befo'ntur.
Imperiousness, n. Fra'mbis, insolence. 2, Gle'mboo, magisterialness.
Impertinency, n. Bra'nda, i. e. irrelavance.
Impetuous, adj. Gro'ntus.
Impetus, n. Gro'ndis.
Impiety, n. Ra'mbi, gracelessness. 2, Umbroo, atheism. 3, Lu'mbra, profanity.

Implacable, adj. Ka'zuntone'sukoo, which cannot be unangered. 2, Dre'mbau to'nsu, obstinately angry.
Implant, v. Tusvi'nsitai, to plant in.
Implead, v. Ta'ntrifai. 2, A'ntrifai, to bring suit.
Implements, n. An'zaiz.
Imply, v. Ke'ntifai vri'nda'ni, to comprehend by inference.
Implicit, adj. Ke'ntufoo. 2, Gri'ntuvoo, understood.
Implicit faith, n. Fa'mibo vi'ndaipi, faith without proof.
Implore, v. Be'to'nsikai, earnestly to entreat. 2, Fe'mbu to'nsikai, humbly to entreat.
Import, v. Tuspe'nsivai, to carry in. 2, Ri'ntifai, to mean.
Import, n. Bo'nda, importance.
Importance, n. Bo'nda.
Importune, v. Be'to'nsikai.
Importunate, adj. Be'bo'nsu, very desirous. 2, Be'to'nsu, urgent in suing.
Impose, v. Juspe'ntipai, to put on. 2, Po'nsikai, to enjoin. 3, Ka'ntinai, to defraud.
Impossible, adj. Kro'nta.
Impost, n. To'mbri bontrou'juriz tuspe'nsuvoo, tax on goods imported.
Imposthume, n. Vu'timboo, abscess.
Imposture, n. Ka'ndra, fraud. 2, Ka'ndra, deception practised under a false or assumed character. 3, Ka'mbra, forgery.
Impotence, n. Ro'mbi, opposite to natural power. 2, Va'mboi, opposite to acquired power. 3, Kabra'ne'zoi, sexual inability.
Impotent, adj. Kabra'ne'sou, who is without sexual ability. 2, Kabra'ne'suko, incapable of coition.
Impoverish, v. Fra'mpifrost, to make poor.
Impound, v. Ka'ntisai i'njiz, to imprison beasts.
Imprecate, v. Ko'mprisai.
Impregnable, adj. Kake'ne'tupoo, not able to be taken.
Impregnation, n. Fa'hzoo. 2, Dri'uzi, infusion.
Impress, v. Dra'nsitai.
Impression, n. Pondo'i'rit or pondo'i'reo, efficiency. 2, Rondo'i'rit or rondo'i'reo, effectiveness. 3, Ru'ntus ro'ndoi, lasting effect. 4, Ba'no'ndi, edition. 5, Peto'mboi, slight remembrance. 6, Bo'ndis, sign.
Imprimis, adv. Aplin, firstly.
Imprint, v. Dra'nsitai, print. 2, Pi'dra'nsitai omboo'ju, metaphorically imprint on the mind. 3, Bo'ntigrost, to make a sign.
Improbable, adj. Bipone'ti, not like truth. 2, Kavine'tusoo, not able to be proved. 3, Kavron'e'sufoo, not able to be made the object of an opinion, not opinionable.

Imprisonment, n. Ka'ndris.
Improve, v. Tre'ntipai. 2, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 3, Vra'ntiprost to make better.
Improper, adj. Vra'nta, common. 2, Kro'nti, spurious. 3, Vri'nti, figurative.
Impropration, n. Fompukoo'ri tu fu'ndrois ra'ntzi, inheritance of priests' revenue.
Improvvidence, n. Fle'mbo.
Imprudence, n. Fla'mbis.
Impudence, n. Dwembo.
Impugn, v. De'ntripai, to fight. 2, Ki'ntisai, to oppose. 3, Bi'ntisai, to object.
Impulse, n. abstract, Fondo'irit or fondo'ireo. 2, Fo'ndoi, the cause impulsive.
Impunity, n. Rame'boo, not being punished, non-punishment.
Impure, adj. Dra'ntu.
Impute, v. Te'ntipai. 2, Bri'ntifai, to predicate, attribute.
In, prep. Too or tu, as to be in, (rest). 2, Moo or mu, into, as to go into, (motion).
Inasmuch as, conj. Stel'kwin, seeing that.
Inability, n. Ro'mbi, impotence.
Inaccessible, adj. Tine'tufoo, not to be neared or approached. 2, Katinge'tufoo, not able to be approached.
Inadmissible, adj. Kafreng'tukoo, not able to be lost, not loseable.
Inamour, (see *enamour*).
Inanimate, adj. Dane'sur, not alive.
Inaugurate, v. Tro'ndus vo'mprimost, solemnly to appoint to an office. 2, Tro'ndus tre'ntinai vumbra'mu, solemnly to receive into an office or class. Abridged, vuno'mprinai.
Inauspicious, adj. Bo'ntuso fra'mboo, which signifies misfortune.
Inbred, adj. Tuspa'nsupoo, in-begotten. 2, Tuspo'ntur, in-being.
Incamp (see *encamp*), Pe'ntrisai, to camp.
Incapacitating, n. Ga'mbris.
Incapacity, n. Ro'mbi, impotence.
Incarnate, adj. Van'tumost, made flesh.
Incendiary, n. Dantruv'o'ro. 2, Twe'mpumo'sturo, a causer of contention.
Incense, n. Tu'ndris.
Incense, v. To'nsikrost, to make angry.
Incentive, n. Fwo'ndoi, motive.
Inceptor, n. Twentuv'o'ro, a beginner. 2, Kwo'mbroo, a candidate.
Incessant, adj. Vintur, permanent.
Incest, n. Dre'mboi onzoo'kuz, unchastity betwixt blood relations.
Inch, n. Fu'ndoi.
Incohate, adj. Te'ntuvoo, begun.
Incidental, adj. Gro'ntu, contingent.

Incision, n. De'nzis, cutting.
Incite, v. Fo'ntifai, to impel.
Incivility, n. Twe'mba, rusticity.
Inclination, n. Tris ge'ndifrost, to make oblique downwards. 2, Ri'ndo, vergency towards, inclination towards.
Inclination, (*disposition*) n. Po'nza, inclination of the will. 2, Fo'nzi, favor, inclination of the affections.
Include, v. Ke'ntifai, comprehend.
Inclusive, adj. Ke'ntufo ti'ldoz.
Incogitancy, n. Pone'zoi. 2, Fla'mba, heedlessness.
Incombustible, adj. Kazung'supoo, not able to be burnt.
Income, n. Ra'ntzi.
Incommensurable, adj. Kazung'tukoo, not able to be measured. 2, Karume'tukoo, not able to be proportioned.
Inconmodious, adj. Pone'ta, not profitable. 2, Rone'ta, not convenient.
Incommunicable, adj. Kavrangetu-maust, not able to be made common. 2, Kabone'sumaust, not able to be made a partner.
Incomparable, adj. Kra'ntupous or whi kra'ntur. 2, Kapane'tukoo, not to be likened. 3, Kabenge'tufoo, not to be compared.
Incompatible, adj. Kapene'tufoo, not joinable. 2, Kafine'tupoo, not able to be made simultaneous.
Incompetent, adj. Tang'tur, not sufficient.
Incomprehensible, adj. Kakene'tufoo. 2, Kabone'sufoo, not able to be known. 3, Kabone'sufoo a'ndus, tonditwi, not able to be known wholly or perfectly.
Incongruous, adj. Vro'ntu.
Inconsiderate, adj. Pla'mpa, rash.
Inconsistent, adj. Kafine'tupoo, not able to be made simultaneous.
Inconstancy, n. Dwe'mba.
Incontinent, adj. Dre'mpou, unchaste.
Incontinently, adv. Bek'indur.
Inconvenient, adj. Dro'ntu. 2, Ro'nta.
Incorporate, v. Pe'ntifai tw a'pin rinzoo, to join in one body.
Incorporeal, adj. Rine'sur.
Incorrigible, adj. Kadone'susoo, not able to be reformed. 2, Gadron'susoo, apt to be hardened.
Incorruptible, adj. Kafrone'pukoo, not able to be made rotten. 2, Kakrone'pukoo, not able to be made to decay. 3, Kakrone'supoo, not destructible.
Incrassate, v. Ba'ntifrost, to cause to be thick.
Increase, v. Dra'ntipai. 2, Pra'ntiprost, to make great. 3, Gra'ntiprost, to intensify. 4, Winpra'ntiprost, to make greater. 5, Wingra'ntiprost, to make more intense. 6, Fra'ntiprost, to make abundant.

Incredible, adj. Kakone'sufoo, not able to be believed.
Incredulous, adj. Fla'mpi.
Increment, n. Dra'ndoo, increase.
Incroach, v. Ta'ntinai, usurp.
Incubus, n. Fru'mba, nightmare.
Inculcate, v. Dve'ntifai, repeat frequently.
Incumbent, n. Untrufas.
Incumbent, n. Du'ndroi, presbyter. 2, Ko'mprou du'ndroi, parish priest.
Incumbent on, v. Ba'nta nu, pertinent to.
Incurable, adj. Kafone'pukrost, not able to be made sound.
Incur, Fo'ntikrost, to cause to be made an object of (something). 2, Tro'ntikrest, to cause to be endangered.
Incursion, n. Te'ndroo, assault.
Indebted, adj. Dre'ntuni, in a state of debt.
Indecent, adj. Fro'ntu.
Indeclinable, adj. On tyool a'pin tri'ndo, having only one termination.
Indecorum, n. Front'i'ri, indecent thing.
Indeed, adv. Po'ndi, (a tabular) truly. 2, Pil, (a particle) truly. 3, To'ndur, really, as "a really good thing," being a *reality*, and not fancy.
Indear, (*endear*) v. To'nsikraist, to be caused to be loved.
Indefatigable, adj. Kagrene'tukoo, not able to be wearied.
Indefinite, adj. Pine'tuni, not distinct. 2, Vong'tuvoo, not bounded. 3, Tine'tunoo, not defined.
Indelible, adj. Kaginone'sukoo, which cannot be rubbed out or erased.
Indemnity, n. Ko'nzoo pronda'ni, pundra'ntwi, preservation from hurt or injury.
Indemnify, v. Ko'nsipai pronda'ni pandra'ntwi. 2, Pronetumost, cause not to be hurt.
Indent, v. Fre'ntimest, to cause to be notched. 2, Kre'ntimest, cause to be dented. 3, Omprisai, to covenant, mutually agree, &c.
Indentures, n. Dro'ntus o'mbraiz, mutual obligations.
Independent, adj. Ta'nta.
Indeterminate, adj. Vro'nti, infinite.
Index, n. Bo'ndis, sign. 2, Dra'ndo.
Indicate, v. Bo'ntisai, signify.
Indiction, n. In'di tu pa'bin pu'ndaiz, the space of twelve years.
Indifferent, adj. Pa'ntur, i. e. Prane'tur no'twi plantur. 2, Ka'ntur, i. e. Krane'tur no'twi kla'ntur. 3, Ga'ntur, i. e. Grane'tur no'twi gla'ntur. 4, Pon'etu, not unlawful. 5, Ka'mpi, moderate. 6, Pone'sus, not zealous. 7, Gome'pri, not pertaining to party.

Indigent, adj. Prampou, poor. 2, Tangtur, not sufficient. 3, Brentur, wanting.

Indigestion, n. Bine'zis, non-digestion.

Indignation, n. Bo'nzis.

Indignity, n. Pambra. 2, Fempukrest pandra, humiliating injury.

Indirect, adj. Pene'ti, not straight. 2, Kra'ntu, irregular. 3, Fronti, bad, evil.

Indiscretion, n. Fla'mbis, folly.

Indisposition, n. Rume'pu, not healthy. 2, Pone'za, disinclination.

Indissoluble, adj. Kapri'nsufoo, not able to be loosed.

Indistinct, adj. Ping'ta. 2, Fra'ntu, confused.

Individual, adj. Fanti, singular.

Indivisible, adj. Katane'tusoo, not able to be divided.

Indocile, adj. Gatrone'suto, not apt to learn.

Indocible, adj. Katone'sutoo, not able to be taught.

Indoctrinate, v. To'nsitai, to teach.

Indolence, n. To'mbi.

Indorse, v. Da'nsitai grind'oju.

Inducement, n. Fontou'ri, impelling thing. 2, Fonsuko'ri, persuading thing.

Induction, n. Gi'nda.

Indulgence, n. Pe'mbis. 2, Dre'mbis, fondness. 3, Ku'ndrois tambroi, pope's pardon.

Indurate, v. Pli'mpigrost, to cause to be hard.

Industry, n. Ba'mba, diligence.

Inebriate, v. Tre'mpifrost, to make drunk.

Ineffable, adj. Kapane'sutoo, unspeakable.

Inequality, n. Bra'ndoo.

Inestimable, adj. Kazu'ntuloo, not able to be valued.

Inevitable, adj. Kadrene'tusoo, not able to be avoided.

Inexcusable, adj. Kakame'prufoo.

Inexhaustible, adj. Kadrine'sufoo, not able to be emptied.

Inerorable, adj. Katone'sukoo, not able to be entreated. 2, Kapone'sukoo, not able to be persuaded.

Inexperience, n. Kra'mbis.

Inexpiable, adj. Kavane'trufoo, not able to be made innocent. 2, Katame'prufoo, which cannot be pardoned. 3, Kadane'trufoo, which cannot be absolved.

Inexplicable, adj. Katine'tuvrost, which cannot be made plain.

Inextricable, adj. Kafrine'sufoo, which cannot be disentangled.

Infallible, adj. Kagine'tuvo, which cannot err.

Infamation, n. Va'ndris.

Infamy, n. Kra'mboi.

Infancy, n. Pu'ndinoo.

Infantry, n. Pendro'vis, the kind of footmen.

Infatuate, v. Fla'mpigrost, to make foolish.

Infect, v. Pu'mpivai.

Infeoff, v. Po'ntrikai, assign. 2, Po'mpikai, entrust, deposit.

Infer, v. Vrintinai.

Inference, n. Vri'nda.

Inferiority, n. Bla'ndoo.

Inferiors of family relationship, n. Ro'nzo.

Infernal, adj. Rin'son.

Infertile, adj. Tro'mpus, barren.

Infest, v. Tre'ntikai, to trouble.

Infidel, Kadj. ra'mpukro, unbelieving person.

Infidelity, n. Kra'mbi. 2, Kro'nzoi, disbelief.

Infinite, adj. Vronti.

Infirm, adj. Dro'mpu, weak.

Inflix, v. Tusvri'mpigrost, to cause to be firm in. 2, Tuspe'ntiprost, to cause to be put in.

Inflame, v. Pu'nsiprost, to cause to flame. 2, Vla'ntiprost, to cause to be made worse.

Inflammation, n. Krum'boo.

Inflate, v. U'mpivai kunzo'iti, swell with wind.

Inflation, n. Bru'mboo.

Inflexibility, adj. Kadri'nsupoo, not able to be bent. 2, Gadi'nsupoo, not apt to bend. 3, Vli'mpu, stiff. 4, Da'mba, constancy. 5, Dra'mba, obstinacy.

Inflict, v. Ontifai, to cause (as to inflict) pain or disgrace. 2, Ta'ntirifai, to execute.

Influence, n. Pondo'rit, efficiency. 2, Ombi, power. 3, Po'nzi, persuasion. 4, Fo'ndoi, impulse.

Infold, v. Tusbinsikai, to fold in.

Inforce, v. Tro'nsinai, to co-act.

Inform, v. Ga'nsitai, to tell. 2, To'nsitai, to teach. 3, Ta'ntripai, to accuse.

Infringe, v. Vre'ntivai, to violate.

Infuse, v. Dri'nsikai, to steep. 2, Vro'nsipai, to inspire. 3, A'mbi, infused habit.

Ingerminate, (see inculcate).

Ingenious, adj. Tefo'mboi. 2, Fro'n-si, inventive.

Ingenuous, adj. Po'mpa.

Inglorious, adj. Kame'pufoo, not reputed.

Ingot, n. Ka'ndis, specially of metal.

Ingraft, v. Di'nsitai.

Ingratiate, v. Fo'nsikrest, to cause to be favored.

Ingratitude, n. Vre'mboo.

Ingredient, n. Go'nti ra'ndis, simple part. 2, Ra'ndis, part.

Ingress, n. Muspre'ndis, into-going. 2, Go'mbra tu muspre'ndis, the leave to go in.

Inquif, v. Pli'nsinai.

Inhabit, v. Ra'nsipai, to dwell.

Ingross, v. Ted'ansitai, to write perfectly. 2, To'mprikai a'ndis, to buy the whole.

Inherent, adj. Tuspo'ntur, in being. 2, Pro'ntus, adjunctive.

Inherit, v. Fo'mprikai.

Inhesion, n. Tuspo'ndoo. 2, Fondai'rit, adjunctiveness.

Inhibit, v. Pro'nsikai. 2, Fro'ntifai, to prohibit.

Inhospitable, adj. Vre'mpi.

Inhuman, adj. Bine'sur. 2, Bisbi'n-sur, contra-human. 2, Bre'mpur, cruel.

Inject, v. Musf'ensivai. 2, Musf'ensivai vrinzoo'ti.

Inimitable, adj. Kagrene'tufoo, not able to be imitated.

Iniquity, n. Fe'mboo. 2, Fra'mbi, unholiness.

Initiate, v. Tentivai. 2, Tre'ntinai, to receive.

Injudiciousness, n. Fro'mboo.

Injunction, n. Po'nzi, command.

Injury, n. Pa'ndra.

Injustice, n. Pel'boo.

Ink, n. Vre'nzis.

Inkhorn, n. Kave'nsuvoo vrenza'idus, portable ink vessel.

Inkling, n. Pwetro'nzoi, an imperfect discovery. 2, Pweti'ndi, an imperfect narrative. 3, Pwegi'ndo, an imperfect expression.

Inlay, v. Tuspe'ntipai. 2, Tentur va'ndi, superficial ornamentation.

Inmate, n. Bla'ntur ran'puro, subordinate.

Inmost, adj. Vintutous, most inward.

Inn, n. Vra'nta vonzo'kis, common host place.

Innkeeper, n. U vra'nta vonzo. a common host.

Innate, adj. Tusta'supoo, inborn.

Innavigable, adj. Kadrene'sufoo, not able to be sailed.

Inner, adj. Vinti.

Innocent, adj. Va'ntrou. 2, Pron'e'ta, not hurtful. 3, Pane'tra, not injurious.

Innocent, n. Prompu'ro, idiotical person. 2, Puntri'nupro, infant person.

Innovate, v. Po'ntifai, tri' tintur, to make something new. 2, Tenti'fai poo'mbra, to begin a custom.

Innoxious, adj. Pone'tra. 2, Pane'tra, not injurious.

Innumerable, adj. Karu'ntupoo, which cannot be numbered.

Inoculate, v. Dwins'itai, to infect by inserting infectious matter. 2, Dri'nsitai, joining a part of a plant to the branch of another.

Inordinate, adj. Fronti, bad. 2, Ka'ntu, irregular.

Inquest, n. Ka'mbroi, judicial enquiry. 2, Pla'ndra, jury.

Inquisition, n. Fo'nzoi. 2, Ka'mbroi, trial. 3, Fre'ntinai, to demand.

Inquire, v. F^onsifai.
Inroad, n. T^endrip^o fondro, assaulting a country.
Insatiable, adj. Katame^opuvrost, that cannot be made content.
Inscribe, v. Jusda^ousitai, to write upon.
Inscription, n. U vrinsunoo^ori, an engraved thing.
Inscrutable, adj. Kafrone^osufoo.
Insect, n. Pezo^ohji, little exanguinous animal.
Insensible, adj. Kapome^oputoo, not able to be perceived. 2, Kabome^oputoo, not able to be felt.
Inseparable, adj. Kaprene^otuf^ooo, not able to be separated.
Insert, v. Tusva^ontisai, to add in. 2, T^usp^entipai, to put in.
Inside, n. Vi^ondo.
Insidious, adj. Te^ontrur.
Insight, n. Muspo^ombito. 2, Muspo^omb^o.
Insinuate, v. Musvre^onsipai, to wriggle in. 2, Dre^ompinai, to fawn, crouch, flatter.
Insipid, adj. Kakome^oputoo, not able to be tasted.
Insist, v. Jusre^ontisai, to stay upon.
Insociable, adj. Rempa, uncivilized. 2, Bisom^opri, anti-social.
Insolent, adj. Gre^ompi. 2, Fre^ompus, opposite to condescending.
Insoluble, adj. Kafine^osufoo, not able to be dissolved.
In so much, conj. Fil^okwin, so that.
Inspection, n. Fa^ondito, eying, looking at. 2, Po^ombito, seeing.
Inspiration of God, n. Vro^onzoo.
Install, v. Tro^ondus go^omp^orinai muspre^ontisai. 2, Pu^ontrikai, to consecrate.
Instance, n. Gri^onda. 2, To^ondoi, precedent.
Instance, n. Gra^ontur to^onzi, intense intreaty.
Instant, n. Ri^ondoo. 2, Ti^ontou, near.
Instantly, adv. Bek^ondur. 2, Beba^ombun, very diligently.
Instep, n. Kre^ondo va^ontutu ra^ondi, the convexity of the foot joint.
Instigation, n. Fo^ondoi, impulse.
Instil, v. Muspu^onsitai, to drop into.
Instauration, n. Reti^ondiprost, the causing to be new again. 2, Retra^ondipo, remending. 3, Te^ondifo, repairing.
Instinct, n. Do^onti vro^ondoo. 2, Do^onti ra^ombi, natural disposition. 3, Do^onti fo^ondoi, natural impulse.
Institute, v. Un^otrisai, to institute.
Institutes, n. Po^onziz, commands. 2, Undraiz, institutions. 3, Po^onzaz, decrees. 4, To^ombra, edict. 5, Undraiz, religious institutions.
Instructions, n. Do^onsuso po^onziz, rective precepts.
Instruction, n. Bo^onzifrost, causing to know. 2, To^onsitai, to teach.

Instrument, n. Pro^ondoi. 2, A^omboiz, instrument of virtue. 3, Pe^onzis, mechanical instrument. 4, Dre^on^osutus, musical instrument. 5, O^ondris, written instrument. 6, Vronta^oiro, substitute. 7, Tu^os, (transcendental).
Insufficient, adj. Tane^otur. 2, Tw^oan^otur, deficient.
Insular, adj. Fri^onsi, pertaining to an island.
Insult, v. Pa^omp^orinai. 2, Fre^ompisai, to act with insolence.
Insuperable, adj. Kapeme^oprufoo, which cannot be overcome.
Insupportable, adj. Kaprene^osufoo, which cannot be supported.
Insurrection, n. Ta^ombro, sedition. 2i Ta^ota^ondro, incipient rebellion.
Integer, n. Wanta^oiri, a whole thing. 2, Wa^ontus ru^ondoo. 3, Pi^ondoi, an integral word.
Integral, adj. A^ontus.
Integrity, n. Va^omba.
Intellect, n. Po^omboo.
Intelligence, n. Pa^ombis, science. 2, Ti^ondi, narration, specially private.
Intemperance, n. Pre^omboi. 2, Tra^ondoo, excess.
Intend, v. To^onsinai, to purpose. 2, Gra^ontiprost, to make intense.
Intensity, n. Gra^ondoo.
Intent, n. To^onza, purpose. 2, Vo^ondoi, end, object.
Intercallation, n. Kuspe^ondis, putting between.
Interecede, v. Vro^ontisai, mediate.
Intercept, v. Kusre^ontigrost, to stop between. 2, Kusbro^ontifai, to impede betwixt. 3, Bro^ontifai tuspe^ondis, to impede in coming. 4, Tu^os ke^ontipai, to take in coming.
Intercession, n. Vo^ontisai.
Interchangeable, adj. Dro^ontus, reciprocal.
Intercourse, n. Endi, commerce.
Intercurrent, adj. Kus^ontisai, passing betwixt.
Interdict, v. Pro^onsikai.
Interest, n. Ba^onda, pertinence. 2, Bo^ombri runda^otu, rent of money.
Interest, v. Ba^ontini, to be pertinent. 2, Po^ontini, to be profitable. 3, Fre^ontinai pro^onzo, to demand attention.
Interfere, v. Kuspe^ontisai.
Interjacent, adj. Kusdra^onsus, lying betwixt.
Interjection, n. Dr^ondoi.
Interim, n. Kusin^odi, the space between.
Interior, n. Vi^ondo.
Interlace, v. Gro^ontivai, to mix. 2, Ge^onsitai, to stratify. 3, Kuspe^ontipai, to put betwixt.
Interlard, v. Kuspe^ontipai.
Interline, v. Kuspe^ontipai, to put betwixt lines. 2, Ge^onsitai, to stratify.

Interleave, v. Kuske^ontikai, to put one lamin betwixt two others.
Interlocution, n. Kusin^odoi, the placing one thing betwixt two others.
Interlocutory, adj. Ino^ontu, dialogical, in the form of dialogue.
Interloper, n. Kuspe^ondis, coming between, specially between the buyer and seller.
Interlude, n. Kustwo^ombroi, an interplay.
Intermeddle, v. Kusgro^ontivai, to internix, specially betwixt the parts of business.
Intermediate, adj. Ti^onti, middle. 2, Vro^ontisai, to act as mediator.
Intermingle, v. Kusgro^ontivai.
Intermit, v. Dr^ontifrest, to cause to be discontinued.
Internal, adj. Vi^onti.
Interpolate, v. Kuspe^ontipai, to put between.
Interpose, v. Kuspe^ontipai. 2, Vro^ontisai.
Interpretation, n. Ki^ondi.
Interpunction, n. Ki^ondoo.
Inter, v. Tu^ontrinai, to bury.
Interregnum, n. Kusfo^ondrooz, the time betwixt two successive kings.
Interrogation, n. Pi^ondis, question.
Interrogatory, n. Pintusoo^ori, the questioned thing.
Interrupt, v. Dr^ontifrest, to cause to be discontinued. 2, Bro^ontifai, to hinder.
Intersection, n. Fre^ondoi.
Interval, n. Kusin^odi, the space betwixt.
Intervene, v. Kuspe^ontisai. 2, Kuspo^ontipai, to be betwixt.
Intestate, adj. Dyoo dra^onsipo fondrikilpi, who dies without bequest.
Intestine, adj. Vi^onti, internal.
Intimate, v. Pega^onsitai, slightly to tell. 2, Peg^ontivai, to express a little. 3, Tri^onti gi^ontivai, obscurely to express.
Intimate, n. Pwo^onza, a friend.
Into, prep. Moo or mu.
Into, adv. Mus.
Intolerable, adj. Kadrone^otupoo, not able to be suffered. 2, Kagome^oprunoo, not able to be permitted.
Intoxicate, v. Tre^ompifrost, cause to be drunk.
Intractable, adj. Pro^ompa, disingenuous. 2, Pipre^onti, metaphorically crooked, perverse.
Intricate, adj. Fri^onsufoo, tangled. 2, Kro^ontu, difficult.
Intrigue, n. Dro^ontus gre^onturkwi p^ondoz, mutual and secret designs.
Intrinsic, adj. Vi^onti, internal.
Introduction, n. T^usp^entisai, bringing in. 2, D^ondi, prologue.
Intrude, T^uskri^ontisai, to thrust in.

I N V

Intuition, n. Po'mbito, seeing. 2, Do'ndoo pombito'tu, the act of seeing. 3, (Falter), bel pinta po'nzoi fwondoo'fi, the mere, but distinct thought of a thing.
Invalidate, v. Te'ntripai, to assault. 2, Ta'ntrinaï, to usurp.
Invalid, adj. Dro'mpu, weak. 2, Ro'mpu, powerless. 3, Tontra'pi, o'mbi, without legal force.
Invective, n. Tantra'ri, a reviling thing.
Invigilate, v. Bo'nsikai to allure. 2, Debo'nsikai, injuriously to allure.
Invenomed, part. Bampru'koo, poisoned.
Inventing, n. Fro'nzo.
Inventory, n. Dro'ndo, catalogue.
Invert, v. Ga'nsivai, to turn. 2, Drintisai, to retort.
Invest, v. Tro'ndus vo'ntrimest, solemnly to cause to be authorized. 2, Tro'ndus vo'mprumost, solemnly to cause to be official; (or an officer).
Investigation, n. Fo'nzoi.
Inveterate, adj. Bu'ntinur, old.
Invincible, adj. Kapeme'prufoo, not able to be vanquished.
Inviolable, adj. Kavrene'tufoo, not able to be violated.
Invisible, adj. Kapome'putoo, unable to be seen.
Invite, v. Pa'nsikai.
Inundation, n. Drusdi'nza, overflowing.
Involve, v. Ke'ntifai, comprehend. 2, Fri'nsifai, to entangle.
Involuntary, adj. Kome'puvoo, unwilling.

J A D

Jabber, v. Detri'mpitai, to articulate imperfectly. 2, Depa'nsitai, to speak imperfectly.
Jacinth, (see Hyacynth).
Jack, n. Klantu'rpo, a sorry person. 2, Klantu'rped, a sorry male person.
Jackanapes, (see ape).
Jackdaw, (see Daw).
Jack, n. Pa'njino, pike.
Jack o' lantern, n. Vu'nzoo.
Jack of ship, n. Timbro.
Jack, (leathern) n. Fe'nsa be'nzi, leather pot.
Jack, (to turn spit) n. Binsupo'dwus tenzo'di, vertiginating machine for roasting.
Jacket, Pwa'ntou vlimpai'fus anda'di, short loose vest for the trunk.
Jade, n. Klantu'rpet, sorry female. 2, Depinjo, a sorry horse.

I R R

Invoke, v. Fa'usikai kondoo'ti. 2, Pu'ntrinai, to pray. 3, Fu'mprinai, to petition.
Invulnerable, adj. Kafume'puvoo, which cannot be wounded.
Inward, adj. Vi'nti, internal.
Inwards, n. A'ndaiz.
Irascible, adj. Ga'onsiki, apt to be angry.
Ire, n. To'nzi.
Iris, n. Vo'mva. 2, Tro'mvi.
Irsome, adj. Bedro'usa, very displeasing. 2, Bebro'nsu, very repugnant.
Iron, n. Vu'nzoo.
Ironmonger, n. Danvu'nsur, a merchant for iron.
Ironwort, n. Fra'hvino.
Irony, n. Gri'ndoo.
Irradiation, n. Timbivrost, the making bright.
Irrational, adj. Ro'mpur.
Irreconcilable, adj. Re'kapone'sunoo, not able to be re-friended.
Irrefragible, adj. Kafrene'tusoo, not able to be denied. 2, Kadine'suvoo, not able to be confuted.
Irregularity, n. Kra'ndi.
Irreligious, adj. Umprur, atheistical.
Irreparable, adj. Katene'tufoo. 2, Kadrene'tufoo, not able to be compensated. 3, Katane'tupoo, not able to be mended.
Irremissible, adj. Katame'prufoo, not forgiveable.
Irresolute, adj. Kro'nsa.
Irrevocable, adj. Re'kapene'utkoo, not able to be obtained again. 2, Drook'atime'pitoo, not able to be called back.

J.

J A R

Jackall, n. Kinji.
Jag, v. Fre'ntinai, to notch.
Jagged, adj. Fre'ntumoo. 2, Vre'nsuvoo, torn.
Jaguraca, n. Ga'nji, fish.
Jay, n. Gre'njoo.
Jail, n. Kantruso'kis.
Jailor, n. Va'mbroo, marshall. 2, Kantraifas.
Jakes, n. Tre'nuno'dus.
Jakes farmer, n. Trenza'das, dung merchant. 2, Trenza'tas, the nightman, the emptying mechanic of jakes.
Jamb, n. Kint'i ba'nzo, side column.
Jangle, v. Tri'mpitai. 2, Twe'mpinai, to act contentiously.
January, n. Kuno'ndis.
Jar, n. U ri'nsa be'ni venzo'di, an earthen pot for oil. 2, Fri'mbo, jarring. 3, Twe'mba, contention.

I T I

Irreverence, n. Tre'mbi.
Irritate, v. Fe'ntripai. 2, Fo'ntifai, to excite.
Irruption, n. Kro'ntu muse'ndis, violent passing into.
Is, copula, Um, present tense.
 Table.
 Au um, I am. Au ul, I was.
 Au un, I shall be.
Ischury, n. Kagene'zino, the inability to make water.
Icele, n. Kwu'nsutoo pu'nzo, a frozen drop.
Isinglass, n. Bu'njoi.
Issue, v. Misprentisai, to go out. 2, Pedi'nsinai, to flow in a small stream. 3, Ve'mripai or vai, to sally.
Issue, n. Dwinfro'nzoo, aggregate of children. 2, Dwinpro'nzoo, aggregate of descendants. 2, E'ndi, event.
Isthmus, n. Binzo.
It, pronoun, Ai, absolute; Es, it, dependent.
Itself, pronoun, Aikwen, absolute. 2, Es'kwen, itself, dependent. 3, Ai tai'kwen, it itself. 4, Ai tai'gwen'kwen, it, its own self.
Itch, n. Fu'mbo, disease.
Itch, v. Va'nsifai.
Item, n. Ventunoo'ri, the reckoned thing. 2, Vantusoo'ri, the added thing. 3, Pekro'nzi, a little warning. 4, Petindi, little narrative. 5, Pegindo, little expression.
Iterate, v. Ve'ntifai, to repeat.
Itinerant, adj. Te'ntuso.
Itinerary, adj. Te'ntus.
Ition, n. E'ndis, passing.

J E S

Jargon, n. Kapome'puvoo rindi, unintelligible language.
Jasmine, (see Jessamine).
Jasper, n. Tu'njoi.
Javelin, n. Be'ndro, dart.
Jaundice, n. Fru'nbis.
Jaunt, v. Tre'ntisai, wander.
Jaw, n. Ta'ndo.
Jealousy, n. Tro'nzis.
Jet, n. Tu'njis.
Jeer, v. Tamprinai.
Jejeune, adj. Bre'ntur, wanting. 2, Dri'nsou, empty.
Jelly, n. Bre'nzoo.
Jennet, n. U Spa'nis go'mpu pinjoo, a Spanish nimble horse.
Jeopardy, n. Kro'ndi, danger.
Jerk, v. Dwaze'nsikai, suddenly to move. 2, Fa'ntrisai, to whip.
Jerkin, n. Anda'fus or fusa'nda.
Jessamine, n. Timvi.

Jessamine, (*yellow*) n. Tinvoi.
Jesses, n. Va'ntu pinsuforiz fenjoo'diz, foot bonds for hawks.
Jest, n. Tame'bo.
Jest, (*to*) v. Tame'pitai.
Jesuit's powder, n. Tu'mvinoo.
Jet, n. Tu'njis.
Jew, n. Tu'ntrupro, (*ro* signifies person).
Jewel, n. Unjo, gem. 2, Pezu'nji, precious thing, a metaphorical gem.
Jewry, n. Rausupo'kis tuntrupro'diz, dwelling place for Jews.
Jig, v. Fwo'mpa be'zi, a sprightly dance.
Jingle, v. Pefimpitai.
Job, n. Pezi'zni, a little operation or business. 2, Pwekre'sivai, a small knocking.
Job's tears, n. Dro'mvo.
Jocular, adj. Te'mpa, urbane.
Jocund, adj. Ko'nsu. 2, Te'mpa, urbane.
Jog, v. Tre'nsivai, to shake. 2, Dwat're'sivai, impetuously to shake. 3, Vo'ntus fo'ndoz, successive impulses.
Jogging, (*be*) v. imperative, Nis pre'ntisoz! go away!
John's wort, (*St. John's wort*) n. De'mvi.
John's bread, (*St. John's bread*) (*Carob*) n. Pu'mvis or Pu'mvai.
John, (*Poor John*) (*Haak*) n. Tra'njo.
Join, v. Pentifai. 2, Tintifrost, to cause to be near. 3, Fintifrost, to cause to touch. 4, Dintifrost, to cause to be continuous. 5, Fongsimost, to cause to be companions. 6, Bo'nsimost, to cause to be partners. 7, Go'ntrivai, to league together.
Joiner, n. Insa'tas rontu'rtu a'nzaiz, fabrilic mechanic of wooden utensils.
Joint, n. Pentufoo'ri. 2, Tyel, together, i. e. jointly. 3, Ra'ndi, joint.
Joint, (*out of*) adj. Ump'ensufoo, i. e. unjoined.

K E E

Kalend, n. A'prin bu'ndis ky'u'ndai'tu, the first day of the month.
Katkin, (*Catkin*) n. Pro'ndoi.
Kedger, n. Pe'i'ndro.
Keel, n. Pi'ndroi.
 2, Fri'mpa, acrimonious. 3, Gra'nur, intense.
Keep in a proper state, v. onsi'kpai, to preserve. 2, Ko'nsisai, to maintain.
Keep at the same quantity, v. Ta'n-tipai.

Jointure, n. Bohzifuns ra'nzi, the widow's revenue.
Jole, n. A'ndo, the head, specially the cheek.
Jolly, adj. Ko'nsi.
Jolt, v. Dwaze'nsikai, to move suddenly or impetuously. 2, E'nsikai bize'nzur, to move like leaping.
Jot, n. Pe'ndoo. 2, Pwefo'ndoo, a little thing.
Jocial, adj. Ko'nsu.
Journal, n. Tim'o'ndi, narrative of daily things.
Journey, n. Te'ndis, travel.
Journeyman, n. Bomprukoo'tas, hired mechanic. 2, Bomprukoo'das, (hired salesman). 3, Blantur dro'nzo, subordinate servant.
Joy, n. Ko'nsi.
Joy for the good of others, n. Vo'nzis.
Joy for the evil of others, n. Do'nzis.
Joy for the good of any one, (*to express*) v. Vo'nsivai, i. e. to congratulate any one.
Jubilee, n. Buntra pu'ndis, festive year. 2, Beko'nsi, excessive mirth.
Jucca, n. Kro'mvi.
Judaism, n. Tu'ndroo.
Judas tree, n. Tu'mvis.
Judge, n. Pa'ndroo.
Judgment, n. Fo'mboo, the faculty of judging. 2, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 3, Antru'ri, judicial thing. 4, Ba'mbroi, sentence.
Judgment of God, n. Rambi Unde'ni, punishment from God. 6, Tro'n-zoo, cursing.
Judicatory, n. Antru'kis, the court or judicatory place.
Judicial relation, n. A'ndri.
Judicial persons, n. A'ndrooz.
Judicial proceedings, n. A'ndroiz.
Judicious, adj. Tefo'mpur, of perfect judgment.
Jug, n. Bwe'nzi frantou'tu pa'nda, a pot of narrow neck.
Jugament, n. Ta'nzis.
Juggle, v. Ta'mpritai.

K.

K E G

Keep out of evil, v. Bo'nsipai, to deliver. 2, Pemprifai or vai, to defend.
Keep dry, v. Vintipai fimpu, to continue dry. 2, Vintipai pimpu, to continue warm.
Keeper, n. Bentuko'fas, keeping officer. 2, Pempraforo, defender. 3, Kempuso'ro, protector. 4, Branzoofas, the park officer.
Keen, adj. Gade'suvo, apt to cut.
Keg, n. Petchi, small barrel.

Juggler, n. Ta'mbro.
Jugular, adj. Ba'nti.
Juice, n. Do'ndoo.
Jujube, (*common*) n. Vu'mvoi.
Jujube, (*white*) n. Vru'mvoi.
Julap, n. Pli'mpurost ka'franesu-foo'ri, cooling potion, i. e. drinkable thing.
July, n. Kunol'dis.
Julis, n. Tra'nji.
Jumble, adj. Fra'ntu, confused.
Jump, v. Dwabe'nsivai, impetuously to leap.
Junto, n. To'ndro, faction.
Juncture, n. Pi'ntur Ko'ndis fondoo'tuz, the present state of things.
June, n. Kunt'ndis.
Juniper, n. Di'mvo.
Junket, n. Gre'ntur pe'nzoi, secret feasting.
Jupiter, n. Kri'nzoi.
Jury, n. Pa'fin pa'ndrooz pondot'u kontrusoo'turiz, twelve judges of the truth of sworn things.
Jurisdiction, n. Pandroo'kis, judges' place. 2, Pombroo'kis, magistrates' place.
Just, adj. Pempur. 2, To'nti.
Just temper, n. Ga'ndoo.
Just so, adv. Tevrot'u, perfectly in that manner.
Justice, n. Pe'mboo.
Justice of peace, n. Po'ndroo magistrate. 2, Ko'ntri po'ndroo, county magistrate. 3, Tampe'mboo, officer of justice.
Justify, v. G'entipai pe'mpivi, shew to be just. 2, G'entipai va'ntrifi, to shew to be innocent. 3, F'intisai pe'mpivi, declare to be just. 4, F'intisai va'ntrifi, affirm to be innocent.
Justle, or *Jostle*, v. Bispre'nsifai, to run against. 2, Kri'nsipai, to thrust. 3, Dwakri'nsipai, impetuously to push.
Jut out, v. Te'ntifrost, to cause to be protuberant.
Juvenile, adj. Tu'ntinur.

K E N

Kell, (*caul*) n. Vra'ndis.
Kembowing the arms, n. Da'za.
Ken, v. P'ompitai, to see.
Kennel, n. Prinje'tus, dog's house. 2, Pinjo'dwis, pack or aggregate of dogs.
Kennel, n. Tra'nzoi, drain. 2, Vre'ndi drantudiriz, gutter for filthy things.
Kern, n. Twempa'ro, rustic person.
Kernel, (*fruit*) n. Vro'ndoo. 2, Dra'ndoi, glandule.

K I N

Kestrel, n. Frensupo fe'njoo, hovering hawk.
Ketch, n. Fimbroo.
Kettle, n. Venzi.
Key, (i. e. fruit) n. Kro'ndō.
Key, (of door) n. Kre'nza.
Key, (of music) n. Ka'nta bimbo, principal note.
Kibe, n. Dumbo, chilblain.
Kick, v. Kēnsivai vandē'ti, to strike with the foot. 2, Kēnsivai vrandē'ti, strike with the heel.
Kid, n. Trinjoitwes, the young of goat.
Kidney, n. Da'ndis.
Kiln, n. Vra'nsutoo unzoō'kis, arched fire place.
Kill, v. Dra'nsiprast, to cause to die.
Kilderkin, n. Pente'nzi, a little barrel.
Kin or *Kindred*, n. Onzooz, relations of consanguinity. 2, Onzoiz, relations of affinity.
Kine, n. Pinjoi.
King, n. Fo'ndroo, monarch.
Kind, (generally) n. Oldoo. 2, On-doo, genus. 3, Rondoo, species.
Kind, (out of) n. Fro'ntuvou, ta'kyu po'nzooz, worse than it's ancestors. 2, Fro'ntuvou ai'kyu po'ntipil, gro'eu, worse than it was before that time. 3, Po'mbis, sex. 4, Ondis, manner.
Kind, adj. Fo'nsu.
Kindly, adv. as, "eat kindly." Tez imp'imai, to taste perfectly. 2, Te-ko'mp'isai, to ripen perfectly.

L A C

Label, n. Kwen'o'ndi, a lamin for being written upon.
Labor, v. Insikai. 2, Beke'ntivai, greatly to endeavour.
Labor, n. Ba'mba, diligence.
Labor, (to be in) v. Ta'nsipai, to be bringing forth. 2, Tano'nsipai, to feel the pains of labor.
Laborer, n. Insuko'ro.
Laborious, adj. Beke'ntuvo, which or who intently labors.
Labyrinth, n. Fri'nsufoo a'nzoi, tangled buildings. 2, Fri'nsufoo dra'nzoi, tangled way.
Lac, n. Dru'uzo bonza'tuz, wax of ants.
Lace, n. Be'nza.
Lace, v. P'insifai tyel benzati. 2, T'insifai benzati, cover with lace.
Laceration, n. V're'nzis.
Lack, v. Be'ntipai, not to have. 2, Be'ntipai, to want. 3, Fla'ntipi, to be scarce. 4, Twa'ntipi, to be deficient.
Lackey, n. Va'ntu dro'nzo, foot servant.

K N E

Kindness, n. Fo'nzi, favor. 2, De'mba, courtesy. 3, Pe'mbis, graciousness.
Kindle, v. Tazu'nsipai, begin to burn. 2, Tatu'nsikrost, to begin to cause to be angry.
Kindred, n. Onzooz, blood relations. 2, Onzoiz, relations by marriage.
Kingdom, n. Fo'ndroo.
King's evil, n. Tumbo.
King at arms, n. Ka'nta ondroo'fas, principal herald.
King-fisher, n. Tre'njo.
King-spear, n. Po'mvi, asphodel.
Kiss, v. Vra'nsikai.
Kitchen, n. Prensuto'kin, cookery mechanic.
Kite, n. Frenjoo.
Kite fish, n. Va'njo.
Kitten, (kitling) n. Kinja'twes, young of cat.
Knack, n. V'ondi, congruity, aptitude. 2, Bronta'ri, a trifle, gaud. 3, Fa'mbo, sagacity.
Knag, n. Pro'ndoo, knot in wood.
Knapsack, n. Pwe'nzi endro'diz, a bag for soldiers.
Knawweed, n. Ka'nvo.
Knop, (silver) Kra'mvo.
Knarled, (gnarled) adj. Pro'ntupoo, knotted.
Knave, n. Frampa'ro, crafty person. 2, Kwantru'ro, a cheating person.
Kneepan, n. Pya'ndoi pe'mprufo bra'ntu ra'ndi, the bone defending the knee joint.

L

L A Y

Lactation, n. Kra'nzoo.
Laconic, adj. Pra'ntou, short. 2, Peprinti, briefly sententious.
Lad, n. Tint'iturpro.
Laudanum, n. Von'doo kemvai'tu, juice of poppy.
Ladder, n. Pre'nza.
Lade, v. Re'nsinai, to burden.
Lading, n. Rensun'o'ri, the burdening thing.
Lady, n. To'ntrupun, noble female. 2, To'mprufun, gentle female.
Lady-cow, n. Vro'nji.
Lady's bed-straw, n. Vra'mvinoo.
Lady's-glove, n. To'mvinoi.
Lady's-mantle, n. Tro'mvis.
Lady's-smock, n. Bre'nva.
Ladle, n. Bege'nzi, great spoon.
Lag, v. Cis're'ntisai. 2, Be'ntivai, to protract or delay.
Lagopus, n. Dre'njoi.
Lay, n. Ba'nzoo, pasture.
Lay about, v. Bezi'nsikai, industriously to work. 2, Beba'mpinai, to act diligently.
Lay aside, v. Vro'nsinai, to desist.

K N U

Knee, n. Bra'ndi.
Knees, (being on) n. Vra'nzis or vra'nzai.
Kneel, v. Va'nsivai.
Knecding, (moulding) n. Di'nza.
Knell, n. Fimbo bo'ntisai dri'tu dra'nzoo, ringing to signify (of some person) the death.
Knife, n. Fe'nzis.
Knight, n. Ton'o'mbroo, the first degree of gentility.
Knit a knot, n. Pinzoi, binding. 2, Fri'nzoi, tying. 3, Fri'nzi, knitting, as in making stockings.
Knob, n. Tenta'ri, a protuberant thing.
Knock, n. Kre'nzis.
Knoll, n. Pepr'nzoo, a little hill.
Knop, n. Vwe'ntunoo di'ndō, a tufted top.
Knot, n. Frinsukoo'ri, knitted part. 2, Vinza'dwis fin'sufoo va'ndedi, aggregate of ribbands, tied for ornament.
Knot, n. Pro'ndoo.
Knot-grass, n. Ka'mvoo.
Knot, n. Venjoo, a bird.
Knot, n. Pidro'ndoo, a metaphorical knot, a difficulty.
Know, (mentally,) v. Bo'nsifai. 2, Know, (carnally), Bra'nsifai, to couple.
Knowledge, n. Bo'nzoi. 2, Pa'mbis or pa'mbai, scientific knowledge. 3, Ta'mbis or ta'mbai, experience.
Knuckle, n. Dra'ndi.

L A N

Lay on, v. Juspe'ntipai.
Lay out for, v. Twak'entipai, endeavour to take. 2, Twape'ntikai, endeavour to obtain. 3, Be'timai de, disburse for.
Lay egg, v. Ta'nsipai.
Layman, n. Umpru'ro, lay person.
Lair, adj. Umpru.
Lair, n. Tri'njois vran'suvokis, deer's lying place.
Lake, n. Fri'nza.
Lake, (lucca) n. Gu'nvinoi.
Lamb, n. Finjoitwes.
Lamb, v. Ta'nsipai, to bring forth.
Lame, adj. Pro'mpu, mutilated. 2, Gaprensupai, apt to halt.
Lament, v. Bekro'nsikai, intense grief.
Lamentation, n. Dinkro'nzi, grief.
Lamin, n. Ke'ndi.
Lamp, n. Tre'nzis.
Lamprey, n. Ba'njis.
Lampril, n. Bra'njis.
Lance, n. (Burning-lance) n. Kru'nzoo, dart.
Lance, n. Pete'ndri, short pike.

L A R

Lance, v. Vreⁿsinai, to scarify. 2, Deⁿisivai, to cut. 3, Triⁿisifai denzisti, to open by cutting.
Lancea ardens, n. Kruⁿzoo, dart.
Lance knight, n. Peⁿdro, foot soldier.
Lance presado, n. En^{tr}ufas droo pasin.
Lancet, n. Voorensun^otus, a scarifying instrument.
Land, n. Diⁿzoi, the earth. 2, Fwaⁿzoo, a field.
Land, (*arable*) n. Kaⁿzoo.
Landloper, n. Toorentu^soro, a wanderer.
Landmark, n. Kriⁿtidis, marginal sign. •
Land, v. Peⁿtisai vinzo^{ju}.
Landlord, n. Byintruko^{ro}, the demising person, (opposed to tenant, by impruko^{ro}, the hiring person). 2, Voⁿzo, host.
Landscape, n. Andis dinzoⁱtu kapo^mputoo goⁱsu, the whole of the earth which can be seen at the same time.
Lane, n. Foorantou daⁿzoi, a narrow street. 2, Teⁿtusookis, a travelled road.
Lane, (*bye*) n. Undiⁿtukoo draⁿzoi.
Language, n. Riⁿdi.
Languid, adj. Dro^mpu, weak.
Languish, v. Kro^mbi domb^etu, decay of strength. 2, Kro^mbi fomba^{tu}, decay of sprightliness.
Lank, adj. Bro^mpa, in a state of leanness. 2, Driⁿsou, empty. 3, Vri^mpu, limber.
Lantern, n. Tyenzai^{tus}, the candle room.
Lap, (*of garment*) n. Fello^ofus, corner of garment. 2, Kriⁿdofus, margin of garment.
Lap, n. Indi brand^ejuz, space on the knees.
Lap, v. Praⁿsifai denzo^{ti}, to drink by licking.
Lap-dog, n. Pwepin^{ji} kanzoo^{di}, a little dog for nu^sing.
Lap up warm, v. Biⁿsikai timbe^{di}, to fold for warmth. 2, Eⁿsinai timbe^{di}, to clothe for warmth.
Lapidary, n. Unjo^odas, a dealer in gems. 2, Unjo^otas, a gem mechanic.
Lapse, n. Peⁿriⁿzoi, a small stumble. 2, Daⁿzis, falling. 3, Freⁿdi grendo^{ti}, loss by omission.
Lapwing, n. Peⁿjinoo.
Larboard, n. Triⁿdo, the left side.
Larceny, n. Da^mbro, theft.
Larch-tree, n. Tru^mvi.
Lard, n. Fiⁿsufool bo^mbi ginjoⁱtuz, fat of swine which has been before melted.
Lard, v. Geⁿsitai, to apply lard.
Larder, n. Vandoi^odu, flesh room.
Larix-tree, n. Tru^mvi.
Largess, n. Bekeⁿtunoo^{ri}, a liberal donation.

L A V

Large, adj. Praⁿtur, great. 2, Biⁿtou, ample. 3, Faⁿtou, broad. 4, Fraⁿtur, abundant. 5, Pe^mpi, liberal. 6, Frone^otufoo, not prohibited. 7, Kane^otrusoo, not imprisoned. 8, Pa^mpou, free.
Lark, n. Keⁿji.
Lark, (*Sea-lark*) n. Treⁿjinoo.
Lark, (*Titlark*) n. Kreⁿji.
Lark's-heel, n. Fe^mvoo.
Lasciviousness, n. Tre^mba. 2, Dre^mboi, unchasteness.
Lash, n. Deⁿda, whip.
Lash out, v. Kraⁿtikai, to act irregularly. 2, Traⁿtipai, to squander. 3, Pre^mpitai, to act profusely. 4, Kre^mpitai, to act with riotous luxuriousness.
Laserwort, n. Vaⁿva.
Lax, n. Vu^mbis.
Lass, n. Tuntin^{un}pu.
Lassitude, n. Dro^mbi, weakness. 2, Fre^mba, dulness. 3, Greⁿdi, weariness.
Last, adj. Tiⁿtupous, newest. 2, Kriⁿtupous, the latest. 3, Triⁿtufous, the remotest. 4, Griⁿtufous, the most behind.
Last, n. Troⁿdoi vande^{tu}, model of the foot.
Last, v. Untin^{ipai}, to endure. 2, Vint^{ipi}, to be permanent.
Latch, n. Braⁿza.
Latchet, n. Fiⁿsufori vande^odifus, binding thing for foot-vest.
Late, adj. Kriⁿtur. 2, Tiⁿtur, new, opposite to old.
Latent, adj. Greⁿtur, concealed. 2, Tiⁿsufoo, covered.
Lath, n. Keⁿdi rondoo^{tu}, lamin of wood.
Lathe, n. Doorinsun^otwus, a turning jugament.
Latin, n. Riⁿdi tu Ro^munz, the language of the Romans.
Latitude, n. Faⁿdoi, breadth. 2, Kin^onzis, latitude; distance counted on the meridian from the equator.
Latter, adj. Fiⁿtur, succeeding.
Lattin, n. Vunsurkus tuⁿsupoo, iron lamin tinned.
Lattice, n. Krenoⁿda, any work of wood or iron made by crossing lathes, rods, or bars, and forming open squares like net work.
Laundress, n. Vinsuko^otas, the washing mechanic. 2, Vinsuko^ountas, washing female mechanic.
Launch, v. Tadreⁿsifrast, to cause to begin to sail.
Laudable, adj. Gag^onsukoo, apt to be praised.
Laurel, n. Bru^mvo. 2, Di^mvo, Alexandrian laurel.
Laugh, v. Taⁿsinai.
Lough to scorn, v. Groⁿsifai, contempt. 2, Ta^mprinai, to mock.
Lavarettus, n. Braⁿjinoo, (fish).

L E A

Lave, v. Driⁿsifai de grenziko^{ti}, to empty by out-scooping.
Lavender, n. Ba^mvis.
Lavender, (*French*) n. Bra^mvis, cassidony.
Lavender cotton, n. Dra^mvoi.
Lavender, (*Sea-lavender*) n. Tre^mvis.
Laver, n. Vinsuko^odu, washing vessel.
Lavish, v. Pre^mpitai, to act prodigally in spending.
Law, n. Toⁿdra, i. e. positive law. 2, Poⁿdra, law of nature.
Law, (*civil*) n. Fomprou^{ri}.
Law, (*father in*) n. Foⁿzipur onzo^{ti}, father by affinity.
Law (*to go to*) v. Am^prifai, to sue.
Lawful, adj. Poⁿtu.
Lawless, adj. Tondra^{pi}, without law. 2, Depa^mpou, injuriously free. 3, Vepa^mpou, free to excess or abuse.
Lawyer, (*generally*) n. Foⁿdroi.
Lawyer, (*civil*) n. Fo^mbroi.
Lawyer, (*common*) n. Foⁿdroi.
Lawn, n. Betwimpus keⁿza, very fine linen.
Lawn, n. Wu^mfu baⁿzoo, a trey pasture.
Lax, adj. Pefⁿsufoo, a little tied. 2, Vlimpus, loose.
Laxative, adj. Unreⁿsuko, unbinding. 2, Treⁿsimast, which causes dunging.
Lazar, n. Vu^mpou^{ro}, person infected with leprosy.
Lazerole, n. Tru^mvoo.
Lazy, adj. Vro^mpa. 2, Bla^mpa, slothful.
Lazul stone, n. Truⁿjo.
Lead, n. Buⁿzoo, metal.
Lead, (*black*) n. Vuⁿzo.
Lead, (*white*) n. Vuⁿza.
Leads, (*of a house*) n. Byuⁿsur ganzo pwanzo^{tu}, the leaden roof of a house.
Lead, v. Beⁿtisai, (go before). 2, Teⁿtivai, to begin. 3, Poⁿsisai. 4, Boⁿsikai, to allure.
Leading case, n. Giⁿda.
Lead aside, v. Debeⁿtisai. 2, Geⁿtivrast, to cause to err. 3, Proⁿsisai, seduce.
Lead a life, v. Re^mpickai, to have intercourse, &c. 2, Daⁿsipai, to live.
Leaf, n. Broⁿdoi. 2, Keⁿdi denzai^{tu}, lamin of paper.
Leaf, (*of fat*) n. Daⁿdoi kranda^{tu}z, fat of the ribs, (specially of hogs).
League, n. Goⁿdro. 2, Guⁿdoi, a measure about three English miles.
Leak, v. Mustreⁿtinai uⁿzo, to receive water into, as into a ship.
Leaguer, n. Keⁿdroo, siege.
Leam, n. Keⁿdi punzo^{tu}, the lamin of flame.

Leaf, (of gold) n. Ka'ndi punzoo'tu.
Leak, n. Koore'ndi enze'du, a crack through a vessel. 2, Ye'ndiso yoo'tu bli'mpuri krende'du wenze'tu, the passing of a fluid through the chink of a vessel, (as a ship or cask).
Leaning, n. Kra'nzis, (posture).
Leaning towards, n. Ge'ntifai spu.
Leanness, n. Bro'nbi.
Leap, v. Ba'nsipai.
Leap-year, n. Pundi'stu teva'vin bu'ndaiz, a year of 366 days.
Learn, v. Tro'nsitai. 2, Tastro'nsitai. 3, Tasbo'nsifai, to begin to know.
Learner, n. Tro'nzo.
Learning, n. Ba'mbis or b'ambai.
Lease, n. Ondris bondre'tu, obligation of demising.
Lease, v. Bo'ntrikai ondrai'ti bombe'tu, to demise by obligation of hiring. 2, Pre'mpinai, to tell a lie.
Leash, n. A'tin, three. 2, Vra'ndo tw A'tin, aggregate of three.
Least, adj. Pla'ntupous.
Least, adv. Pla'ndupous.
Least, (at) adv. Plane'tupou.
Lest that, conj. No'kwin, that not. 2, Nodu'lkwin, in order that not. (See Grammar).
Leather, n. Fenza.
Leave, n. Gombra.
Leave, (take one's) v. Gra'nsikai, of valediction.
Leave, (to) v. Kreng'tipai. 2, Fre'ntifai, to leave; i. e. abandon. 3, Bro'nsipai, to abandon. 4, Dra'ntisai, to leave a residue. 5, Vro'nsisai, give over. 6, Gre'ntivai, to omit. 7, Vro'nsimai, to desist.
Leaven, n. Brinsuvori, the fermenting thing.
Leaver, n. Pinsupo'ri.
Lechery, n. Gaban'zoi, aptness to be lustful. 2, Paban'zoi, habitual lust.
Leccia Salviani, n. Pahja.
Lecture, n. Kwansutoori, a read thing. 2, Tyonsutoori, the taught thing.
Ledge, n. Gle'ntou tenta'ri, a projecting transverse thing.
Lees, n. Tra'ndis, sediment.
Lee, n. Bonsupo'kin, a place of deliverance. 2, Kempuso'kin, a protecting place. 3, Pempruvo'kin, a place for defence. 4, Tinsufol'kin ini ku'nzoi, a covering from the wind.
Leeward, (fall to) v. Vli'ntrisaikunzoi'nu.
Leet, n. Ondro a'ntu, judicial convention.
Leer, v. Fa'ntitai ge'ndou, to look obliquely. 2, Fa'ntitai fra'mbus, kandru'ntwi, to look craftily or fraudulently.

Leech, n. Fonja.
Leek, n. Tro'mva.
Left, v. Fre'ntifool, it was left. 2, Fre'ntifel, it left. 3, part. Fre'ntufool, left.
Left, adj. Tri'ntur, a thing on the left hand.
Leg, n. Ba'ndi, the shank.
Leg of mutton, n. Ka'ndi finjoitu, thigh of mutton.
Legacy, n. Fontruko'ri, bequeathed thing.
Legal, adj. To'ntra, relating to law. 2, Po'ntu, lawful, i. e. according to law.
Legends, n. Twindi, bundro'tuz, lives of saints. 2, Kwakong'sufoo t'indi, an incredible story. 3, Indoiz runda'ju, words on money.
Legerdemain, n. Tompron'ri.
Legible, adj. Kaka'nsutoo, which can be read.
Legion, n. Fombro, regiment.
Legislate, v. Ton'trimost, to make law.
Legitimate, adj. Po'ndi pa'nsupoo, lawfully begotten. 2, Po'ndi ta'nsupoo. 3, Ko'nti, genuine.
Legitimate, v. Umflos'iprost, to unbastardize.
Legumen, n. Ondo ke'ntufoo bron-do'tuz, the fruit contained in pods or cods, i. e. pulse, peas, beans, &c.—abridged, ono'ndo.
Leisure, n. Rendo.
Leisurely, adv. Tro'mbu, slowly. 2, Go'ndus, gradually.
Lemon, n. Grumvoosit, fruit of the lemon tree.
Lend, v. Ko'ntrikai.
Length, n. Pa'ndoi.
Length, (at) adv. Stris; as, "Stris wai pentisel," at length he came. 2, Ouci, after these things.
Lengthen, v. Yinpa'ntifrost, to cause to be longer. 2, Bre'ntivai, to protract.
Lenity, n. Temboo, meekness. 2, Gembis, clemency.
Lentive, adj. Gazunto'mpukrost, apt to cause to be unpaired.
Lent, adj. Ko'ntrukoo. 2, Fempou'gis, fasting time.
Lentils, n. Tre'mvoi.
Lentisk, n. Gu'mvo, (mastic tree).
Lentitude, n. Tre'mboo.
Leo, n. Leo. 2, Fli'nzoi, constellation.
Leopard, n. Fri'nja.
Leopard's bane, n. Va'mvo.
Leper, adj. Vumpou'ro.
Leprosy, n. Va'mboi.
Less, adj. Pla'ntupou, more little.
Lessen, v. Yinplantiprost, to cause to be less.
Lesson, n. Ka'nsutoori, the thing read. 2, Tonsutoori, the thing taught.
Lessee, n. Bompruko'ro.

Lessor, n. Bontruko'ri, the person demising.
Let, imperative verb. (See Grammar).
Neutrals.
Sut, } before any letter except
Suit, } t or d.
Suk, } before any letter except
Sunk, } k or g.
Actives.
Sit, } before any letter except
Sint, } t or d.
Sik, } before any letter except
Sink, } k or g.
Let, v. Gomprimai, to licence. 2, Pentinai, yield or suffer, i. e. not to hinder. 3, Vensinai, to let blood. 4, Truspre'ntigrast, to cause to descend. 5, Bo'ntifai trispre'ntisai, help to go down. 6, Pentinai trispre'ntisai, suffer to go down. 7, Vre'ntipai, let go. 8, Pentinai muspre'ntisai, to suffer to go in. 9, Pentinai mispre'ntisai, to suffer to go out. 10, Gre'ntivai, let pass, let slip, i. e. omit. 11, Bro'ntifai, to hinder. 12, Bo'ntrikai, to demise.
Lethargy, n. Tumbra.
Letter n. Pindoo. 2, Fri'ndi, epistle.
Letters patent, n. Kwondra, a patent.
Lettuce, n. Pa'nvu.
Level, adj. Dausavo, lying. 2, Ke'nti, plain. 3, Fimpus, even. 4, Pinsi, champaign. 5, Ba'ntur, equal. 6, Gri'nti, direct. 7, Om'pri, without rank or degree.
Level, n. Kwendo boorentufotus, a plainness trying instrument.
Leveret, n. Tinjo'twes.
Leviathan, n. Tinja.
Lery, v. Bri'nsifai.
Levity, n. Kli'mbi. 2, Dwamba, lightness. 3, Vle'mba, vanity.
Levite, n. Fumbroi.
Lewd, adj. Fro'nti. 2, Re'mpur, vicious. 3, Dre'mpou, unchaste.
Lexicon, n. Dra'ndo kintukootu indoiz, catalogue of interpreted words.
Lie, v. Dausivai. 2, Intiti, to be situate. 3, Tintifi, to be near, to be next. 4, Dra'nsivi, to be prostrate. 5, Vrononsiti, to be a guest all night from home. 6, Ba'nsifai, to lie together, or to lie with. 7, Re'nsikai, to lie still, rest.
Lie, v. Pre'mpinai, to tell a lie.
Lie, (a) Pre'mba.
Lie, n. Grinsairi, lixivation thing.
Liabie, adj. Kafe'ntusoo, which can be made an object.
Libel, n. Dausntoo da'mbra, written calumny.
Libella worm, n. Bohjo.
Liberality, n. Pembo.

Liberal, adj. *To'ntrur*, free as opposed to enslaved.
Liberal sciences, n. *Ba'mbis*, learning.
Liberty, n. *Ombra*.
Liberty of the will, n. *Go'nza*,
Liberty (at) adj. *Pa'mpou*, free.
Liberty, (set at) v. *Unto'mprifai* to un-slave. 2, *Unka'ntrisai*, to un-prison.
Libertine, n. *Fron'e'tufoo re'mpuro*, an unrestrained vicious person.
Libidinous, adj. *Gaba'nsufu*, apt to lust.
Libra, n. *Fool'inzoo*, a constellation.
Library, n. *Drenzai'dwis*, aggregate of books. 2, *Drenzai'tus*, book-house. 3, *Drenzai'das*, book-room.
Libration, n. *Fi'nzoo*.
Lice, n. *Go'njooz*, plural of louse.
Licence, n. *Go'mbra*.
Licentiousness, n. *Ve'pe'mboi*, excessive liberty. 2, *De'pe'mboi*, liberty in a bad sense. 3, *Fron'e'tufoo re'mboo*, uncohibited vice.
Lick, v. *De'nsitai*, with the tongue.
Lickerish, adj. *Pre'mpou*, sensual. 2, *En'sou*, fond of delicate food.
Licorice, n. *Bi'mva*. 2, *Te'u'vo*, wild licorice.
Lid, n. *Tinsufo'tus* a covering instrument.
Lid, (eyelid) n. *Fa'ldo*.
Liege, adj. *Po'ntu*, lawful.
Liegelord, n. *Va'nta fo'ndroo*, own king, or lord paramount.
Liege-man, n. *Va'nta po'mbroo*, own subject.
Lien, n. *Po'ntu te'ndoo tra'im*, legal claim to any thing. 2, *Kwo'ntou o'ndra ve'ntipai*, a conditional right to hold or detain.
Lieu, n. *Vro'ndis*, substitute. 2, pre. *Ve* or *vi*, instead of.
Lieutenant, n. *Vrontai'fas*, substitute (officer). 2, *Vrontai'ro*, substitute (person).
Lieutenant, (of ship) n. *Pi'mbri*.
Life, n. *Da'nzoo*.
Life, (to the) adv. *Bida'nzoo*, like life.
Life, (tree of) n. *Vri'mva*.
Lifetime, n. *Undi'noo*.
Life and death, (of) adj. *A'mpri*.
Life, n. (see *Vigor*).
Lift, v. *Truse'nsikai*, move upwards.
Lift, (exalt) v. *Ka'ntifrost*, make high. 2, *Yinka'ntikrost*, to make higher.
Lift up one's voice, v. *Ta'nsipai*.
Lift of a ship, n. *Kimbra*.
Ligament, n. *Fa'ndoi*.
Light, n. *Pr'imboo*. 2, *Fi'mboo*, light as opposed to shade. 3, *Ti'mboo*, brightness.
Light, (a) n. *Pr'impuvo'tus*.
Light a fire, (to) v. *Tasu'nsipai*, to begin to burn.
Light-headed, adj. *Bi'nsupi*, vertiginous.

Light, adj. *Go'mpu*.
Light, adj. *Tro'mpa*, opposed to serious. 2, *Dw'ampa*, opposed to constant. 3, *Ve'mpa*, opposed to grace. 4, *Dre'mpou*, opposed to chaste. 5, *Fra'mpi*, credulous, (casiness of belief.) 6, *Bro'nta* frivolous. 7, *Gla'ntur*, opposed to intense.
Light, (to make light of) v. *Gro'nsi-fai*, to contemn.
Light, (to) v. *Trispre'ntisai joo*, to come down upon (as a bird).
Light, (to alight) as from a horse, v. *Trispre'ntisai pentisai'twi pi'n-joo'ni kyel*.
Light, (to light upon something) v. *Dre'ntipai, tri*.
Lighten, v. *pl'impi'frost*, enlighten.
Lighten, v. *U'mra'nsikai*, to unburden.
Lighten pain, v. *Untro'mpikai*, to un-pain.
Lightness n. *Kli'mbi*.
Lightning, n. *Ta'nzoo*.
Lighter, n. *Pw'indroo prantu'r'di ran'ziz*, a boat for great burdens.
Lights, n. *Fra'njiz*, the lungs.
Lightsome, adj. *Pr'impur*.
Lignum nephriticum, n. *Ku'mvinoo*.
Ligurinus, n. *Pe'njis*.
Like, adj. *Pa'ntu*.
Like as, *Vo'i'tukyu*, in the same manner as.
Likewise, adv. *Kwel*, i. e. also.
Like, v. *Tonsitai'es*, to approve it. 2, *Tonsika'les*, to love it.
Likely, adj. *Bipo'nti*, true-like. 2, *Gavintus*, apt to prove.
Likeness, n. *Pa'ndi*.
Liking, n. *Ko'ndoi*, condition, as in condition. 2, *Ko'ndis*, state, as in a good state. 3, *To'uzo*, approbation, as upon approval. 4, *To'n-zoo*, love; as, my likings and dislikes.
Lilac, n. *Pu'hva*.
Lily, n. *Fom'va*.
Lily, (Day-lily) n. *To'mvi*.
Lily, (Water-lily) n. *Ko'mvis*.
Lily of the valley, n. *Dro'mvinoo*.
Limb, n. *A'ndi*. 2, *A'ndis*, part.
Limbec, (alembic) n. *We'nzi pri'm-purdi vin'ziz*, a vessel for hot distillation.
Limberness n. *Vri'mbi*.
Limbus, n. *Kri'ndo*, margin.
Lime, n. *Bu'nza*.
Lime, (Birdlime) n. *Krimsu'o'ri kentipai'dul e'njiz*, glue to take birds: *fimsifai'dul e'njiz*, or to entangle birds. 2, *F'e'ntuvoo do'ndoo firivo'tn*, prepared juice of mistletoe.
Lime-tree, n. *Du'mvis*.
Limit, n. *Tin'vout'voo*, the finishing sign. 2, *Tin'vout'voo*, the finishing thing. 3, *Kin'vout'voo*, the finishing place. 4, *Ky'i'ndo*, the side. 5, *Kri'ndo*, margin.

Limit, v. *Fi'ntinai*. 2, *De'ntivo*, to finish. 3, *Gro'nsimai*, (must) to be necessitated. 4, *Pro'nsikai*, to prohibit. 5, *Teto'nsimai*, to appoint exactly.
Limitation, n. *Fi'nda*.
Limn, v. *Gi'nsinai*. 2, *Gre'ntifai ginza'ti*, to imitate by painting.
Limp, v. *Pre'nsipai*, to halt.
Limpet, n. *Po'hjinoi*.
Lineage, n. *Dwipro'n'zooz*, aggregate of descendents.
Line, n. *Pe'ndoo*.
Line, (the) *Fy'in'ziz*, the equator. 2, *Poou'ndoi*, the twelfth of an inch. 3, *Pooru'ndoi*, the sixth of an inch. 4, *Poolu'ndoi*, the eighth of an inch, &c.
Line, (a) n. *De'nza*, thread.
Line, (as of ancestors) n. *Dan'do*, series.
Line, v. *Te'n'sinai*, as to line clothing.
Line, v. *Ke'mprisai*, (in fortification).
Lineal, adj. *Pe'ntur*.
Lineament, n. *Re'ndo*, figure.
Ling, n. *Ta'njo*.
Ling, (heath) n. *Di'mvis*.
Linger, v. *Bre'ntivai*, to protract. 2, *Pra'mpinai*, to loiter.
Linguist, n. *Kinde'vas*, language artist.
Link together, v. *Fri'nsikai*, to knit. 2, *Pentifai*, to join.
Linen, n. *Ke'nza*.
Linen-draper, n. *Kenza'das*.
Linnenet, n. *Ge'nja*.
Linnenet, (red) n. *Gri'nja*.
Linseed, n. *Vo'ndo fen've'tu*, seed of flax.
Linsey-woolsey, n. *Fw'insukoo'ri kenza'tu penza'kwi*, a thing woven of linen and woollen. 2, *Degro'ndo*, an inferior mixture.
Lint, n. *Ken'onza*, the scrapings from the surface of linen.
Lintel, n. *Tra'nza*.
Lion, n. *Pi'nja*.
Lip, n. *Ga'ndo*.
Liquid, adj. *Fi'mpu*, moist.
Liquid amber, n. *Tu'mvinoi*.
Liquor, n. *Fim'poo'tis*, liquid thing. 2, *Frim'poo'tis*, wet thing.
Lisping, n. *Fra'nzo*.
List, n. *Dra'ndo*, catalogue.
List, (of cloth) n. *Kri'ndo*.
List, v. *O'nsinai*, to will.
Listen, v. *Twasfo'mpitai*, to endeavour to hear. 2, *Pro'nsitai fra'n-doti*, to observe with the ear.
Listlessness, n. *Kro'mboo*, having no will or motive to action.
Litany, n. *Pu'm'ndra*, solemn public prayer.
Literal, adj. *Pi'tur*.
Literature, n. *Ba'mbis*, learning.
Litharge, n. *Pu'nza*.
Lithe, adj. *Vri'mpu*, limber.
Litigious, adj. *Twe'mpa*.

Little, adj. Pla'n^{tu}r.
Little, (*little by little*) adv. Peg'o'n-
 dus, by small degrees.
Litter, n. Dwifro'nzoo, aggregate
 of offspring at one parturition.
 2, Pi'njoozis da'nzis, (straw).
Liturgy, n. Un'o'ndra, form of public
 worship.
Live, v. Da'nsipai.
Live in exile, v. Ba'ntrisa'i.
Live on, v. Ba'nsipai.
Lively, adj. Fo'mpa. 2, Ko'mpu,
 vigorous.
Livelihood, n. Ko'nzis or ko'nzai.
Live long, adj. A'ntus, total.
Liver, n. Ba'ndis.
Liver-wort, n. Tro'mvoo.
Livery, n. Dron'sidis, sign of servi-
 tude. 2, Te'nda anze'tu, delivery
 of possession. 3, Go'mbri, livery
 and seisin.
Livery (horse at) n. Pi'njoo bo'mpru-
 koo'su vro'nsuto.
Livication, n. Gi'nzis or gi'nzai.
Lizard, n. Ki'hjis.
Lo! imperative, Fa'ntitoz, present;
 fan'titonz, future.
Loach, n. Pram'ijino.
Loaf, n. Fe'nzoo.
Loath, adj. Fro'nsa, reluctant.
Loathe, v. Kro'mpifai, opposed to
 appetite. 2, Bro'nsiki, to be
 strongly averse to. 3, Pro'nsiki,
 to be cloyed with.
Loathsome, adj. Gakro'mpufoo, apt
 to be loathed.
Lobby, n. Pev'inti fa'nzo, a little
 outer room.
Lobe, n. Tenta'dwes, protuberant
 part.
Lobster, n. Po'njis.
Local, adj. Iutou.
Lock, n. Ki'nsufotwus.
Lock, (*on doors, &c.*) n. Ka'za.
Lock, (*of watercourse*) n. Dinon'za,
 a place constructed for narrowing
 and impounding a stream.
Lock, (*as of hair*) n. Vēnda, tuft.
Locker, n. Fe'nzi, box or chest.
Locomotion, n. E'ndis indo'ini indo'i-
 nu, passage from place to place.
Locust, n. Po'njoi.
Locust tree, n. Vri'nja.
Lode, n. Ra'nza, burden.
Load, v. Ra'nsimai.
Lode-star, n. Pre'ntou pin'zoi. 2,
 Po'nsuso pin'zoi, directing star.
Loadstone, n. Du'njoi.
Lodge, v. Re'nsilai. 2, Re'nsilai
 vrundai'du. 3, Vro'nsitai, to act
 as a guest.
Loft, n. Binti'tus, upper room.
Lofty, adj. Kan'tou. 2, Bekantou,
 very high. 3, Fre'mpu, proud.
Log, n. Brantou ro'ndoo, thick wood.
 2, Ra'ndis fondoo'tu, part of
 trunk.
Loggerhead, n. Depra'ntur a'ndo,
 great head. 2, Pra'mpi, dull.

Logie, n. Vi'ntumo'bas, the arguing
 art.
Logical parts of discourse, n. Indaz.
Logic, (*chop*) v. Dev'intinai, to ar-
 gue badly.
Logwood, n. Bru'nvinoo.
Loyal, adj. Ve'mpu.
Loin, n. Ka'nda.
Loiter, v. Pre'mpinai.
Loitering, n. E'uboo indoo'tu.
Lolling, n. Dekra'nzis, bad mode of
 leaning.
Loam, n. Kr'u'za, mortar.
London tuft, n. Ke'mvi.
Loan, n. Ko'ndri, lending.
Lonesome, adj. Fro'nsa, solitary.
Long, adj. Pa'ntou. 2, Undis or
 undai, duration.
Long suffering, n. Temboo, meek-
 ness.
Long time, adv. Vi'ndur, perma-
 nently.
Long, v. Bo'nsinai, to desire. 2, Be-
 ko'mpifai, greatly to long or lust
 for.
Long oyster, n. Pro'njis.
Longevity, n. Pa'ntou dan'zoo, long
 life. 2, Bevi'ndoo, great perma-
 nence.
Longitude, n. Tin'o'nzis, distance
 counted on the ecliptic from the
 first meridian.
Longitude, n. Pa'ndou, length. 2,
 Tri'ndoi nis aprin kin'zis, the dis-
 tance from the first meridian.
Looby, n. Depra'ntupro.
Look, v. Fa'ntitai, to eye.
Look, n. Pa'nti ko'ndis. 2, Pa'ntivis;
 face manner.
Look about, (*to*) v. Fa'mpinai, to be
 heedful.
Look for, (*to*) v. Dri'usitai, to expect.
Look on, (*to*) v. Fa'ntitai, to eye.
Look to, (*to*) v. Fa'mpinai, to be
 heedful. 2, Pro'nsitai, to observe.
Looking-glass, n. Po'mbo tentufo-
 tus, sight reflecting instrument.
Loom, n. Finsufotwus, weaving ju-
 gament.
Loop, n. Fre'ndi.
Loop-hole, n. Ke'ndi, chink.
Loose, adj. Vi'mpus or vime'pus.
 2, Fron'e'tou or frone'tufoo, not in
 a state of cohibition or not co-
 hibited. 3, Kra'ntu, irregular.
 4, Gla'ntur, remiss, relaxed. 5,
 Fra'mpa, negligent. 6, Re'mpur,
 vicious. 7, Vu'mpsoo, afflicted
 with diarrhæa.
Loose, v. Umfinsifai, to untie. 2,
 Bu'mprikai, to absolve.
Loose-strife, (*codded*) n. Te'mva.
Loose-strife, (*hooded*) n. Pro'nvinoo.
Loose-strife, (*purple*) n. Bro'nvinoo.
Loose-strife, (*yellow*) n. Fre'nvi.
Lop, v. Nisde'nsivai to'ndooz, to cut
 off branches. 2, Unto'htipai, to
 unbranch.
Lopacity, n. Ble'mvis.

Lord, n. To'ndroo, baron. 2, Dro'n-
 zo, master.
Lordly, adj. To'ntrubi, lord-like. 2,
 Fre'mpu, proud. 3, Gle'mpa, ma-
 gisterial.
Lose, v. Fre'ntikai, opposite to gain.
 2, Vre'ntipai, let go. 3, Bre'nti-
 kai, opposite to keep. 4, Klem-
 prifai, to surrender (a town).
Lost, adj. Fre'ntukoo. 2; Kro'nsupoo,
 destroyed.
Lot, adj. Pensuko'tis, the lotting
 thing. 2, v. Pensikai, to cast
 lots.
Lotion, n. Vinsukori, the washing
 thing.
Lotus, n. Te'vo.
Love, n. Kro'mva.
Love, n. To'nzi.
Love, (*in*) adj. To'nsu, in a state of
 loving.
Love, (*make*) v. Fo'nsifai, to act as
 a suitor.
Lovely, adj. Vo'mpu, beautiful.
Lour, n. Fra'nsimai.
Lout, n. Twempa'ro, a rustic.
Loud, adj. Bezi'mpi.
Low, v. Pina'ncifai, to low, bellow,
 &c.
Low, adj. Kra'ntou. 2, Bla'ntur, in-
 ferior. 3, Bra'mpou, mean. 4,
 Bri'nti. 5, Dri'nti, bottom.
Low water, Tra'ntou unzo, shallow
 water.
Low sound, n. Pli'mbo.
Lowermost, adj. Kra'ntufous.
Lowly, adj. Fe'mpu, humble.
Louse, n. Go'njoo. 2, To'njoi, hog-
 louse. 3, Po'mijoi, sea-louse. 4,
 Vro'njoi, wall-louse.
Lozenge, n. Tenc'ti pre'ndi, a square
 not having a right angle.
Lozel, } n. Poora'ntur gro'mpur,
Lubber, } a great lumpish person.
Lubrlicity, n. Fi'mba.
Lucid, adj. Pri'mpur.
Luck, n. Flo'nzoo, fortune. 2, E'ndi,
 event. 3, Fa'mboo, good luck,
 prosperity. 4, Fra'mboo, ill luck,
 adversivty.
Lucre, n. Fe'ndi, gain.
Lucubration, n. Vru'ntus pro'nzoi,
 nocturnal study. 2, Vru'ntus inzi,
 nocturnal operation.
Lug, v. Ki'nsipai, to pull.
Luggage, n. Ra'nzil. 2, Bro'ndoi,
 impediment. 3, E'mbril, baggage.
Lugubrious, adj. Kro'nsu, afflicted.
Lukewarm, adj. Twi'ino primpu
 no'twi plimpu, neither hot nor
 cold. 2, P'impu, temperate.
Lull, v. Bo'nsikai renze'nu, allure
 to rest.
Lull to sleep, v. Bo'nsikai tranzoi'nu,
 allure to sleep.
Lumber, (*see luggage*).
Luminary, r. Primpuvori, enlight-
 ening thing.
Lump, n. Ka'ndis.

L U R

Lump-fish, n. Vre'njoi.
Lumpish, adj. Gro'mpu.
Lunar, adj. Gri'ngou.
Lunatic, adj. Pru'mpa, mad.
Luncheon, n. Bebra'ndis, great fragment.
Lungs, n. Fra'ndis or fra'ndai.
Lupin, n. Bre'mvo.
Lupus, n. Ta'hja.
Lupus marinus schonfeldii, n. Va'mijo.
Lurcher, n. Pinon'ji, dog hunting lesser beasts by swiftness.
Lure, n. Bonzuko'ri, alluring thing.

M A H

Mace, n. Kono'ndoo, a sign of authority borne before magistrates. 2, To'ndoi vumvra'tusit, husk of the nutmeg.
Mace, (*Reed-mace*) n. Bo'nvoo.
Maccaph, n. Kri'ndoo, (hyphen)
Macerate, v. Di'nsikai, soak. 2, Di'nsikai, infuse. 3, Fre'mpifai, excessively abstain.
Machine, n. Ga'nzis or ga'nzai.
Machinate, v. Pe'ntivai, to design. 2, Do'nsitai, contrive.
Macilent, adj. Bro'mpu, lean.
Mackerel, n. Ba'hjo.
Madness, n. Pru'mba. 2, Pu'mba, frenzy. 3, To'ngzi, anger.
Madwort, n. Fre'mvis.
Madder, n. Go'mvino. 2, To'mvino, bastard madder.
Made, v. Po'ntifel. 2, adj. Dro'nti, artificial.
Madrigal, n. Tan'fujois bansutoo'ritwi, shepherd's song.
Mænas, n. Fa'miji.
Magazine, n. Pooran'ti ke'ndiz dra'n-sutoo'tu de'nzis, kinsukoo tyel, a few leaves of printed paper sewed together.
Magazine, n. Entru'tus, ammunition house. 2, Entru'dus, ammunition room. 3, Endre'dwis, aggregate of ammunition.
Maggot, n. Po'hjo. 2, Fo'hjo, bee-maggot. 3, Tro'hjo, wasp-fly maggot.
Magic, n. Pambis tinti'turiz, science of mysteries. 2, Pa'ndro, witchcraft.
Magisterialness, n. Glemba.
Magistrate, n. Po'ndroo.
Magnanimity, n. Ge'mbo.
Magnet, n. Du'njoi.
Magnify, v. Begon'sikai. 2, Pra'ntiprost. 3, Frontiprost pra'ntipoutum, to cause to appear to be greater.
Magnificence, n. Ke'mbo, generosity. 2, Bepra'ndoo frondoo'tu.
Magnitude, n. En'di.
Magpie, n. Ge'njoo.
Mahometanism, n. Bu'ndroo.

L U S

Lurk, v. Dra'nsivai gre'ndur, to be in a state of concealment. 2, Te'mpripai, to lie in ambush.
Luscious, adj. Vep'impon, excessively sweet.
Lust, n. Kro'mboi, appetite. 2, Bo'ngzi, desire. 3, Bo'ngzi branzoitu, desire of coition.
Luster, n. Wi'ndi tus abin pu'ndaiz, a space of five years.
Lustration, n. Unlu'npri'mai, to unprofane. 2, Unlu'npri'mai tundrai'ti, to unprofane by sacrifice.

M

M A L

May, n. Kuni'ndis, the fifth month.
May-fly, n. Dro'hja.
May-weed, n. Gra'mvoi.
May, v. Fi'u. 2, Fi, to have ability; to have liberty.
Maid, n. Po'ngzifet. 2, Dro'ngzitung.
Maid, n. Ta'hjoi, (a fish).
Maiden-hair, (*black*) n. Bro'mvoo. 2, Do'mvoo, English black maiden-hair. 3, Bo'mvoo, white maiden-hair.
Majesty, n. Fondroo'rit, the majesty of a king, the essence which belongs to all kings.
Majestic, adj. Fontrur'bis.
Mail, n. Bi'finsukoo'vus, woven-like armour.
Maim, adj. Pro'mpikai.
Main, adj. Pra'ntur.
Mainland, n. Fi'ngza, continent.
Main-sea, n. Fi'ngza, ocean.
Mainmast, n. Bi'ndro.
Main, adj. Ka'ta, principal.
Main chance, n. Ka'ta e'ndo, chief business.
Maintain, v. Ko'ngsisi. 2, Bo'ngsisi, to defend. 3, Da'ntripai, to advocate.
Major, adj. Pra'ntupou, greater.
Majority, n. Ku'ndinoo, manhood. 2, Pra'ntupou ru'ndoo, the greater number.
Mayor, n. Dono'ndro, chief officer of corporation.
Maize, n. Fo'mvoi.
Make, n. Re'ndo, the make.
Make, v. Ontifai, to cause. 2, Po'ntifai, to make. 3, Po'ngsipai, to create. 4, Po'ntiprost, to cause to be; to change into. 5, Fro'nsifai, to invent. 6, Tro'ntipai, to feign.
Malady, n. Umbi.
Mal-administration, n. Bre'mbis.
Malapert, adj. Tre'mpu, irreverent. 2, Dwe'mpi, impudent. 3, Dego'usu, bold improperly.
Male, n. Fo'mbis. 2, De'nsufu pe'ngzi, riding bag.
Malcontent, adj. Tame'pnr, not content.
Malediction, n. Tro'ngzoo, cursing.

L Y R

Lusty, adj. Ko'mpu, vigorous.
Lustre, n. Timboo, brightness.
Lute, n. Dre'nsutus, musical instrument.
Lute, v. Ki'nsifai pentifai'twi kinza'ti, to shut or join by soldering.
Luxation, n. Vlimbis or vlimbai.
Luxury, n. Kre'mbo.
Luxuriant, adj. Tra'ntur, excessive.
Luxuriousness, n. Kre'mbo.
Lynx, n. Ti'hja.
Lyra altera rondeletii, n. Bra'hja.

M A N

Malefactor, n. U frontuvo'ro, an evil doer. 2, Wantri'ro, a criminal person.
Maleficence, n. Fro'ngzi.
Malice, n. Fro'ngzi. 2, Kre'mboo, malignity. 3, Tro'ngzi, hatred.
Malign, v. Kre'mpivi, to be malignant. 2, Vro'nsivai, to envy.
Malignant fever, n. Tu'mboi.
Malignity, n. Fro'ngzi.
Maul, n. Befra'ngzis rondoo'tu, a great hammer of wood.
Maul, v. Beke'nsivai, to beat greatly.
Mallard, n. Fran'jiniter, male duck.
Malleable, adj. Kakre'nsuvoo, which can be beaten. 2, Kare'ntitoo, krenzai'ti, which can be figured by beating. 3, Kafah'sivoo kenzai'ti, which may be stretched by beating. 4, Kare'ntikoo krenzai'ti, which may be extended by beating.
Mallet, n. Fra'ngzis rondoo'tu, a hammer of wood.
Mallet, (*figure*) n. Kre'ngdis.
Mallow, n. Va'mvino. 2, Da'mvino, marsh-mallow. 3, Ki'mvi, sirub-mallow. 4, Dra'mvino, tree mallow. 5, Ga'mvino, vervain mallow.
Malt, n. Bre'nsuvoo, to'mvoi, fermented barley.
Manmuck, n. Ka'ngdis, lump. 2, Bra'ngdis, fragment.
Man, n. Bwi'ngzi, a human being, a person. 2, Bwi'ngzikur, a male human being. 3, Bwi'ngzikun, a female human being. 4, Dro'ngzitur, a man servant. 5, Dro'ngzitung, a maid servant. 6, Vi'ndroo, a man of war.
Manacles, n. Pinsufu'riz tande'diz, bonds or binding things for the hands.
Manage, v. Entivai, to transact business. 2, Ventikai, to use. 3, Po'ngsisi, to direct. 4, Po'ntripai, to govern.
Manciple, n. Fonsupo'ro enzoo'tuz, the provider of victuals.
Mandate, n. Po'ngzi, command. 2, Ke'ntusoo po'ngzi, sent command.

Mandible, n. Pa'ndoi tando'tu, bone of the jaw.
Mandrake, n. Kre'mvino.
Mane, n. Kra'ndis.
Manful, adj. De'mpur, valorous. 2, Vo'mpa, stout.
Mange, n. Fumbo, a kind of itch.
Manger, n. Pinjoo'zis enzoo'dus, horses' food vessel.
Mangy, adj. Fumpi, itchy.
Mangle, v. Pro'mpikai, to mutilate. 2, Twibra'tisai, to separate into fragments.
Manhood, n. De'mboo.
Multitude, n. Pa'ndo, i. e. manyness.
Many, adj. Pant'i pant'riz, many things: pant'roz, many persons.
Manifest, v. Te'mpivai.
Manifesto, n. Bwa'ntu t'ndi, a public narrative.
Manifold, adj. Pant'ivis, i. e. of many kinds.
Manly, adj. Bin'surbis, man-like. 2, Vo'mpa, stout. 3, De'mpur, valorous.
Manna, n. Vu'nzo. 2, Do'ndoo bum-vi'stu, the juice of the ash.
Manner, n. Ondis, mode.
Mannerly, adj. De'mpa, courteous. 2, Ge'mpa, complaisant. 3, Ke'mpu, respectful.
Mansion, n. Ransupookis, dwelling place. 2, Rentuso'kis, the slaying place. 3, Pya'nzoi, the house.
Manslaughter, n. Bi'nzi dra'nzipo, man killing. 2, Dra'nzipo yoo'tu bi'nzi, the killing of a human being.
Mantle, n. We'nga glis fe'nsivai, a garment to east round about. 2, Bwinti vlimpus e'nza, an upper loose vest.
Mantle, v. Pluh'sitai, to froth.
Mantis, n. Pro'njoi.
Manual, adj. Ta'ntu, pertaining to the hand. 2, Pedre'nzis, a little book.
Manuduction, n. Be'ndis, leading.
Manufacture, n. Bomprufo'ri, the thing made by the mechanic.
Manumit, v. Unto'mprivai, to unslave.
Manure, n. T'insitai.
Manuscript, n. Dausutoo dre'nzis, written book.
Map, n. Gwe'nzis ri'tu ra'ndis din-zoi'tu, a picture of some part of the earth.
Maple, n. Vu'mvis.
Mar, v. Twa'ntipai.
Marble, n. Pu'njoi.
March, n. Kunta'ndis, the third month.
March, v. Te'ntisai, to travel, specially for soldiers.
Marches, n. Krindo'z, margins. 2, Krinti, rinzo, the marginal region.
Marchasite, n. Truhjoo.

Marchioness, n. To'ndripun.
Mare, n. Pinjifun. 2, Fru'mba, nightmare.
Margin, n. Krindo.
Marigold, n. Fa'mvoi. 2, Damvoi, African marigold. 3, Va'mvoi, corn marigold. 4, Kro'mvis, marsh marigold.
Marine, adj. Ri'nsa, adj. of sea, i. e. relating to the sea. 2, Intru e'ndroz, marines.
Mariner, n. Go'ndroi. 2, Indril, seaman.
Marjoram, n. Ka'mvino. 2, Tra'mvis, goat's marjoram. 3, Kra'mvino, wild marjoram.
Marsh, n. Gra'nzoo.
Maritime, adj. Ri'nsa, (see marine).
Mark, n. Bondis, sign. 2, Bwa'mbra'tis, a brand mark or sign. 3, Krinti'tis, boundary sign. 4, Fontusookis, goal, object-ed place. 5, Fontusoori or tis, object-ed thing.
Mark, v. Bontisai. 2, Ba'mprisai, to stigmatize. 3, Pro'nsitai, to observe.
Market, n. Bontrufokis, merchanting place.
Marl, n. Bu'nsa a'nzin or a'nza, calcareous earth.
Marmalade, n. We'nsuri tu fe'ngutoo frumvoo'sit, a preparation of boiled quince.
Marmoset, n. Pef'njo.
Marmot, n. Kri'njo.
Marquess, n. Tona'ndroo.
Marring, n. Twa'ndoo.
Marry, v. Vu'ntrinai.
Married person, n. Ko'nzoi.
Marrow, n. Gra'ndoo.
Mars, (planet) n. Binzoi.
Marshal, (provost) n. Va'mbroo.
Marshal, v. Fa'ntikai, to order.
Mart, n. Ondro dis bondrifo, convention for merchanting.
Martagon, n. Fro'mva.
Martial, adj. E'ntu.
Martin, n. Vinja, (beast).
Martin, n. Fe'nji, (bird). 2, Fre'nji, sand martin.
Martingale, n. Frontufobus pinjoo'tuz, cohibiting armament for horses.
Martlet, n. Pre'nji, the swift.
Martyr, n. Kundro.
Martyrology, n. T'ndi kundro'tuz, narrative of martyrs.
Marvel, v. Ponsikai, to wonder.
Masquerade, n. Ondro krondoo'tuz untrentupraist anza'ti, a convention of persons disguised by dress.
Mash, n. Gro'ndo. 2, Gro'ndo fimputu bimbi, mixture of moist consistence.
Mask, n. Goorentupo'fus pando'di, a concealing vest for the face.
Mason, n. Unje'tas, stone mechanic. 2, Vanzo'tas, wall mechanic.

Masculine, adj. Fo'mpus or fo'mpai.
Mass, n. Berin'zoo, a great body. 2, Ya'ntus rin'zoo, the whole body. 3, Ka'ndis, lump.
Mass, n. Vu'mbris, eucharist.
Massacre, n. Gro'ntuvoo dwa'nzoo, mixed killing. 2, Kra'nti dwa'nzoo, general killing.
Massy, adj. Ple'ntus or ple'ntai. 2, Kimpu, weighty.
Massiness, n. Ple'ndis or ple'ndai.
Mast, n. Ko'ndo.
Mast of ship, n. P'ndro. 2, Ki'mbro, foremast. 3, Bi'ndro, mainmast. 4, Bi'mbro, middle-mast. 5, Ka'n-tufous p'ndro, topmast, highest mast.
Master, n. Vontra'ro, person of authority. 2, Vwampou'ro, a person of power. 3, Kyanta'ro, the chief person.
Master of servant, n. Do'nzo.
Master of family, n. Bo'nzo.
Master of ship, n. Ki'dri.
Master, (teacher) n. To'nzo.
Master of arts, n. Kw'o'ndroo we'tu ta'mbaiz, a graduate in the arts.
Master, v. Pe'mprifai, to vanquish. 2, Fro'ntifai, coerce. 3, Po'ntripai, to govern.
Masterless, adj. Dre'mpu. 2, Vepa'm-pou, excessively free. 3, Depa'm-pou, mischievously free. 4, Um-fro'ndufoo re'mpur, unrestrainedly vicious.
Masterly, adj. Be'to'nti, very perfect.
Masterwort, n. Bra'mva.
Mastic, n. Vo'ndoo gumvo'tu, gum of the mastic tree.
Mastic-tree, n. Gu'mvo.
Mastication, n. Benzo.
Mastiff, n. Poora'ntur pinji.
Mat, n. Finsukoo'ri fronvo'tuz prenzait'wiz, a woven thing of rushes or straw.
Matweed, n. Ko'mvo.
Match, n. Bwantu'rtis, an equal thing. 2, Fro'nza. 3, Ondri, contract. 4, Ombris, paction. 5, Vu'ndra, marriage. 6, De'ndri, match for gun.
Mate, n. Fo'nza, companion. 2, Ko'nzoi.
Material, adj. Ri'nsur. 2, Ba'nta, pertinent. 3, Bo'nta, important.
Maternal, n. Fonsu'p'un.
Mathematic, n. Vondoobras, the quantity science.
Matriculate, n. Dra'ntivai, to catalogue. 2, Tre'ntinai vondro'mu, to receive into the university.
Matrimony, n. Vu'ndra.
Matrix, n. Ta'ndis, womb.
Matter, n. Do'nzoi. 2, Po'ndis or Po'ndai, subject. 3, Fro'ndis or fro'ndai, object. 4, Fondoo, thing. 5, Endo, business. 6, Ba'ndoo frompu'koo vando'tu, blood rotted in the flesh.

Matron, n. Ko'nzifet. 2, Vempa'net, grave female. 3, Bonsit'et, a female housekeeper.

Matins, n. Vu'ntrai u'ndra or vu'ntrus u'ndra, morning worship.

Mattock, n. Kri'no'ndis, a mallet figured pecking instrument.

Mattress, n. Dwa'uzis, a bed made stiff with much sewing.

Maturity, n. Ko'mbis or ko'mbai, ripeness. 2, To'ndo, perfection.

Maugre, pre. Tre or tri.

Mavis, n. Tre'njo, thrush.

Mound, n. Foore'ni, a basket.

Maunder, n. Trampa'kes, grudging voice,—grumble.

Mur, n. Ka'ndis, stomach.

Maxim, n. Bi'nda, rule.

Maze, n. Tro'nzi, extasy. 2, Fri'nsofoo an'zoi, tangled building. 3, Fri'nsofoo dra'nzoi, tangled way. (see labyrinth).

Mazer, n. Tre'nzi, cup.

Me, pron. Os. 2, O'skwen, myself. 3, Os to'skwen, me, myself. 4, Tosgwe'nkwen, my own self.

Mead, n. Kra'nzoo, meadow. 2, Ven'zoi drunzo'tu, wine of honey.

Meagre, adj. Bro'mpa, lean.

Meal, n. Pi'nsuvoo vo'ndo, ground corn. 2, Pen'zoo, eating. 3, Bro'hjoo, meal worm.

Mean, adj. Fa'ntur, neither abundant nor scarce. 2, Bambo'pi, without dignity. 3, Bontru'rvis, of the people-kind.

Mean, n. Vompruso'ro, mediator. 2, Pi'mbo, the mean among sounds.

Means, n. Vro'ndoi.

Means, n. Fa'mboi, riches; as, "he lives on his means."

Meaning, n. Ri'ndoi, signification. 2, To'nza, purpose.

Measure, n. Undi. 2, Undooz, measures of multitude. 3, Undoiz, measures of magnitude. 4, Un'doz, measures of capacity. 5, Undaz, measures of gravity, No. 1. 6, Ru'ndaz, measures of gravity, No. 2. 7, Lu'ndaz, measures of gravity, No. 3. 8, Undilz, measures of value. 9, Undaiz, measures of time. 10, Undinooz, measures of animal life.

Meat, n. En'zoo, sustenance. 2, Pransufo'ri, the eaten thing.

Meats, (*sweetmeats*) n. En'zoiz.

Meazles, n. Kru'mboi.

Mechanic, (*operations*) n. In'zooz.

Mechanical profession, n. Bwo'mbroi, a mechanic.

Medal, n. Tri'ntur ru'nda, old money. 2, Birum'tatis, money-like thing.

Meddle, v. Gro'ntivai, to mix. 2, Do'ntipai, to act. 3, Entivai, to transact business. 4, Deba'mpinai, to be injuriously diligent.

Meddle with, v. Fo'ntivrost, to make something an object.

Mediastine, n. Tra'ndi.

Mediateness, n. Fra'nda.

Mediator, n. Fa'mbroo. 2, Vompruso'ro, intercessor.

Medicine, n. Tw'o'ndroi.

Mediocrity, n. Fa'ndoo.

Meditation, n. Fro'nzoi.

Medley, n. Gro'ndo.

Meller tree, n. Bu'mvoo. 2, Bu'mvoosit, medler fruit.

Meadow, n. Kra'nzoo.

Meadow-sweet, n. Gra'mva.

Meed, n. Vo'ndri, the skill and labor bestowed. 2, Amboo, reward.

Meekness, n. Te'mboo.

Meer, n. Go'nti, simple. 2, Fri'nza, lake, 3, Kri'nti'dis, the boundary sign.

Meet, adj. Vo'ntur, congruous, suitable. 2, Do'ntu, expedient.

Meet, v. De'ntisai.

Meeting, n. Ondro.

Meter, n. Bi'ndo.

Melancholy, n. Pako'nzi, habitual grief. 2, Beko'nzi, great grief. 3, Gra'ntur trambi, intense anxiety. 4, Bet'rendi, great trouble.

Melanurus, n. Bah'ji.

Melilot, n. De'mvo.

Mellifluous, adj. Bepi'mpa, extremely sweet.

Mellow, adj. Ko'mpus, ripe.

Melody, n. Twi'mbo, pleasant succession of musical sounds.

Melon, n. Pre'mvinoo.

Melt, v. Fi'nsivai.

Member, n. An'di, limb. 2, Ra'ndis, part.

Membrane, n. Tra'ndoi.

Memorable, adj. Gat'ompufoo, apt to be remembered.

Memorandum, n. Fomputo'itis.

Memory, n. To'mboi.

Memorial, n. Tonpufra'stik, the thing causing to remember. 2, Tompon'dis, the memory sign.

Menace, v. Vro'nsikai.

Mend, v. Ge'ntifai, repair. 2, Tw'an'tipai, to mend, improve.

Mendacity, n. Pre'mba, lying.

Mendicant, n. Goinbroo.

Menial, n. Bro'nzo, domestic.

Menstrua, n. Kra'ndoo, the courses.

Mental, n. Poupur, pertaining to the understanding. 2, Ompur, rational.

Mention, v. Fispansitai, speak concerning. 2, Gi'ntivai, to express.

Mercenary, adj. Bomprukoo'ro, a hired person.

Mercer, n. Tensa'das, silk merchant.

Merchandise, adj. Bontrufo'ri, merchant thing.

Mercury, n. Vin'zoi, the planet. 2, Pu'nzo, metal. 3, Va'mvoo, herb mercury. 4, Vra'mvoo, chiding mercury. 5, Da'mvoo, dog's mercury. 6, Ga'mvoo, English mercury.

Merchant, n. Bo'ndroi.

Merchantman, (*ship*) n. Bi'ndroo.

Mercy, n. Be'mboo.

Mercurial, adj. Pu'si. 2, Gompu, nimble. 3, Fo'mpa, sprightly.

Mere, adv. Gondi, simply. 2, Tyool, only.

Meridian, n. Kin'zisi.

Meridional, adj. Kin'sus, pertaining to the meridian.

Merit, n. Vontruko'o'ri, the thing earned. 2, Kra'ndoo, excellence. 3, Voutari, the worthy thing.

Mermaid's head, n. Fro'njinoi.

Merry, adj. Kohsu. 2, Te'mpa, urbane.

Marvel, v. Po'nsikai, to wonder. 2, Ge'mvinoo, marvel of Peru.

Merula Montana, n. Dre'hjo.

Merula saxatilis, n. Ke'hjo.

Merula torquata, n. De'hjo.

Mesentery, n. Va'ndis.

Mesh, n. Pre'nda, hole.

Meslin, n. Gro'ntuvoo vo'ndo.

Mess, n. Runtuko'o'ri: specially enzoo'tu.

Message, n. Ke'ntusoo ri'ndoi.

Messenger, n. Kentusoo'ro, sent person. 2, Kentusoo'fas, sent officer.

Messiah, n. Vri'nsukoo'ro.

Messuage, n. Pa'nzoi, house. 2, Pa'nzoo, farm.

Metal, n. Un'zi. 2, Un'zoo, natural metal. 3, Un'zoi, factitious metal, 4, Un'zo, imperfect metal.

Metamorphosis, n. Pre'ndoo oldoo'tu voo'tu fo'ndoo, the alteration of the kind of a thing.

Metaphor, n. Vri'ndo.

Metaphysic, n. Onde'bras, science of transcendentals.

Mete, v. Unt'ikai, to measure.

Metempsychosis, n. Timo'hzoo.

Meteor, n. Ru'nzi.

Metheglin, n. Ven'zoi, dunzo'tu, wine of honey.

Method, n. Fa'ndi, order.

Metonymy, n. Pre'ndoo indo'tuz.

Metrical, adj. Binti.

Metropolitan, adj. Ton'ompi, relating to the chief city.

Metropolitan, n. Vu'ndroi.

Mew, n. Te'hjino.

Mezeron, n. Dim'voui.

My, pron. Tau; tos; my. Tau'kwen, myself. To'skwen, myself. Taugwe'kwun, my own self.

Microcosm, n. Pezi'nzi.

Microscope, n. Kruno'hjoi, glass for seeing very little things. 2, Krunahjoi, telescope, glass for seeing remote things.

Midwife, n. Tanzoo'fas, parturition officer. 2, Tansoo'tas, parturition mechanic.

Might, n. Do'mbi, strength. 2, Va'mboi, power acquired. 3, Ombi, natural power.

Middle, n. Tindo.
Milbriff, n. Ta'ndis.
Mighty, adj. Bedo'mpu, very strong. 2, Bezo'mpu, very powerful.
Milch, adj. Tra'ntur.
Mildness, n. Bo'ndi, gentleness. 2, Temboo, meekness. 3, Pe'mbis, graciousness. 4, Ge'mbis, clemency. 5, Undwe'mba, unmoroseness.
Mile, n. Du'ndoi.
Military relation, n. E'ndri.
Military persons segregate, n. E'ndroz.
Military persons aggregate, n. E'ndraz.
Military actions, n. E'ndrooz.
Military events, n. E'ndroiz.
Military ammunition, n. E'ndril.
Military places, n. E'ndraiz.
Militia, n. Entroo'ri.
Milk, n. Ta'ndoo.
Milkwort, n. Pe'nvo.
Mill, n. Tenzis or te'nzai.
Millefoil, n. Fa'nvoi. 2, Ta'nv, water millefoil. 3, Dro'mvino, horned millefoil.
Miller's thumb, n. Fa'hjino.
Millet, n. Vro'mvoi. 2, Vo'mvoi, Indian millet.
Million, n. Fu'ndoo.
Milt, n. Bro'nda, spleen.
Miltwort, n. Dro'ndoo, spleenwort.
Milt, n. Go'nda, sperm of male fishes.
Militer, n. Anje'tes.
Minic, adj. To'ntrou, player-like. 2, Gre'ntifai, to imitate.
Minicry, n. Gre'ndoi rins'rtu do'ndooz, a'zaiz ranzaik'wiz, imitation of corporeal actions, gestures, and postures.
Mince, v. Vre'nsitai.
Mincing, n. Pedro'mpu a'nzis, rather wanton gesture. 2, Petra'mpi a'nzis. 3, Tra'mpi e'nzoi, conceited mode of going.
Mind, n. Ti'nzoo, soul. 2, O'mboo, rational soul. 3, Po'mboo, understanding. 4, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 5, Pro'nzo, observing. 6, Fa'mba, heedfulness.
Mindful, adj. To'mpou.
Mine, pron. Tost.
Mine, n. Punzoo'kin, metal place.
Mine, v. Be'ntripai, to mine. 2, Be'mprivai, to countermine.
Mien, n. Pando'vin, face-manner.
Mineral, n. Pi'nzi.
Mingle, v. Gro'ntivai.
Minion, n. Betonsukoo'ro, much loved person.
Minister, n. Dro'nzo, servant. 2, Fu'ndroi, priest. 3, Du'ndroi, presbyter.
Minister, v. Dro'nsitai, to serve. 2, Bo'ntifai, to help. 3, Nuske'ntinai, to give to.
Minnow, n. Tami'jino.

Miniver, n. Ton'o'ndis, fur of squirrel's bellies.
Minks, n. Tra'mpurtun or tet, conceited female.
Minority, n. Kro'nsi u'ndinoo, pupillary age.
Minster, n. Tundroi'zis do'mbro, monk's college. 2, Tundroi'zis panzoi, monk's house.
Minstrel, n. Drenza'itas, music mechanic.
Mint, n. Pa'mvino. 2, Pra'mvino, catmint. 3, In'doi tus runda'tas, the place of money mechanic.
Mint, v. Ru'ntimost, to coin money.
Minute, adj. Be'pl'antur, very small. 2, Gru'ndi, the sixtieth part of an hour.
Miracle, n. Ro'nzoo.
Mire, n. Fu'nza. 2, Tra'nzoo, quagmire.
Mirobalan, n. Bu'mvoi.
Mirror, n. Po'mbo tentufotus.
Mirth, n. Ko'nzi.
Miss, n. Diske'nsivai, to strike beside. 2, Kene'sivai, not to strike.
Misadventure, n. Deflo'nzoo. 2, Fra'mboo, adversity.
Misapply, v. Det'e'ntifai.
Misbecoming, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Misbegot, adj. Pane'supoo vundra'tu, not begotten in marriage.
Misbehave, v. Deza'nsikai, to demean itself badly.
Misbelief, n. Deko'nzoi.
Miscall, v. Dekontipai.
Miscarry, v. Dre'ntivai. 2, Tra'nsipai, prematurely to bring forth.
Miscellany, n. Gro'ndo.
Mischance, n. Deze'ndi. 2, Frampu'rtis, something adverse. 3, Tra'nzoo, abortion.
Mischief, n. Kre'mboo. 2, Pro'nda, hurt. 3, Pa'ndra, injury.
Mischievousness, n. Kremboo.
Misconstrue, v. Depo'mpivai. 2, Deki'ntikai, misinterpret.
Miscreant, n. Deko'nsuforo, misbelieving person. 2, Pu'mbro, heretic. 3, Wampu'bro, an ungracious person. 4, Fra'nipulo, an unholy person.
Misdeed, n. Dedo'ndoo, evil action.
Misdemeanor, n. Deza'nzi, misbehaviour.
Misdoing, n. (see misdeed).
Misdoubt, v. Kro'nsitai, to suspect, distrust. 2, Dro'nsikai, to be diffident of. 3, Tro'nsivai, to be jealous of.
Miser, n. Tremp'i'ro, penurious person.
Misery, n. Pra'mboo.
Misfortune, n. Fra'mboo, adversity. 2, Deflo'nzoo, ill fortune.
Misgive, v. Debro'nsifai.
Misgovern, v. Depo'ntripai.
Mishap, n. Fra'mbo. 2, Deflo'nzoo, ill fortune.

Misinterpret, v. Deki'ntikai. 2, Depo'mpivai, misunderstand.
Mislead, v. Debe'ntisai. 2, Pro'nsisai, seduce.
Mislike, v. Tro'nsitai, disapprove.
Misname, v. Deko'ntipai. 2, Pro'ndi ko'ntipai, to name untruly.
Misplace, v. Dezi'ntifai.
Misprision, n. Tro'nzo, distrust. 2, Veko'nzoo, imperfect belief.
Misreckon, n. Deve'ntinai.
Missal, n. Vu'npai dre'nzis, the mass or eucharist book.
Misshape, v. Dre'ntikai, to misfigure. 2, Vro'mpu, ugly, deformed.
Mission, n. Ke'ndis, act of sending.
Missive, n. Kentusoo'ri, sent thing.
Mis-spend, v. Dret'e'ntikai.
Mist, n. Fru'nzo.
Mistake, n. Tro'ndo, imperfection. 2, Ge'ndo, error. 3, Devro'nzoi, wrong opinion.
Mistle thrush, n. Tenjo.
Mistletoe, n. Fri'nvoo.
Mistress, n. Dro'nzitet. 2, Fonsufoo'et, courted female.
Mistrust, v. Bro'nsifai, to doubt. 2, Tro'nsitai, to distrust.
Misuse, n. Deve'ntikai, to use wrongly.
Mite, n. Do'njoi.
Mitre, n. Vu'mbrois ando'fus, bishop's head vest.
Mitigate, v. Dwa'ntiprost, to cause to be less. 2, Gla'ntiprost, to diminish the intensity. 3, Un'onsikai, to un-anger.
Mittens, n. Pe'nza tande'fus, woollen hand vest.
Mix, v. Gro'ntivai.
Mixen, n. Tremsu'kin dunging place. 2, Binsufoo tremsukoo'ri, heaped dung.
Mixture, n. Gro'ndo.
Mizen-mast, n. Timbro.
Mizzle, v. Fu'nsisai.
Moan, v. Tiskro'nsikai, to express grief. 2, Keskro'nsikai, to utter a grievous sound.
Mobility, n. Enze'rit, essence of motion. 2, Dre'mba, inconstancy.
Mock, v. Tamprinai, to scoff. 2, Ka'ntrinai, to deceive.
Mode of a thing, n. Ondis.
Model, n. Ki'nda fendoo'tiz, description by lines. 2, Petro'ndoi, a pattern on a reduced scale. 3, Vr'ndi, epitome.
Moderation, n. Fa'ndoo, mediocrity. 2, Kambo, moderation in opinions. 3, Bembo, moderation in recreations.
Moderator, n. Pa'ndroo. 2, Ontri'ro, the chairman or governor of a meeting or convention. 3, Fron'tuforo, the prohibiting person.
Modern, adj. Ti'ntur, new.
Modicum, n. Pla'ntur vo'ndoo, small quantity.

Modesty, n. Dembo, from fear of disgrace. 2, T'embo, modesty in seeking honors.

Modulation, n. Blanzo, warbling.

Moil, n. Bezi'ni, hard work.

Moil, v. Drantikai, to defile.

Moistness, n. Timbi.

Moiety, n. A'pin a'fril, one half.

Mole, n. Dro'nti brinzo, artificial bank. 2, Pebo'ndis, small mark. 3, Perandis, a small part.

Mole, n. Gi'ngo. 2, Va'u'joi, (fish).

Molest, v. Tre'ntikai.

Molle, (Indian) Dru'mvo.

Mollify, v. Pri'mpigrost, to make soft.

Molten, adj. Fi'nsufoo, dissolved. 2, Bri'sunoo, cast.

Moly, n. Pro'nva.

Moment, n. Ri'ndoo, instant.

Momentous, adj. Bo'nta, important.

Monarch, n. Po'ndroo, governor. 2, Fo'ndroo, king.

Monastery, n. Dombro tundoituz, college of monks.

Monastic, adj. Tu'ntrou.

Money, n. Ru'nda.

Money wort, n. Pro'nvis.

Month, n. Ku'ndis.

Mongrel, n. Gron'tifin, mixed kind. 2, Kro'nti, spurious.

Monition, n. Kro'nzi, warning.

Monk, n. Tu'ndroi.

Monkey, n. Kri'nja.

Monoceros elusii, n. Dra'nja.

Monopoly, n. Fro'nsa dombra ton-dre'tu, the sole privilege of selling.

Monosyllable, n. Windoi tus a'pin ti'ndoo, a word of one syllable.

Monster, n. Bisdo'nti fa'ndi, against natural order.

Monument, n. Tompou'dis, memory sign. 2, Tuntrunori, burying place.

Mood, (mode) n. O'ndis. 2, Ra'mbi, disposition.

Moon, n. Gi'nzoi, the planet.

Moon, (new) n. Gy'nzoi gy'nsu te'ntivo tyai k'ntai tendis, the moon when she begins her monthly course.

Moon-wort, n. To'mvoo.

Moon, (half) n. Be'ndris, (military).

Moor, n. An'zoo, land.

Moor, n. Twansupoo'ro sus muro'ku, a person born at Morocco.

Moor-hen, n. Ten'jinioi.

Moot, adj. Intukoo, discoursed, i. e. discussed.

Moral, adj. E'mpu.

Moral philosophy, n. Pompro'uri embefi, philosophy concerning morals.

Moral, (a) n. E'mpu bi'nda.

Moralize, v. Te'ntifai embenuz, to apply to morals.

More, adv. Yin. 2, Bra'ntur, superior.

Moreover, conj. Kwelkwi.

Mortgage, n. Do'ndris or do'ndrai.

Mormylus, n. Tra'hji.

Morning, n. Vru'ndis or Vru'ndai.

Moroseness, n. Dwe'mba.

Morrow, n. ca'pin, the first future day.

Morrow, (good) n. Vu'ntus ta'nzi, a good morrow.

Morrow, (good) v. Au tansik'as, I salute you.

Morse, n. Tin'ji.

Morsel, n. Bra'ndis.

Mortal, adj. Kadra'nsupo, which can die. 2, Gadra'nsupo, apt to die.

Mortality, n. Kadra'nzoo, ability to die. 2, Gadra'nzoo, aptness to die.

Mortality, n. Pu'mboo tyoo dra'nsiprast, an infection which kills.

Mortar, n. Kru'nza.

Mortar, n. Prinsunotus, the vessel for pounding things.

Mortify, v. Dra'nsiprast, to cause to die. 2, Fempikrost, to humble. 3, Umfre'mpikrost, to unpride. 4, Umbansifrost, to unlust, specially by voluntary maceration, &c. 5, Pa'mpikai, to repent.

Mortise, n. Ple'nda, hole cut in timber to receive the tenon.

Mortuary, n. Genda dis drounsup'roz, payment for the dead.

Mosque, n. Xra'nzoi bu'ntrur, Mahometan temple.

Moss, n. To'mvoo.

Most, adv. Wiu; as, "win pampur," most happy:—or by varying the form of the tabular; as, "pa'mpuvous," most happy.

Mostly, adv. Ka'ndun, chiefly.

Mote, n. Bwedren'di, a great ditch.

Mote, n. Pekra'ndis, small powder.

Moth, n. Go'njoi. 2, Tro'hja.

Moth mullein, n. Kre'mvinoi.

Mother, n. Fonzipun, female parent.

Mother-tongue, n. Rindi draigwe'ntu po'ndro, the language of any person's own nation.

Mother of pearl, n. To'hjinoi.

Mother, n. Ta'ndis. 2, Du'mbis, a disease. 3, Tra'ndis, sediment.

Mother-wort, n. Ta'nvinoo.

Motion, n. Enzi, locomotion.

Motion, (animal progression) n. Enzoo.

Motion of animal parts, n. Enzo.

Motion, (violent) n. E'nzis or e'nzai.

Motion, (mental) n. Pa'nza.

Motive, adj. Gaze'nsuko, apt to move. 2, Gaze'nsikrast, apt to cause to move, as "motive power." 3, Fro'ntou, impulsive.

Motley, adj. Bi'mpon, variegated.

Motto, n. Fwe'ntupoo pri'ndo, an appropriated sentence.

Move, v. E'nsikai.

Move the brows, v. Pra'nsinai.

Move, v. Fro'ntinai, to offer. 2, Fro'ntifai, to impel. 3, Fo'nsikai, to persuade. 4, Bo'nsikai, to allure. 5, To'nsikrost, to make angry.

Move the head, v. Kra'nza.

Moveable, adj. Kaze'nsukoo, to be able to be moved. 2, Gaze'nsukoo, apt to be moved.

Movables, n. An'zaiz.

Mould, n. Un'za.

Mould, n. Tro'ndoi kre'nti, convex type. 2, Tro'ndoi kle'nti, concave type, i. e. the mould into which molten metal is poured in casting.

Mould, v. Di'nsinai, to knead. 2, Tro'ntifrost, to make into a pattern, or cause to be a pattern.

Moulder, v. Kra'ntivraust krombe'ti, to be reduced to powder by decay.

Moulder-away, v. Kro'mpikai.

Mouldiness, n. Pro'mvoo. 2, Di'mba, mustiness.

Moulter, v. Umpontikraust, to be caused to be unfeathered.

Mound, n. Embris. 2, Bri'nzo, bank. 3, Tendris, rampart.

Mount, n. Pri'nzo. 2, Be'pri'nzo. 3, Dro'nti pri'nzo, artificial hill.

Mount, v. Truspre'ntisai, to up-go.

Mount a horse, v. Pino'ncipai, to put one's self upon a horse.

Mountain, n. (see mount).

Mountebank, n. Tre'ntuso to'ndroi. 2, To'mprufo to'ndroi, juggling physician.

Mourn, v. Kro'nsikai. 2, Ge'ntipai kro'nzi, to shew grief. 3, Dikro'nsikai, to signify or shew grief.

Mourning, n. Dikro'nsuko enza, clothing indicating grief.

Mouse, n. Dri'ngo. 2, Di'ljo, dormouse, (apt to sleep mouse). 3, Dino'ngo, field mouse.

Mouse-ear, n. Tra'nvoo. 2, Fre'nva, coddled mouse-ear.

Mousetail, n. Vo'nvo.

Mouth, n. Tando.

Mouthed, (foul) adj. Gapa'nsutai fro'ndu, apt to speak indecently. 2, Gata'nrunai, apt to revile.

Mouthed, (mealy) adj. Gapa'nsutai tembun, apt so speak urbanely.

Mouthe, v. Ta'ntrinai, to revile.

Mow, n. Ginsufoo'ri, heaped thing, specially of barley, &c.

Mov, v. Ta'ntrinai anza'tiz, to mock with signs of passion.

Mow, v. Kri'nsitai.

Mew, v. Kan'trisai, to imprison.

Much, n. Bevo'ndoo tus, a great quantity of. 2, Pa'nti, many.

Much, (as much) adv. Bevo'ndupa, as much. 2, Pa'ntuva, as many.

Much, (for as much as) conj. Gool, whereas.

Make much of, v. Bede'mpinai, to act courteously to.

Much, (too) adj. Bevo'ntupas, or, yint bevo'ntur.

Much, (very) adj. Fra'ntur, abundant.

Mucilaginous, adj. Ki'mpus, slimy.

Mud, n. Di'nsukoo fu'nza, soaked dirt.

M U M

- Muck*, n. Trensunoo'ri, dunged thing. 2, Krensunoo'ri, the thing blown out of the nose,—snot, snivel. 3, mis ensunoo'ri, the out-purged thing.
- Muff*, n. Twe'ntufus dis pri'mbiko ta'ndiz, tubular vest for warming the hands.
- Muffle*, n. Pa'ndo gentupo'fus, a face concealing vest.
- Muffler*, n. Twa'ntifus, a mouth vest.
- Muffy*, n. Ka'nta vu'ndroi buntru'rtu, chief mahometan primate.
- Mug*, n. Be'nzi pranzifo'di, pot for drinking.
- Mugwort*, n. Pra'nvoi.
- Mulberry*, n. Pu'mvo.
- Mule*, n. Fri'njoo.
- Mule-fern*, n. Go'mvoo.
- Mulleter*, n. Frincur'fas.
- Mullein*, n. Ke'mvinoi. 2, Kre'mvinoi, moth mullein. 3, Kru'mvis, sage mullein.
- Mullet*, n. Va'nja.
- Mullet*, (*English*) n. Tra'nja.
- Mullet*, (*lesser English*) n. Vra'nja.
- Mulet* v. Da'ntrisi, to fine.
- Multifarious*, adj. Vipanti, of many kinds.
- Multifidous beasts of the larger kind*, n. Injoz.
- Multifidous beasts of the middle size*, n. Injaz.
- Multifidous beasts of the least size*, n. Injilz.
- Multiply*, v. Pa'ntivrost, to cause to be numerous. 2, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 3, Ga'ntisai, to multiply (arithmetically).
- Multiplicity*, n. Pa'ndo, multitude, manyness.
- Multitude*, n. Pa'ndo.
- Mumble*, v. Debe'mpitai, to masticate badly. 2, Ti'mpitai fra'ndu, to utter confusedly. 3, Pa'nsitai fra'ndu, to speak confusedly.
- Mumps*, n. Umbi, (a disease).

N A P

- Nadir*, n. Pimo'nzis or pino'nzai.
- Nag*, n. Pepin'joo; specially ungra'ntusoo, unsteedled
- Nail*, (*of animal*) n. Bra'ndis.
- Nail*, n. Peno'nda, a metal pin to knock into wood, &c.
- Naked*, adj. Ene'sunoo, not clothed. 2, Une'sunoo, unclothed.
- Name*, n. Ko'ndoo, a word.
- Namely*, adv. Dool.
- Nick-name*, n. Deko'ndoo, corruptive of name. 2, Ka'mboi, reputation.
- Nap*, n. Ve'ntunoo te'ndoo, tufted surface. 2, Petra'nzoi, a little sleep.
- Nephew*, n. Kre'mva.

M U S

- Mummers*, n. Ri'mpi ansuvo'roz, silent gesturing persons.
- Mummy*, n. Dro'nusupo ri'nsur twe'n-sutoo, a dead body embalmed.
- Mump*, v. Deze'nsikai ta'ndu, badly to move the mouth.
- Monday*, n. Buna'ndis, second day of the week.
- Mundane*, adj. Di'nsou.
- Municipal*, adj. To'impri. 2, Do'ntri, corporate.
- Munificence*, n. Pe'mbo, liberality in giving.
- Muniment*, n. Ba'ndris or ba'ndrai.
- Munition*, n. E'ndris, fortification. 2, E'ndri, ammunition.
- Muræna*, n. Pa'njis.
- Mural*, adj. Va'nsi.
- Murder*, n. Ka'ndro.
- Murex*, n. Fo'njinoo.
- Murmur*, v. Pa'nsitai tra'mbun, to speak grudgingly. 2, Pa'nsitai tra'mbur, to speak discontentedly. 3, Pa'nsitai bo'nzus, to speak indignantly.
- Murrain*, n. Pu'mpur u'mbi binje'tuz, an infectious disease of beasts. 2, Trum'boi, plague.
- Murrey*, adj. Pl'impur fi'mboi, dark red.
- Muscle*, n. Vra'ndoi. 2, Dro'njinoi, fish.
- Muscular*, adj. Vra'tou.
- Muse*, n. Undikun tus komprou'ri, the goddess of poetry.
- Muse*, v. Fro'nsifai, to meditate.
- Musie*, n. Dre'nzi, (general). 2, Tim'bo, harmonious or melodious sounds. 3, Tri'mbo, harmony, simultaneous pleasant sounds. 4, Twim'bo, melody, successive pleasant sounds. 5, Dre'nsubas, the art of music. 6, Dre'nsubras, the science of music.
- Musk*, n. Krino'nja, a strong scented substance from a bag near the navel of the Thibet musk.

N.

N A T

- Nape*, n. Gri'ndo panda'tu, hinder part of the neck.
- Naptha*, n. Bru'nji.
- Napkin*, n. Grino'nzi, a linen wiper.
- Narcissus*, n. Ko'mva, daffodil.
- Narcotic*, adj. Tra'nzoi. 2, Pro'mboi, stupor.
- Narration*, n. Ti'ndi.
- Narrowness*, n. Fra'ndoi. 2, Bri'ndoi, eribbedness. 3, adv. Pa'mbun, heedfully.
- Nastiness*, n. Bed'andi, extreme filthiness. 2, Bev're'mboi, extreme slovenliness.
- Nation*, n. Po'ndro.
- Native*, adj. Ta'nsur.

M Y T

- Mushroom*, n. Po'mvoo.
- Musket*, n. Wo'ldoo fenjoo'tu, a kind of hawk. 2, Wo'ldoo vendre'tu, a kind of gun.
- Must*, v. Go'ntin, it must. 2, Do'nti, it is necessary.
- Mustache*, n. Pa'tou po'ndis bi'ntiju ga'ndu, long hair upon the upper lip.
- Mustard*, n. Te'mva. 2, Fe'nzoi te'mvatu, sauce of mustard. 3, Fe'nva, tower mustard. 4, Tre'nva, yellow Arabian mustard.
- Muster*, v. Ru'ntipai, to number. 2, Dra'ntivai, to catalogue.
- Mustiness*, n. Di'mba.
- Mutable*, v. Gape'ntupo, apt to alter. 2, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant.
- Muteness*, n. Pra'nzo.
- Muting*, n. Tre'nzino, dunging.
- Mutilous*, adj. Pro'mpu.
- Mutiny*, n. Ta'mbro.
- Mutter*, v. Pa'nsitai umpi'ndun, to speak un-distinctly. 2, Pa'nsitai fra'ndu, to speak confusedly. 3, Pa'nsitai tra'mbun, to speak grudgingly.
- Mutton*, n. Va'ndoi finjoituz, flesh of sheep.
- Mutual*, adj. Dro'ntus, reciprocal.
- Mutually*, adv. Dro'ndus, reciprocally.
- Muzzle*, n. Pinsufo'riz tando'tu, bonds of the mouth. 2, Ri'mpu-trost, to make silent.
- Myriad*, n. Pau'sin, ten thousand.
- Myrrh*, n. Pu'mvinoi.
- Myrtle*, n. Pu'nvo.
- Mystery*, n. Tri'nti'ri, an obscure thing. 2, Grentupoo'ri, concealed thing. 3, Ondroi, trade or mystery. 4, Bame'pus, not learned.
- Mythology*, n. Ki'ndi tro'nturtu ti'ndis, interpretation of feigned narratives.

N A V

- Nativity*, n. Ta'nzoo. 2, Tansu'rgis, birth time.
- Natural*, adj. Do'nti.
- Naturally*, adv. Do'ndi, spontaneously.
- Natural fool*, n. Prompu'ro, idiotic person.
- Natural power*, n. O'mbi.
- Naturalist*, n. Pyom'prou'ro donti'turiz, the philosopher of natural things.
- Naturalize*, v. Trono'nsimai, to endow a foreigner with the privileges of a native.
- Naval*, adj. Fi'ntrur, pertaining to ships.

Nature, n. Do'ndo. 2, Po'ndra, law of nature. 3, Ombaz, natural habits of the soul. 4, Ombilz, corporeal habitudes. 5, Ra'mbi, disposition.

Nave (of church) n. Kana'nzoi, the greatest temple room.

Nave, (of cart, &c.) n. De'nzi.

Navel, n. Vra'nda.

Navel-wort, n. V'o'mvinoi. 2, Pr'on-vo, sea nave-wort.

Navev, n. Kre'mva.

Naught, n. Po'ldoo.

Naught, (come to) v. Pro'nsipoo, to be annihilated.

Naught, (set at) v. Dri'nsifai, to contemn.

Naught, adj. Fro'nti, bad.

Navy, n. Dwinfindroo, aggregate of ships. 2, Pe'ndro findroo'tuz, army of ships.

Navigation, n. Dre'nzoi.

Nauseate, v. Pro'nsinai, to feel aversion.

Nauseousness, n. Kro'mboi, loathing.

Nautical, adj. Fi'ntrur.

Nautilus, n. Pon'jinoo.

Nay, adv. Num, nul, nun; noom, nool, noon; nump, nult, nunt.

Examples.

U'meaid? Is he? Au ga'nsito num, i. e. I say he is not; —nul, he was not; —nun, he will not be; —noom, he has not been; —nool, he had not been; —noon, he will not have been, &c.

Neap-tide, n. Tra'ntufous vri'nza, the shallowest tide.

Neat, n. Pin'joi, (beast). 2, Dra'ntu, pure. 3, Ve'mpou, clean. 4, Be'fo'ntu, very decent. 5, Vra'ntu, adorned.

Neb, n. Fe'nda.

Nebulous, adj. Fru'n'si.

Necessary, adj. Go'ntu.

Necessity, n. Bre'ndoo. 2, Fra'mboi, poverty. 3, Gro'nza, determination.

Necessitous, adj. Fra'mpou.

Neck, n. Pa'nda.

Neck of land, n. Bi'nzo, isthmus.

Necromancy, n. Pa'ndro dis drounsu-poro, or drounsup'o'diroz.

Nectar, n. Pransufo'ri trontur'tu u'ndiz, drink of the fictitious Gods.

Nectarine, n. Pru'mvoi.

Neice, n. Tro'nzipum.

Need, n. Bre'ndoo, want.

Needfulness, n. Go'ndi. 2, Do'ndi, expedience.

Neediness, n. Fra'mboi.

Needle, n. Ki'nsuko pe'nda, sewing pin.

Needle-fish, n. Ta'mijo.

Needle, n. Dum'o'hoi, the mariner's compass.

Needless, adj. Gonde'pi, without necessity.

Needle, (shepherd's) n. Bra'mvoo.

Near, adj. Ti'ntou. 2, Ti'ndou, near or nearly. 3, adv. Sool, well nigh or near.

Nearness, n. Ti'ndoi. 2, Te'mbo, frugality. 2, Tre'mbo, penuriousness.

Neeze, v. Pe'nsinai, to sneeze.

Neezing-wort, n. Po'mvinoo.

Nefarious, adj. Bere'mpur.

Negation, n. Fri'ndis.

Neglect, n. Fla'mba, heedlessness. 2, Gre'ndo, omission. 3, Ble'mba, sloth.

Negotiate, v. Entivai, to transact business. 2, Eutikai, to transact commercial affairs.

Negro, n. Plimpou'ro, black man.

Neigh, v. Kepineipai, to utter the sound used by horses.

Neighbour, n. To'nza.

Neither, adv. Twifino, not either of the two:—twitino, not either of the three:—twikino, not either of the four:—twibino, not either of the five, &c.

Neither, adv. No'twi, nor.

Neophyte, n. Petro'nzo, young disciple; or, ti'ntur'tro'nzo, new disciple.

Neoteric, adj. Ti'ntur, new. 2, Pu'nfinur, young.

Nephew, n. Tro'nzoo.

Nerites, n. Kro'njinoo.

Nerve, n. Bandoi.

Nest, n. Enje'stus, bird's house. 2, Enje'dus, bird's room. Note. The genitive sign (s.) is omitted, euphonæ gratia.

Nestling, n. Eno'hoi, a bird not having left it's nest.

Net, n. Gla'nzis.

Nether, adj. Bri'ntuton, lower. 2, Bla'ntur, inferior.

Nethermost, adj. Bri'ntutous, the lowest.

Nettle, n. Ka'nvoo.

Nettle, (Dead-nettle) n. Pa'nvinoo, archangel. 2, Ku'mvo, nettle tree. 3, Vro'njino, sea-nettle.

Never, adv. Tri'ndur.

Never so much, adv. Kwo'o'un, however much.

Nevertheless, conj. Nel or nil.

Neuter, adj. Twifino fo'mpus from-pu'stwi, neither male or female.

Neutral, adj. Twifino do'ntur dro'n-tur'twi, neither active nor passive.

Neutrality, n. Eno'ndri, neutrality in war. 2, Gono'mbro, adhesion to neither faction.

New, adj. Ti'ntur.

New moon, n. Reg'inzoi, the beginning of the moon's monthly course.

News, n. Ti'ntur ti'ndi, new narration.

Next, adj. Ti'ntufous, nearest. 2, Fri'ntur. 3, Fl'ntur, succeeding. 4, Fa'nta

Newt, n. Bi'njis, lizard.

Nibble, v. Pe'bensitai, to masticate a little.

Niceness, n. Vre'mboi. 2, Dro'mba, opposite to hardness.

Niche, n. Tre'nda.

Nick, n. Fre'nda, notch.

Nickname, n. Deko'ndoo dronzoi'pu, corruptive of name with contempt.

Nick of time, (in the) adv. Fer'indu, exactly momentarily.

Nick or notch, (to) v. Fre'ntimai.

Nigella, n. Tre'nvi.

Niggard, n. Tremp'iro, penurious person.

Nigh, adj. Ti'ntou, near.

Night, n. Vru'ndis or Vru'ndai.

Nightmare, n. Fru'mba.

Nightshade, n. Ke'mvino. 2, Tra'mvinoi, enchanter's nightshade.

Nightingale, n. Te'nji.

Nightly, adv. Vru'ndus.

Nilling, n. Kro'mboo. 2, Ro'nza, willing not to do.

Nimbleness, n. Go'mbi.

Nine, n. A'tin, 9.

Ninety, n. Ta'sin, 90.

Nine hundred, n. Te'sin, 900.

Nine thousand, n. Au'to, 9,000.

Ninety thousand, n. Tai'so, 90,000.

Nine hundred thousand, n. Too'sin, 900,000.

Ninny, n. Pro'npuro, fool.

Nip, v. Tri'nsipai dindo'kuz dande'tuz, to compress betwixt the tops of the fingers. 2, Pef'e'ntimai, to bite a little.

Nipple, n. Pe'te'nda fanda'tu.

Nipple-wort, n. Kra'nvo.

Nit, n. Vo'ndi gonjoo'tu, egg of louse.

Nitre, n. Pru'nji.

No, adv. Nam, general negative.

No:—Special Negatives.

Neutrals.

Nu'm, nul, num: noom, nool, noon; nump, nult, nunt.

Actives.

Nim, nil, nin; nem, nel, nen; nimp, nilt, nint.

Passives.

The same as the neutrals. (See Grammar: "Responsives.")

Observe. These forms demand some attention, but not much. Their excellencies consist in keeping up an exact correspondence betwixt the question and the answer.

No, adv. Rai'no, not any, as, "Drai'no or rai'no kro'ndoo," no person.

Nobody, n. Draino.

No-where, adv. Kra'ituno, not in any place, i. e. no, not; tu, in; rai, any; k, place.

Nobility, abs. n. Tondroo'rit, the essence of nobleman.

Noble, adj. To'ntrur.
Nocent, adj. Va'mprou, guilty. 2, Pro'nta, hurtful.
Nocturnal, adj. Vru'ntus or vru'ntai.
Nod, v. Kra'nsinai, to move the head.
Noddy, n. Pro'mpuro, fool.
Noddle, n. Deza'ndo, familiar use of the word head.
Node, n. Te'nda, protuberance. 2, Umbo, tumour.
Noggin, n. Bebe'zi pranzoi'di.
Noise, n. Bezi'mbo, great sound. 2, Betrindi, great rumour.
Noisome, adj. Pro'nta. 2, Pan'ra, injurious.
Nolleity, n. Fro'nza.
Nomenclator, n. Kyontup'o'ro, the naming person.
Nominate, v. Ko'ntipai, to name. 2, To'nsinai, to appoint.
Nonage, abs. n. Kronzo'rit, essence of pupil, i. e. that which makes any one a pupil.
None, n. Dra'no. 2, Tra'no, not any thing, nothing.
Nones, n. Bu'ndaiz velutuso a'prin bu'ndis kundai'tu.
Non-plus, n. Gi'ndis or gi'ndai.
Non-resident, adj. Ranc'supo.
Nonsuch, n. Fe'mvo.
Nonsuit, n. Fame'broi kandroo'tu gyoo'su pah'rufoo, the non appearance of plaintiff when called.
Nook, n. Fre'ndo, angle.
Noon, n. Tu'ndai.
Noose, n. Fre'ndi. 2, Gra'nsai fre'ndi, an ensnaring loop.
Nope, n. Be'nja.
Nor, conj. No'twi.
North, n. Fi'ndo.
Nose, n. Tra'ndo.
Nosegay, n. Dwipo'ndoi.

O B L

Oakum, n. Umpi'sukoo ba'mfur dre'nzaz, untwisted hempen ropes.
Oar, (of ship) n. Ti'ndro.
Ore, n. Umfentuvoo u'nzoo tai'tu do'nti ko'ndis, unprepared metal in its natural state.
Oath, n. Ko'ndris or kondrai, swearing.
Oats, n. Ko'mvoi.
Obdurate, n. Pli'mpus, hard. 2, Pra'mpu, impenitent.
Obedience, n. De'mbi.
Obey, v. De'mpikai.
Obelisk, n. Dre'ndo, pyramid.
Object, n. Fo'ndis.
Objection, n. Bi'ndis.
Obit, n. Dra'nzoo, death. 2, Tu'ntra tro'ndis, burial solemnity.
Oblation, n. Fu'ndris or drai.

R

Note, n. Bo'ndis. 2, Pri'ndoo, character. 3, Vi'ndi, commentary or comment. 4, Bi'mbo, tone, musical note. 5, Tra'ndi, extraordinariness. 6, adj. Tra'ntu, of note.
Note, (to) v. Pro'nsitai, to observe.
Nothing, n. Pol'doo.
Notice, n. Bo'nzoi, knowing. 2, Pa'mbis, knowledge. 3, Kro'nzi, admonition, warning.
Notice, (to give) v. Bonsifrast, cause to know. 2, Kro'nsikai, to warn. 3, Pro'nsitai, to observe.
Notify, v. Bonsifrast, to cause to be known. 2, Kro'nsikai, to warn.
Notion, n. To'ndoo.
Nostril, n. T'wa'ndi.
Not, (see no).
Notwithstanding, conj. Nel or nil.
Not, (if not) conj. No'tul or tul'no.
Notable, adj. Tra'ntu, extraordinary. 2, Kra'ntur, excellent.
Notary, n. Ba'ndroo.
Notation, n. Dansutoo'dis. 2, Ri'ndoi, meaning.
Notch, n. Fre'nda.
Notorious, adj. Tra'ntu, extraordinary. 2, Te'mpur, manifest. 3, Bandu bo'nsutoo, publicly known.
Novacula, n. Bra'majo.
Novel, n. Ti'ntur.
Novel, (a) n. Tro'ntur ti'ndi, fictitious narrative.
Novelty, Ti'ndoo, newness.
November, n. Kumildis.
Novice, n. Ti'ntur tro'nzo. 2, Twam'epairo, an inexperienced person.
Noun, n. Ti'ndoi, the absolute name of a thing. 2, Ko'ndoo, name. 3, Pi'ndoi, integral:—the expression denoting an entire notion and nothing more.

O.

O B S

Obligation, (civil) n. Ondris. 2, Dansutoo ondris, written obligation.
Oblique, adj. Ge'ntou.
Obliterate, v. Unda'nsitai.
Oblivion, n. Tro'mboi, forgetfulness.
Oblong, adj. Pam'ntou, more long than broad.
Obloquy, n. Ga'ndra, reproach.
Obnoxious, adj. Gafoutusoo. 2, Gafoutugraust, apt to be made an object.
Obnubilate, v. Fu'nsitai, to cloud. 2, Pli'mpivrost, to make dark.
Obscure, adj. Pli'mpur, dark. 2, Pipli'mpur, mysterious, metaphorically obscure. 3, Tri'nti, obscure as to language. 4, Bontru'ris, plebian, of the people-kind.

Nourish, v. Va'nsipai.
Nutrition, n. Vansupo'ri.
Now, adv. Go'su, at this time.
Now a days, adv. Go'tutu, in these times.
Now and then, adv. Gri'usu, at some times.
Noxious, adj. Pro'nta, hurtful.
Nuisance, n. Pro'nta'ri.
Nullity, n. Pre'ndi, frustration.
Number, n. Ru'ndoo.
Numerous, adj. Pa'nti.
Numbness, n. Bro'mbo. 2, Vru'mba, disease.
Nun, n. Tu'ndrifun, female monk. 2, De'njis, titmouse.
Nunchion, n. Prena'nzoo, lunch after dinner.
Nuncupative, adj. Pa'nsutoo, spoken. 2, Dane'sutoo, not written.
Nuptial, adj. Vu'ntra.
Nurse, n. Fo'nzo.
Nurse-child, Fro'nzo.
Nursery, n. Kansu'rkis, fronzoo'diz, the place for tender care of young children. 2, Kansu'rkis unve'tuz, finze'tuz.
Nut, n. To'ndo. 2, Bumva, bladder nut. 3, Ku'mva, chestnut. 4, Damvi, earth nut. 5, Fu'mva, fistic nut, pistachea nut. 6, Tru'mva, hazel nut, small nut. 7, Pu'mva, wall nut.
Nut cracker, n. Pumo'mva.
Nuthatch, n. Tren'joo.
Nutmeg, n. Vrumvasit.
Nutmeg tree, n. Vru'mva.
Nutrient, n. Vansupo'ri.
Nourishing, n. Va'nzoo.
Nymph, n. Tro'ntur undikuu dan-zoo'tuz, dinzaz, kyel, fictitious goddess of woods, rivers, &c.

O B S

Obscuration, n. Beton'sikai, greatly to entreat.
Obscene, adj. Dre'mpou, unchaste.
Obsequies, n. Tu'ntra tro'ndis, funeral solemnity.
Obsequious, adj. Bedempu, very obedient. 2, Yint dempu, too obedient. 3, Dre'mpa, fawning.
Observe, v. Pro'nsitai. 2, V'entivai, to perform. 3, Ke'mpikai, to respect.
Observant, adj. Pro'nsi. 2, Ke'mpur, respectful. 3, De'mpu, obedient.
Obsolete, adj. Umpo'mpra or umpo'm-prunoo.
Obstacle, n. Brontou'ri, impeding thing.
Obstetrication, n. Bo'ntrifai ta'nzoo, to assist in bringing forth.

Obtest, v. *Beto'nsikai*.
Obstinate, adj. *Gre'mpur* or *begre'mpur*, of excessive endurance. 2, *Dra'mpa*, pertinacious.
Obstruction, n. *Bro'ndoi*. 2, *Ki'nzoi*, shutting up. 2, *Ku'mboo*, disease.
Obtain, v. *Pe'ntikai*.
Obtrude, v. *Muskri'nsipai*, to thrust into. 2, *Muspre'ntisai ump'ansukoo umbonsukook'wi*, to enter uninvited and undesired.
Obtuse, adj. *Fro'mpa*, dull. 2, *Tre'nti*, more than a right angle.
Obvious, adj. *Vintou*.
Obumbration, n. *Fri'mbivo*, shadowing.
Occasion, n. *Kro'ndoi*.
Occidental, adj. *Pri'nti*, western.
Occult, adj. *Gre'tur*, in a state of concealment. 2, *Grent'poo*, concealed.
Occupation, n. *E'ndo*, business. 2, *Ondroi*, profession.
Occupy, (*one's self*.) v. *E'ntivai*, to transact business. 2, *Be'ntipai*, to have. 3, *A'nsikai*, to possess.
Occur, v. *Nuspe'ntisai*, to come to, as, "occur to the mind." 2, *De'ntisai*, to meet.
Ocean, n. *F'inza*.
Octave, n. *Ya'grin bu'ndis eis*, the eighth day after.
Octavo, n. *Ya'trin re'ndo drenzai'tuz*, the third figure of books.
October, n. *Kun'e'ldis*, the tenth month.
Ocular, adj. *Fa'nti*, pertaining to the eye.
Odds and ends, n. *Dra'ndis*, residue.
Odds, n. *Brandoo*, superiority.
Odds, (*to be at*) v. *Po'ntipi pro'nzaz*, to be enemies. 3, *Twe'mpiti*, to be in a state of contention.
Ode, n. *Bwansuto'ri*, a song.
Odious, n. *Tro'nsukoo*, hated. 2, *Gatro'nsukoo*, apt to be hated.
Oddness, n. *Brandoo*, not evenness. 2, *Tra'ndi*, extraordinariness.
Odour, n. *Tomputoo'ri*, the thing smelt, i. e. that which immediately produces the sensation: not the remoter cause.
Odoriferous, adj. *Pi'mpa*, sweet.
Economic relation, n. *O'nsi*.
Ecumenical, adj. *Di'nsou*, relating to the world. 2, *Tra'nti*, universal.
Of, prep. *Too*, *tu*, or *tus*.
Off, adv. *Se* or *si*, not on: (*rest*).
Off, adv. *Se'ni* or *si'ni*, from off: (*motion*).
Offal, n. *Pra'ndis* or *dai*, worst part. 2, *Dra'ntus pra'ndis*, residual worst part.
Offend, v. *Dro'nsinai*, displease. 2, *Pro'ntinai*, to hurt. 3, *Ra'mpikai*, to sin, act gracelessly. 4, *Fra'mpikai*, to sin, act unholy. 5, *Re'mpivai*, to act viciously. 6, *Fro'ntivai*, to act wrongly, badly.

Offend, (*in fighting*) v. *Pe'ntripai*.
Offensive, adj. *Gadro'nsung*, apt to displease. 2, *Dro'nsung*, which offends. 3, *Pro'nta*, hurtful.
Offer, v. *Tre'ntivai*, offer to do. 2, *F'e'ntinai*, offer to give. 3, *F'o'ntrisai*, to bid, haggle, &c.
Offer, (*to God*) v. *Ke'ntinai Unde'nu*. 2, *F'u'ntrisai*, offer to God. 3, *Tu'ntrisai*, offer food. 4, *Tu'mprisai*, offer incense.
Office, n. *Vo'mbra*. 2, *E'ndo*, employment business. 3, *Gons'i'ri*, benefit, benefactor (thing).
Officer, n. *Vompra'ro*.
Officer, (*ecclesiastical*) n. *U'ndroi*.
Official, n. *Untru pa'ndroo*, ecclesiastical judge.
Officious, adj. *Fre'mpa*. 2, *Ge'mpa*, complaisant.
Offspring, n. *Dwinpro'nzoo*, aggregate of descendants.
Often, adv. *Di'ndur*, frequently.
Oh! inter. *Ho!*
Oil, n. *Ve'nzoo*.
Oil box (*of bird*) n. *Gro'ndi*.
Oilet, n. *P'renda fendai'di*, hole cut for button.
Ointment, n. *Vrinsuko'ri*, anointing thing. 2, *Ken'zis* or *Ken'zai*, salve.
Oak, n. *Pu'mvi*. 2, *Pra'mvi*, bitter oak. 3, *F'u'mvi*, holm oak. 4, *Vra'mvino*, holy oak. 5, *Kro'mvoo*, oak fern. 6, *Tra'nvoo*, oak of Cappadocia. 7, *Ta'nvoo*, oak of Jerusalem.
Oker, n. *Fu'njis*, yellow oker. 2, *Fru'njis*, red oker.
Old age, n. *Bu'ndinoo*.
Of the age of, adj. *U'ntinur*: as, "a person aged twenty," *koor'o'ndoo u'ntinur fa'siu*.

Examples.

How old are you? { *Shu'meu un-*
i. e. what is thy age? { *dinoo'tas?*
What is my age? { *Shu'meu un-*
{ *dinoo'tos?*
What is it's age? { *Shu'meu un-*
{ *dinoo'tes?*
What is his age? { *Shu'meu un-*
{ *dinoo'tur?*
What is her age? { *Shu'meu un-*
{ *dinoo'tun?*
What is our age? { *Shu'meu un-*
{ *dinoo'ton?*
What is your age? { *Shu'meu un-*
{ *dinoo'tan?*
What is their age? { *Shu'meu un-*
{ *dinoo'ten?*

Old, (*decrepitude*) n. *Vu'ndinoo*.
Old, adj. *Ti'ntur*, as opposed to new.
Old clothes, n. *Kro'mpu a'nzaz*.
Old fashion, n. *Umpo'mpra'ndis*.
Old soldier, n. *Ka'mpus e'ndro*.
Old-time, n. *Bezi'ndipil*, i. e. time long past.
Olcander, n. *Pi'mvis*.

Olibanum, n. *Tu'mvinoi*.
Oligarchy, n. *Po'ndroorit yoo'tu go'mbro*.
Olive, n. *Ku'mvoi*.
Ominous, adj. *Cusbo'ntuso*, signifying before.
Omitting, n. *Gre'ndo*.
Omnipotence, n. *Vro'nti o'mbi*, infinite power.
Omnipresence, n. *Gi'ndoi*, ubiquity.
Omniscience, n. *Vro'nti bo'nzoi*, infinite knowledge. 2, *Tra'nti bo'nzoi*, universal knowledge.
On, prep. *Joo* or *ju*.
On the contrary, adv. *Vro'ndu*, opposite to congruously.
On fire, adj. *Un'supoo*, which is fired, i. e. on fire.
On the left hand, adj. *Trin'do'spu*, towards the left hand.
On the right hand, adj. *Tin'do'spu*, towards the right hand.
Once, adv. *A'prin*.
Once, (*all at*) adv. *Rou'utyel*, altogether. 2, *Tro'utyel*, all things together.
One, adj. or n. *A'pin*, 1.
One ten, adj. or n. *Pa'sin*, 10.
One hundred, adj. or n. *Pe'sin*, 100.
One thousand, adj. or n. *A'ppo*.
One ten thousand, adj. or n. *Pa'u'so*.
One hundred thousand, adj. or n. *Poo'so*.
One million, adj. or n. *Pu'ndoo*.
One billion, adj. or n. *Fu'ndoo*.
One trillion, adj. or n. *Tu'ndoo*.
One quadrillion, adj. or n. *Ku'ndoo*.
One quintillion, adj. or n. *Bu'ndoo*.
One sextillion, adj. or n. *Vu'ndoo*.
One septillion, adj. or n. *Du'ndoo*.
One octillion, adj. or n. *Gu'ndoo*.
One nonnillion, adj. or n. *Tu'ndoo*.
One by one, adv. *Va'ndi*, segregately.
One another, adv. *Dro'ndus*.
One for another, n. *Dre'ndoi*, compensation: as, "to give one for another,"—*ke'ntinai dre'ndoi*.
One with another, n. *Gro'ndi*, mixedly: as, "to reckon them one with another,"—*ventinai'el gro'ndi*. 2, *Tino'ndo*, average, as, "to pay them, as an average, a certain sum per week,"—*gentinai'el yoo'ful tin'ando i'vra'ndai kru'ndus*.
One with another, adv. *Fra'ndu*, confusedly.
One, (*any*) pron. *Rai*, (singular):—*Rai'u*, (plural), any or any ones.
One, (*some*) pron. *Ri*, (singular):—*Ri'u*, (plural), some or some ones.
One, (*a certain*) pron. *I*, (singular):—*I'u*, (plural), certain ones.
One, (*every*) pron. *Ou*.
Only, adj. *Tyool*. 2, *Fro'nzun*, solitarily, alone.
One, pron. *Oi*, the same: as, "all one:"—*Oi'u*, (plural), the same ones.
One-blade, n. *Bo'mvinoo*.

Onerate, v. Ra'nsinai, to load. 2, Unra'nsinai, exonerate.
Onion, n. To'mva.
Onset, v. Tēntripai, to assault.
Onslaught, n. Ve'ndroo, storming.
Onyx, n. Ku'jō.
Opacity, n. Krim'boo.
Opal stone, n. Pu'ñjo.
Open, adv. Kri'nzou, in an opened state; as "it stands open."
Open, v. Kri'nsifai. 2, Unkinsifai, to unshut. 3, Unti'nsifai, to uncover. 4, Umbi'nsikai, unfold: i. e. fra'nsivai, to spread. 5, Umbo'm-prigrest, to cause to be unsealed. 6, Umbro'ntifrest, to cause to be unimpeded. 7, Ungrentiprest, to cause to be unconcealed; i. e. vo'hsipai, to reveal; or tempivai, to manifest. 8, Umba'ntikrost, to cause to be un-public; or Bra'ntikrost, to cause to be private. 9, Untri'ntivrost, to make unobscure; i. e. tri'ntivrost. 10, Ungri'ntivrest, to make unimplied; i. e. gi'ntivai, to express.
Open-air, Pu'hsus u'ñzoi, clear air.
Open handed, adj. Pe'mpi, liberal.
Open-hearted, adj. Ke'mpa, frank. 2, Kre'mpa, too frank.
Open-house, n. Ve'mbo rou'udi pe'ntus'o'roz, hospitality for all comers; i. e. all coming persons.
Open-war, n. Te'mpur e'ndri, manifest war.
Open weather, n. Fune'si u'ñzis, not frosty weather.
Operations, (mechanic) Inzooz. 2, Inzoiz, ditto in general. 3, Inzoz, ditto agricultural. 4, Inzaz, ditto fabrice. 5, Inzilz, ditto sartorian. 6, Inzaiz, ditto chemical. 7, Ri'nzaiz, ditto pharmaceutical. 8, Po'ndoi.
Ophidion plinii, n. Kra'ñjis.
Opinion, n. Vro'nzoi.
Opium, n. Fra'nsufrost do'ndoi kemv'ai'tuz, sleep producing juice of poppies.
Opopanax, n. Vo'ntur do'ndoi pondoo'tu domva'tu, gummy juice of the root of Hercules, (all-beal).
Oppilation, n. Bu'mboo, obstruction.
Opponent, n. Trontai'ro, opposition person.
Opportunity, n. Tezi'ndoo, the right time. 2, Krontou'gis, the occasional time. 3, Vo'ntugin, the congruous time. or Gin'voutu, the congruous time.
Oppose, v. Tro'ntisai.
Opposition, n. Tro'ndis.
Opposition of a proposition, n. Kin'dis.
Opposition, (in) adj. Tri'ntou apra'fo poor'a'ntur fe'ndo, distant one half a great circle.
Oppression, n. Ba'ndra.
Opprobrium, n. Ga'ndra, reproach.

Oppugn; v. Tro'ntisai.
Optic, adj. Po'mpi, pertaining to sight.
Optics, n. Pomb'o'bras, the science of seeing. 2, Pomb'o'bas, the art of seeing.
Optative, adj. Bonsoo'dis, expressing desire. 2, Ansa'dis, expressing will. 3, Fo'nsa, which would if.
Option, n. Bo'nza, election. 2, Ombi bonza'tu, power to choose. 3, Bo'nzi, desire.
Optimacy, n. Pondroo'rit tondroo'tiz, government by the nobles.
Optimism, n. Tousutoo'ri tou'kwin fo'ntivous, the doctrine that every thing is the best.
Opulent, adj. Fa'mpou. 2, Fra'ntou, abundant.
Or, conj. Tw, before a vowel. 2, Twi, before a consonant, or at the end of a word; as, "twi pin'joo," or the horse:—"pin'joo'twi," or the horse. 3, Twil, when emphatical; as, "John twil Edward," John or Edward.
Or else, adv. Ondi'twi, or on the other hand. 2, Tuli'no, or if not; as, "John tuli'no Edward," John, or if not, Edward.
Oracle, n. Pa'nsutoo vo'ñzoo, spoken revelation.
Orage, n. Ta'mvoo.
Oral, adj. Ta'ntu, (adj. of mouth).
Orange tree, n. Dru'mvoo. 2, Drum-voo'sit, orange-fruit.
Oration, n. Fi'ndi.
Orator, n. Fi'nturo, the oration person. 2, To'nsuro, the entreaty person.
Oratory, n. Finde'bas, findibra'stwi, the oration art or science.
Oratory, n. Pundra'kis, the praying place.
Orb, n. Be'ndo, sphere. 2, Ri'nzis, orb imaginary.
Orbicular, adj. Be'nti.
Orbis echinatus, n. Fra'ñjinoi. 2, Fra'ñjinoi, orbis hirsutus. 3, Fa'ñjinoi, orbis maricatus. 4, Pa'ñjinoi orbis scutatus.
Orchard, n. Tra'nzoo.
Orchis, n. Go'mva.
Ordain, v. To'usmai. 2, Untrisai, institute. 3, Fu'ntrikai, to ordain.
Order, n. Fa'ndi. 2, Ondri, government. 3, Ba'mbroi, sentence. 4, To'mbra, edict.
Orderly, adj. Fa'ntu. 2, Fande'vu, according to order. 3, E'npge, social, homiletic. 4, Be'mpu, in a state of subjection.
Orders, n. Fa'ndiz. 2, Funtroo'ri, ordination thing.
Ordination, n. Fu'ndri.
Ordinance, n. To'nza. 2, To'ndra, law. 3, To'mbra, edict. 4, U'ndris, institution.
Ordinary, n. Vu'mbroi, bishop.

Ordinary, adj. Ta'ntu. 2, Tim'pus, neither coarse nor fine.
Ordure, n. Treusnoo'ri, the dunged thing. 2, Vrautoo'ri, the unclean thing.
Ordinance, n. Ve'mbri.
Ore, n. Unfe'ntukoo unzi.
Organ, n. Pro'ndoi, instrument. 2, Densoo'tus, musical instrument.
Organy, n. Kra'mvinoo.
Orient, adj. Pi'nti. 2, Tim'pur, bright.
Orifice, n. Pre'nda. 2, Bit'a'nturi, mouth-like thing.
Origany, n. Kra'mvinoo.
Original, n. Panta'ri, original thing. 2, A'prin, the first. 3, T'endo, the beginning. 4, Kri'ndoi, rise. 5, Tro'ndoi, pattern.
Orison, n. Pu'ndra, prayer.
Ornament, n. Vautuko'ri, the ornamenting thing.
Ornateness, n. Va'ndi.
Orphan, n. Umfonsupoo'ro.
Orpiment, n. Ku'ñjis.
Orpin, n. Fo'mvinoi.
Orrage, n. Ta'mvoo.
Ort, n. Bra'ntus dra'ndis, fragmental residue.
Orthodox, adj. Pa'ntri.
Orthography, n. Kra'nzo. 2, Kranzo'l-bas, the art of spelling. 3, Te-kranzo, perfect spelling.
Orthopnea, n. Fru'mbi.
Oscitation, n. Ve'nzo, yawning. 2, Fla'mba, carelessness.
Osprey, n. Pwenjoo'fis, a kind of eagle.
Ostentation, n. Pre'mba, oversaying. 2, Pro'nzis, glorying.
Ostler, n. Vra'nta pin'joo'fas, common horse officer.
Ostrich, n. Te'ñjoi.
Oats, n. Ko'mvoi.
Oath, n. Ko'ndris.
Other, adj. Onti, diverse. 2, pron. Roi, (singular):—Roi'u, (plural).
Otherwise, adv. Ondi.
Other, (every) demon. Ou a'friin, every second.
Other, (the) n. Dra'ndis, the residue.
Otter, n. Gri'nja.
Over, adj. Bra'ntur, superior. 2, Ompu, powerful. 3, Vo'ntra, of authority. 4; Fra'ntur, abundant. 5, Tra'ntur, excessive. 6, Gonsu'ves, over-bold. 7, Tra'ntur, over-much. 8, Fra'ntus, (adj. of surplus, i. e. over and above). 9, Kwe'lkwi, moreover. 10, Droo or dru, above. 11, Zoo or zu, over, across. 12, Doo or du, through, throughout. 13, Doo'es vool, through it again. 14, Doo rou or rou'u all through, through all. 15, Ge or gi, beyond. 16, Ke or ki, over against.
Oven, n. Treusuto'kis, the baking place.

Oval, n. Vēndis.
Overawe, v. Vrōnsikrast, to cause to fear. 2, Trōnsinai vronzēti, to co-act or compel by fear.
Overbear, v. Prēntimast, to cause to submit. 2, Glēmpinai, to act magisterially.
Overbid, v. Fōntrisai yīnkyu, to bid more than, &c. 2, Vesfrōntisai, to be excessively.
Overbold, adj. Begōnsu.
Overburden, v. Verānsinai, excessively to burden.
Overbuy, v. Bedōndru tōmprikai, to purchase at an excessive price.
Overcast, v. Tīsifai, to cover. 2, Frīmpivai, to shadow.
Overcharge, v. Verānsinai.
Overcome, v. Pēmprifai, to vanquish.
Overfill, v. Vedīnsifai, to fill excessively.
Overflow, v. Dīnsinai roūju tēndoo, to flow upon the whole surface. 2, Frāntipi, to be abundant.
Overglut, v. Vedīnsifai, to fill excessively.
Overgrow, v. Vrānsipai, yīnkyu. 2, Vevrānsipai, to grow excessively. 3, Tīsifai vranzoōti, to cover by growing.
Overhasty, adj. Vep̄lempa, excessively rash.
Overhear, v. Grēndur fōmpitai, to hear in a state of concealment.
Overheavy, adj. Vekrīmpu.
Overlay, v. Vetīnsifai, excessively to cover. 2, Drānsiprast tinzoōti, to kill by covering.
Overload, v. Verānsinai.
Overlong, adj. Vepāntou.
Overlook, v. Fāntitai drois pīndipō, to eye another's doing. 2, Prōnsitai fōndipō, to observe the thing done. 3, Prōnsitai fyōndipō, to observe the thing doing. 4, Fāntitai yint kantou, to look too high. 5, Grēntivai, to omit.
Overmaster, v. Pēmprifai, to act victoriously, to vanquish.
Overmatch, v. Brāntipi, to be superior to.
Overmeasure, n. Trāndoo, excess.
Overmuch, n. Trāndoo, excess.
Overpass or pass over, v. Grēntivai, to omit. 2, Krāntipai, to excel.
Overplus, n. Trāntūpri. 2, Frāndis, surplus. 3, Drāndis, residue.
Overt, adj. Tēmpur, manifest.
Overrate, v. Tōmprikai yīnkyu rūndi, to tax more than proportion.
Overreach, v. Vrēntisai. 2, Kāntrisai, to defraud.
Overreckon, v. Vevēntinai.
Overripe, adj. Vekrōmpus.
Overrule, v. On̄sitai, to be superior. 2, Pentikrast, to cause to yield, (specially by authority). 3, Prēmpifai, to vanquish.

Overrun, v. Vedīnsifai, to fill excessively. 2, Dīnsifai paudōti, to cover with multitude.
Oversaying, n. Prēmba.
Oversee, v. Vanōmprinai, officially to observe what others do in their offices.
Overshadow, v. Tīsifai frimbōti, to cover with shadow.
Overshoot, v. Gisvēmprikai, to shoot beyond. 2, Gisprēntisai, to go beyond.
Overshoot himself, v. Trantipaiurkwen, to exceed himself.
Oversight, n. Vanōmbra. 2, Gēndo, error.
Overskip, v. Grēntivai, omit. 2, Frēntivai, specially by neglect.
Overslip, v. Grēndo. 2, Elēmpinai, to neglect. 3, Trōmpifai, to forget.
Overtake, v. Vrēntisai.
Overtaken with wine, adj. Trēmpou, drunk.
Overthrown, v. Glēntifrost, cause to be transverse. 2, Prēmpifai, to vanquish. 3, Pēmprifai, to receive an overthrow.
Overthwart, prep. zoo or zu, across. 2, adj. Glēntou, transverse.
Overtoll, n. Vezīnzi, excessive labor.
Overture, n. Dīndi, prologue. 2, Drēns dīndi, musical prologue. 3, Fēntunoo pīndi, offered proposition.
Overturn, v. Frēmpifai, vanquish. 2, Glēntifrost, to cause to be transverse.
Overvalue, v. Vezūntilai, excessively to value.
Overween, v. Frēmpikai, to act proudly. 2, Glēmpinai, to act magisterially. 3, Trēmpisai, to act superciliously.
Overweigh, v. Fīnsipai yīnkyu, to weigh more than.
Overweight, n. Yīnkyu kīmbi, more than weight.
Overwhelm, v. Tetīnsifai, perfectly to cover. 2, Bēprēmpifai, perfectly to subdue.
Ought, v. Kīu, ought now. 2, Klīu, ought heretofore. 3, Krīu, ought hereafter. 4, Tōntimī, to be due. 5, Trai, any thing.
Ounce, n. Fūnda, an ounce avoirdupois. 2, Krūnda, an ounce troy. 3, Klūnda, an apothecary's ounce weight.
Ounce, n. Tinja.
Our, pron. adj. Tau, before its noun; as, "Taur fōnzoo," our father. 2, Tos, suffixed to it's noun; as, "Fonzoo'tos, our father."
Ours, pron. adj. Ton, separated from and after its noun,—as, "that is your father and this is mine." rōum fonzoo'tan ozūmkwiton."
Outcry, n. Tānzo, exclamation.

Out of, prep. Foo or fu, as, "made us of clay," pontufoo'ol kunzāfu, i. e. out of clay.
Out of, prep. denoting motion:—Me or mi, as, "he came out of the house," wai pēntisel panzoīmi
Out of, (get) v. Pēntikai foo or fu i. e. to obtain out of; as, "I got out of that bargain, ten shillings," au pēntikel rōfu gōndri pāsin tūndiz.
Out, adj. Bāntu, public, as, "all is out;"—"āndis bānti," i. e. all is public. 2, Frōnsufoo, discovered, as, "all is discovered," āndis frōnsufoo.
Out, v. Gēntivai, to err; as, "he is out in his reckoning," wai gēntivō twaītu vēnda.
Out, n. Prōnzaz, enemies; as, "they are out," ar um prōnzaz, i. e. they are enemies.
Out of date, part. Umpōmprunoo, uncustomed, or unpōmpra, uncustomary; as, "out of date."
Out of fashion, (the same as out of date).
Out of heart, adj. Frōnsusoo, discouraged.
Out of joint, adj. Umpēntufoo, unjoined. 2, Unran̄tukoo, unjoined.
Out of sight, adj. Kapomēputoo, unable to be seen.
Out of use, adj. Venētukoo, not used.
Out of wits, adj. Prūmpa, mad.
Outcast, adj. Brōnsunoo. 2, Bāntrusoo, banished.
Out-go, v. Prēntisai tōmpukou, to go faster. 2, Prēntisai gē or gi, to go beyond. 3, Brāntipi, to be superior.
Outlandish, adj. Trōnsa, foreign.
Outlawed, adj. Katanētrufoo, not able to be impleaded. 2, Tetrōntuvoo ponrātu kēmbis, perfectly deprived of legal protection. 2, Dāmprufoo andrēnu, sentenced to capital punishment.
Outlet, n. Misentaikis, the out-ition place.
Outlive, v. Dānsipai pantufukyu, to live longer than. 2, Dānsipai cē or ci.
Outmost, adj. Vrīntuvous, most outward.
Outpass, v. Brāntipi, to be superior.
Outrage, n. Bēprānda, great injury.
Outrageous, adj. Bētrāntur, very excessive. 2, Bētrāndur tōnsu, very excessively angry.
Outside, n. Vrīndo.
Outstand, n. Und̄moo cē or ci, duration after.
Outstrip, v. Prēnsifai tombukoukyu, to run faster than.
Outwork, n. Vrīnti ēndraiz, outer military places. 2, Tēndris, rāmpier.

Owl, n. Ke'hjoo, horned owl. 2, Kre'hjoo, un-horned owl.

Own, adj. Gwe'n.

Examples.

Tangwe'n, my own. *Tagwe'n*, thy own. *Tai'gwen*, it's own. *Twai'gwen*, his own. *Tyai'gwen*, her own. *Taur'gwen*, our own. *Ta'rgwen*, your own. *Ta'rgwen*, their own.

P A D

Pace, n. Penzoo'vis, mode of going. 2, Pe'nzoo, step, single act of going. 3, *Albin* tu'ndoiz, five feet length. 4, *Twantombi*, degree of swiftness.

Pacing, n. Fe'nzoi, ambling.

Pacify, v. Te'mpimost, cause to be peaceable. 2, Unto'sikai, to un-anger. 3, Umpro'nsinai, to un-enemy.

Pack, n. Voora'ndo, an aggregate, as, "a pack of cards," vora'ndo fenz'e'tuz: or, "a flock of sheep," vora'ndo finjoituz; the parts of the aggregate being of the same kind.

Pack, n. Pwinsufoo'ri, a bundle.

Pack-horse, Pinjoo penzai'di pwin-sufoo'riz, horse for carrying bundles.

Pack-saddle, n. Ge'nzi, penzai'di pwinsufoo'ri, saddle-bundle.

Pack-thread, n. Tri'mpus de'nza, coarse thread.

Pack, (to) v. Vra'ntivai finzoi'di tyel, to aggregate by tying together. 2, Vinsifai pinsifaikwi, to heap and bind.

Pack cards, (to) v. Fa'ntikai fenziz ka'ndrum, to order cards fraudulently.

Pack of cards, n. Ga'ndo fenz'e'tuz, suit of cards.

Pack a jury, (to) v. Ka'ndrun bo'n-sinai poola'ndroo, fraudulently, to choose a jury.

Packing, (to set) v. Pre'ntigrast, to cause to go.

Packet, n. Pebinsufoo'ri, a little package. 2, Pebinsufoo'ri finsufoo.

Packet boat, n. Dwindroo.

Paction, n. Ro'ndris.

Pad, n. Pege'nzi, a little saddle.

Padlock, n. Tra'nsuvoo ke'nza, a lock which is suspended.

Paddle, n. Ke'nta ko'ndoo. 2, Pepin-suto'ri, a small digging staff.

Paddle, v. Data'ntikai, frequently to handle or paw. 2, Specially in water.

Paddock, n. Pwebra'nzoo, a little park.

Outward, adj. Vri'nti, outer.

Owe, v. Tre'ntinai, to act like a debtor, i. e. to owe. 2 To'ntinai, to owe a duty.

One's own man, adj. Tezo'mpur, perfectly rational.

Owner, n. Bontra'ro, one standing in the relation of owner. 2, Bo'n-truno'ro, the owning person.

Ox, n. Pina'hjoi, untesticled bull.

P.

P A L

Pedobaptism, n. Vu'ndris, tuspu'n-tinuz, baptism of infants.

Paganellus, n. Dra'njo.

Paganism, n. Fu'ndroo.

Page, n. Door'onzo planze'di, a servant for waiting.

Page of paper, n. A'pin te'ndoo den-zai'tu. 2, Ki'ndo denzai'tu, side of paper.

Pageant, n. Vra'nzo denze'tu, an arch for sights or spectacles.

Pagrus, n. Ka'hji.

Pay, n. Gyentuno'ri the paying thing.

Paymaster, n. Gyentuno'ro, the paying person. 2, Gyentuno'fas, the paying officer.

Paying, n. Ge'nda. 2, Dre'ndoi, compensating.

Paigle, n. Pre'mvinoi.

Pail, n. Pete'nzi tantuko'pudwes, a little tub with handle, or handling part.

Pain, n. Tro'mbi. 2, Ra'mbi, punishment. 3, Pa'hjis, u wo'ndis ra'm-boot'u tro'nsinai, amode of punishment to force answers. 4, Da'n-zoi, aching. 5, Tra'mboi, unpleas-antness. 6, Kro'nzi, grief.

Pains, n. Inzi, operation. 2, Ba'm-ba, diligence.

Painfulness, n. Gantro'mpikai, apt-ness to cause pain.

Painim, n. Fu'ntrupro, pagan per-son.

Painting, n. Gi'nza.

Pair, n. Vra'ndo tus a'fin pa'nturiz, aggregate of two like things. 2, Fo'nza, companion. 3, A'fin, two.

Pair of bellows, n. Kumsufo'tus, a winding instrument.

Palace, n. Fa'nzoi.

Palate, n. Ba'ndo. 2, Imba, taste.

Palatine, adj. Fa'ngou, palatial.

Paleness, n. Tra'nza.

Pale, (a) n. Kunro'ndoo, a lamin of wood.

Pales, n. We'mbris grentou'tu ke'n-diz, a sepiment of erect lamins.

Palinody, n. Tri'ndis, recantation.

Palisade, n. De'ndris.

Pallet, n. Pedra'nzis, a little bed.

Own, (to) v. Fe'ntipai, to appro-priate. 2, Te'ntipai, to claim.

Ooze, n. Dri'nzo, soft mud.

Owey, n. Vra'mvoi, herb. 2, Tre'hjoo, bird. 3, Te'jingo, woodpecker-kind.

Oyster, n. Ko'hjinoi.

Oyster-weed, n. Tro'nvoo.

Ozier, n. Tru'mvis or tru'mvai, sallow.

P A N

Palliate, v. Tre'ntiprast, cause to seem. 2, Detre'ntipai, seem in a bad sense.

Palm of the hand, n. Klentidwes tande'tu, the concave part of the hand.

Palm, n. Kru'mvoi. 2, Fu'mvo, dwarf palm. 3, Pro'ndoi, catkin.

Palmer, n. Tenontuso'ro, a vowed traveller for religion,—a pilgrim.

Palmer-worm, n. Vo'njo, caterpillar.

Palmetto royal, n. Du'mvinoo, the cabbage-tree.

Palmsistry, n. Pa'mbro tande'ti, wizarding by the hand.

Palpable, adj. Gabo'mputoo, apt to be felt. 2, Bet'e'mpur, very mani-fest.

Palpitation, n. Ku'mbi.

Palsy, n. Vu'mba.

Palter, v. Gentivrast, to cause to err. 2, Pro'nsisai, to seduce.

Poultry, adj. Kla'ntu, sorry.

Pamper, v. Bo'mpikrost, to fatten. 2, Dre'mpisai, to indulge.

Pamphlet, n. Pedre'nzis, to'mprukoo unti'nsufoo fenza'pu, a little book sold uncovered with leather.

Pan, n. Kre'nzi. 2, Pra'ndo, brain-pan. 3, Bra'ntu pa'ndoi, kneepan, the knee bone. 4, Pimpuko'dus, warming vessel. 5, Ke'nsu-to'dus, frying vessel.

Pancake, n. Ke'nsutoo fre'nzoo, fried pudding.

Panade, n. Be'nzoo fensutoo'tu fe'n-zoo, broth of boiled bread.

Paunch, n. Ka'ndis, stomach. 2, Va'nda, belly. 3, Kre'nzi, dish, tray.

Pander, n. Fandra'das, fornication-merchant.

Pandiculation, n. Vrenzo.

Panegyric, n. Gwo'n'suko findi, praising oration.

Panel, n. Peka'ndi, little lamin. 2, Dra'ndo kondoo'tuz, catalogue of names. 3, Ga'nzi ranza'diz, saddle for burdens.

Pang, n. Dwatro'mbi, impetuous pain.

Pane, n. lamin.
Panic, n. Bo'mvoi. 2, Pro'mvo, panic grass. 3, Uno'tufoo tra'nti vro'nzi, causeless universal fear.
Panier, n. Fre'nzi. 2, Fre'nzi anzi-no'du pinjoo'ju, basket for carrying on a horse.
Pannage, n. To'mbri enza'ju, tax on cloth.
Pannicle, n. Tra'hdoi.
Pansy, n. Bro'mvis.
Pant, v. Pu'mpikai.
Panther, n. Fri'nja.
Pantler, n. Fenzoo'fas, bread officer.
Pantofle, n. Vli'mpus vande'fus, loose foot vest.
Pantry, n. Fenzoo'dus, bread room. 2, Enzootus, victuals room.
Pap, n. Unzo bi'mpukoo fenzoo'pu, water made consistent with bread. 2, Fra'nda, dug, nipple.
Papal, adj. Ku'ntrou.
Paper, n. Denzis denzai. 2, Do'mvo, reed.
Papilionaceous-fly, n. Vro'nja.
Papist, n. Kooro'ndoo undre'tu tu vu'mbroi, a person of the religion of the pope.
Parable, n. Vri'nti ti'ndi, tralatitious narrative. 2, Tro'ntur ti'ndi, fictitious narrative.
Parabola, n. Ge'ndo.
Parade, n. Endro'kinz, soldiers' place. 2, Ge'ndoo, shew. 3, Fe'ndo, preparation.
Paradise, n. Tambookin, pleasure place.
Paradise, (bird of) n. Enje'tu Pa'rudis.
Paradise, (fool's) n. Ka'ntra vo'nzi, deceptive hope. 2, Ka'ntra do'nza, deceptive delight.
Paradox, n. Frono'ndoo, apparent contradiction, but real truth. 2, Vrantabi vo'nzoi, against common opinion.
Paragraph, n. Fri'ndo, section.
Paragon, n. Bekra'nturi, a very excellent thing.
Parallax, n. Tren'o'ndoo, the differences betwixt the true and the seeming place.
Parallel, adj. De'nton.
Parallels, n. Dinzis drinzi'stwi, i. e. parallel to the equator, or to the horizon.
Parallelogram, n. Poore'ndi pyoo ki'ndoz de'ntoi, a quadrangle whose opposite sides are parallel.
Paralogism, n. Dwinda, an imperfect syllogism.
Paralytic, adj. Vu'mpa.
Paramour, n. Fonzoi, suitor. 2, Fonzifed, male suitor. 3, Fonzifet, female suitor. 4, Fantra'ro, fornication person.
Paramount, adj. Bra'ntupous, the highest in degree.
Parapet, n. Te'ndris.

Paraphrase, n. Bri'ndi.
Parquet, n. Dre'njoo.
Paracelene, n. Tru'nzi.
Parasite, n. Dre'mparo.
Parathesis, n. Di'ndoo.
Parboil, v. Pefe'nsitai, to boil a little.
Parbreak, v. Te'nsinai, vomit.
Parcel, n. Ra'ndis, part. 2, Pevra'ndo, small aggregate.
Parcel out, v. Va'ntivai, segregate.
Parch, v. Bessi'mpikai, to dry excessively. 2, specially by heating.
Parchment, n. Ta'ndoiz fe'ntuvoo di'jus da'nzito, skins prepared for writing upon. 2, Denzis tan-do'ifu, paper made out of skin. (See definition of paper).
Parsimony, n. Tembo, frugality.
Parcity, n. Te'ndi.
Pard, n. Fri'nja.
Pardon, v. Ta'mbroi. 2, B'umprikai, to absolve. 3, Tre'ntinai, to forgive a debt.
Pare, v. Teno'ntipai, to scrape from the surface. 2, Trin'o'ntita, to cut from the extremity, as the nails.
Parelius, n. Tu'nzi.
Parenchymatous, adj. Va'nton, fleshy. 2, Pe'ntus, spongy, porous.
Parent, n. Fo'nzoo.
Parentage, n. Fimfonzoo, all the kind of parents.
Parenthesis, n. Di'ndoo.
Parget, n. Bra'nza, plaster.
Parish, n. Ko'mbro.
Parity, n. Ba'ndoo equality. 2, Ba'ndoo, evenness. 3, Ombroo, equality of rank in society.
Park, n. Bra'nzoo.
Park-leaves, n. Ge'mvi, tutsan.
Parliament, n. Po'ntri bo'mbro, national council.
Parly, v. Dra'nsikai, to confer. 2, Po'mprisai, to treat with.
Parlour, n. Intuko'dus, discoursing room.
Paroling, n. Pi'mbris.
Parochial, adj. Ko'mpri.
Parole, n. Indoi, word. 2, To'ndris, promise.
Paroecism, n. Gro'ndis, impetus.
Parricide, n. Ba'ndro yoo'tu onzoo, murder of a blood relation. 2, Ba'ndro yoo'tu onzo, murder of a superior to whom reverence is due.
Parrot, n. De'njoo.
Parsimony, n. Tembo, frugality.
Parsley, n. Temva. 2, Fra'nv, bastard parsley. 3, Tra'nv, milky parsley. 4, Fa'mva, stone parsley.
Parsnip, n. Pa'nva. 2, Ba'nva, cow-parsnip. 3, Bra'nva, water-parsnip.
Parson, n. Ko'mpri fu'ndroi, parish priest.
Part, n. Ra'ndis. 2, Runtur'dwes, proportional part. 3, Pa'ndis, best part. 4, Pra'ndis, worst part.

Part, (my, it's, &c.) n. Fe'os, concerning me; fe'es, concerning it, &c. i. e. concerning my person, my interest.
Part, (for the most) adv. Fis pra'n-tupo'uroz, concerning most persons.
Parts, (on all) adv. Drou'ti, by all persons. 2, Drou'ndu, by the agency of all persons.
Part, (to take one's) v. Bo'tifai drai, to assist any one.
Parts, (excellent) n. Krantu'r'dwez.
Part, (to) v. Ta'ntisai, to divide. 2, Kri'ntinai, to divide discourse. 3, Va'ntivai, to segregate. 4, Ki'nsivai, to open. 6, Pre'ntifai, separate. 7, Nis pre'ntisai, to go away.
Part a fray, (to) v. Unte'lpinost, to cause to be uncontentious.
Partake, v. Bo'nsinai, to act as a partner, share the profits. 2, Kra'ntinai, to be accessory.
Party, n. Kro'ndoo, person. 2, Go'mbro, faction. 3, Vra'ndo endro'tuz, an aggregate of soldiers.
Party, (a commanded) n. Vi'ndra.
Party-coloured, adj. O'ndi impufoo, differently coloured.
Party, n. Kranta'ro.
Partiality, n. Vra'mbis.
Participate, (see partake).
Participle, n. Tri'ndoi.
Particle, n. Pera'ndis. 2, (a word), Pri'ndoi.
Particular, adj. Ta'nti, opposite to universal. 2, Ka'nti, opposite to general.
Particular, (a) n. Dra'ndo.
Particularize, v. Gi'ntinai. 2, Gri'ntinai, to exemplify.
Partizan, n. Bo'nza. 2, Te'mbri, halbert.
Partition, (in a building), n. Pra'nzo. 2, (partition in a discourse) Kri'nda.
Partner, n. Bo'nza.
Partridge, n. Ven'joi. 2, Vren'joi, red partridge.
Parturition, n. Ta'nzoo.
Paru, n. Damijo.
Pasch, n. Bu'mbris or bu'mbrai.
Pasch flower, n. Tra'mvino, pulsatilla.
Paschall, adj. Bu'mprus or bu'mprai.
Pasquil, n. Tampra dansutoo'ri, a mocking writing.
Pass, n. E'ndis, ition. 2, Pe'ndis, coming. 3, Pre'ndis, going. 4, Fe'ndis, proceeding. 5, Te'ndis, travelling. 6, E'ndis dis, zus, gistwi, to pass beside, over, or beyond.
Pass by it, v. Gre'ntivai, to err. 2, Prone'sitai, unobserve.
Pass one's life, v. Da'nsipai, to live.
Pass one's word, v. Ton'trisai, to promise.

Passing-bell, n. Dansupo^{dis} fimbo^{di}, the signifying death by ringing.
Past, n. P^lindoo, the time past.
Past, adj. P^lihtur.
Pass one's right, v. Freⁿtinaⁱ, to alienate.
Pass, (come to) v. Eⁿtikoⁱ, to be caused to eventuate.
Pass, (a) n. Draⁿzoi. 2, Koⁿdis or koⁿdai; as, "brought to that pass," i. e. that state.
Passable, adj. Kaⁿtur, neither excellent nor sorry.
Passage, n. Preⁿdis. 2, Draⁿzoi, way. 3, Musendaⁱkis, the going into place. 4, Traⁿzo, entrance place in buildings.
Passage-boat, n. Pⁱndroo end^odi, boat for business.
Passage, n. Eⁿdivo. 2, Pⁱndo, clause.
Passenger, n. Tentuso^{ro}.
Passer solitarius, n. V^rehjo.
Passion, n. Droⁿdoo, state of suffering as opposed to action. 2, Toⁿzi, anger; as, to be "in a passion." 3, Aⁿzaz toⁿz^etu, the corporeal sign of anger.
Passive, adj. Droⁿtur.
Passover, n. Vu^mbris or Vu^mbrai.
Passport, n. Daⁿsutoo go^mbra tendai^{di}, written licence for travelling.
Paste, n. Reⁿsi feⁿzoo, raw bread. 2, Krinza^fus, pinsuvoo vroⁿdo, glue of ground corn.
Pasteler, n. Krenzoo^tas, the pie mechanic.
Pastern, n. Preⁿdis or preⁿdai vaⁿde^tu, hollowness of the heel.
Pasty, n. Bekrenzoo, a great pie.
Pastime, n. Eⁿzi, recreation. 2, Koⁿzi, mirth.
Pastinaca, n. Paⁿhoi.
Pastor, n. Vo^mbroi finjoⁱtuz, herdsman of sheep. 2, Fuⁿdroi, priest.
Pastry, n. Enze^edis, the provisions room. 2, Krenzoo^obas, the art of pie making.
Pasture, n. Baⁿzoo.
Pat, adj. Voⁿtu, congruous; as, "voⁿtukas," so pat, so suitable.
Patch, n. Brandis, fragment.
Patch, v. Teⁿtifai brandai^tiz, to repair with fragments.
Pate, n. Praⁿdo.
Patent, n. Koⁿdra.
Paternal, adj. Foⁿsur, parental. 2, Foⁿsupur, paternal. 3, Foⁿsupun, maternal.
Paternity, abs. n. Fonzo^orit.
Path, n. Pensufo^okin, walked place.
Pathetic, adj. Gazoⁿsukrost, apt to cause passion or emotion.
Patiⁿce, n. Gemboo, (the virtue).
Patient, n. Dontupoo^oro. 2, Dron^turpro, the passive person. 3, Ton^trufo^oro, the physicianed person, or physicked person.

Patin, n. Fwaⁿtou trantou^kwi keⁿzi, a wide and shallow dish. 2, Tinsufu^ri trenze^etu, the covering of a cup.
Patriarch, n. Puⁿdroi. 2, Vuⁿdroi, primate.
Patrician, n. Toⁿdoo.
Patrician, adj. Toⁿtrur.
Patrimony, n. Fompruko^ori.
Patriot, n. Twonsuko^oro twai^tu poⁿdoo, a lover of his nation. 2, Gwoⁿzo twai^tu poⁿdoo.
Patron, n. Toⁿzo.
Patron of slave, n. Doⁿzo, master.
Patron of church living, n. Ka^kentuno^oro, the person able to confer it, &c.
Patronage, n. Toⁿzito.
Patronize, v. Toⁿsitai. 2, Ke^mpisai, to protect.
Patronymic, n. Yoⁿsu koⁿdoo, the family name.
Pattern, n. Toⁿdoi, example,—mental. 2, Troⁿdoi, physical-type.
Pattins, n. Jis vande^ttwus or vande^ejitwus, under-foot jument.
Paucity, n. Praⁿdo, fewness.
Pave, (a floor) n. Kraⁿsitrest unje^etiz, to floor with stones.
Pavement, n. Un^eu kraⁿzo, stone floor.
Pavillion, n. Bepraⁿzoi, n great tent.
Pair, n. Van^ondi.
Pawn, v. Doⁿtrisai.
Paunch, n. Vaⁿda, belly. 2, Dwi^krandis, aggregate of guts.
Paunch, v. Un^kraⁿtisai, to unbowel.
Pause, v. Driⁿtifai, to discontinue. 2, Reⁿtisai. 3, Reⁿsikai, to rest, as opposed to motion.
Pause, (a) n. Doorⁱndoi, a discontinuance.
Peace, n. E^mbri, opposite to war.
Peaceableness, n. Te^mba.
Peace, (to hold one's) v. Be^mpinai, to conceal what ought not to be revealed. 2, Ri^mpiti, to be silent.
Peach tree, n. Pu^mvoi.
Peach, (to) v. Taⁿtripai, to accuse, to peach.
Peacock, n. Feⁿji^fur, (the male). 2, Feⁿji^fun, peahen, (the female).
Peal, n. Twi^mpi fimbo^o, melodious ringing.
Peasant, n. Twempa^oro, rustie person. 2, Gon^tru^rpro, a villain-person.
Pease, n. Fre^mvui. 2, Fe^mvo, chick pease. 3, Bre^mvui, winged wild pease. 4, Dre^mvui, pease earthnuts. 5, Broⁿdo frem^voi^tuz, cod of pease, peasecod.
Peccadillo, n. Pefroⁿdito, a small sin.
Peccant, adj. Froⁿtuvo. 2, Va^mprou, guilty.

Pear tree, n. Fu^mvoo.
Peck, n. A^fin, kuⁿdoz, two gallons.
Peck, v. Breⁿsivai, to peck.
Pectoral, adj. Faⁿta.
Peculiar, adj. Vaⁿta, proper.
Pecuniary, adj. Ruⁿta.
Pedal, n. Dreⁿsu beteⁿdi, musical large tube.
Pedant, n. Detoⁿzo, corruptive of teacher.
Pedantry, n. Degen^odoo bambi^stu, the improper exhibition of learning.
Pedee, n. Ge^mbro.
Pedigree, n. Dwaⁿdo ponzoo^tuz, a series of ancestors.
Pedestal, n. Teⁿdi.
Pedler, n. Treⁿtuso de^boⁿdroi, a wandering inferior merchant.
Peddling, adj. Peklaⁿtur, rather sorry. 2, Deplaⁿtur.
Pebble, n. Fu^mjoo.
Piece, n. Raⁿdis, part. 2, Baⁿdis, chip. 3, Braⁿdis, fragment.
Piecemeal, adv. Randai^tuz.
Pieces, (all to) adv. Randai^tuz. 2, Aⁿtus, whole.
Piece, (of one) adj. Aⁿtus. 2, Diⁿtu, in a state of continuance, i. e. without separation of parts.
Piece, (to) v. Teⁿtifai, to repair. 2, Teⁿtifai vandai^ti, to repair by addition. 3, Tyel peⁿtifai.
Peel, v. Umb^otipai, to un-rind,—strip. 2, Unreⁿsivai, to unclothe. 3, Daⁿtritai or vai, to rob.
Peep, v. Twasp^ompitai, to endeavor to see.
Peel, (a baker's) n. Konaⁿdoo, a staff with lamin at the end.
Peep of day, n. Tanbuⁿdis, beginning of day.
Peep, v. Timⁱpai brus twenaⁿji, to voice, (i. e. use the voice) like the young of bird.
Peer, adj. Baⁿtur, equal.
Peerless, adj. Kabane^tupoo, not able to be equalled.
Peer, n. Toⁿdoo, nobleman.
Peevish, adj. Dwe^mpa, morose.
Peg, n. Penda, pin. 2, Penda dis vre^mbigrost, a pin for fastening.
Peony or piony, n. Pe^mvoo, (herb).
Pelamis, n. Kraⁿjo.
Pelf, n. Fa^mboi, riches. 2, Defa^mboi, riches with some bad association.
Pelican, n. Kreⁿjino.
Pellet, n. Bigeⁿdri, a bullet-like thing.
Pellitory of Spain, n. Paⁿvi. 2, Vamivoo, pellitory of the wall.
Pellucid, adj. Kimpur, transparent.
Pelt, n. Fin^jois taⁿdoi. 2, Fin^joifus, shepherd's vest.
Pelt, (to) v. Feⁿsivai uⁿje^suz, to cast stones at.
Pen, n. Danzo^tun, writing instrument.

Pen, v. Ka'ntrisai, to imprison. 2, Emprisai, to sepiment, i. e. enclose. 3, Da'nsitai, to write; as, to "pen a letter."

Penman, n. Dansuto'ro, writing person. 2, Dansuto'fas, writing officer.

Penknife, n. Pefre'nzis, a small knife, specially for pen making.

Penal, adj. Ra'mpur.

Penance, n. Ra'mboo. 2, Pa'mbi, repentance.

Pence, n. Fu'ndiz, plural of penny.

Pencil, n. Ginsuno'tus, painting instrument.

Pendant, n. Transuvoor'i, hung thing. 2, Dre'nda, flag.

Pendulous, adj. Tre'nsuvo. 2, Bro'n-sus, in a state of doubt, doubtful.

Penetrate, v. Muse'ntisai, to pass into. 2, Duse'ntisai, to pass through. 3, Mise'ntisai, to pass out of.

Penguin, n. Vre'njino.

Pen-isle, (*peninsular*) n. Kri'nzo.

Penitent, adj. Pa'mpur, in a state of repentance.

Penitent, (*a*) n. Pa'mpukro, penitent person.

Penny, n. Fu'ndi.

Pennyworth, n. Dondre'vis, price-manner.

Pennyroyal, n. Ga'mvino.

Pennywort, (*wall*) n. Vo'mvinoi.

Pennon, n. Pedre'nda, small flag.

Pension, n. Kronsusori, the stipendiating thing, i. e. stipend.

Pensioner, n. Kronsukooro, the stipendiated person.

Pensive, adj. Gako'nsuko, apt to grieve. 2, Gapo'nsufai gre'ndur, apt to think intensely.

Pent, part. E'mprusoo, sepimented, (enclosed).

Pentagon, n. Re'ndo tw a'bin fre'ndoz, figure of five angles.

Penticost, n. Byundra'tu trispe'ndis Undo'tu, the festival of the downcoming of the Holy Ghost.

Pent-house, n. Te'nta kri'ndo ganzo'tu, protuberant margin of roof.

Penuriousness, n. Tre'mbo, illiberality in getting, keeping, or spending. 2, Kle'mbo, sordidness in public expenditure.

Penury, n. Fra'mboi, poverty. 2, Tw'andoo, deficiency, opposed to sufficiency. 3, Fla'ndoo, scarcity, opposed to abundance.

People, n. Bo'ndroo, commonalty. 2, Po'ndro, nation.

People, (*to*) v. Dinsifai binze'tiz, to fill with human beings. 2, Fre'ntivai binze'tiz, to furnish with human beings.

Pepper, n. Ti'mvoi.

Pepper-wort, n. Vem'vis. 2, Gre'mva, guinea pepper-wort. 3, Bro'mvinoi, wall guinea-wort.

Peradventure, adv. Flo'nzur. 2, Gro'ndu, contingently.

Perambulation, n. Glispensifai, to walk about. 2, Dnspensifai, to walk through.

Perceive, v. Taspom'pifai, to begin to be conscious of. 2, Po'mpifai, to be conscious of. 3, Taspom'pitai, to begin to see. 4, Taspom'pivai, to begin to understand.

Perceptible, adj. Kapom'pufoo, cognizable by sense, i. e. able to be perceived by sense.

Perch, n. Glen'tou ko'ndoo, transverse stick.

Perch, v. Ba'nsivai kwondoo'ju bize'uju, to sit on a stick bird-like. 2, Bwu'ndoi, a perch measure.

Perch, (*a fish*) n. Vwah'jino. 2, Da'nji, sea-perch.

Percolation, n. Kri'nzis, straining.

Percussion, n. Ke'nzis.

Perdition, n. Kro'nzoo, destruction. 2, Fre'ndi, loss.

Perdue, n. De'mbro.

Pergrination, n. Te'ndis. 2, Te'ndis tro'nsa, foreign travel.

Peregrine, adj. Tro'nsa.

Peremptory, adj. Gro'ntur, irrespective. 2, Dra'mpa, obstinate.

Perennial, adj. Doopu'ndis, throughout the year.

Perfect, adj. To'nti. 2, De'ntuvoo, finished. 3, Va'mpa, possessing perfect integrity. 4, Ta'mpus, skillful. 5, Ka'mpus, expert.

Perfidious, adj. Fle'mpa, treacherous.

Perforate, v. Tuspre'ntimost, to make hole in. 2, Duspre'ntimost, to make hole through.

Perforce, adv. Tro'nzun, compulsorily, by force.

Perform, v. Venti'vai.

Perfume, n. Pwimpou'ri, a sweet thing.

Perfunctory, adj. Dwa'mpa. 2, Fla'mpa, heedless. 3, Bla'mpa, sloth, negligence.

Perhaps, adv. Flo'nzur, by chance. 2, Gro'ndu, contiguity. 3, Pul, perhaps.

Periacantha, n. Bi'mva.

Perianthium, n. Go'ndoi.

Pericardium, n. Ta'ndoi fanda'igli, the skin round about the heart.

Pericarpium, n. Gro'ndoi.

Pericranium, n. Ta'ndoi prando'gli, skin about the skull.

Peril, n. Kro'ndi, danger.

Perineum, n. Jisganda'idwes, the part under the privities.

Period, n. Re'ndis, staying. 2, Re'nzi, rest. 3, Trindo, end. 4, Pri'ndo, sentence. 5, Vri'ndoo, a point. 6, Ki'ndoo, interpunction.

Periodical, adj. Repentuso gi'usu, returning at certain times.

Periphrasis, n. Bri'ndi, paraphrase.

Periploca, n. Dri'mvoo.

Periphery, n. Fe'ndoo tildo'gli, line about the extremity. 2, Fe'ndo, circle.

Perish, v. Kro'mpikai. 2, Kro'nsipoi, to be destroyed.

Peristaltic motion, n. Pre'nzo.

Peritoneum, n. Tra'ndoi vanda'tu, membrane of the belly.

Perjury, n. Klo'mbris.

Periwig, n. Dro'nti pondai'tudwin, factitious hair, (aggregate).

Periwinkle, n. De'mvinoi, (herb). 2, Vro'hjino, (fish).

Perk, v. Fre'mbu pinsipai'rkwen, proudly to lift himself.

Pearl, n. Fu'njo. 2, Fyo'nda funci'tu ko'njinoi, mother of pearl, shell of pearl oyster.

Permanent, adj. Vi'ntur.

Permit, v. Prones'ikai, not forbid. 2, Bronet'ifai, not to hinder. 3, Pentina'i, to yield. 4, Go'mprinai, to licence.

Permutation, n. Vre'ndoi, change.

Pernicious, adj. Kro'nsupo, destroying. 2, Kro'nsupi, destructive.

Peroration, n. Trinti'dwen finde'tu, the final (part of) oration.

Perpendicular, adj. Gre'ntou, direct.

Perpetrate, v. Pinti'pai, to do. 2, Venti'vai, to perform.

Perpetual, adj. Gi'ntur.

Perpetuity, n. Gindoo.

Perplex, v. Fri'ntifai, to tangle.

Perplexity, n. Tra'mboo. 2, Frintu-soo kro'ndi, a tangled difficulty.

Perquisite, n. Kro'mpur ke'nda, voluntary gift. 2, Fra'ntus ke'nda, surplus gift.

Perry, n. Venzo'itu fumvoo'sidz, wine of pears.

Persecute, v. Ku'mpritai, (for religion). 2, Te'mprifai, to pursue. 3, Pra'mpivrost, to cause to be in a state of affliction.

Persevere, v. Da'mpinai, to act constantly.

Perseverance, n. Da'mba.

Persian shell, n. Dro'hjino.

Persist, v. Da'mpinai, persevere.

Person, n. Kro'ndoo. 2, Androo, judicial person. 3, Endro, military person. 4, Ondrooz, degrees of persons.

Personable, adj. Tere'ntutoo, perfectly figured.

Personage, n. Kro'ndoo, person. 2, Bekro'ndoo, an important person.

Personal presence, n. Pindo.

Personate, v. Gre'ntifai. 2, Gre'ntifai drai, yoo'bru to'ndoi, to imitate any person, like player.

Perspective, n. Dren'onzi, the picturing of solid bodies on a plain surface. 2, Dren'onzibas, the art of picturing solid bodies on a plain surface.

Perspicacity, n. Pa'mbo, sagacity.

Perspicuity, n. Tindo.

Perspective, (*aerial*) n. Drena'zi, the laws of light, shade, and color in picturing; i. e. tyo'ndraz fimboo'tu frimboo, imboikwi tus de'nziso.

Perspiration, n. Trenza.

Persuade, n. Foh'sisai.

Pert, adj. Foh'mpa. 2, Ko'mpu, vigorous. 3, Doh'su, confident.

Pertain, v. Bahtinai, belong to.

Pertinacity, v. Dra'mba.

Pertinence, n. Ba'nda.

Perturbation, n. Bete'ndi o'mpur, mental trouble. 2, Beta'mboo, anxiety. 3, Bete'zis, great vibration.

Perverseness, n. Pro'mba.

Pervert, v. Pro'nsisai. 2, Tro'nsinai, compel, force. 3, n. Deki'ndi, bad interpretation.

Pervicacity, n. Dra'mba.

Peruse, v. Dunsfo'nsitai. 2, Roufo'nsitai, to consider all.

Pest, n. Tru'mboi.

Pester, v. Date'ntikai, frequently to molest.

Pestiferous, adj. Tru'mpou, infected with plague; or tru'mpufrost, which causes plague.

Pestilence, n. Tru'mboi.

Pestle, n. Bensuvo'tus, specially cylindrical.

Pet, n. Dwa'tonzi.

Petard, n. Bive'mpru gan'zis, ordnance-like machine.

Peter's fish, (*Saint Peter's fish*) n. Fa'mija, the dory.

Peter's (*Saint Peter's wort*) n. Dre'mvi.

Petition, n. Ton'zi, entreaty. 2, Fu'mbra, religious petition.

Petrify, v. Ungikrost, to cause to be stone.

Petronel, n. Pe'mbros ve'mbri, horseman's gun.

Petty, adj. Pla'ntur. 2, Kla'ntur, sorry.

Petticoat, n. Vli'mpus kantoo'vus, loose thigh vest.

Pettyfogger, n. Dco'ndroi.

Pettishness, n. Dwe'mba, moroseness.

Petulance, n. Detra'mpi o'mba, bad fantastical temper. 2, Dato'nzi, frequent anger. 3, Gatonzi, aptitude for anger.

Pew, n. Banonsuvoo'twus, a sepimented or enclosed seat.

Pewter, n. Funzoi.

Phantasy, n. Fou'omboi, a seemed thing appearing to a corrupted fancy.

Pharmaceutical operation, n. Rin'zis.

Phenicopter, n. Fen'jinioi.

Pheasant, n. Teh'joi.

Phyllyrea, n. Tim'vo.

Philologer, n. Ko'ndroi.

Philosopher, n. Po'mbroi.

Philter, n. U to'nsukrast two'ndroi, a love causing medicine.

Phlebotomy, n. Ve'nza.

Phlegm, n. Da'ndoo.

Pholas, n. Goh'jinioi.

Phrase, n. Vintrimbo, manner of sentence; or trimp'vin.

Phrenetic, adj. Pu'mpa, adj. of phrenzy.

Phylactory, n. Dwansuto'kin tis a'nsinoi, a written lamin to be worn, i. e. clothed with.

Physic, n. Two'ndroi, medicine.

Physician, n. To'ndroi.

Physiognomy, n. Pana'ndo, the art or science of discovering the character of the mind from the features of the face.

Physis, n. Pa'miji.

Pie, n. Kre'nzoo. 2, Ge'njoo, magpie. 3, Ge'njinoo, sea magpie, sea mew.

Piacular, n. Tuno'ntrisi, which ought to be expiated by sacrifice.

Piazza, n. Pwensufo'kin ti'nsufoo, a walked place, covered.

Pebble, n. Ku'ujoo.

Pick, v. Bre'nsivai, to peck. 2, Ki'nsipai, to pull. 3, Ki'nsifai, to open, as "pick a lock."

Pick out, v. Fro'nsifai, discover. 2, Bo'nsinai, to choose.

Pick up, v. Bi'nsifai.

Pick out of one, v. Fentikai dra'ni, to gain from any one.

Pick a quarrel, v. Twastwe'mpinai, to endeavour to quarrel.

Pickthank, n. Twantrupo'ro, an accuser: specially to obtain thanks by accusation.

Pickpocket, v. Da'mpritai pelze'ni, pe'ni, to steal from the pocket.

Pickaxe, n. Boore'nsuvo fra'nzis, a pecking hammer.

Picked, adj. Fentunoo.

Pickerel, n. Pepa'njino.

Pickeroon, n. Be'mprufo findroo, a plundering ship.

Pickle, n. Tensuto'ri, that which pickles. 2, Doko'ndis, a bad state.

Pickle, v. Te'nsitai.

Picture, n. Ge'nzis.

Pied, adj. Bimpou, which is in a state of variegation.

Pied, part. Bimpufoo, variegated by some one.

Pierce, v. Musentisai, to pass into. 2, Muskri'nsipai, to thrust into. 3, Ti'nsinai, to bore. 4, Tazunte'nsikai, to broach, i. e. to begin to unbarrel. 5, Dra'nsifai, to feel a pricking sensation. 6, Gra'nsifai, to feel a smarting sensation.

Piercer, (*a*) n. Twinsuno'tus, a boring instrument.

Piety, (*to God*) n. Pazu'ndroo, habitual religion.

Piety, (*to parents*) n. Ve'mboo.

Pig, n. Gi'njoi, hog.

Pig, (*of lead*) n. Briusuno'ri bunzoo'tu.

Pigeon, n. Pen'jo.

Piggin, n. Petre'uzi, little tub.

Pike, n. Te'ndri.

Pike, (*fish*) n. Pa'njino.

Pilchard, n. Dra'jo.

Piles, n. Ba'nzoz rondoo'tu, columns of wood. 2, Vinzoz, heaps. 3, Gru'mbis, (disease).

Pilewort, n. Kra'mvino.

Pilfer, v. Peda'mpritai.

Pilfering, n. Peda'mbro, petty theft.

Pilgrim, n. Punompruno'o'ro, a vowed traveller for religion.

Pill, n. Pebe'ndo, a small sphere. 2, Bo'ndoo, rind.

Pill, v. Umbont'ipai, to unriind. 2, Unah'nsinai, to uncliothe.

Pillage, n. Da'ndro, robbery. 2, Be'mbroi, booty.

Pillar, n. Ba'nzo.

Pillaster, n. Pe'ba'nzo, small pillar.

Pillion (*a*) n. Bwi'nzikuns densufo bra'nzis, a woman's riding cushion.

Pillory, n. Kwantruso'twus ando'di, tande'kwiz, an imprisoning jugament for head and hands.

Pillow, n. Bra'nzis ando'di, cushion for the head.

Pilot, n. Ki'mbri.

Pimpernel, n. Dre'mvi.

Pimple, n. Pu'mbo, pustule.

Pin, n. Pe'nda, (without head). 2, Fre'ndis, (with head).

Pin-fish, n. Fra'hjis.

Pinfold, n. Ka'ntruso c'ndris inje'tuz, imprisoning sepiment for beasts.

Pin, v. Ba'nsinai. 2, Ki'nsifai, to shut.

Pin a house, v. Jis di'nsifai ka'nzo, to underfill the foundation.

Pincers, n. Trinsupo'twus, compressing jugament.

Pinch, v. Ta'nsifai, to twitch. 2, Fra'ntifrost, to narrow, i. e. cause to be narrower.

Pinch-penny, n. Tre'mpiro.

Pinch, n. Tra'mboo, anxiety.

Pine, n. Kru'mvi.

Pine-apple, n. Krumve'sit.

Pine, v. Kro'mpikai. 2, Okai bebro'mpu, to become very fat.

Pink, n. Pre'mvi.

Pink, (*to*) v. Be'nsitai.

Pink-eyed, adj. Frantoutu fa'ndoz, of narrow eyes.

Pinna, n. Doh'jinioi.

Pinnacle, n. Pefi'ndroo.

Pinnacle, n. Pefa'nzoi vant'u'di, turret for ornament.

Pinion, n. Bre'ndi, figure.

Pinion, (*of wing*) n. Fra'hdi fonde'tu, elbow of wing.

Pinion, v. Pi'nsifai pa'ndiz, to pinion the arms.

Pioneer, n. Gendro.

Piony, n. Pe'mvoo, (see peony).

Pious, (*toward parents*) adj. Ve'mpur, grateful.

Pious, adj. Paz'u'ntrur.
Pip, n. Pēndoo fēnzē'jus, a spot on cards. 2, Wāmbi enjē'tuz, a disease of fowls.
Pip, (see peep).
Pipe, n. Tēndi, tube, (general). 2, T'rendi, square tube. 3, T'wēndi, round tube. 4, Tēnzi, barrel.
Pipe, (wind-pipe) n. Prāndis.
Pipe tree, n. Pimva.
Pipe, (white pipe) n. Tri'mvi.
Pipe, v. Dre'nsikrost tēndē'ti, to make music with pipe. 2, Pri'mpitrost, to make an acute sound.
Piper, n. Bahja, (tub-fish).
Pipkin, n. Rīnsa pezēnzi fēnzō'di, earthen little vessel for boiling.
Pique, n. Kre'mboo, malignity. 2, Trōnzi, hatred; specially secret hatred.
Pirate, n. Rīnsa da'ndro, sea robber.
Pisces, n. Dwinpi'nzoi, "constellation; aggregate of stars."
Piscis-triangularis, n. Tahjinoi.
Piscis-eornutus, n. Tra'njinoi.
Pish! inter. Pis, expressing contempt or hatred.
Pismire, n. Bohja, ant.
Piss, v. Gēnsinai.
Pistach, n. Fūmva.
Pistol, n. Pevēndri tande'di, a small gun for the hand.
Pit, n. T'renda, dent. 2, Klentū'dwen iji pa'ndi, the concave part under the arm; the armpit.
Pitfall, n. Klentū'kin di'nzoi'tu granzaidi enjē'tuz, a concave place in the earth for trapping birds, &c.
Pitch, (of a hill) n. Pegēndoi prinzo'tu, the incipient obliquity of a hill. 2, Tepēndoo, the exact point.
Pitch, n. Vro'ndoo krmvē'tu, the resin of the pine tree.
Pitch, v. Vri'nsikai vro'ndoo'ti krmvē'tu, to smear with pitch.
Pitch camp, v. Intifai pēndris, to place camp.
Pitch net, v. Poh'isai glānzis, to direct net.
Pitch tent, v. Vri'mpisai pra'hzo.
Pitcher, n. Rīnsa be'nzi.
Pitchfork, n. Grēnda, fork.
Piteous, adj. Gadro'nsuvai, apt to pity. 2, Gadro'nsuvoi, apt to be pitied.
Pith, n. Bro'ndoo.
Pithy, n. Bro'ntrur. 2, Bo'nta, important.
Pittance, n. Pera'ndis, small part. 2, Peru'ndi, small proportion.
Pity, v. Dro'nsivai.
Püful, adj. Gadro'nsuvai, apt to pity. 2, Gadro'nsuvoi, apt to be pitied.
Pitiless, adj. Dronzai'pi, without pity. 2, Dronē'suvō, not pitying. 3, Bre'mpur, cruel.

Pituitous, adj. Da'ntur, phlegmy.
Pizzle, n. Tēga'ndis, the male privities.
Placable, adj. Gazantō'nsikai, apt to be un-angered.
Placard, n. Vano'nzo, a written or printed paper, posted in a public place, usually on the walls.
Place, n. Indo'i. 2, E'ndris, a military place. 3, Bepā'nzoi, great house. 4, Fa'ndi, order; as, "fandetu," in order. 5, Bāmboi, dignity. 6, Ondroo, degree. 7, Vu'mbra, office. 8, Vro'ndis, stead.
Place, v. Intifai. 2, Pēntipai, to put.
Place, (choose in one's) v. Vro'ntigrost, to substitute. 2, Vo'ntigrost, cause to be successor.
Place, (to give) v. Pēntinai brandoodin, to yield the superiority sign.
Place, (to take) v. Ke'ntinai brandoodin, to take the superiority sign.
Placid, adj. Tēmpur.
Plagiary, n. Dāmbrito dansutoo'riz droi'utu, stealing the writings of other persons.
Plague, n. Tru'mboi. 2, Befra'mboo, great adversity.
Plague, v. Befra'mpivai, greatly to afflict. 2, Bera'mpivai, greatly to punish.
Play, n. Rīnzi, opposite to work.
Playfellow, n. Fōnza enze'tu, companion in play.
Play with, v. Tyēlē'nsikai, to play together.
Play fast and loose, v. Dwa'mpinai, to act with levity, inconstancy.
Play the coward, v. Dwe'mpivai.
Play the fool, v. Pro'mpivai.
Play the hypocrite, v. Kra'mpinai.
Play the truant, v. Tre'tisai. 2, Blā'mpinai.
Play the wanton, v. Tro'mpinai.
Player, n. Tōndroi.
Play, (stage) n. Tontrot'i, the player thing.
Play, v. E'nsikai, to recreate. 2, Rē'nsikai, to game.
Play at a game, v. Rē'nsikai.
Play at dice, v. Pre'nsikai.
Play at cards, v. Fe'nsikai.
Play on instrument, n. Dre'nsinai.
Play on any one, v. Tā'mprimai, to mock.
Play on with guns, v. Fēntrikai, to gun.
Place, n. Ka'hjinoo.
Plain, adj. Kēnti. 2, Fīmpus, even. 3, Pīnsi, champaign-level.
Plain, adj. Tīndo. 2, Tēntur, manifest. 3, Gōnti, simple. 4, Bra'mpou, mean. 5, Vra'ntu, homely. 6, Ka'nta, sincere. 7, Ke'mpa, frank.
Plaintiff, n. Ka'ndroo.

Plaint, n. Dikro'nzi, the sign of grief. 2, Didro'nza, sign of displeasure. 3, Tantrufōri, accusing thing, or accusation.
Plait, n. Ka'hjinoo.
Plait, v. Bīnsikai plantur'tu drīnzis, to fold in small ridges.
Plane, n. Dru'mvis, a tree. 2, Fīmpuso'tus, leveling instrument.
Planet, n. Tīnzoo.
Planisphere, n. De'nzis bendō'tus kēndō'ju, picture of sphere on plain.
Plank, n. Ba'ntou rintur'kun, thick laminous wood.
Plank, v. Kra'nsitrest bantou'ti runtur'kunz, to cause to be floored by means of thick wooden lamins.
Plant, n. Fīnzi.
Plant, v. Vīnsitai.
Plant a country, v. Pō'mpritai, to colonize.
Plantain, n. Fōmvinoo. 2, Kō'mvinoo, sea plantain. 3, Tū'mvoo, the plantain tree.
Plantation, n. Vīnzo. 2, Vīnsutoo'kin, planted place. 3, Pō'mbro, colony.
Plash, n. Pevra'nti unzo'tu, a small aggregate of water. 2, Pefri'nza, a small lake.
Plashy, adj. Pefri'nsur.
Plash, v. Tōno'ndoo, the branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches.
Plaster, n. Kre'nzis. 2, Bru'nza, mortar.
Plasterer, n. Brunzā'tas mortar mechanic.
Plastic, adj. Gare'ntitai, apt to figure. 2, Kadī'nsunō, able to mould or knead. 3, Gadī'nsunō, apt to mould.
Plate, n. Kēndi, lamin. 2, Kēndi unze'tu, lamin of metal.
Plate, n. E'nziz punzoo'tu funzoo'twi, vessels of gold or silver.
Plate, n. Beta'ntou ke'nzi, a very shallow dish.
Platform, n. Pīnā'nzis, sketch of anything horizontally delineated. 2, Tōndoi, exemplar. 3, Fēndris, sconce.
Platter, n. Beta'ntou ke'nzi, a very shallow dish.
Plaudit, n. Gonze'ken, the voice of praise. 2, Konze'ken the voice of joy.
Plausible, adj. Gago'nsukoo, apt to be praised. 2, Tre'mpur, seeming. 3, Dre'mpa, obsequious.
Plea, Ta'ndroi.
Pleader, (advocate) n. Da'ndroo.
Pleasant, adj. Pō'nta. 2, Gado'nsinai, apt to delight. 3, Kō'nsu, mirthful. 4, Tē'mpa, urbane, polite.
Pleasing, adj. Donsa. 2, Untō'nsuko, appeasing.

Pleasure, n. Kōmbōo, will; as, "what is your will, i. e. pleasure," *shūmeu komboōtas?*
Pleasure, (at one's) adv. Komboōvu drai'tu, according to the will of any person.
Pleasure one, (to) v. Gōnsikai, to act as a benefactor. 2, Gēmpinai, to act complacently.
Plebeian, adj. Fimbo'ntur, of the people kind. 2, Bibo'ntur, like the people.
Pledge, v. Do'ntrisai, to pawn.
Pledge one, v. Printisai franzoitu, to answer in drinking.
Plenary, adj. Dīnsou, full. 2, A'ntus, total. 3, Tōnti, perfect.
Plenipotentiary, n. Tevontrumōōro, a perfectly authorised person. 2, Kenōndris, ambassador.
Plenty, n. Fra'ndoo, abundance.
Pleonasm, n. Vezīndoi, excess of words.
Plethory, Tu'mboō.
Pleurisy, n. Vu'mbi.
Ply, v. Ba'mpinai, to act diligently. 2, Bezīnsikai, to labor.
Pliable, adj. Vīmpi, flexible. 2, Gade'mpu, obedient. 3, Gafō'ngukoo, apt to be persuaded.
Pliant, (see pliable).
Plight, v. On'trisai.
Plight, n. Kōndis, state. 2, Kōmpu, in good plight, vigorous.
Plot, n. Tēndoo, area surface. 2, Tri'nda fēndoo'tiz, description by lines. 3, v. Gōmprifai, to conspire, to act as a faction.
Plover, n. Fēnjinoō, (green). 2, Fren'jinoō, (grey).
Plough, v. Prīnsitai.
Plough, (a) n. Prīnsutō'twus, the ploughing jugament.
Pluck, v. Kīnsipai, to pull. 2, Umpōntikai, to unfeather.
Pluck, (sheep's) n. Andis finjoitu, inwards of sheep.
Plug, n. Dre'ngzi, spiggot. 2, Roh'tur drensukō'ri, wooden stopping thing.
Plum, n. Fō'ndō. 2, Frumvois'ti, (sids, plural) the fruit or fruits of the plum tree.
Plumb, adj. Gre'nton, perpendicular.
Plumb rule, n. Gre'ndoi untukō'tus, perpendicularness measuring instrument. 2, Glēndoi untukō'tus, transverseness measuring instrument.
Plummet, (carpenter's) n. Rondoo'tans pekimpuri undinō'di gre'ndoi glēndoi'twi, wood mechanic's little weight for measuring perpindicularness or transverseness: subspecial, gre'ndoi,
Plump, adj. Bōmpu. 2, Tekren'ti, bombē'ti, perfectly convex from fatness.
Plume, v. Umpōntikai, to unfeather.

Plume, n. Dwinpō'udi, aggregate of feathers.
Plumber, n. Bunzoo'tan, lead mechanic.
Plummet, n. Pekimpuri, a small heavy thing.
Plunder, n. Bēmbroi.
Plunge, v. Tre'nsiprast, to cause to dive. 2, Dwake'ntivai, to make a sudden or violent effort.
Plural, adj. Fra'nti.
Plurality, n. Fra'ndō.
Pluff, n. Ten'za tentupoo pantouti vēndaz, silk surfaced with long tufts.
Poach, v. Dedo'ntrifai, corruptive of hunting.
Poach egg, Vwō'ndi bīmpikrost fēzō'ti, egg made consistent by boiling, specially without the shell.
Pock, n. Ku'mboi, disease.
Pock-hole, n. Klēnti kumboi'din, concave pock sign.
Pock, (French) n. Vu'mboi, disease.
Pockwood, n. Fumvinoō, guaiacum.
Pocket, n. Pe'bzī, a bag.
Pod, n. Bro'ndō, cod.
Poem, n. Kyomprufō'ri, the thing done by poet.
Poet, n. Kombroi.
Poetry, n. Kyumprou'pas, the poet art.
Poniard, n. Upe'mbri gadrensuvō, a sword apt to prick.
Point, n. Pe'ndōo, mathematical point.
Point blank, adj. Glēntōu, transverse.
Point, (full) Vri'ndoo, (grammar).
Point, n. Ri'ndoo, instant; as, "ri'ndoo dranzō'tu," point of death.
Point, n. Fēnda, tooth.
Point of the compass, ap ta'frim itū fēndō, one thirty-second part of the circle.
Point of land, n. Ki'nzō, promontory.
Point, n. Ra'ndis, as, "ou'tu ra'ndis," in every point. "It is a point of importance," i. e. pōntoo bwōnta ra'ndis.
Point, n. Kōndis, state, "as it is come to that point," pe'ntis rō'nu ra'ndis.
Point, n. Pīndi, proposition; or, prīndi, question: as, "what is the point in dispute."
Point, v. Ge'ntipai dandē'ti, to shew with the finger.
Point, v. Kīntipai, to distinguish with a point.
Poise, v. Bre'ntifai krimbi, to try the weight. 2, Ba'ntipi krimbe'tu, to be equal in weight.
Poleaxe, n. De'nsuvō fra'ngzis, cutting hammer. 2, De'nsuvō fēndri, cutting club.
Poison, v. Ba'mprikai, to poison.

Poke, n. Pe'nzi, bag.
Pole, n. Bekō'ndoo, great staff. 2, Bre'nzi, pole of cart. 3, Timbro, pole of ship. 4, Pre'ndoi, pole of globe. 5, Be'ndoo, perch.
Pole, n. Fēnjinoō.
Polecat, n. Bīnja.
Polemic, adj. E'ntru, adjective of war. 2, Vīnta, argumentative. 3, Dro'ndus vīnta. 4, Pize'ntu, metaphorically belligerent.
Policy, n. Fāmbis, wisdom. 2, Pō'ndroō'rit, abs. n. magistracy. 3, On'trupas or on'troō'pas, the art of civil government.
Policy of assurance, n. Bōmbris frende'bi, bond against loss.
Polypus, n. Pō'njino. 2, Prou'njino, sweet polypus.
Polish, v. Fīmpigrost. 2, Tīmpivrost, to brighten.
Polite, adj. Vōmpu. 2, Ven'tukoo, adorned.
Political relation, n. O'ndri.
Poll, n. Gi'ndō panda'tu, hind part of the neck.
Poll, (by the) adv. Krōndurtwin, persons taken segregately.
Poll, (to) v. Tō'mprikai, to tax. 2, Tede'nsivai pōndis, perfective of cutting the hair. 3, Fra'mpifrost tōmbretiz, to impoverish by taxes. 4, Kre'mbis, tyranny. 5, Bāndra, oppression.
Pollard, n. Kī'njifur vra'ntupoo vondai'tur, a male deer having let go his horns.
Pollard, n. Untō'ntupoo u'mvi, unbranched trec.
Pollute, v. Vra'ntikrost, to cause to be defiled.
Poltroon, n. Dwe'mpuro, coward.
Polygamy, n. Bēndoo pa'nti kōnzifunz, the having a multitude of wives.
Polygon, n. Bēndoo pwa'ndō fre'ndōtuz, the having many angles.
Polymountain, n. Va'mvis.
Polypodi, n. Vō'mvoo.
Polysyllable, n. Bēndoo pa'ndō tūndooz, the having many syllables.
Pomander, n. Bwē'ndō pīmpumaust, a perfumed ball or sphere.
Pomecitron, n. Gumvoo, citron tree. 2, Gumvoo'sit, the fruit of the citron tree.
Pomegranate tree, n. Vu'mvoo. 2, Vunvoo'sit, pomegranate fruit.
Pommel, n. Tenta'ri, protuberant thing.
Pommel, v. Bekē'nsivai, to beat.
Pomp, n. Tro'ndis, solemnity.
Pompholox, n. Fru'anza.
Pompousness, n. Betrō'ndis. 2, Bekembo, magnificence.
Pond, n. Fre'nza, lake. 2, Va'nzoo, fish pond.
Pond weed, n. Gō'mvinoō. 2, Vra'mvinoi, narrow-leaved pond-weed.

Pompion, n. Pe'mvinoo.
Ponder, n. Po'nsitai, to deliberate. 2, Pro'nsitai to meditate. 3, Fo'nsitai, to consider as to the means. 4, Ba'mpinai, to consider as to the advantages.
Ponderous, adj. Ki'mpu.
Pontage, n. To'mbri vanzo'i'di, tax of bridge.
Pontifical, adj. Vu'mprou. 2, Vu'n-trou, relating to archbishop.
Pool, n. Fri'nga, lake.
Poop, n. Gri'ndo findroo'tu, hind-part of ship.
Poor, adj. Fra'mpon. 2, Bre'ntupo, needy, i. e. wanting. 3, Bro'mpu, lean. 4, Pla'ntur, little. 5, Kla'ntur, worthless, sorry. 6, Ga-doh'suvoo, apt to be pitied.
Poorness, n. Fra'mboi.
Pop, n. Imbo denzi'stu tu dra'nzis, sound of breaking of bladder.
Pop-gun, n. Bive'ntu twe'ndi, gun-like round tube.
Pope, n. Ku'ndroi, bishop of Rome.
Poppinjay, n. De'njoo, parrot.
Poplar, n. Gu'mvis, (black). 2, Gru'mvis, (white).
Poppet, n. Pegre'nzis, a small image.
Poppy, n. Ke'mvis. 2, Kre'mvis, bastard poppy. 3, De'navā, horned poppy.
Populace, n. Finbo'ndroo, the whole kind of people.
Popular, adj. Bo'ntrur. 2, To'nsukoo bo'ndroo, beloved by the people.
Populous, adj. Bebo'ntrupoo, much populated.
Porcelain, n. Fir'i'nsa e'nzi, a kind of earthen vessel.
Porcellane, n. To'mvinoi.
Porch, n. Fanza'dus, door-room.
Porcupine, n. Bi'njo.
Pore, n. Pe'ndis.
Purblind, adj. Pepo'mpi. 2, On bekre'nti, fa'ndo, having a very convex eye.
Pork, n. Gi'ngon va'ndoi, hog flesh.
Porker, n. Vu'ntinur gi'njoi, young hog.
Porphyry, n. Pef'impou fu'njoi, red-dish marble.
Porpoise, n. Pra'njoo.
Porridge, n. Be'nzoo, broth.
Porringer, n. Ke'nzi benzoo'di, dish for broth.
Port, n, Ki'nza, bay. 2, Fra'nzoo, gate.
Porthole, n. Di'ndroi.
Portable, adj. Kape'nsuvoo, able to be carried. 2, Gape'nsuvoo, apt to be carried.
Portage or portorage, n. Ge'nda ve'nza'i'di, payment for carriage.
Portal, (*porch*) n. Fanza'dun, door-room.
Portentious, n. Bonoh'tus, fore-signifying some great evil.

Portcullis, n. Ge'mbris.
Porter, n. Fansa'fas or fan, door officer.
Port-hole, n. Di'ndroi.
Portion, n. Ra'ndis, part. 2, Ru'ntu-dwes, proportional part.
Portion, (*wife's*) n. Ko'nzifuns ra'ndai'tu fyomprukoo'ri, wife's part of the inheritance.
Portmanteau, n. De'nson pe'nzi, riding bag.
Portray, v. Tri'ntinai. 2, Ge'n'sisai, to picture.
Posy, n. Pondo'idwin, aggregate of flowers. 2, Pepri'ndo, a short sentence.
Pose, v. Bre'ntifai pinda'tiz, pose by questions. 2, Gi'ntisai, to non-plus.
Position, n. Pi'ndi. 2, Fi'ndis, affirmation. 3, I'ndo, site, situation. 4, Ri'ndo, posture.
Positive, adj. To'nti.
Possess, v. Be'ntipai, to have. 2, Ve'ntipai, to hold. 3, An'zikai, to possess.
Possession, n. An'zi.
Prescription, n. Po'mbra anze'tu, custom of possession.
Possession, (*to take*) v. Tasa'n'zikai, to begin to possess.
Posset, n. Be'nzoo brinsuvoo'tu kra'ndoo, broth of coagulated milk.
Possibility, n. Konda.
Post, n. Ro'ntur ba'nzo, wooden pillar. 2, To'mpi pensuvoo'ro, swift carrier. 3, To'mpi kentusoo'ro, swift messenger, i. e. sent person.
Post, (*to ride*) v. De'nsifai ontiju pi'njooz vo'ndus, to ride on different horses successively.
Post, (*to ride*) v. To'mbu e'ntisai, specially denzo'i'di, to pass swiftly by riding.
Post accounts, v. Danoh'sitai, to post accounts to another book page.
Postdate, v. Cisbi'ntipai, to after-date.
Posteriority, abs. n. Vonda'rit.
Posterity, n. Dwinpro'nzoo.
Postern, n. Gri'ndo fanza'tu, hinder part of door.
Posthumous, adj. Ta'nsupoo'ei fo'nzipurs dra'nzoo, born after father's death.
Postilion, n. Cusde'nsuvo'dis, before-riding person.
Postpone, v. Pego'nsifai, to esteem little. 2, Pintipain, to do at a future time. 3, Po'ntipraust, to cause to be at a future time.
Postscript, n. Cisdansutoo'ri, after-written thing. 2, Jisdansutoo'ri, under-written thing.
Postulation, n. Frenda, demand.
Posture, n. Ra'nzis.
Pot-companions, n. Tre'mpon fo'nzaz, drunken companions.

Pot, n. Be'nzi.
Pot-hooks or hangers, n. Transai'twuz benze'di, hanging jugament for pot.
Pot-herb, n. Ti'nzi, herb for broth.
Pot-lid, n. Tinsufori, benze'di, covering thing for pot.
Potskred, n. Brandis rinsa'tu e'nzi, fragment of earthen vessel.
Pottage, n. Be'nzoo, broth.
Potter, n. Rinsa'tas, pottery mechanic.
Porringer, n. Ke'nzi benzoo'di, dish for broth.
Pottle, n. A'fin tu'ndiz.
Potulent, adj. Gafra'nsufoo, apt to be drunk.
Pouch, n. Pepe'nzi, small bag. 2, Ka'ndis, stomach.
Pouch, v. Dre'n'sitai, to swallow.
Powder, n. Kra'ndis. 2, De'mbri, gunpowder.
Powder, (*pulverise*) v. Kra'ntigrost, to cause to be powder.
Powder, (*to*) v. Dre'n'sitai, to sprinkle; specially, dre'n'sitai punje'ti, to sprinkle with salt.
Poverty, n. Fra'mboi.
Poult, n. Bre'njoi, grouse.
Poultice, n. Pri'mpus kre'nzis, soft plaster.
Poultry, n. Fipe'njoi.
Pounce, v. Ke'ntipai tonde'ti, to take by means of the claw. 2, Be'n'sitai, to pink.
Pound, Bu'nda, (Troy weight). 2, Tu'nda, (Avoirdupoise weight). 3, Bl'unda, Apothecary's weight.
Pound, n. Bru'ndi, (money):—fa'sin tu'ndiz, twenty shillings.
Pound, n. Kantruso'pus inje'diz, imprisoning sepiment for beasts.
Pound, v. Kantrisai. 2, Be'n'sivai vendo'ti, to pound with cylinder.
Poundage, n. Ru'ntudwes rou'tu bru'ndi, proportional part of each pound. 2, To'mbri rou'ju bru'ndi, tax upon each pound.
Pourcontrol, n. Po'njino.
Pouring, n. Gi'nzoi.
Portraiture, n. Ge'nzis, picture.
Pout, v. Fra'nsinai, to lour.
Pelpout, n. Vra'njis.
Pout, n. Be'njoi, heathcock.
Power, n. Ombi, natural power. 2, Va'mboi, might, authority.
Powerful, adj. Ompu, naturally powerful. 2, Va'mpon, possessing acquired power. 3, Ompukoo, vampufoo'twi, made subject to power;—"in one's power."
Pox, n. Vu'mboi, (French). 2, Ku'mboi, (small-pox).
Practised, adj. Kampus, as, "a practised hand," kampus ta'ndi.
Pragmatical, adj. Deba'mpa, diligent in a bad sense.
Prayer, n. Puntra'ri.
Praise, n. Go'nzi.

Practice, Ombroi, (in the law or in physic, &c.) 2, Do'ndoo, action. 3, Ke'ndo, endeavour to do. 4, Kre'ndo, endeavouring to know how. 5, Pi'ndoo, doing: (generic). 6, Po'mbra pi'ntipai, custom to do. 7, Ka'mbis, experience. 8, Ve'ndi, use. 9, E'nzil, motion. 10, E'nza, recreation.

Prauce, v. Pe'nsipai fre'mbu, to go proudly, (as a horse). 2, Fre'nsifai, to trot.

Prank, n. Tra'ntu do'ndoo, an extraordinary action.

Prank, v. Va'ntikrost, to cause to be ornamented.

Prate or Frattle, v. Bre'mpinai, to act loquaciously, to chatter.

Pravity, n. Fro'ndo, evilness.

Prawn, n. Ko'njis, shrimp.

Preach, v. Ki'ntrinai.

Preamble, n. Dindi, prologue.

Prebendary, n. Pa'mbroo klanzoitu, assessor of cathedral.

Precaution, n. Kro'nzi, warning. 2, Fo'uzo, consideration. 3, Pa'mba, forethought.

Precedence, n. Fri'ndoo, antecedence.

Precedent, adj. To'nton. 2, Fri'ntur.

Precept, n. Po'nzi, command.

Precinct, n. Vuntra'kin or kis.

Precious, adj. Bedo'ntu, of great price.

Precious stone, n. U'ujo.

Precipice, n. Pegentoukis, a place a little oblique, i. e. almost perpendicular.

Precipitate, v. Tri'nsivai, to settle. 2, Ta'mprikai, to cast down from a precipice as a capital punishment.

Precipitation, n. Bebe'ndo, excessive dispatch. 2, Pla'mba, rashness, without consideration. 3, Dre'mba, foolhardiness.

Precise, adj. Be'tonti, very perfect. 2, Bek'antu, very regular. 3, Br'onsi, scrupulous.

Precocity, n. Beki'ntur ko'mbi, very soon ripeness.

Precocious, adj. Beki'ndur ko'mpu, very soon ripe.

Precoognition, n. Cuso'nzoi, foreknowledge.

Precontract, n. Cuso'ndri, before contract.

Predatory, adj. Be'mprou, of booty.

Predecessor, n. Fri'nturdis, preceding person.

Predestinate, v. Cus'onsinai, to be before appoint.

Predicable, adj. Gabri'ntufoo, apt to be predicated. 2, Kabri'ntufoo, which can be predicated.

Predicament, n. Ondi.

Predicate, n. Bri'ndoi.

Predicate, v. Bri'ntifai.

Prediction, n. Cusgan'zo. 2, Pu'mprifai, to prophecy.

Predominant, adj. Va'mpufon, more powerful. 2, Pe'mprou, victorious.

Pre-election, n. Cusbo'nzai.

Pre-eminence, n. Bra'ndoo. 2, Kra'ndoo, excellence. 3, Ba'mboi, dignity. 4, Do'mbra, privilege.

Pre-emption, n. Cus'ombri, before purchase. 2, A'prin to'mbri, first purchase.

Pre-existence, n. Cuso'ndo, before actualness. 2, Cuso'nti ta'nzoo omu dinzoi, before natural birth into this world.

Preface, n. Dindi, prologue.

Prefect, n. Voutra'ro, authority person. 2, Vompra'ro, official person, i. e. officer.

Prefecture, n. Vo'ndra, authority. 2, Vo'mbra, office.

Prefer, v. Yi'm go'nsifai, more to esteem. 2, Yi'mbo'nsinai, more to choose. 3, Cusgo'nsifai, before to esteem. 4, Cuso'nsinai, before to choose.

Prefer a person, (to) v. Ba'mpifrost, to dignify. 2, Va'mpikrost, to make powerful.

Prefer a bill, (to) v. Ta'ntrifrost, to accuse of an offence.

Prefigure, v. Custrontifai.

Prefix, v. Cusvri'mpigrost, to fix before. 2, Cus'onsinai, to foreappoint.

Pregnant, adj. Fahsupoo, impregnated. 2, Bo'nta, important.

Prey, n. Bembroi, booty.

Prejudice, n. Cusdevro'nzoi, before opinion.

Prejudicial, adj. Pro'nta, hurtful. 2, Bro'ntou, impedient.

Prejudicate, v. Cusba'mprifai, before to sentence. 2, Cusda'mprifai, before to condemn.

Preke, n. Po'njino, poureontrol.

Prelate, n. Vu'mbroi, bishop.

Prelude, n. Fe'nti drenzi.

Premeditate, v. Cusfro'nsifai.

Premise, v. Cuspentipai, before put. 2, Cus'tintisai, before suppose.

Premonish, v. Cuskro'nsikai, before warn.

Premunire, n. Da'mbris anze'tuz frende'kwi pamboitu, forfeiture of goods and loss of liberty.

Prentice, (an apprentice) n. Tronzo'tas, merchant disciple. 2, Tronzodas, mechanic disciple.

Pre-occupation, n. Cusbe'ndoo, previous possession.

Pre-ordain, v. Cusfu'ntrikai.

Prepare, v. Fe'ntivai.

Preparation of food, n. E'nzo.

Preponderate, v. Yink'i'mpikai, more to weigh.

Preposterous, adj. Pro'mpur, irrational. 2, Fro'ntu, indecent.

Prepuce, n. Ta'ndoi nisd'nsuvoo bundrai'tu, skin cut off in circumcission.

Preposition, n. Gi'ndoi.

Prerogative, n. Do'ndra.

Presage, v. Cuso'nsivai, to fore-signify.

Presbyter, n. Du'ndroi.

Prescience, v. Cuso'nzoi.

Prescribe, n. Cus'onsinai. 2, To'ntrinai, to prescribe by law. 3, Cus'ontivrost vus po'mbinil, to make good according to past custom.

Presence, n. Pi'ndoi, (in place).

Presence-chamber, n. Fa'uzo dis'o'ndroos pindoi, the room for the king's presence.

Presence, (in time) n. Pi'ndoo.

Present, adj. Pi'nton.

Present, v. Ge'ntifai, to represent. 2, Ta'ntripai, to accuse, (at law).

Present, (a) n. Kwentumoo'ri, a given thing.

Presentation, n. Fum'ndroi, right of giving priest's place, (existing in the patron). 2, Fum'ndroi, the giving the right (to the priest).

Presently, adv. Pi'ndur. 2, Pepri'ndur, very soon, a little future.

Preserve, v. Ko'nsipai. 2, Pe'mpripai, to defend. 3, Tre'nsitai, to condite.

Preservative, n. Konsup'o'ri, a preserving thing.

President, n. Vuntra'ro, authorized person. 2, Vunpra'ro, officer.

Press, v. Kri'nsipai, to thrust. 2, Tri'nsipai, to compress, squeeze.

Press, (to death) v. Ta'ntrikai.

Press, (a) n. Dransuto'twus, printing press. 2, Venzo'twus, wine press.

Press, v. Ti'mpikrost, to make dense. 2, Vi'mpigrost, to make fast. 3, Bri'mpigrost, to make hard, opposite to fluid. 4, Pri'mpigrost, to make unyielding. 5, Pri'mpigrost, to make heavy. 6, Go'ntikrost, to make necessary. 7, Tro'nsinai, to compel, co-aet.

Press soldiers, (to) v. E'ntrivrost tonza'ti, to make a soldier by compulsion.

Press, v. Befo'nsikai, greatly to persuade. 2, Be'to'nsikai, greatly to entreat.

Press, (a) n. Tri'mpu pa'ndo, dense multitude. 2, Tri'mpu vra'ndo, dense aggregate. 3, Fe'nzi, (for clothes, books, &c).

Pressure, n. Trin'zoo. 2, Go'ndi, necessity. 3, Fra'mboo, adversity.

Presume, v. Go'nsinai, to act boldly. 2, Do'nsinai, to act confidently. 3, Dev'o'nzi, hope in a bad sense, i. e. presumption.

Presumption, n. Dev'o'nzi. 2, Gri'ntus v'inda, convincing argument. 3, Dro'nsou v'inda, conjectural argument. 4, Bi'ponti v'inda, truth-like argument.

Presumptuousness, n. Dev'o'zi, hope, in a bad sense. 2, Pla'mba, rashness. 3, Tre'mba, irreverence. 4, Ge'mbo, arrogance.

Prestigator, n. To'mbroi.

Pre-suppose, v. Custi'ntisai.

Preterence, n. Trentu'rtin, seeming cause. 2, Trontu'rtin, fictitious cause.

Pretend, v. Trentiprast, cause to seem. 2, Kra'mpinai, to dissemble, act hypocritically. 3, Gre'ntipai, to conceal.

Preterition, n. Gri'ndo, omission.

Pretermit, v. Gri'ntivai, to omit.

Pretext, n. Trentu'rtin, seeming cause. 2, Trontu'rtin, fictitious cause.

Pretty, adj. Pev'o'mpu, rather beautiful.

Prevail, v. Pe'mprifai, to subdue, conquer. 2, Bra'ntipi, to be superior. 3, Pe'ntikai, to obtain.

Prevarication, n. Pon'tra fle'mba, legal treachery. 2, Fle'mba dan-droo'tu, treachery of advocate. 3, Ka'n'tra do'ndoo, deceitful action. 4, Ka'n'tra pan'zo, deceitful speech.

Prevent, v. Te'ntivai.

Previous, adj. Fri'ntur, preceding.

Pry, v. Twaspo'mpitai, to endeavour to see. 2, Be'mpritai, to spy.

Price, n. Do'ndri.

Prick, n. Ki'ndoo, interpunction. 2, Fwontusoo'ri, mark, objected thing. 3, Fe'nda, tooth. 4, Tro'ndoo, thorn.

Pricking, n. Dre'nzis.

Pricking pain, n. Dra'nzoi.

Prick forward, or prick on, v. Foh'tifai, to act impulsively.

Prick in, v. Vi'nsitai, to plant.

Prick up, v. Okai gre'ntou, to become perpendicular or direct.

Prickwood, n. Kri'mvoo.

Pricket, n. Vin'joitu a'frin pu'ndis, a buck of the second year.

Prickle, n. Kro'ndoo, thorn.

Pride, n. Fre'mbi.

Priest, n. Fu'ndroi. 2, Du'ndroi, christian priest.

Primary, adj. Ka'nta, chief.

Primate, n. Vu'ndroi.

Prime, adj. A'prin, first. 2, Ka'nta, chief.

Primitive, adj. Pa'nta.

Primogeniture, n. A'prin tan'zoo, the first birth.

Primrose, n. Pe'mvinoi.

Prince, n. Fo'mbroo. 2, Fo'ndroos fou'zipur, king's son.

Prince's feather, n. Bra'vinoo.

Prince's wood, n. Vru'mvinoo.

Principal, adj. Ka'nta. 2, Po'ndroo, governor.

Principal, n. Bo'ntrukoo ru'nda, rumsted money. 2, Be'ntumoo di'nda, disbursed money.

Principalness, n. Ka'nda.

Principality, n. Vu'mbra twombroo'tu, authority of a prince.

Principle, n. O'ndoi, cause. 2, Bi'nda, rule. 3, Pizu'uzi, metaphorical element.

Print, v. Bo'ntisai, to sign or signify. 2, Da'nsitai, to print.

Prior, n. Donombro'fas, abbey officer.

Priority, n. Fri'ndoo'rit.

Prism, n. Vre'ndo.

Prison, n. Kantrun'ki.

Prisoner, n. Fa'mbro, accused criminal. 2, Vro'nsufoo vampru'ro, reputed criminal. 3, Kantrusoo'ro, imprisoned person.

Pristine, adj. A'prin, first. 2, Fri'ntur, former. 3, Tri'ntur, old.

Private, adj. Bra'ntu, (kou-kous). 2, Gre'ntupoo, concealed.

Private man, n. Pon'e'droo, not a magistrate.

Privateer, n. Bra'ntu vi'ndro, private man of war.

Privation, n. Tro'ndivo or to, i. e. depriving.

Privet, n. Pi'vvoi. 2, Tri'mvo, evergreen. 3, Ti'mvo, mock privet.

Privy, adj. Bo'nsufo. 2, Kra'nta, accessory. 3, Gre'ntupoo, hidden, secret. 4, Ti'nsufoo, covered.

Privy parts, n. Ga'ndis.

Privy, n. Bran'o'ndi, dunging room. 2, (more literal), Tre'nsun'o'dus.

Privilege, n. Do'mbra.

Privileged place, n. To'mpra'ki.

Privities, n. Ga'ndis.

Prize, n. Be'mbroi. 2, Am'boo pem-broitu, reward of victory.

Prize-fight, n. De'ndroo gondra'idi, fighting for wager. 2, Re'nzi gondra'idi, gaming for wager.

Prize, v. Do'ntrikai. 2, Un'tibai, to value. 3, Go'nsifai, to esteem.

Probability, n. Gavro'nzoi, aptitude of opinion. 2, Gav'ndis, aptness to be proved.

Probation, n. Vi'ndis.

Probationer, n. Krentuvoo're, assayer, i. e. subjected to an assay.

Probe, n. Twandifi un'tuko'gus, a depth measuring pin.

Problem, n. Pwi'ndi twoo'tu tri ve'ntivro'mbis, a proposition in which something is to be performed. 2, Rai pi'ndi vintimo'mbis, any proposition to be disputed.

Proboscis, n. Kro'ndi, trunk.

Proceed, v. Fe'ntisai.

Proceed from, v. Ontifoi, to be caused. 2, Tansipoi'tus, to be born of.

Proceedings, n. Da'ndo dondoo'tuz, series of actions. 2, A'ndroi, judicial proceedings.

Proceeds, n. Fe'ndi, gain. 2, Ra'n'zi, revenue.

Proclivity, n. Po'n'za, inclination.

Process, n. Fe'ndis or fe'ndiso. 2, Da'ndo, series.

Process of bone, n. Tentat'in pan-doitu, protuberant part of bone.

Process of time, n. Gri'ci, some time after. 2, Gri'du, through some time. 3, Gri'tu, within some time. 4, Bezindoo'ci, after much time.

Process in law, n. Da'nsutoo pa'ndroi, written citation. 2, Pa'ndroo, citation.

Procession, n. Tro'ntus penzo'gli, solemn about-walking. 2, Fe'ndis, proceeding.

Proclaim, v. Tro'ndus ba'ntikai, solemnly to publish.

Proclamation, n. Ba'nda. 2, To'mbra, edict.

Procrastinate, v. Pra'mpinai snoo ca'pin, to delay until the next future day. 2, Bre'ntivai, to protract.

Procreate, v. Pa'nsipai, generate.

Proctor, n. Vontai'ro, a substitute person. 2, Da'ndroo, advocate.

Procuration, n. Vontigrost, to make a proctor, specially by writing. 2, Pa'ndi or Pa'ndiko, obtaining.

Procure, v. Ontifai, cause. 2, Fre'ntivai, to furnish. 3, Pe'ntikai, to obtain.

Prodigality, n. Pre'mbo.

Prodigy, n. Tyantoo'gi fa'ndi do'nti'riz, beyond the ordinary (course or) order of natural things. 2, Toora'nturi, an extraordinary thing. 3, Cusbo'ntu'so, fra'mboo, specially fore-signifying adversity.

Prodigious, adj. Tra'ntu, extraordinary. 2, Bepra'ntur, very great.

Produce, v. Frontiprast, cause to appear. 2, Pintifrost, cause to be present. 3, Ke'ntipai misgre'ntupokis, to take out of concealing place.

Produce, (fruit) v. Ontitai.

Produce, (by multiplication) v. Grantisai. 2, Bo'nsifrest, to cause to be known. 3, Re'ntikai, to extend. 4, Pa'ntifrost, to lengthen. 5, Yupa'ntifrost, to make longer. 6, Vintipai, to continue.

Product, n. Ga'ndis.

Proem, n. Di'ndi, prologue.

Profane, v. Pu'mprikai.

Profane, adj. Lu'mpra, irreligious. 2, Punn'trukoo, not consecrated.

Profess, v. An'trifai, to declare yourself as of a particular profession. 2, Tri'ntisai, to acknowledge.

Profession, n. A'ndroi.

Proficient, adj. Kra'ntur. 2, Ta'ntus, skilful. 3, Pa'ntus, possessing science. 4, Ka'ntus, expert.

Profit, n. Ponta'ri, profit thing. 2, Fe'ndi. 3, Ra'n'zi, revenue.

Profitable, adj. Po'nta.
Profit, (to) v. Po'ntinai.
Profit in learning, v. Dra'ntipai kambai'tu, to increase in learning.
Proffer, v. Fe'ntrinai, to offer.
Profligate, adj. Bere'mper, excessively vicious. 2, Ba'ndu re'mpur. 3, Fre'ntufoo frentou'twi rembo'o-nu, abandoned to vice.
Profound, adj. Ta'ntou, deep. 2, Tro'nti, obscure. 3, Plimpur, dark.
Profundity, n. Ta'ndoi. 2, Tro'ndo, obscurity.
Profuse, adj. Pre'mpi, prodigal. 2, Twe'mpi, squandering.
Progeny, n. Pi'pro'nzooz, the kind of descendants. 2, Dwipro'nzoo, aggregate of descendants.
Progenitor, n. Po'nzoo.
Prognosticate, v. Cusbo'nsifai, to foreknow. 2, Cusgansitai, to foretell.
Progress, n. Fe'ndis. 2, Te'ndis, travelling journey. 3, Dra'ndoo, increase.
Progression, n. Fe'ndis.
Progress of animals, n. E'nzoo.
Progress, n. Vi'ndoo, continuing. 2, U'ndis, duration.
Prohibit, v. Pro'nsikai. 2, Bro'ntifai, to impede, hinder.
Projecting, n. Pe'ndo, designing. 2, Do'ngo, contriving.
Projection, i. e. chemical projection, n. Pu'nziprost, the making gold.
Projection of the sphere, n. Ge'ndifo bwe'ndo kwendo'ju, representing a sphere upon a plain.
Prolation, n. Tri'mbo, articulation.
Prowl, v. Tre'ntisai de'ntupo, to wander seeking.
Prolific, adj. To'mpus, fruitful.
Prolix, adj. Bepa'nton, very long. 2, Gre'nti, wearisome. 3, Bi'ntou, ample.
Prolocutor, n. Pyansuto'fas, the speaking officer. 2, Ya'pins pansuto'ro, the first speaker. 3, Kya'ntu pansuto'ro, the chief speaker.
Prologue, n. Di'ndi.
Prolong, v. Pa'ntifrost, to lengthen. 2, Yin pa'ntifrost, to make longer. 3, Fra'mpinai, to delay. 4, Bre'ntivai, to protract.
Prominent, adj. Te'nta, protuberant.
Promiscuous, adj. Gro'nti grontu-vo'o'twi, in a state of mixture or mixed by some one. 2, Fra'ntu frantukoo'twi, in a state of confusion or confused.
Promise, v. Vo'nsisai. 2, Pu'mprinai, promise to God, to vow. 3, To'ntrisai, promise in contracting. 4, Vo'ntrisai, promise for another, stipulate. 5, To'nsifai, to espouse.
Promoter, n. Tantrupofas, the accusing officer.

Promote, v. Bo'ntifai, help. 2, Ba'm-pifrost, to dignify.
Promotory, n. Kinzo.
Prompt, v. Be'ntivai, dispatch.
Prompt, adj. Ta'mpa, ready prepared, cheerful. 2, Gatro'nsitrest, apt to be taught. 3, Pa'mpi, sagacious.
Prompt, v. Va'nsitai gre'ndur, to dictate secretly.
Promptuary, n. Kentuko'kin, a laying-up place.
Promulgate, v. Ba'ntikai, to publish.
Prone, adj. Ra'mpu, disposed to. 2, Po'nsukoo, inclined.
Prong, n. Gadre'suvo gre'nda, a fork apt to prick.
Pronoun, n. Di'ndoi.
Pronounce, v. Tri'mpitai, articulate, utter.
Proof, n. Vi'ndis, probation. 2, Kre'ndo, essay, trial, experiment, as, "the proof of the quality of spirits."
Proof, (of) adj. Kre'ntuvoo, essayed. 2, Dre'nsivoi, not to be pierced. 3, Muspre'ntisoi, not to be entered.
Prove, v. Vi'ntisai. 2, Kre'ntivai. 3, Vr'ntisai, to confirm. 4, Okai, to become; as, "it proved a tree," okel wu'nyi.
Prop, (a) n. Danzo.
Propagate, v. Pa'nsipai, to beget. 2, Fi'ndrantipai, to increase the kind.
Propensity, n. Ta'mba, readiness. 2, Gaponza, aptness to incline.
Proper, adj. Va'nta, opposed to common. 2, Vi'nti, literal, opposed to figurative. 3, Ka'ntou, high.
Property, n. Bo'ndra. 2, Dro'ntou vro'ndoo, essential quality.
Prophecy, v. Pu'mprifai, to enact the prophet.
Prophet, n. Pu'mbroi.
Propinquity, n. Ti'ndoi.
Propitiate, v. Umpro'nsimai, to unenemy. 2, Unto'nsikai, to unanger, specially by sacrifice.
Propitious, adj. Fo'nsuko, favoring.
Proportion, n. Ru'ndi.
Proportion, (arithmetic) n. Ba'ndoo drandaituz, equality of residues.
Proportioned, (well) adj. Tere'ntu-too, well figured.
Propose, v. Pi'ntikai. 2, Fe'ntinai, to offer.
Proposition, n. Pi'ndi.
Propound, v. Pi'ntikai, propose.
Proprietor, n. Va'nta bontra'ro, proper owner.
Propriety, n. Bo'ndra.
Proscarab, n. Vo'hjoo.
Proscribe, v. Ba'ntikai po'nti dra'nsiprast, to publish command to kill: or, go'mbrimai dra'nsiprast, licence to kill.

Prorogue, v. Re'ntisai gro'snu, to stay until another time.
Prose, n. Ki'ndo.
Prosecute, v. Vo'nsimai.
Prosecute, (judicially) v. Vi'ntipai ta'ntripai, to continue to accuse.
Proselyte, n. Vu'ndro.
Prosody, n. Untuko'bas vo'ndoo tindoo'tuz, the art of measuring the quantity of syllables.
Prospect, n. Pwomputookin, the seen place. 2, Kapwomputookin, the visible place, i. e. able to be seen place.
Prospective, adj. Cusfa'ntuto, looking forward.
Prosperity, n. Fa'mboo.
Prostitute, v. Vra'ndum fo'ntigrest, commonly to be made an object.
Prostitute, n. Vra'ndun fo'ntugrest frompai'ro, a commonly prostituted female.
Prostrate, adj. Dra'nsus, in a lying state.
Protect, v. Kampisai. 2, Ko'nsipai, to protect. 3, Pe'mprapai or vai, to defend.
Protest, v. To'mprisai.
Protest against, v. Ga'ntrifai.
Prothonotary, n. A'pins ba'ndroo, first notary. 2, Ka'nta ba'ndroo, chief notary.
Prototype, n. A'pins tro'ndoi, first type. 2, Ka'nta tro'ndoi, chief type.
Protract, v. Bre'ntivai.
Protuberance, n. Te'nda.
Proul, adj. Fre'mpu. 2, Gabra'nsufo. 3, Ba'nsou.
Provender, n. Vo'ndo pinjoodiz, corn for horses.
Proverb, n. Pri'ndi, adage.
Provide, v. Fo'nsipai. 2, Fe'ntivai, to furnish.
Provide for, v. Famba or bis, heedfulness against.
Provided that, conj. Tool or tul, if. 2, Kondou'kwin, conditionally that.
Providence of God, n. Fo'nzoo.
Providence of man, n. Fe'mbo.
Provident, adj. Dyoo fo'nsipo.
Province, n. To'ndro. 2, Vundroi'kin, ecclesiastical province, primate's place.
Provincial, adj. To'ntri.
Provincial, (a) n. Kanta'fas tondro'tu.
Provision, n. Fo'nzipo, i. e. providing.
Provisions, n. Enzi, necessaries.
Provoke, v. Ontifai, cause. 2, Fo'ntifai, to excite, impel. 3, To'nsikrost, to make angry. 4, Fe'ntripai, to challenge.
Provost, n. Vontra'ro. 2, Vompra'ro, officer.
Prow, n. Gi'ndo findroo'tu, fore-part of ship.

Prowess, n. Demboo, fortitude.
Proviso, n. Ko'ndoi, condition.
Proxy, n. Vontrusooro, substituted person.
Proximity, n. Ti'ndoi, nearness.
Prudence, n. Fa'mbis, wisdom.
Prune, n. Frumvoisit, plum.
Prune, v. Gi'nsitai.
Psalms, n. Tu'mbra.
Psalter, n. Dre'nzis tumbra'tuz, book of psalms.
Publican, n. Tompruro.
Publicness, n. Ba'ndi.
Publish, v. Ba'ntimog, make public.
Pucker, v. Umfi'mpigrost, tanzivoti, to make uneven by shrinking.
Puckish, n. Fro'mvoo, fuzball.
Pudding, n. Fre'nzoo.
Pudding grass, n. Gamvinoo, penny royal.
Puddle, n. Dri'nza, stagnum. 2, Fun'sa unzo.
Puddle, v. Fu'n'simost, to make dirty.
Pewee, n. Pen'jinoo, lapwing.
Puff, v. Dwaku'nsifrast; suddenly to make the wind blow, i. e. put it in action. 2, Dwafensivai. 3, Bu'mpivai kunzoiti, to swell, specially with wind. 4, Fre'mpi-krost, to make proud.
Puffin, n. Ven'jino.
Pug, n. Vi'hjo.
Puissance, n. O'mbi. 2, Va'mboi, power natural or acquired.
Puke, v. Te'nsinai, to vomit.
Pulerilude, n. Vombi, beauty.
Pule, v. Tri'mpitai gra'ntur kro'nzis, to utter acute grief.
Pull, v. Kinsipai.
Pull, (a bird) v. Umpo'ntikai we'nji, to unfeather a bird.
Pull down, v. Plantiprost, to make less. 2, Dro'mpikrost, to weaken.
Pull in pieces, v. Vrensivai brandaimuz, to tear into pieces.
Pullet, n. Pwu'tinur pen'jufet, a young hen.
Pully, n. Timsupo'twus, pulling jugament.
Pullulate, v. Tasbo'ntifai, to begin to sprout.
Pulp, n. Fo'ndoi.
Pulpit, n. Kyuntrung'kis, the preaching place.
Pulse, n. Penzo. 2, Po'ndo, cod, pod. 3, Dre'mvinoo, oily purging pulse.
Pulverize, v. Kra'ntigrost, to cause to be powder.
Pumice, n. Du'hjo.
Pump, n. Franzis. 2, Vano'ndi, tight shoe. 3, Vana'ndi, a limber shoe. 4, Van'ndi, a short boot. 5, Van'ndi, a high boot.
Punch, v. Twakri'nsipai, impetuously to thrust. 2, Ki'nsivai, to strike. 3, Pen'timost kinzivo'ti, to hole-make by striking.

Punch, n. Glantuprest dre'nzoi, diluted brandy. 2, Glantuprest dwe'nzoi, diluted rum.
Punaise, n. Vron'joi.
Punctilio, n. Pwepe'ndoo, a little point.
Punctual, adj. Po'nti indo'ifi, true concerning time. 2, Fe'mpa ton-drai'nu, faithful to promise.
Pungent, adj. Dra'nsou, which pricks. 2, Gra'ntur, intense.
Puny, (p'uisne) adj. Tintur (yook'yu tro'nsutor), new (as a learner). 2, Tra'mpus, inexperienced.
Punishment, n. Ra'mboo. 2, A'ndri, capital punishment. 3, A'ndra, punishment not capital.
Punk, n. Dre'mpufet, unchaste female.
Pupil, n. Kro'nzo.
Puppet, n. (See poppet).
Puppy, n. Puntinur pi'nji, young dog.
Purblind, adj. (See poreblind); Kapome'puto trintouriz, not able to see distant things.
Purchase, v. To'mprikai.
Pure, adj. Go'nti simple. 2, Da'ntu, clean. 3, Fa'mpu, holy.
Purgation, n. E'nta.
Purgatory, n. Rampur'kin euzinodi fro'nditoni, punishment for purging from sin.
Purge, v. E'nsinai. 2, Tre'nsinai twondro'iti, to dung, specially by means of medicine. 3, Da'ntikai, to cleanse. 4, Go'ntivrost, to purify, i. e. make simple. 5, Umva'mprifrost, i. e. expiate. 6, Da'ntifai, to acquit. 7, Umbu'ntrikai, to un-excommunicate.
Purge (a) n. Tre'nsung two'ndroi, dunging medicine.
Purity, n. Da'ndi.
Purl of lace, n. Bre'nza.
Parle, n. Gro'ndo fransufooriz timve'pu, mixture of drunk-things with wormwood.
Parloin, v. Da'mpritai, to steal.
Parlieu, n. Kri'ndoz franzootuz je'ni fra'nsur to'ndraz, margins of forests, from under the forest laws. 2, Kri'ndoz, (generally).
Purple, adj. Kimpon. 2, Fre'hjinoo, (fish).
Purples, n. Tu'mboi, disease.
Purpose, n. To'nza. 2, Pe'ndo, design. 3, Konza, full purpose, i. e. resolution. 4, Bra'nda, impertinence, irrelevance.
Purpose, (of or on) adv. Pen'di, designedly.
Purpose, (to the) adv. Vo'ndu, congruously. 2, Ba'ndun, pertinent-ly. 3, To'ndi, perfectly.
Purpose, (to no) adv. Pre'ndu, frustratingly. 2, Bro'ndun, in vain.
Purpose, (to what?) Sloo'di vo'ndoi? for what end?

Purport, n. Ri'ndoi, meaning.
Purpura, n. Fro'hjinoo.
Purse, n. Penzi runda'di, bag for money, or ru'nta pen'zi, money bag.
Purser, n. Bri'ndi, naval officer.
Purse, (shepherd's) n. Tre'mvis.
Pursivant, n. Van'joo.
Pursy, adj. Vebo'mpu, excessively fat. 2, Debo'mpu, injuriously fat. 3, Fu'mpu, asthmatical.
Purslane, n. To'mvinoi. 2, Vu'mvis, purslane tree, halimus.
Pursue, v. Ven'tisai. 2, Te'mprifai, to pursue the enemy.
Purvey, v. Fo'nsipai.
Purulent, adj. Vla'ndoi, mattery;— of rotten flesh.
Push, v. Dwakri'nsipai, impetuously to thrust.
Pusillanimity, n. Gle'mbo.
Puss, n. Kyin'ja, the cat.
Pustule, n. Pu'mbo.
Put, v. Pentipai. 2, Intifai, to place. 3, Ontifai, to cause.
Put away, v. Tre'ntipai.
Put back, v. Droop'rentigrast, to cause to go back.
Put by, v. Pre'ntikai, to frustrate.
Put down, v. Um'o'mpikai. 2, Umva'mpifai, to unpower. 3, Unvu'h-trinai, to unauthorise. 4, Unvu'm-prinai, to un-office.
Put forth, v. Ba'ntikai or ba'ntikrost, to publish. 2, Bo'ntifai, to bud.
Put in, v. Vintitrost, to cause to be written.
Put in bail, v. Vo'ntrisai, to stipulate for, be answerable for.
Put into a box, v. Musf'ensikrost, to cause to be in a box.
Put in execution, v. Ta'ntifai, to execute (the sentence of the law). 2, Ventivai, to perform.
Put in fear, v. Vro'nsikrast; to cause to fear. 2, Vro'nsikrost, to cause to be afraid, i. e. in a state of terror.
Put in one's head, v. Po'nsifrast, cause to think.
Put in hope, v. Vonsikrast, cause to hope.
Put in mind, v. To'mpifrast, cause to remember.
Put in order, v. Fantikai, to arrange.
Put in practice, v. to practice, (see practice).
Put in print, v. Dra'nsitai, to print. 2, Dra'nsitrest, to cause to be printed.
Put in remembrance, v. To'mpifrast, to cause to remember.
Put into writing, v. Da'nsitai, to write.
Put off, v. Pra'mpinai, to delay. 2, To'mprikai, to sell.
Put off one's clothes, v. Une'nsinai.
Put on, v. Bentivai, to dispatch. 2, Fo'ntifai, to impell.

- Put on one's clothes*, v. A'n̄sinai.
Put out, v. Unu'nsipai, to un-fire, i. e. quench. 2. Pro'nsipai, to annihilate. 3, Ba'ntikrost, to make public.
Put out of doors, v. Ba'ntrisi, to exile.
Put out of office, v. Umvo'mprinai, to un-office.
Put out of order, v. Tra'ntimest, to cause to be confused.
Put out one's eyes, v. Umfa'ntitrest, to cause to be destitute of eyes. 2, Bro'mpitrost, to make blind.
Put to, v. Va'ntisai, to add. 2, Te'ntifai, to apply. 3, Ki'nsifai, to shut.
Put to be done, v. To'nsinai pi'ntipoi.
Put to be kept, v. To'nsinai be'ntikoi.
Put to death, v. Dra'nsiprast, cause to die, i. e. kill. 2, A'mprikrest, to cause to be capitally punished.

Q U A

- Quack-salver*, n. Deto'ndroi, physician in a bad sense.
Quadrangle, n. A'kin fre'ntu'too te'ndoo, four-angled area.
Quadrant, n. Apra'ko fendo'tu, one fourth of circle.
Quadrangle, n. Pre'ndi, square. 2, Twendo on a'kin ba'ntur de'ntou'kwí ki'ndoz, a surface having four equal and parallel sides.
Quadrature, n. Pre'ndiko, squaring.
Quadrupartite, adj. T'antusoo'mu a'kin ra'ndiz, divided into four parts.
Quadruple, adj. Fiza'kin, four fold or four kind.
Quaff, v. Befra'nsifai, to drink much. 2, Vefra'nsifai, to drink excessively.
Quagmire, n. Tra'nzoo.
Quail, n. Ge'njoi.
Quail, v. Fro'nsisoo, to be discouraged.
Quaint, adj. Vre'mbou vo'mpu, over nicely beautiful. 2, Veva'ntukoo, excessively adorned. 3, To'nti, perfect.
Quake, v. Bra'nsinai, to tremble.
Qualify, v. Vro'ntiprest, to cause to be qualified. 2, Gl'antiprost, to cause to be less intense:—relaxed, diluted. 3, Te'ntikai, to quiet.
Quality, n. Vro'ndoo. 2, Andi, transcendental relation of quality. 3, Imbi, sensible quality. 4, Imboo, visible quality. 5, Imbo, audible quality, sound. 6, Imba, quality of taste. 7, Ri'mba, quality of smell. 8, Imbi, tactile quality, more active. 9, Imbis, tactile quality, passive.

- Put to flight*, v. Fe'nsiprast, to cause to fly.
Put to shame, v. Fro'nsivai or fro'nsivrest, to shame or cause to be ashamed.
Put to shifts or put to it, v. Mus-kro'ntikraust, to be caused to be in difficulty.
Put to the sword, v. Fe'mprikoi, sworded, i. e. killed by the sword.
Put to venture, v. Kre'ntivoi, to be essayed.
Put out to use, v. Blo'mprikai.
Put up a hare, v. Ensikrast, to cause to move.
Put up petition, v. Fa'mprinai, to petition.
Put up sword, v. Impre'nsikrest fe'mbri, to cause the sword to be ensheathed.
Put up with wrong, v. Trone'sivai pa'ndra, not to revenge wrong.

Q.

Q U A

- Qualification*, n. Vro'ndoo, quality. 2, Ko'ndoi, condition.
Quality, n. Ra'mbi, disposition. 2, A'mbi, habit. 3, E'mbi, manners, i. e. morals. 4, Ko'ndis, state. 5, Ondroo, degree.
Qualm, n. Dwakro'mboi, a paroxysm of loathing. 2, Dwabro'nza, opposite of desire, disgust. 3, Dwabu'mbi, fainting fit.
Quandary, n. Bro'nzoi, doubt. 2, Pro'nzoi, meditation.
Quantity, n. Vo'ndoo. 2, A'ndoo, relation of quantity general. 3, A'ndoi, relation of continued quantity. 4, A'ndo, relation of discontinued quantity.
Quarrel, v. Twemba, contention.
Quarry, n. Unje'kis stone place. 2, Be'mbroi, booty.
Quart, n. Tu'ndo.
Quartan, n. Pru'mboi droope'ntaso on a'krun bu'ndis, ague returning every fourth day.
Quarter, n. Apra'ko, one fourth. 2, Apra'ko ra'ndis, one fourth part.
Quarter, (of the moon) Apra'ko ra'ndis, tu Gi'nzoi te'ndis, one fourth part of the moon's travel.
Quarter, (one) n. Vu'nda, i. e. Fa'gin tu'ndaz, twenty eight pounds.
Quarter of wheat, n. Va'kin ku'ndoz, sixty four gallons.
Quarter, v. Pa'mprikai, to cut into four parts, (capital punishment.) 2, Vro'nsitrost to quarter one's self, i. e. cause one's self to be a guest.
Quarter, (to give) v. To'imprimost pro'nza'nu, to cause immunity to enemy.

- Put together*, v. Tyel'pentipai.
Put upon, (doing) v. Fo'ntifai, to impel.
Put case, v. Ti'ntisai, to suppose.
Put an end to, v. Kri'ntitraist, to be caused to be ended.
Put a trick on, v. Pa'mprinai, to affront. 2, Ta'mprinai, mock.
Putrification, n. Fro'mbi, rottenness.
Putrify, v. Fro'mpikrost, to cause to be rotten.
Putrid, adj. Fro'mpu, rotten.
Puttock, n. Fin'frenjoo, one of the kite kind.
Puzzle, v. Gi'ntisai, to pose.
Pigmy, n. Pebi'uzi, diminutive of man.
Pyramid, n. Dre'ndo.
Pyromancy, n. Pa'mbro unzoo'ti, wizarding by means of fire.
Pyx, n. Pe'uzi, box.

Q U E

- Quarter*, (of the world) n. Ri'nzo.
Quartermaster, n. Fi'ndri.
Quartile, n. Frindoitu apra'ko prantu'rtu fe'ndo, distance of one fourth of great circle.
Quarto, n. Afri'n re'ndo drenzaituz, second figure of books.
Quash, v. Poltiprost, to annul, i. e. cause to be nothing. 2, Fro'nsivrest, to cause to be ashamed. 3, Gro'nsikrast, to cause to despair.
Quash, n. Pe'mvinoo, pumpkin.
Quaver, v. Bra'nsinai, to tremble. 2, Ba'nsinai, to warble, i. e. sing with a trembling-like voice.
Queen, n. Drempales, an unchaste female.
Queen, n. Fo'ndripet or fo'ndripun. 2, Fo'ndripurs ko'nzipet, king's wife.
Quest, n. Pe'njo.
Quell, v. Pe'mprifai, to conquer.
Quench, v. Unu'nsipai, to un-fire. 2, Umfa'nsifai, to un-thirst.
Querist, n. Pintuso'ro, questioning person.
Quern, n. P'insuvo ga'nzis, grinding machine.
Querulous, adj. Gata'mprinai, to grudge. 2, Gata'ntrupai, apt to accuse. 3, Gadiskro'nsukai, apt to signify grief.
Question, (to call in) v. Tasta'ntripai, to begin to accuse. 2, Tas-kro'nsitai, to begin to distrust. 3, Tasdro'nsinai, to begin to be diffident of, i. e. loose confidence. 4, Tastro'nsivi, to begin to be jealous of. 5, Tre'mpivi, to be censorious. 6, Kro'nsitrest, to cause to be suspected.

Quest, n. Dəndoo, search.
Question, n. P'indis.
Question, (a) n. U bronsufō'ri, as, "it is a doubted thing." 2, Vintunoori, as, "it is a disputed thing."
Quibble, n. Kwāntra vinda, a fraudulent argument. 2, Devinda, an argument in a bad sense.
Quick, adj. Dānsur, alive, in a state of life. 2, Fōmpa, sprightly. 3, Kōmpu, vigorous, vege.
Quick of apprehension, adj. Pāmpi, sagacious.
Quick, adj. Gōmpu, nimble. 2, Tōmpu, swift. 3, Benti, dispatchful.
Quickly, adv. Bekindur, very soon. 2, Bevriundur, in a very short time.
Quicksands, n. Dinzō.
Quicken, v. (See the various words and make them causal; as, "Dānsiprost," to make alive, &c.)
Quick, n. Dānsur imviz umvetwiz, living shrubs or trees.
Quicken-tree, n. Tu'mvo.
Quill, n. Pro'ndi.

R A G

Rabbit, n. Kinjo.
Rabbin, n. Twuntrur To'nzō, a Jewish teacher. 2, Twuntrur kōndroo, a Jewish graduate.
Rabble, n. Dōndroo.
Race, n. Pre'nzoi, running. 2, Dāndo. 3, Dwinpro'nzooz, aggregate of descendants.
Rack, n. Tra'nsuvo Kra'nzis, a hanging shelf. 2, Tantra'itwus, the racking jugament.
Rack, v. Re'ntikai kro'ndu, to extend violently. 2, Tantrisa, to torment with the rack.
Rack wine, v. Pre'ntifai ve'nzoi tai'ni tran'dis, to separate wine from its sediment.
Racket, n. Fra'ntukoo pa'ndo, confused multitude.
Radiation, n. Ble'ndifo imboo'tu, the radiating of light.
Radical, n. Pōntur.
Radicate, v. Pōntipai, to root itself.
Radish, n. Be'mva.
Raff, n. Pra'ndis, worst part.
Raft, n. Finōndroo, raft, a ship-like thing of timbers tied together.
Rafter, n. Peba'nzō rondoo'tu, a little column of wood.
Rag, n. Sis vresuvoo bra'ndis, an off torn fragment.
Ragstone, n. Tun'joo.
Rage, n. Bebro'ndi tonze'tu, great violence of anger.

Quiddity, n. Dwivro'ndoo tyoo rai kōndoo rintifai, the aggregate of qualities which the name denotes. 2, Dra'ndis yoo'tu fri'ntou ti'ndoi findifo'ci drontou'tes vro'ndooz, the residue of a concrete substantive after abstracting it's essential qualities. 3, Apine'rit, unity: the act of the mind by which any quality or number of qualities are remembered together, or represented by a name of the singular number.
Quiet, adj. Enesuko, not motion or motionless. 2, Rimpī, silent, without sound. 3, Tempa, adj. peaceable. 4, Te'ntu, quiet, (positive). 5, Tren'etu, not molested, (negative). 6, Frambā'pi, without care.
Quillet, n. Bebronta'ri a very frivolous thing.
Quilt, n. Bwa'ntou dra'nsus tinsufō'ri, a thick bed covering thing.
Quilt, v. Vlimpikrest kinze'ti, to cause to be stiffened by sewing.
Quip, n. Gre'ntupoo dro'hizi tambratwi, concealed reproof or scoffing.

R.

R A I

Ragged, adj. Fl'impvraust vrenzi-vō'di, made rough by tearing.
Ragwort, n. Dā'mvo.
Raya oxyrinchos, n. Ten'joi.
Radius, n. Ble'ndoi.
Ray, (of light) i. e. radius of light, ble'ndoi imboo'tu. 2, Fēndoo imboo'tu, line of light.
Ray, (array) n. Fantukoo'ri gembroo'di, ordered (thing) for battle.
Ray, (of fish,) n. Vro'nda.
Ray weed, n. Bōmvo, darnel.
Rail, n. Vēndo rondoo'tu, vumzoo'tu, &c. cylinder of wood, iron, &c. 2, Vēndo rondoo'tu, prism of wood.
Rail, n. Gre'njoi.
Rail, v. Tantrinai, to revile.
Raillery, n. Te'mba, urbanity.
Raiment, n. E'nza, clothing.
Rain, n. Tun'zō.
Rainbow, n. Pu'nzi.
Raise, v. Pinsipai, lift. 2, Pinsi-prast, cause to rise. 3, Kantifrost, to cause to be high. 4, Bāmpifrost, to cause to be in a state of dignity. 5, Ontifai, to cause, as "to raise a quarrel."
Raise from sleep, v. Ka'nsifai, to waken.
Raise siege, v. U'uke'ntripai, to unseige.
Raise up, v. Truspinsipai, to uplift. 2, Truspinsiprast, to cause to rise up.

Quince, n. Fru'invoo.
Quintessence, n. Drontou'dwes, the essential part. 2, Pa'ndis, the best part.
Quire, (of church) n. Ka'nta kanzo'idwes, chief temple part.
Quire, (of people) n. Dwinba'nsutorz, aggregate of people.
Quire, (of paper) n. Fa'kin ke'ndiz denzai'tu, twenty four sheets of paper:—abridged, Deno'nzis.
Quirk, n. Pebronta'ri, a little frivolous thing.
Quit, v. Fre'ntifai, to forsake.
Quilch, n. Bro'mvo, dog's grass.
Quite, adv. Andus, wholly, totally.
Quittance, n. Tentunō'ri, the acquitting thing, specially in writing.
Quiver, n. Prenzi, bembre'diz, case for arrows.
Quiver, v. Bra'nsinai, to tremble.
Quoit, n. Wu'nji fensuvo'mbis renze'tu, a stone intended to be thrown in gaming.
Quotation, n. Tinda.
Quoth, v. Ga'nsito, saith.
Quotidian, adj. Bu'ntus, daily.
Quotient, n. Tra'ndis.

R A M

Raise a bank, v. Brinsitrost, to make a bank.
Raise men, v. Binsifai binzikurs, to gather men.
Raise money, v. Binsifai ru'nda, to gather money.
Raise war, v. Entrikrost, to make war.
Raise, v. Yingra'ntiprost, to make more intense; as, "to raise one's courage, spirits, &c."
Raise one's voice, v. Yintimpitai, to voice louder.
Raisin, n. Fl'impukrost pimvoisit, dried fruit of the vine, i. e. grape.
Rake of ship, n. Timbroi.
Rake-hell, n. Bere'mpuro.
Rake, n. Bwinsufō'twus, a gathering jugament.
Rake, v. Tyel binsifai, to gather together.
Rally, v. Vool binsifai, to collect again. 2, Vool fantikai, to put in order again.
Ram, v. Tri'mpikrost, to make dense. 2, Yintimpikrost, to make more dense. 3, Vri'mpigrost, to make fast; specially krinzivo'di, i. e. by knocking.
Ramp, (pronounced romp) v. Be'n-sipai, to leap.
Rampant, adj. Pra'nsuvo grintijū ba'ndiz, standing upon the hinder legs.

- Ram*, n. Fīnjifur, male sheep.
Romp, (a) U tro'mparet, a wanton female.
Rampart, n. Te'ndris.
Rampion, n. De'mvinoo.
Ramson, n. Fo'nva. 2, Fro'nva, mountain ramson.
Rana piscatrix, n. Kra'njoi, toad fish.
Rancor, n. Betro'nzi, intense hatred, or betro'nzi ti'ntur, old and intense hatred.
Rand, n. Kri'ndo, margin.
Random, adj. Tre'ntus, rambling, wandering. 2, Dra'mpa, inconstant. 3, Umv'impus, unsteady. 4, Pondai'ti, without object. 5, Pong'tuso, not having an object.
Range, v. Fa'ntikrost, to put in order. 2, Fe'ntiprost, to put in a line. 3, Da'ntivrost, to put in a series. 4, Kilitinai, to classify according to their kinds systematically. 5, Kri'ntinai, to classify less perfectly. 6, Tre'ntisai, to ramble.
Rank, adj. Tra'ntur, excessive. 2, Bebro'nsufoo excessively leafed. 3, Ba'nsou, lustful.
Rank, n. Ondroo, degree. 2, Fa'ndi, order. 3, Da'ndo, series. 4, Fe'ndoo, line.
Rank, n. Ke'hdra, side to side, opposite to file, i. e. face to face.
Rankle, v. Fro'mpikai, to become rotten. 2, Pifro'mpikai, metaphorically mortified, inflamed, &c.
Ransack, v. Be'mbrifai, to plunder. 2, Bedentipai, to search strictly.
Ransom, n. Do'nzoo redemption. 2, Do'ndri tombripotu, the price of unslaving. 3, Do'ndri umvembri'fotu, the price of uncaptivating.
Ransom, v. Unto'mpriprost, to unslave. 2, Umve'mpriprost, to uncaptivate.
Rap, v. Pekre'nsivai, to knock a little.
Rapacity, n. Bo'mba, greediness. 2, Fe'mbo, scraping.
Rape, n. Ke'ndoo bronde'ti, seizing by violence. 2, Bra'nzoi bronde'ti, coition by violence. 3, Tro'nsunoo fandra, forced fornication.
Rapid, adj. Be'to'mpu, very swift.
Rapier, n. Fem'bri gadre'nsuvu, a sword apt to prick.
Rapine, n. Fe'mbo, scraping. 2, Fe'mbo bronde'ti, scraping by violence. 3, Fe'mbo bambra'ti, scraping by extortion.
Rare, adj. Twimpu, opposite to dense. 2, Bra'ntou, thin. 3, Dri'ntur, seldom. 4, Kra'ntur, excellent.
Rarify, v. Twimpikrost, to make rare.
Rarity, n. Dri'ndur, seldomness. 2, Kra'ndoo, excellence. 3, Twimbi.

- Rapture*, n. Gro'nzis, extasy.
Raspberry, n. Pi'mvoo.
Rascal, n. Koolanturo.
Rasher, n. Kre'nsutoo ke'ndi, a broiled slice.
Rashness, n. Dre'mbo, opposite to fortitude. 2, Pla'mba, opposite to consideration.
Rasp, n. Fri'nsuno'tus, a filing instrument.
Rat, n. Di'njo.
Rat's-bane, n. Kru'njis, arsenic.
Rate, n. Ru'ndi, proportion. 2, Do'ndri, price. 3, To'mbri, tax.
Rate, v. Dro'nsikai, to reprehend.
Rather, adv. Cul. 2, Ki'ndur bo'nsinai, sooner choose.
Rather than, adv. Cull'kyu.
Ratify, v. Tedam'pripai, perfectly to testify. 2, Tev'utrinai, perfectly to authorize. 3, Tedo'mpikrost, perfectly to strengthen.
Ratiocination, n. Vindingo, reasoning. 2, Do'ndoo vinda'tu, the act of reasoning. 3, Indi, discourse.
Rational, adj. Ompur.
Rational power, n. O'mboo.
Rational soul, n. Vin'zoo.
Rattle, v. Keno'nsivai, to make a noise by mutual striking of small solid bodies.
Rattle, n. Keno'nzis.
Rattling, (of ship) n. Fi'ndra.
Ravage, v. Be'mprifai, to plunder.
Rave, v. Pru'mpinai.
Ravel, v. Fri'nsifai, to tangle. 2, Fra'ntikrest, to cause to be confused.
Raveline, n. Ble'ndris,—in fortification, a detached work with two faces which make a salient angle without any flanks, and raised before the counterscarp of the place.
Raven, n. Be'njoo.
Raven, v. Bro'mpinai, to act rapaciously. 2, Fe'mpitai, to act serapingly. 3, Ba'mprinai, to extort. 4, Be'mprifai, to plunder.
Ravine, n. Pru'mba, (disease).
Ravish, v. Ke'ntipai brondu, to take violently. 2, Tro'nsunoo fandra, compulsory fornication. 3, Tro'nsunoo bra'nzoi, compulsory coition.
Ravished, adj. Gro'nsuvi, in a state of extasy.
Raw, adj. Unta'ntufoo, unskinned. 2, Rene'sutoo, uncooked. 3, Tanc'pus, inexperienced or inexperienced.
Raze, v. Ransifrost, to ruin. 2, Kro'nsipai, to destroy. 3, Tre'ntifai, to spoil.
Razor, n. Pinsumo'tus, shaving instrument. 2, Fa'nzis pinzino'di, knife for shaving.
Razor fish, n. Gro'njinioi.
Razor-bill, De'njino.
Reach, v. Fa'nsivai, to stretch.

- Re*, adv. Re, denoting repetition; the same syllable in both languages, as, ge'ntinai, to pay; re-ge'ntinai, to repay.
Reach out, v. Fa'nsivai pa'ndi, to extend the arm. 2, Bo'nsipai fansuvoo'di pa'ndi, to deliver with extended arm.
Reach, v. Vre'nsitai, to retch. 2, Twaste'nsimai, to endeavour to vomit. 3, Ke'ntipai, to take. 4, Pen'tikai, to obtain.
Reach after, v. Twaske'ntipai, to endeavour to take. 5, Po'mpivai, to understand.
Reach of a river, n. Plenti'dwes dinza'tu, the curved part of a stream.
Reach, n. Vo'ndoi, the end. 2, Pen-do, the design.
Read, v. Ka'nsitai.
Ready, adj. Pi'ntou, present. 2, Kintur, soon. 3, Tintou, near. 4, Ko'ntu, easy. 5, Ta'mpa, with alacrity, willingly. 6, Po'nsunoo, inclined. 7, Fe'ntuvoo, prepared. 8, Fe'nsuvoo, furnished.
Ready to die, v. Sool dra'nsur, i. e. almost in a state of death. Obs. neutrals denote *state*.
Re-admit, v. Rego'mprinai, tusenti-sai, again to permit to enter.
Reality, n. Fondoo'rit, absolute of thing. 2, Ka'mba, sincerity.
Realm, n. Flo'ndroo, kingdom. 2, Fondroo'skin, king's place.
Ream, n. Dena'nzis.
Reap, v. Kri'nsitai.
Rear, v. Pa'nsivrast, to cause to rise. 2, Gre'ntifrost, to cause to be perpendicular. 3, A'nsifai, to erect, build.
Reason, n. Fo'ndoi, the motive or inducement. 2, Vo'ndoi, the end, object, or final cause. 3, Vinda, the argument. 4, O'mboo, the faculty of reason. 5, Ka'mbo, moderation. 6, Fe'mboo, equity.
Reason, v. Vintinai, to argue. 2, Intikai dra'ipu, to discourse (reason) with any person. 3, Twasvintisai, to endeavour to prove. 4, Twasdi'nsifai, to endeavour to disprove.
Reason, (in) adv. Fe'mbur, reasonably.
Reason, (out of all) adj. A'ndus rompur, wholly unreasonable.
Reasonable, adj. Ompur. 2, Fa'ntur, adj. neither abundant nor scarce. 3, Ga'ntur, adj. neither intense nor remiss. 4, Pa'ntur, adj. neither great nor little. 5, Ka'ntur, adj. neither excellent nor sorry.
Reasonable, (in commanding) adj. Vempus.
Reason of, (by) prep. De, di, for.
Re-assemble, v. Reo'ntrivai.

Re-baptize, v. Revuntrisai, to rebaptize.
Rebate, v. Ru'ntu dwa'ndoo, proportional diminution.
Rebellion, n. Bre'mbi. 2, Ta'ndro, rebellion, (crime).
Rebound, v. Droobe'hsipai, to leap back. 2, Drood'insipai, to spring back. 3, Te'ntifoo, to rebound, i. e. be reflected.
Rebuff, v. Drooke'nsivai, to strike back.
Re-build, v. Rea'nsifai.
Rebuke, v. Dro'nsisai, to reprehend.
Recall, v. Drooti'mpitai, to invoke or call back. 2, Tri'ntisai, to recant.
Recantation, n. Tri'ndis.
Recapitulate, v. Ven'tifai vrandis, to repeat the sun.
Recede, v. Droop'rentisai.
Retire, v. Nispre'ntisai, go from. 2, Pre'ntisai brand'ema, go into a state of privateness or privacy.
Receipt, n. Tre'nda.
Receipt, n. Po'nzis twondroitu, direction of medicine.
Receipt, n. Te'ntari da'nsutoo, acquitting thing written.
Receive, v. Tre'ntinai. 2, Kre'ntinai, accept. 3, Fra'nsikai, to entertain.
Receiver, n. Tre'ntunor, receiving person.
Received, adj. Tre'ntunoo, 3, Po'mpra, customary, as, "commonly received opinion."
Receiving, n. Tre'nding.
Receptacle, n. Trentunori, receiving thing. 2, Untufod'us, containing vessel.
Recess, n. Droopren'dis, recession. 2, Grentupokis or kin.
Reciprocation, n. Dro'ndis.
Recite, v. Ven'tifai, to repeat. 2, Rega'nsitai, to say again. 3, Tin'tikai, to narrate.
Reckon, v. Go'nsifai, to esteem. 2, Runtifai, to number. 3, Ven'tinai, to account.
Reckon up, v. Ru'ntifai, to number.
Reckon, (to over) v. Veru'ntifai.
Reckoning, (the) adj. Tyoo to'ntin gentinai, which ought to be paid.
Reclaim, v. Kontimost, to make gentle. 2, Vu'ntivai, to convert, to turn from vice. 3, Pa'mpikrast, to cause to repent, turn from vice.
Recline, v. Kra'nsiva gr'indi, to lean backwards. 2, Kra'nsivai ki'ndi, to lean to one side.
Recluse, n. Bebra'ntulo, a very private person. 2, Goorantupoo'ro, a concealed person. 3, Betuntou'ro, a monk-like person. 4, Bi'tu'nprou'ro, a hermit-like person, 5, Pafrou'nsa'ro, habitually solitary person.
Reconquer, v. Repe'mprifai.

Recognize, v. Bebo'nsifai, to know again. 2, Repro'nsitai, to observe again. 3, Tin'tisai, to admit or acknowledge.
Recognizance, n. Ondris tin'tusoo pondrooki, bond acknowledged before a magistrate.
Recoil, v. Drooba'nsifai, to start back. 2, Drooe'nsikai, to move back. 3, Droodi'nsipai, to spring back. 4, Te'ntifoi, to be reflected. 5, Droop'entisai, to come back.
Recommend, v. Fent'inai, to offer. 2, Go'nsisai, to praise. 3, Do'nsisai, to commend.
Recompense, v. Dre'ntifai, to compensate. 2, A'mpivai, to reward.
Reconcile, v. Umpro'nsimai, to un-enemy. 2, Untwe'mpimost, to cause to be uncontentious. 3, Te'mpimost, to cause to be peaceable.
Record, v. To'mpifai, to remember. 2, Ba'ntripai, to note, write down.
Recorder, n. To'mpri pa'ndroo, city judge. 2, Don'andro, corporation judge.
Recorder, n. Dre'nsu te'ndi, musical pipe.
Recover, v. Repent'ikai, to obtain again. 2, Droop'entisai, to come back. 3, Refent'ikai, to gain again. 4, Rebe'ntipai, to possess again. 5, Te'ntifai, to repair. 6, Rera'mpikai, to recover health.
Recount, v. Tin'tikai, to relate, to narrate. 2, Fo'nsitai, to consider.
Recourse, n. Nuspe'ndis, to-coming. 2, Nuspe'ndis di'ntur, frequent coming to.
Recreant, adj. Fel'pa, perfidious. 2, Fel'pa dwembo'ni, perfidious from cowardice.
Recreation, n. En'zi. 2, Be'mboi, moderateness in recreation. 3, Bre'mboi, immoderateness in recreation.
Recrement, n. Pra'ndis. 2, Un'za, recrement of metals.
Recriminat, v. Dri'ntisai ta'ndroo, to retort accusation.
Recruit, v. Redo'mpikai, to strengthen. 2, Red'insifai, to refill.
Rectangle, n. A'kin tent'utoo'ri, four right angled thing.
Rectifying, n. To'ndivrost, the making true. 2, Pe'mbivrost, the making just. 3, Fo'ndivrost, the making good, &c. 4, Vri'huzis, chemical rectification.
Rector, n. Po'ndroo, governor. 2, Bezuhirufas kwombro'tu, the chief church officer of a parish.
Recumbent, adj. Kra'nsus, leaning. 2, Kohzito, trusting.
Recusant, n. Frintusor, denying person. 2, Fu'mbro, schismatic.
Red, adj. Fim'pou.

Redbreast, n. Be'nji, bird.
Red-teal, n. Bu'ngo, cinnabar.
Red-start, n. Bre'nji.
Redeem, v. Do'nsipai. 2, Drooto'm, prikai, to buy back. 3, To'mpri-kai pa'mboi, to buy liberty. 4, Umve'mprifai, to uncaptive. 5, Unto'mprivai, to unslave.
Re-deliver, v. Retre'ntinai, to deliver back. 2, Red'onsipai, to redeem again.
Re-demand, v. Refre'ntinai.
Redemption, n. Do'nzoo.
Redolent, adj. Pi'mpa, sweet.
Re-double, v. A'finkrost. (See Table, a'finkrost, to treble, &c.) 2, Ven'tifai, to repeat.
Redoubt, n. Ven'dris.
Redoubted, adj. Kra'ntur, excellent. 2, Kra'ntur kamboi'tu, excellent in reputation. 3, Kra'ntur demboi'tu, excellent in courage.
Redound, v. Ent'ikai, to eventuate.
Redress, v. Tre'ntivai, to remedy. 2, Tre'ntipai, to mend. 3, Dre'ntifai, to compensate.
Redshank, n. Ke'njino.
Redstart, n. Bre'nji.
Redwing, n. Bre'ngo.
Reduce, v. Ont'ifai, to cause. 2, Po'ntifai, to make. 3, Repo'ntifai, to make again.
Redundant, adj. Tra'ntur, excessive. 2, Vefra'ntur, over abundant.
Reduplicate, v. A'finkrost, to double. 2, Ven'tifai, to repeat.
Reed, n. Do'mvo. 2, Bro'nvo, burr reed. 3, Ko'mvi, flowering reed. 4, Po'nvo, sweet smelling reed.
Reed mace, n. Bo'nvo.
Re-edify, v. Rea'nsifai, rebuild.
Reek, (rick) n. Binsufoo'ri. 2, Fru'nzoi, vapour.
Reel, v. Kre'nsifai, to stagger. 2, Dre'ntigrost, to cause to be a skein.
Reel, (a) n. U dre'ntuso'tus, a skeining instrument. 2, U dre'ntusot'wus, a skeining jugament.
Re-entry, v. Vool tuse'ntisai, to pass in again.
Re-establish, v. Rev'impigrost, to cause to be steady again.
Refecation, n. Gentuko'ri, refreshment. 2, Pre'nuzoo, meal.
Refectory, n. Pre'nsur'kin, the meal place.
Refer, v. Go'tipai, to be in state of relation. 2, Go'tipai, to express relation to some thing. 3, To'nsinai fw'androo, to appoint an arbitrator.
Reference, To'nza yoo'tu fa'ndroo, the appointment of an arbitrator.
Refine, v. Go'tikrost, to make simple. 2, Dantikrost, to make pure. 3, Untra'ntisai, to un-sediment.
Reflect, v. Droofa'ntitai, to look back. 2, Ref'onsitai, to reconsider.

Reflected, adj. Tēntufoo.
Reflection, n. Fōhzo. 2, Pām̄ba, consideration. 3, Dāndra, calumny. 4, Gāndra, reproaching.
Reflex, n. Dinānza, down tide.
Reform, v. Dōnsisai.
Refracted, adj. Trēntufoo.
Refractoriness, n. Prōmba, disin-genuousness. 2, Grēmbi, contumacy. 3, Bodrēmba, excessive obstinacy.
Refrain, v. Vrēntikai, to abstain.
Refrain, n. Ventufoo'dwes yoo'tu bansufoo'ri, the repeated part of a song.
Refresh, v. Gēntikai. 2, Trāntipai, to mend. 3, Tintiprost, to cause to be new. 4, Rēntiprost, to make new again.
Refrigerate, v. Plimpigrost, to cause to be cold. 2, Pēplimpikrost, to cause to be rather cold,—cool.
Refuge, n. Twontukis, a safe place specially to fly or go to. 2, Kempaikis, a place of protection.
Refulgent, adj. Timpur, shining.
Refund, v. Brēntinai.
Refuse, v. Frihtisai, to deny. 2, Brōnsimai, to reject. 3, Trēntipai, to disclaim.
Refuse, n. Ondro aplin tōmprikai, the right firstly to purchase.
Refuse, n. Prāndis, worst part.
Refute, v. Dhtisai, to confute.
Regal, adj. Fōntrur, royal;—pronounced fōnlur, there being two rez.
Regard, n. Gōndoo, relation.
Regard, (in that) conj. Kēl, therefore.
Regard, n. Dōnzoī, esteem. 2, Kēmbi, respect.
Regard, v. Prōnsitai, to observe.
Regardless, adj. Flāmpa.
Regenerate, adj. Repānsipai, to rebegot. 2, Ampilai, to infuse divine grace.
Regent, n. U visfōndroo, a substitute king.
Regiment, n. Fem'bra, (soldiers).
Region, n. Rīnzo, country.
Registrar, n. Bāndroo.
Regrate, v. Detōmprikai tontrikail-dul, to buy to sell, (in a bad sense).
Regress, n. Rēpendis.
Regret, n. Trāmba, grudging. 2, Frōnza, nollecity, reluctance. 3, Brōnzi, opposite to desire, aversion.
Regular, n. Gūndroī.
Regular, adj. Kāntu.
Regulate, v. Bihntimost, to make regular.
Regulus Cristatus, n. Kēhjis.
Regulus non Cristatus, Kēhjis.
Rehearse, v. Vēntifai, to repeat. 2, Rēgansitai, to say again. 3, Tih-tisai, to narrate.

Regularity, n. Kāndi.
Reject, v. Brōnsimai. 2, Trēntipai, to disclaim, abdicate.
Reign, v. Fōntripai, to act the king.
Reign, n. Fyōndroos iūdoo, the king's time.
Re-imbark, v. Rēfūntripai, to again in-ship.
Reimburse, v. Gēntinai, to pay.
Rein, (of horse) n. Frontufo'bus pinjoo'di, prohibiting armament (tackle) for horse. 2, Dre'nza tanze'tu, cord of bridle.
Reins, n. Dāndaiz, kidneys.
Reindeer, n. Kri'njoi.
Re-inforce, v. Rē'dompikai.
Re-invest, v. Trōndus revu'ntrimest, solemnly to cause to be reauthor-ized. 2, Trōndus revu'imprimest, solemnly to be re-officed.
Rejoice, v. Kōhsikai.
Rejoinder, n. U reprīndis.
Rejoin, v. reprīntisai.
Reiterate, v. Vēntifai, to repeat.
Relapse, v. Rēdānsivai, to fall again. 2, Drodānsivai, to fall back. 3, Rēumpikrust, to become sick again. 4, Revu'mpritai, to reopostatize.
Relate, v. Gōhtipi, to be in a state of relation. 2, Gōhtipai, to refer to. 3, Gānsitai, to tell. 4, Bāhtinai, to pertain.
Relation, n. Gōndoo. 2, Onzi, relation economic. 3, Onzoo, relation of consanguinity. 4, Onzoi, relation of affinity. 5, Onzō, relations of superiority and inferiority. 6, Ouza, relations of equality. 7, Ondri, relation civil. 8, Andri, relation judicial. 9, Endri, relation military. 10, Indri, relation naval. 11, Undri, relation ecclesiastical.
Relation, n. Tīndi, narration.
Report, n. Tri'ndi, rumour.
Relative, adj. Gōntur.
Relaxation, n. Glāndoo, remission. 2, Trōmpikrost, to cause to be indolent, i. e. painless. 3, Gēntikai, to refresh. 4, Tēntikai, to quiet.
Release, v. Pāmpifrost, make free. 2, Fri'nsifai, to untie. 3, Unkān-trisai, to un-imprison. 4, Umve'm-prifai, to un-capture. 5, Dāntrifai, to acquit.
Relief, n. Betēnda, high protuberance. 2, Petēnda, low protuberance.
Relegation, n. Bāmbri.
Relent, v. Prīmpikrust to become soft. 2, Tadronsivai, to begin to pity. 3, Tāpāmpikrost, to begin to repent.
Rely, v. Dōnsikai, to confide.
Relic, n. Drāndis, residue.
Relict, n. Bōh'zifun.
Relieve a town, v. Kēmpriyai.

Relieve, v. Bōntifai, to help. 2, Gēntikai, to refresh. 3, Bēmpitai, to give alms.
Relieve guard, v. Tintiprost vēmbro, to renew the guard.
Religion, n. Undroo. 2, Pūndroo, natural religion. 3, Fūndroo, pagan religion. 4, Tu'ndroo, jewish religion. 5, Ku'ndroo, Christian religion. 6, Bu'ndroo, Mahometan religion.
Religious, adj. Pazu'ntrur, habitually religious. 2, Gūndroi, an ecclesiastical person, a regular.
Relinquish, v. Frēntifai, leave. 2, Vrēntipai, to let go. 3, Brōnsipai, to abandon, (act of God).
Relish, v. Kōmpitai, to taste.
Reluctance, n. Frōnza, nollecity. 2, Brōnzi, aversion.
Remain, v. Vīntipi, to be permanent. 2, Drānsikrust, to become a residue. 3, Rēntisai, to stay.
Remainder, n. Drāndis, residue.
Remark, v. Prōnsitai, to observe.
Remarkable, adj. Gāprōnsutoo, apt to be observed. 2, Gākran'tupī, apt to be excellent.
Remedy, n. Trēndo.
Remember, v. Tōmpifai. 2, Gūntivai, to express.
Remission, (of fault) n. Tūmbroi, pardoning.
Remission, (of debt) n. Trēnda, forgiving.
Remissness, n. Glēndoo, opposite to intensity. 2, Krāmbo, slightness. 3, Blām̄ba, sloth. 4, Plēmbōo, oversparing.
Remit, v. Drookēntisai, to send back. 2, Kēntisai, to send.
Remissness, n. Glāndoo.
Remnant, n. Drāndis, residue.
Remonstrance, n. Grāntur dīnkron-zi pendroo'twi, intense-signifying of grief, or defence. 2, Grāntur kīndis, krindī'stwi. 3, Grāntur bīndis dindī'stwi, intense objection and confutation.
Remorse, n. Kōnzis.
Remoteness, n. Tri'ndon.
Remove from, v. Nisēntisai, to pass from.
Remunerate, v. Drēntifai, compensate. 2, Ampivai, reward.
Rencontre, v. Dēntisai undrōnzi, to meet unexpectedly; especially to meet an enemy.
Rend, v. Vrēnsivai, to tear.
Render, v. Pōhtifai, to make; as, "to render him miserable." 2, Pēntinai, to yield. 3, Vlēmpri-fai, to surrender, (in battle). 4, Kēntinai, to give; as, "surrender all." 5, Drookēntinai, to give back. 6, Vēntifai, to repeat. 7, Drēntifai, to compensate. 8, Bīntikai, to translate; as, "to render into another language."

R E P

Render account, v. V^{en}tinai, to account.

Render a reason, v. G^{en}tipai vⁱⁿda, shew a reason.

Render thanks, v. T^utrinai, to give thanks. 2, V^{em}pvai, to act gratefully.

Rendezvous, n. D^{en}tus^okin, meeting place. 2, Eⁿtru o^{ndro}, military convention.

Renegade, n. V^umbro, apostate. 2, F^{re}ntufor, a deserter. 3, T^{re}ntusor, wanderer. 4, P^{an}zoi, houseless, not having house.

Renew, v. Tⁱⁿtiprost, to cause to be new. 2, T^{en}tifai, to repair. 3, V^{en}tifai, to repeat.

Rennet, n. F^{ri}usuvoo tra^{ndoo} kiⁿzaitu yoo^{tu} pinjoit^{twes}, coagulated milk of the stomach of a calf, (young kine).

Renovation, n. Tⁱⁿdiprost, causing to be new.

Renown, n. B^{ek}amboi, great repute. 2, B^{eg}onzi, great praise. 3, B^{eb}antu gonzi, very public praise.

Renounce, v. T^{re}ntipai, to disclaim. 2, B^{ro}nsinai, to reject.

Rent, part. V^{re}nsuvoo, torn.

Rent, n. R^{ah}zi. 2, B^{om}pruk^{ori}, the hiring thing.

Repay, v. U^{mb}entilai, to un-disburse; the opposite of emptying a purse. 2, D^{roo}ge^{ntilai}, to pay back.

Repair, v. T^{en}tifai.

Restore, v. D^{en}tifai. 2, D^{re}ntifai, to compensate.

Repair, (to a place) v. P^{re}ntisai^{lumu}, go to.

Repair, (in good) adv. F^{on}t^{itu} ko^{ndis}, in good state.

Reparation, n. T^{en}doi.

Reparation, (to give) v. D^{re}ntifai, compensate.

Repast, n. P^{rah}zoi, eating. 2, P^{en}zoo, meal. 3, P^{re}n^{zoo}, refreshment, lunch.

Repeal, v. Uⁿtoⁿtrinai, to un-law.

Repeat, v. V^{en}tifai.

Repeat lesson, v. G^{ans}itai^{es}, to say it.

Repel, v. D^{roo}b^{re}ntisai, to drive back.

Repentance, n. P^{am}bi, infused repentance. 2, K^{ro}n^{zis}, natural repentance.

Re-people, v. R^{eb}on^{tr}iprost, to cause to be again peopled.

Re-percussion, n. D^{roo}keⁿzis. 2, T^{en}tifai, to reflect.

Repetition, n. V^{en}doi.

Resine, v. T^{ra}mpinai, to grudge. 2, B^{eb}roⁿsinai, greatly to dislike, i. c. shrink from.

Replenish, v. D^{is}isfai, to fill.

Repletion, n. Dⁱⁿzoi, fullness.

Replevy, v. U^{mp}am^{pr}fai, to un-arrest.

R E S

Reply, v. R^{ep}rintisai, to answer again.

Report, n. T^{ri}ndi, rumour. 2, Tⁱⁿdi, narration. 3, K^{am}boi, reputation.

Report, (of a gun) n. I^{mb}o v^{em}b^{re}tu, sound of gun.

Repose, v. P^{en}tipai, to put. 2, V^{ro}nsinai, to desist. 3, R^{en}sikai, to rest. 4, D^onsinai, to confide.

Repository, n. T^{en}tuk^okis or kin, laying-up place.

Reprehension, n. D^{ro}nzi.

Represent, v. V^{en}tifai.

Repress, v. F^{ro}ntifai, to restrain. 2, P^{em}prifai, to vanquish, subdue.

Reprive, v. B^{re}ntikai ta^{ndroi}, to delay the execution. 2, P^{ri}ntiprost ta^{ndroi}, to cause execution to be future.

Reprize, n. D^{wa}ndoo g^{en}da^{tu}, diminution of payment.

Reprobate, adj. B^{ro}nsunoo, rejected.

Reproach, v. G^{an}trinai.

Reproving, n. D^{ro}nzi, reprehension.

Reptile, n. V^{en}sup^{ori}, creeping thing.

Republic, n. Oⁿtruri or ontro^{ori}, the civil thing.

Repudiate, v. B^{ro}nsinai, reject. 2, T^{re}ntipai, disclaim. 3, Uⁿkoⁿsifai, to un-marry.

Repugnant, adj. T^{ro}ntus, opposite. 2, V^{ro}ntu, incongruous.

Repulse, v. D^{roo}b^{re}ntisai, to drive back. 2, F^{ri}ntisai, to deny.

Reputation, n. K^{am}boi.

Repute, n. (See reputation).

Reputed, adj. G^onsufoo, esteemed.

Request, v. P^{ru}m^{pin}ai, to petition.

Requiem, n. T^{en}di, quietness.

Require, v. F^{re}ntilai, to demand. 2, P^onsikai, to command.

Requisite, adj. B^{re}ntupoo, wanted. 2, G^ontu, necessary. 3, D^ontu, expedient.

Requite, v. D^{re}ntifai, to compensate.

Rear, n. G^{ri}ndo, hinder part.

Rearboil, v. P^{ef}en^{sitai}, to under-boil.

Rearmouse, n. D^{wi}njo, bat.

Rearward, n. G^{ri}ndo p^{en}dra^{tu}, hinder part of army.

Rescind, v. T^{re}ntipai, to mar. 2, T^{re}ntifai, to spoil.

Rescript, n. T^om^{bra}, edict.

Rescue, v. B^onsipai, to deliver. 2, U^{mv}em^{pr}fai, to un-captive. 3, U^{an}kan^{tr}isai, to un-prison.

Resemble, v. P^{an}tiki, to be like. 2, B^{en}tifai, to liken, to compare.

Resent, v. T^onsiki, to feel anger. 2, D^{ri}ntisai toⁿzu, to retort angrily. 3, P^{ri}ntisai toⁿzu, to reply angrily.

Research, n. F^on^{zoi}, inquisition. 2, B^{ef}on^{zoi}, diligent research.

Reside, v. R^{an}sipai, to dwell. 2, Pⁱⁿtifi, to be present.

R E S

Reserve, v. B^{en}tikai, to keep. 2, V^{re}ntipai, not to let go. 3, B^{en}tikai ra^{ndis}, keep a part. 4, B^{ri}ntilai, to except. 5, K^{en}tifai, to exempt.

Reserve, (of soldiers) n. B^{em}bra.

Reservedness, n. K^{le}m^{ba}, opposed to frankness.

Residue, n. D^{ra}ndis.

Resign, v. V^{re}ntipai, to let go. 2, P^on^{tr}ikai, to assign. 3, P^{en}tilai, to yield. 4, T^{en}tilai, to deliver, (the possession). 5, T^{am}pinai, to exercise self denial.

Resin, n. V^{ro}ndoo.

Resisting, n. T^{em}broo.

Resolve, v. U^{mb}roⁿsifrost, to cause to be without doubt, as, "to resolve doubts". 2, B^{ri}ntisai, to solve, solve doubts. 3, P^{ri}ntisai, to answer. 4, T^onsinai, to purpose. 5, Eⁿtivai, to eventuate, to result; as, "to resolve itself into."

Resolute, adj. T^oinsun^o, having resolved. 2, D^{em}pa, constant. 3, D^{em}pur, courageous.

Resolution, n. B^{ri}ndis, solution. 2, T^onza, purpose. 3, D^{em}boo, constancy. 4, D^{re}m^{boo}, courage.

Resort, n. N^{is}p^{en}tisai di^{ndur}, to come to frequently. 2, N^{is}p^{re}ntisai di^{ndur}, to go to frequently.

Resound, v. B^{ez}im^{pitai}, greatly to sound. 2, T^{en}tifai i^{mb}o, to reflect sound.

Resource, n. B^ondoi, assistance, aid. 2, B^{re}ntupoo b^ondoi, required support.

Respect, n. K^{em}bi, deference. 2, G^ondoo, relation; as, "having respect to."

Respect of, (in) adj. D^e or di, for. 2, G^ondur, relatively; as, "relatively to."

Respiration, n. F^{en}zo.

Respite, n. K^{us}i^{ndi}, space betwixt; interval. 2, Dⁱⁿdoi, discontinuance. 3, V^{ro}nza, desistence from. 4, G^{la}ndoo, instigation. 5, G^{ri}ndooz, intervals. 6, T^{ro}m^{bi} g^{ri}ndur, ease at intervals.

Respite, v. B^{re}ntivai, to protract.

Resplendent, adj. T^{im}pur.

Respond, v. P^{ri}ntisai, to answer.

Responsible, adj. K^{ag}en^{tung}, able to pay. 2, P^ontai^{nu} g^{en}dinen, subject to future payment. 2, P^ontai^{utu} r^ondit^{enz}, subject to future effects.

Rest, n. R^{en}zi, opposite to motion. 2, R^{en}dis, opposite to passing. 3, V^{ro}nza, cessation, desistence. 4, V^{ri}ndoo, period. 5, Dⁱⁿri^{mb}o, the sign of silence in music. 6, T^{en}tiki, to be in a state of rest. 7, T^{en}tikrost, to cause to be quiet.

Resty, (See restive).

R E T

Rest upon, v. Juskra'nivai, to lean upon. 2, Do'ninai, to confide. 3, Ko'nsitai, to trust.

Rest of them, (the) n. Dra'ndis too'el or ten dra'ndis.

Restoration, n. De'ndoi. 2, Tre'ndoo, mending.

Restharrow, n. Ke'nvō, the cam-mock.

Restitution, n. De'ndoi. 2, Dre'ndoi, compensating.

Restiveness, n. Pro'mba, disengenuousness, bad tempered. 2, Drem-bi, disobedience. 3, Gre'mbi, contumacy.

Restorative, adj. Gade'ntufo two'n-droi, apt-to-restore medicine.

Restore, v. De'ntifai, to restore.

Restore to estate, v. Re'a'nsikrest.

Restore to favor, v. Re'fo'nsikrest.

Restore to health, v. Re'vu'mpikrest.

Restore to liberty, v. Re'pampifrest.

Restore to life, Reda'nsiprest.

Restrain, v. Fro'ntipai, prohibit. 2, Pra'mpifai, to restrain. 3, Bro'ntifai, to impede. 4, Pra'ntifrost, to shorten. 5, Tra'ntifrost, to narrow. 6, Ven'tipai, to hold. 7, Kre'ntifai, to exempt. 8, Fi'ntinai, to limit. 9, Bri'ntinai, to except.

Restraint, n. Fro'ndifo, restraining. 2, Fro'ndifoo, being restrained.

Restrain, v. Pekra'ntinai, to imprison a little.

Restriction, n. Fi'nda, limitation.

Restricting, adj. Re'nsung, binding, constipating.

Result, n. E'ndi, event. 2, Vra'ndis, sum. 3, Vri'nda, inference, consequence.

Resume, v. Reke'ntipai, to take again. 2, Drooke'ntipai, to take back again. 3, Rete'ntivai to begin again. 4, Ven'tifai, to repeat.

Resurrection, n. Reda'nzoo, living again.

Retail, v. Twito'mprikai, to sell segregately.

Retaliation, n. Dre'ndoi, compensation.

Retard, v. Bre'ntivai, to protract. 2, Tri'ntiprost, to cause to be late. 3, Tro'mpikrost, to cause to be slow.

Retching, n. Fa'nivai, to stretch. 2, Vre'nsitai, pandiculate, stretch. 3, Twaste'nsinai, to endeavour to vomit.

Retchlessness, n. Fre'mbo, scrapingness. 2, Fle'mba, carelessness. 3, Ble'mba, sloth.

Retain, v. Ven'tipai, to hold. 2, Be'ntikai, to keep. 3, Po'ntrisai, to bespeak. 4, Po'ntrisai fo'ndroi, to retain an attorney.

Retainer, n. Tro'nzo, dependent.

Retention, n. Ve'ndoo, holding. 2, Be'ndi, keeping.

R E V

Retentive faculty, n. Kave'ndoo, power to hold. 2, Kabe'ntikai, power to keep.

Retinue, n. Dwindro'nzoz, aggregate of servants. 2, Dwinpla'nsukor̄z, aggregate of waiters, i. e. waiting persons. 3, Dwinfo'nzaz, aggregate of companions. 4, Dwi'n-tro'nzoz, aggregate of dependents.

Retire, v. Droopre'ntisai, to go back. 2, Pre'ntisai, to go.

Retire for safety, v. Fle'ntrifai.

Retire for concealment, v. Pre'ntisai tonde'di, go for safety.

Retire for privacy, v. Pre'ntisai brande'di, go for privacy.

Retire for solitude, v. Pre'ntisai fronzadirit, go for solitude.

Retired, adj. Fro'nsa, solitary.

Retirement, n. Pre'ndis, going. 2, Pre'ndis fronzamurit, going into solitude.

Retort, v. Dri'ntisai, to retort.

Retort, (a) n. Inta'idus, a chemical vessel.

Retract, v. Drooke'ntipai, to draw back. 2, Tri'ntisai, to recant.

Retreat, v. Droopre'ntisai, to go back.

Retreat, n. prentisa'innu bra'ndi, to go into privacy.

Retrench, v. Nisdi'nsivai, to cut from. 2, Densivai randai'uni, to cut part from. 3, Da'ntisai, to take away. 4, Dwa'ntipai, to diminish.

Retribution, n. Dre'ndoi, compensation. 2, Antru ramboo, judicial punishment.

Retrieve, v. Redre'ntipai, to find again. 2, Vool'dre'ntipai, again to find.

Retrograde, v. Droo'ensikai, to move back. 2, Repr'e'ntisai, to go back.

Retrospection, n. P'emba tu fo'ndipil, consideration of past thing.

Return, v. Repo'ntipi, to be again. 2, Repe'ntisai, to re-come. 3, Repe'ntisai, to re-go. 4, Pa'mpikāi, to repent. 5, Droopentipi, to be again. 6, Droopentisai, to come back. 7, Droopre'ntisai, to go back.

Return, n. Pri'ndis, answer. 2, Dri'ndis, retortion. 3, Ven'doi, repetition. 4, De'ndoi, restoration. 5, Dre'ndoi, compensation. 6, Bre'nda, refunding. 7, Ge'nda, paying.

Reveal, v. Vonsipai. 2, Ge'ntipai, to shew.

Revel, v. Bre'mpifi, to be immoderate in recreation. 2, Vepre'mpifai, to indulge in excessive intemperance. 3, Kre'mpitai, to act riotously.

Revel-rout, n. Beimbo yoo'tu ta'mbro, a great noise of a sedition.

Revels, n. Vru'ntus, breimboiz, nocturnal immoderate recreation. 2, Vru'ntus chnzilz.

R H E

Revenge, n. Tro'nzi.

Revenue, n. Ra'nzi.

Reverberate, v. Reki'nsivai. 2, Te'ntifirst, to cause to reflect. 3, Te'ntifrest, to cause to be reflected.

Reverence, n. Tembi.

Reverence, (Sir) n. Tre'nunoo'ri, the dinged thing.

Reverend, adj. Gate'mpukoo.

Reverse, v. Un; as, 1. Unto'ntrinai, to unlaw. 2, Unto'imprimai, to un-decree. 3, Umba'imprifai, to un-sentence; i. e. reverse law, reverse decree, reverse sentence. 4, Gra'nsivai, to reverse.

Reverse, n. Gri'ndo.

Reversion, n. O'ndra anziki'ntu (future tense of the noun An'zi), right to future possession. 2, Bro'ndo, potentialness. 3, Dra'ndis, residue, remainder.

Revert, Droopre'ntisai, to come back. 2, O'ntrinai anziki'ntu, to be the right of future possession. 3, O'ntrinust anziki'ntu, to become the right of future possession.

Revie, v. Go'mprison, to engage more for the event of a thing as an accessory:—Go'ntrisov, wāger relating to the principal.

Review, v. Repo'mpitai, to see again. 2, Rete'nsitai, to reconsider. 3, Re'fo'nsifai, to examine.

Reville, n. Ta'utrinai.

Revise, v. (See review). Repo'mpitai. 2, Rete'nsitai. 3, Re'fo'nsifai.

Relieve, v. Reda'nsipai, to relieve. 2, Reko'mpikrust, to become again vigorous.

Re-unite, Rea'pinkrust, to become one again. (a'pin, one).

Revoke, v. Reti'mpitai, to recall. 2, Re'pantifai, to resummon. 3, Ungah'sitai, to say back, or unsay. 4, Poltiprost, to make or reduce to nothing, i. e. annul.

Revoke law, v. Unto'ntrinai, to un-law.

Revoke sentence, v. Umba'imprifai, to un-sentence.

Revolve, Daf'onsitai, frequently to consider. 2, Bef'onsitai, to consider much.

Reward, n. Amboo.

Rhetorician, n. Tampai'ro vantukoo'tu i'ndi, ornamented discourse artist. 2, Tampai'ro vantukoo'tu ri'ndi, the ornamented language artist. 3, Tampai'ro vantukoo'tu pa'nzo, the ornamented speech artist.

Special nouns.

Ino'ndivas, the teaching artist of ornamented discourse. 2, Rin'o'ndivas, the teaching artist of ornamented language. 3, Pan'o'ndivas, the teaching artist of ornamented speech.

Revolution, n. Bĩnzoo, vertiginatıon, turning round. 2, Bĩnzoo apĩu, specially turning round once. 3, Pre'ndoo, alteration.

Rhetoric, n. Inde'ban va'ntukoo, the ornamented language art. 3, Panzo'bas va'ntukoo, the ornamented speech art.

Rhapsody, n. Fra'ntukoo gr'ndõ.

Revolt, v. Vu'ĩmpitai, to apostatise. 2, Ta'ntrivai, to rebel.

Revelsion, n. Kĩnzoo'umi, pulling from.

Rhubarb, n. Pa'mvoo.

Rheum, n. Ku'mba, catarrh.

Rheumatic, adj. Ku'mpa, catarrhal. 2, Kru'mpa.

Rheumatism, n. Kru'mba.

Rhinoceros, n. Vi'njoi.

Rhinoceros fly, n. Po'ñji.

Rhomb, n. Fe'ndoo rindõtu, line of vergency. 2, U pre'ndi rou'upu tai kĩndõz ba'ntur, pe'bel rai'u te'ndõz, a square with all its sides equal, but without any right angles.

Rhomboid, n. U pre'ndi tai'pu twĩnti fre'ndõz ba'ntur, bel ri'u tai'tu kĩndõz, ba'ntur, a square with its opposite angles equal, but some of its sides unequal.

Rye, n. Pro'mvoi.

Rib, (of animal) n. Kra'nda.

Rib, (of ship) n. Gre'ntou bra'ndõ findroo'tu, perpendicular beam of ship.

Ribaldry, n. Dre'mboi, unchastity.

Riband, n. Ve'nza.

Rice, n. Tro'mvoi.

Rich, adj. Fa'mpon.

Rick, (of hay) n. Vinsukoo'ri.

Rickets, n. Gu'mba.

Rid, (past tense of ride), v. De'nsifõl.

Rid, v. Dri'nsifai, to empty; as, "to rid a place." 2, Unra'nsĩnai, to unburden. 3, Unfrĩnsifai, to untangle. 4, Pa'mpifrost, to cause to be free. 5, Bo'nsipai, to deliver.

Rid of, (get) v. Ventrifai'umi, to escape from. 2, Pe'ntikai pa'mboi.

Rid, (business) v. Be'ntivai cu'dõ, to dispatch business.

Riddance, (Sec rid), n. Dri'nzifo, emptying. 2, Unra'nzino, unburdening. 3, Umfrĩnzifo, untangling. 4, Pa'mbivost, causing to be free. 5, Bo'nzipo, delivering. 6, Vendrifõ'umi, escaping from. 7, Pe'ndiko pa'mboi, obtaining liberty. 8, Be'ndivo e'ndõ, dispatching business.

Ridden, adj. Ventrufoo'uni, escaped from, &c. &c.

Riddle, n. Pa'nzo trĩntuvoo vrĩndõ'ti, speech obscured by metaphor.

Rule, (on horse) v. De'nsifai.

Rider, (of horse, &c.) n. Densufõ'ro. 2, Bla'ntupous densufõ'fas, lowest riding officer.

Ride, (at anchor) v. Bĩntrısai.

Ridge, (a bank) n. De'ndi.

Ridiculous, adj. Gatansunoo'su, apt to be laughed at.

Ridgel or Ridgeling, n. Apra'fo un-grantusoo, half mtesticled.

Riding, n. Kondro'dwes, part of county.

Rife, adj. Dĩntur, frequent. 2, Vi'ntou, obvious, (occurring in many places).

Riffraff, n. Prandis, worst part. 2, Klantur i'ndi, sorry discourse.

Rifle, v. Be'mprifai, to spoil.

Rifle, v. Pentısai'umi, to carry away; as, "to rifle of beauty." 2, Ton-tivai'utu, to deprive of. 3, Dre'n-fikai te'ndi, to groove spirally; as, "to rifle a gun."

Rift, n. Kre'ndi õntufoo tinzoo'ti, a chink caused by cleaving.

Rigging, n. Indra.

Right, n. Ondra. (civil right).

Right, adj. Pe'nti, straight, as, "straight forward." 2, Pe'mpur, just. 3, Fe'mpur, equitable,—reasonable. 4, Po'nti, true, opposed to false. 5, Fo'nti, good, opposed to bad. 6, Ko'nti, genuine, opposed to spurious. 7, Do'nti, natural, opposed to artificial. 8, Go'nti, simple, opposed to mixed. 9, To'nti, perfect, opposed to imperfect. 10, To'nta, due. i. e. which ought to be. 11, Vo'nta, worthy, opposed to unworthy. 12, To'ntra, according to law. 13, Vo'ntu, congruous. 14, Ka'ntu, regular.

Right angle, n. Te'ndõ.

Right hand, n. Ti'nti ta'ndi, the right side hand.

Right side, n. Ti'ndõ.

Right, (to make or to set) v. Te'ntifai, to repair.

Right, adv. To'ndi, perfectly; as, "right in the nick," i. e. exactly.

Righteousness, n. Ta'mbi, holiness. 2, Emboo, moral virtue. 3, Pe'mboo, justice. 4, Fe'mboo, equity.

Rightful, adj. Pe'mpur, just. 2, Fe'mpur, equitable.

Rigid, Pe'mpur.

Rigor, (stiffness) n. Bla'nza.

Rigor, n. Pe'mboo, opposite to justice and equity. 2, Pre'mbis, harshness. 3, Gre'mbis, austere, stern, &c.

Rill, n. Pe'dĩnza.

Rim, n. Krĩndõ.

Rim, (of the belly) n. Tra'ndoi van-da'tu, membrane of the belly.

Rhyme, n. Brĩndõ.

Rime, n. Bru'nzo, mist that freezes in falling.

Rinse, v. Pe'vĩnsikai, to wash a little.

Rind, n. Bo'ndoo.

Ridge-bone, n. Ta'mbra.

Rings, v. n. Fi'mpi; as, "the bell rings;" i. e. is in a state of ringing. 2, v. a. Fi'mpito, rings; as, "wai fim'pito, fimputo'otus," he rings the bell.

Ring all in, v. Fi'mpitai kri'ntupous i'ndoo, to ring the latest time.

Ring in peel, v. Fi'mpitai trimbi, to ring harmoniously.

Ring out, v. Be'fi'mpitai, to ring much.

Ring of bells, (a) n. Gwa'ndõ tu fimputoo'riz, a suit or set of bells.

Ring, (a) n. Fe'ndi, (figure).

Ring-doe, n. Pre'ñjo.

Ring-finger, n. A'krim de'ndi, fourth finger.

Ringleader, n. Kant'aro, the chief.

Ringtail, n. Fre'ñjoo, (kite), buzzard having a white streak in his tail.

Ring-worm, v. Fru'mbo, tetter.

Riot, v. Kre'mpitai, to act riotously. 2, Tra'mpitai, to act seditiously.

Riotousness, n. Kre'mbo.

Rip, v. Unkĩnsikai, to un-sew. 2, Kri'nsifai denzivo'ti, to open by cutting.

Ripeness, n. Ko'mbis.

Ripier, n. Pensuvõ'ro anje'tuz, carrier of fish.

Rise, n. Krĩndoi, the source.

Rise, Pansivai. 2, Trusprentısai, to go upwards. 3, Pre'ntısai ka'ntafou, to go higher, i. e. to a higher place.

Rise, v. Tansipoo, to be born. 2, Tentivai, to begin. 3, Po'ntipi, to be. 4, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 5, Vransipai, to grow. 6, Trusgrentifi, to be upwardly oblique, as a hill. 7, Tri'nsĩnai, to spring as a fountain.

Rise, (as the sun) Frinõnsifai.

Rising, n. Te'nda, protuberance. 2, Dĩndõ, the top.

Rising of hill, n. Gentõ'dwes prin-zõ'tu, the oblique part of the hill.

Rising, n. Peprinzo, hill. 2, Umbo, tumour. 3, Bru'mboo, inflation.

Rising, n. Brinsuvõ'ri, fermenting thing.

Rising, n. Ta'udra, rebellion. 2, Tata'ndra, incipient rebellion, insurrection.

Rising, n. Redanzoo, re-life.

Risk, n. Kre'ndõ, essaying. 2, Tro'ndi, danger.

Rite, n. To'ndis, circumstance. 2, To'mpra to'ndis, customary circumstance. 3, Tro'ndis, solemnity.

Ritual, n. Dre'nzis trondai'tuz, book of solemnities.

Rival, n. Fo'nzoi.

Rive, v. Ti'nsifai, to cleave.

Rivel, v. Dre'ntikai, wrinkle. 2, Dentikrost, to cause to be in ridges.

River, n. Di'nza

Rivet, v. Frim'ontigrost, to fasten a pin, by flattening its point. (See Fr'ndis).

Rivulet, n. Pedin'za, small river.

Road, v. Bantu dra'nzoi, public wav.

Road, (for ships) n. Kin'za, bay.

Rob, v. Dantrivai.

Robe, n. U vlimpus vintifus, a loose upper vest. 2, U tro'ntus vlimpu'skwi vintifus, a solemn, loose, upper vest.

Robin red breast, n. Benji.

Robins, n. Bindra.

Robust, adj. Domp'u, strong. 2, Dampa, hardy.

Rock, n. Prinzo.

Rock, (to) v. Bri'nsipai.

Roach, n. Tra'njino.

Rock alum, n. Fuhji prinzo'tu, alum of the rock.

Rochet, n. F'undrois vintur kensa'fus, priest's upper linen vest.

Rocket, n. Demva. 2, Pro'nvoo, base rocket. 3, Fe'mva, dames' violet.

Rod, n. Kro'ndoo, taper wand.

Rod, n. 16½ tu'ndoiz, i. e. pa'vin tu'ndoiz kwil aprafo, sixteen feet and one half.

Rod, n. Tond'ndoo, a rod consisting of small branches tied together and used for flogging.

Rodomontade, n. Bep'remba, over-saying. 2, Pro'nzis, boasting.

Roe, n. Bihjoi.

Roe, (of fish) n. Go'nda, roe, either milt or spawn. 2, Gro'nda, milt, 3, Glo'nda, spawn.

Rogation, n. Kru'ndis penzo'idi krindo'gliz, week for perambulating the bounds.

Rogue, n. Gombroo, beggar. 2, Trentuso'ro, wandering person. 3, Rem'puro, vicious person. 4, Kantra'ro, fraudulent person. 5, Tre'mparo, a scurrilous person.

Royal, adj. Foh'nrur, pronounced foh'ntur.

Royalty, abs. n. Fondroo'rit, the nominal essence of a king.

Roll, v. Bi'nsipai.

Roll land, v. Fri'nsitai.

Roll a swathe about one, v. E'njinai tre'ndi, to clothe heliacally, spirally.

Roll, (backwards and forwards) v. Bi'nsipai, the active of volutation.

Roll, (like a ship) v. Dim'prisai.

Roll, (a) n. U frinsuto'tus, a rolling instrument. 2, U frinsutoo'ri, a rolled thing. 3, Ven'do, cylinder. 4, Bri'nzoo, volutation. 5, Dra'ndo, catalogue.

Roller, n. Ven'do, 2, Ven'do gabinsupoo, a cylinder apt to be rolled. 3, Ven'do frinz'o'di, a cylinder for rolling.

Rolling, n. Bi'nzipo.

Rolling, adj. Binsupo.

Rolling eye n. Gazensuko fando.

Rolling press, n. Binsupo'dwus danzato'di, rolling machine for printing.

Rolling tongue, n. Gaze'suko ka'ndo.

Rolls, n. Dra'ndo, antroo'tu o'ndroiz ombroikwiz, catalogue of judicial causes and proceedings. 2, Ba'ntruriz, notarial things. 3, Bautukiz, notarial places.

Romance, n. Fro'ntur t'ndiz, fictitious narratives.

Roam, v. Tre'ntisai.

Rood, n. Ko'ndoo. 2, U'ndi tu pa'sin tu'ndoiz kw aprafo, measure of sixteen feet and one half. 3, Ro'ntu gen'zis, tu krist ta'ntrukoo, wooden image of Christ crucified.

Roof, (of house) Ga'nzo.

Roof-trees, n. Ro'ntur pebanzoz prehsuvo gya'nzo, wooden (small) pillars supporting the roof.

Roof, (of mouth) n. Ba'ndo, the palate.

Rook, v. Ka'ntrinai, to defraud.

Rook, n. U bre'njoo tyoo ba'nsipo vondo'ju, a crow which feeds upon corn, (grain).

Room, n. Indi, space. 2, Twantur'kis, a sufficient place.

Room, (to make) v. Fentivai windoi, to prepare a place.

Room, (in a house) n. Fa'nzo.

Room, (of predecessor) n. Vo'ndis.

Roost, v. Transuokis, enj'e'tuz, sleeping place for birds.

Root, n. Po'ndoo.

Root, v. Po'ntipai, to root itself, i. e. take root.

Root out, v. Miskinsipai po'ndooz, to out-pluck roots.

Root, (of a number) n. Pona'ndoo. Ro rundoo tyoo gantusoo kwen'taiti, grantiso ro roi rundoo, that number which multiplied by itself produces that other number.

Root, (extraction of) n. Ro inzi tu rundoo bas tyoo'ti pona'ndoo yoo'tu ru'ndoo fro'hsifoo, that operation of arithmetic by which the root of a number is discovered.

Root, (Hebrew) n. Pwa'nta tu'ntrur ri'ndoi, a primitive Jewish word.

Rope, n. Bwed'renza, a great cord.

Rope of onions, n. Tomva'dwes, aggregate of onions.

Rope, (to) v. Kimpigrust, to become sliny.

Roar, v. Bezim'pitai, to make a great sound. 2, Beta'nsitai, loudly to exclaim.

Rosary, n. Pebenzo'dwis di pu'ntrunoro, aggregate of beads for praying person.

Rose-water, n. Vinsuvoo un'zo fimvoo'tuz, distilled water of roses.

Ropy, adj. Kimpus.

Rose, n. Fimvoo. 2, Fimvoi, guelder rose. 3, Pimvoo, holy rose. 4, Gimvis, our Lady's rose. 5, Bri'mvis, sweet mountain rose.

Rose-bay, n. Pri'mvis, oleander.

Rose campion, n. Fimvo.

Rose of Jerico, n. Gimvis.

Rosemary, n. Kimvis.

Rosewood, n. Kru'mvinoo.

Rosewort, n. Fro'mvinoi.

Rosy, adj. Fimfur.

Rosin, n. Vro'ndoo.

Roasting, n. Te'nzo.

Rule the roast, v. Ompikai, to exercise power. 2, Vuntrinai, to exercise authority.

Rot, v. Fro'mpikrust, to become rotten.

Rotation, n. Binzoo, vertiginatation.

Rule, (by) adv. Binda'piz, without rules. 2, Vindino'pi, without reasoning.

Rottenness, n. Fro'mbi. 2, Dri'mba, rottenness.

Rotundity, n. Umfrenti, un-angled. 2, Plenti, curved.

Rough, adj. Flimpus, rough to feeling; having unequal surface.

Rough cast, adj. Flihubus bru'nsunoo, roughly plastered.

Rough draft, n. Ya'prin fehtuvo genziso danzito'twi, the first preparatory picturing or writing. 2, Ya'prin undentuvoo genziso danzito'twi, the first unfinished picturing or writing.

Rough hew, v. Flihubus dentisai ken'zus, roughly to cut strikingly. 2, Ya'plin dentisai ken'zus, firstly cut strikingly.

Rough sea, n. Bepri'sunoo rin'za, greatly waved sea.

Rough, adj. Po'ntus, hairy.

Rough, (to the taste) adj. Tri'mpa, sour, (as gooseberries). 2, Tri'mpa, (resembling the taste of galls).

Rough, (moral quality) adj. Krom'pa, fierce. 2, Plempur, rigorous. 3, Bre'mpi, churlish. 4, Gle'mpa, magisterial. 5, Twe'mpa, rustic. 6, Gre'mpi, insolent. 7, Pre'mpus, harsh. 8, Gre'mpus, austere. 9, To'nsu, angry. 10, Fro'nta, unpleasant. 11, Bro'ntu, violent. 12, Unisutoo, un-wrought. 13, Undentusoo, unfinished. 14, Vra'ntu, homely.

Round, adj. Umfrenti, un-angled. 2, Plenti, curved. 3, Benti, spherical, (figure). 4, Ven'tus, oval, (figure). 5, Vre'ntus, bowl, (figure).

Round hill, n. Pri'nzo bentipa, ven'tus, vrentustwi di'ndo, hill with spherical, oval, or bowl-like top.

Round about, adv. Ou'ju kin'do, on every side.

Round, (to turn) v. Bi'nsipai, to vertiginate.

Round, adj. *Venti*, cylindrical. 2, *Dentu*, conical. 3, *Fenti*, circular. 4, *Fentu*, like a ring. 5, *Trentu*, like a wheel. 6, *Tenti*, spiral. 7, *Tentu*, tubular. 8, *Trenti*, helical. 9, *Prenti*, crooked. 10, *Tentu*, like a bow. 11, *Genti*, parabolic. 12, *Grehti*, hyperbolic. 13, *Glehti*, elliptical.

Round a place, v. *Glisprentisai*, to go round.

Round blow, n. *Bekrenzis*, great blow.

Round number, n. *Bantur apinz*, *pasinz*, *pe'sinz*, *anpinz*, &c; equal units, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c. 2, *Berundo*, great number.

Round sum, n. *Bevrandis*, great sum.

Roundly, adv. *Tindi*, plainly; as, "tell him roundly," i. e. plainly. 2, *Umbro'nzo*, unhesitatingly.

Round, (in music, a) n. *Dwintufo* *bifenti* *bansuto'ri*, a continued circular-like song.

Round of ladder, n. *Pla'za*.

Round-house, n. *Kimbroi*.

Roundish, adj. *Peple'nti*.

Rouse, v. *Pansigrast*, cause to rise. 2, *Fontifai*, to impel.

Rout, n. *Franti'dwis*, confused multitude. 2, *Ple'mboi*, the overthrow.

Rout, v. *Fensiprast*, to cause to fly. 2, *Umfrantikrest*, to cause to be un-ordered, i. e. thrown into disorder. 3, *Trensitai*, to snore or snort.

Rout, (like a hog) v. *Umpontipai* *finziz*, to unroot plants.

Row of things, (a) n. *Dwa'ndo* *fondoo'tuz*. 2, *Kendra*, rank. 3, *Kembra*, file.

Row, (to) v. *Tintrivai*, row with oar. 2, *Timprivai*, to row with pole.

Rowel, n. *Fenti* *drensuvot'wus*, a circular pricking jugament.

Rowen, n. *Yafriu* *krinzo* *penzis'tu*, the second harvest of hay.

Rue, n. *Tenvi*. 2, *Gemvo*, goat's rue. 3, *Fonvoo*, meadow rue.

Rue, v. *Pampikai*, to repent. 2, *Bohsikai* *tri* *unp'intipoi*, to desire something to be undone.

Rub, n. *Bro'ntouri*, an impedient thing. 2, *Penta'ri*, protuberant thing.

Rub, v. *Ginsikai*, to scrub.

Rub along, v. *Fentisai* *kr'ondu*, to proceed difficultly.

Rub-off, v. *Nisginsikai*, to from-rub.

Rubbers, n. *A'fin* *renziz*, two gamcs.

Rubbish or rubble, n. *Frantu* *ra'nzoiz*, confused ruins. 2, *Pra'ndis*, worst part.

Rubrick, n. *Bi'ndaz* *ponzaidi* *fimpou'tu* *pin'dooz*, rules for direction, in red letters.

Rhubarb, n. *Pamvoo*.

Rubellio, n. *Kra'nji*, (fish).

Rudder, n. *Timbroi*.

Ruby, n. *Funja*.

Ruddy, adj. *Pe'fimpou*.

Ruddle, n. *Fru'njis*, red ochre. 2, *Bu'ngo*, cinnabar.

Ruddock, n. *Behji*.

Rude, adj. *Vra'nta*. 2, *Tone'sutoo*, not taught. 3, *Bra'mpus*, unlearned. 4, *Pla'mpus*, ignorant. 5, *Tra'mpus*, unskillful. 6, *Dwe'mpa*, morose. 7, *Twe'mpa*, rustic.

Rudiment, n. *Indoo*, element. 2, *A'prin* *tongsutoo'riz*, first taught things.

Ruff, n. *En'za*, vest. 2, *Kre'njinoo*, (bird.) 3, *Vra'njino*, (fish).

Ruffian, n. *Bezimp'iro*, a noisy fellow. 2, *Depronsairo*, a swaggering boastful person. 3, *Dwa'mbro*, a robber. 4, *Da'mpruro* one of the rabble. 4, *Fantra'das*, the bully of a brothel. 5, *Grempi'ro*, an insolent person. 6, *Bezant'iro*, a great criminal.

Ruffle, v. *Fli'mpigrost*, to cause to be rough. 2, *Frantikrest*, to cause to be confused. 3, *Impitai*, *yoo'bru* *tensa'fus*, to sound like a silk vest.

Rueful, v. *Diskro'nsikai*, to shew grief. 2, *Disdro'nsigrost*, to shew pity.

Rug, n. *Vwe'tunoo* *dransa'fus*, a tufted bed vest.

Rugged, adj. *Fli'mpus*.

Ruin, v. *Ra'nsitai*, to ruin. 2, *Kro'n-sipai*, to destroy. 3, *Fra'npifrost*, to make poor.

Ruinous, adj. *Ra'nsifrost*, causing ruin.

Rule, n. *Bi'nda*. 2, *To'ndra*, law. 3, *To'mbra*, edict. 4, *Va'mboi*, power. 5, *Vo'ndra*, authority.

Rule, (according to) adv. *Kanta*, regular.

Rule, v. *Ponsisai*, to direct. 2, *Pon'tripai*, to govern. 3, *Fon'tripai*, to rule over.

Rule, n. *Untuko'tus*, measuring instrument.

Rule, v. *Fentiprost* *yoo'ti*, *untuko'tus*, to make line by means of a measuring instrument.

Ruler, n. *Po'ndroo*, magistrate.

Ruler, n. *Untuko'tus*, measuring instrument.

Rumble, n. *Frantukoo* *imbo*, confused noise. 2, *Frantukoo* *imbo* *brinzoo'bru*, a confused noise like rolling.

Ruminant, v. *Brensitai*. 2, *Fonsitai*, to consider.

Rummage, v. *Ensilai* *fondooz* *den-dipo'tu*, to move things in searching. 2, *Dentipai* *enziko'ti* *fondooz*, to seek by moving things.

Rump, (of bird) n. *Go'ndi*.

Rump, n. *Twanda*, the bone at the end of the Vertebrae.

Rumple, v. *Umfi'impisai*, to unsmooth. 2, *Drentikrost*, to furrow, i. e. to cause to be in furrows.

Run, v. *To'mpu* *e'ndis*, swift ition or moving. 2, *To'mpu* *e'ndis* *kinze'tu*, swift ition of animal. 3, *Pre'nsifai*, to run. 4, *Twe'mprifai*, to fly from the enemy.

Run the risk, v. *Dentisai* *tro'ndi*, to meet the danger. 2, *Vo'nsinai* *tronde'tri*, to prosecute in spite of danger. 3, *Krentivai* *krondetri*, to essay in spite of danger. 4, *Pentinai* *krondetri*, to yield in spite of danger.

Run mad, v. *Pru'mpimust*, to become mad.

Run his course, v. *Vintipai* *dranzoi'tur*, to continue his way.

Running, n. *Di'nzino*, streaming.

Running eye, n. *Tra'nzino*, weeping.

Running nose, n. *Pu'nzito* *trande'ni*, dropping of the nose.

Run, (as run through) v. *Dwakri'n-sipai*, to thrust impetuously.

Run about, (like water) v. *Fra'nsivai* *finze'ti* *finzito'o'ti*, to spread, by being dissolved.

Run after, v. *Cuse'ntisai*, go after. 2, *Beventisai*, to follow much. 3, *Custe'mprifai*,

Runagate or renegade, n. *Vu'mbro*, apostate.

Runaway, n. *Fensu'poro* flying person.

Rundle, n. *Plenti'ro*, round thing. 2, specially, *Fendo*, circle. 3, *Fendi*, ring.

Rundlet, n. *Pete'nzi*, a little barrel.

Runt, n. *Pepin'jiur*, a little bull.

Rupture, n. *Venzai*, breaking.

Rupture, (a) n. *Gum'bis*.

Rupture-wort, n. *Danvoo*.

Rural, adj. *Twe'mpa*, rustic. 2, *Fontrou*, country.

Rush, n. *Fron'voi*. 2, *Vo'mvi*, flowering rush.

Russet, adj. *Pi'mpou*, grey.

Rust, n. *Kunza*.

Rustic, adj. *Funtrou*, country. 2, *Twe'mpa*, rustic.

Rusticity, n. *Twe'mba*.

Ruthful, adj. *Gakro'nsuko*, apt to grieve. 2, *Gadronsigrost*, apt to be pitiful.

Rut, n. *De'ndi*. 2, specially *De'ndi* *ontufo* *wansoo'ti* *va'nziz*, furrow caused by means of carriage wheels.

Rutting, n. *Branzoi*, coition.

Rove, v. *Trentisai*, to wander.

Rover, n. *Trentusoro*, wandering person.

Rovers, (at) adv. *Fronet'us*, not having any object, objectless. 2, *Rinsa* *dampruto'ro*, a sea robbing person.

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Sabbath, n. Bu'ndis rend'ni, day of leisure. 2, Bu'ndis te'nde'tu, day of quietude. 3, Bu'ndis inze'pi. 4, Krub'ntus bu'ndra, weekly festivity. 5, Bun'ndis, the first day of the week, the Christian sabbath. 6, Bun'e'ldis, the Jewish sabbath.

Sabbatical year, n. Ya'drin pu'ndis, the seventh year.

Sable, n. Vin'ja, black martin. 2, Ta'ndoi vin'ja'tu, skin of martin. 3, adj. Plim'pou, black.

Sacerdotal, adj. Fu'ntrou, priestly.

Sack, n. Bepe'nzi, large bag.

Sack-cloth, n. Tri'mpus pontu'skwi ensa'ri, coarse and hairy cloth.

Sack, n. Spa'nis ven'zoi, i. e. Spanish wine.

Sack, (to) v. Ble'ntrifai, to ransack.

Sackbut, n. Dren'soo'tus, (musical instrument.)

Satchel, n. Pepe'nzi, small bag.

Sachettus, n. Dra'nji, (fish).

Sacrament, n. Ku'ndris. 2, Vu'mbris, the eucharist,—Lord's supper.

Sacred, adj. Fa'mpu, holy. 2, Pu'n-trukoo, consecrated.

Sacrifice, n. Tu'ndris.

Sacrilege, n. Dano'ndro, theft of sacred things. 2, Dano'mbro, robbery of sacred things.

Sad, adj. Pakron'zi, habitual grief. 2, Drahtur, of adust, choleric humours. 3, Ta'mpa, serious. 4, Fra'mpa, dull. 5, Gro'mpu, lumpish. 6, Kro'nsu, in a state of grief.

Sad color, n. Pepli'mpu, rather dark. 2, Pepli'mpou, rather black.

Sad bread, n. Vetrim'pur, excessively dense bread.

Saddle, n. Ga'nzi.

Saddle-backed, adj. On poore'ntus ta'nda, having a hollow back.

Saddle-tree, n. Ro'nturi ganze'tu, the wooden part of saddle.

Saddle, (pack) n. Ga'nzi prantu'r'di ra'nziz, saddle for great burdens.

Saddler, n. Ganze'tas saddle-mechanic.

Safe, adj. To'ntu.

Safe and sound, adj. Teto'ntu teru'm-pukwi, perfectly safe and healthy.

Safe-conduct, n. Ombris tontoo'di droope'ndis, compact for safe return. 2, Go'mbra tontoo'di endis, licence for safe passing.

Safeguard, n. To'ndi, safety.

Safe, (a) n. Fwen'zi, a box.

Safety, n. To'ndi.

Saffron, n. Dro'mva, crocus. 2, Ba'mvo, bastard saffron. 3, Do'mva, meadow saffron.

Sagaacity, n. Pamb'o.

S A L

Sag, v. Droope'zensikai, to move a little backwards.

Sage, n. Pa'mvis. 2, To'nvino, sage of Jerusalem. 3, Tra'mvino, wood-sage.

Sage, Fa'mpus, wise. 2, Ta'mpi, sober.

Sagittarius, n. A'pin i'tu pa'fin flin-zooz, one of the twelve constellations:—a proper name.

Say, v. Ga'nsitai, to say the following things; as, "he said he was happy," wai ga'nsitel pa'mpivil'eur. 2, Gra'nsitai, to say the following words: "Wai gra'nsitel au pa'mpivil," he said I am happy. 3, Pa'nsitai to'mbou, to say by heart, i. e. speak memorially. 4, Pel'pinai, to say less than is true, under-say, detract. 5, Ple'mpinai, to over-say. 6, Fri'ntisai, to say nay, i. e. deny. 7, Ri'mpiti, to say nothing, i. e. be silent.

Say, (that is to say) conj. Dool.

Say (a) n. Pri'ndi, adage.

Say, n. Fa'ndis, sample.

Saying, n. Pansutoo'ri, spoken thing. 2, Pri'ndo, sentence.

Sail, (of ship) n. Vi'ndroi. 2, Fi'ndro, sail-yard. 3, Ka'nta vi'ndroi findroo'tu, main sail. 4, Vi'ndroi grind'o'tu findroo'tu, mizzen sail, sail of hinder part of ship. 5, Vi'ndroi gi'ndo'tu findroo'tu, sprit sail, sail of fore part of ship. 6, Kya'ntufous vi'ndroi findroo'tu, top sail, highest sail of ship.

Sail, (to hoist) v. Truspi'nsipai vi'ndroi, to uplift sail.

Sail, (to strike) v. Da'nsivrast vi'ndroi, cause the sail to fall.

Sail, v. Dre'nsivai.

Sailor, n. Gi'ndri.

Sainfoin, n. Bre'mvo.

Saint, n. Bu'ndro.

Sake, n. Vo'ndoi, end, final cause or object.

Sake of, (for the) prep. De or di, for.

Saker, n. Fe'njoo, (kite). 2, Ve'mbri, ordnance.

Sal ammoniac, n. Vu'njis.

Sal gemmae, n. Fru'nji.

Salcable, adj. Gato'mprukoo, apt to be sold.

Salacity, n. Ba'nzoi, lust.

Salad, n. Fe'nzoi tinze'tuz, sauce of herbs.

Salad, n. Anti'bus, head armour.

Salamander, n. Bi'njis, land salamander. 2, Bri'njis, water salamander.

S A N

Salary, n. Vo'mbri, wages.

Sale, n. To'mbri.

Salcable, adj. Gato'mprukoo, apt to be sold.

Saline, adj. Pu'neu.

Saltiness, n. Bi'mba.

Salt, adj. Bi'mpa.

Salivate, v. Ke'nsimast, cause to spit. 2, Kla'nsimast, to cause to drivel.

Sallet, (See salad).

Sally, n. Ve'mbroo.

Sallow tree, n. Tru'mvis.

Sallow, (color) n. Pefri'mpou, a little yellow. 2, Bi'tru'mpus, like the allow tree.

Salmon, n. Fe'njino.

Solomon's seal, n. Do'mvino.

Salpa, n. Fra'nji.

Salt, n. Pu'nji.

Saltpetre, n. Pru'nji, nitre.

Salt-wort, n. Do'mvinoi, (glasswort).

Salt, (bay) n. Tri'mpusous o'ldoo punje'tu, the coarsest kind of salt.

Salt, (urinous) n. Bu'nji.

Saltcellar, n, Punje'dus, vessel for salt.

Salve, n. Ke'nzis.

Salve, v. Fo'mpikrost, to make sound.

Salvation, n. Bo'nzoo, deliverance. 2, To'ndi, safety. 3, Ka'mboo, everlasting bliss.

Salvediction, n. Ga'nzi.

Salvo, n. Kre'ndoi, exemption. 2, Bri'nda, exception.

Salutation, n. Ta'nzi.

Salute, (at meeting) n. Ga'nsitai.

Salute, (at parting) n. Gra'nsitai.

Same, adj. Oi, singular number; as, "Oi bi'nzi," the same man. 2, O'i'u, plural; as, "O'i'u bi'nziz," the same men.

Same person, (the) n. Dro'i.

Same persons, (the) n. Dro'i'u.

Same thing, (the) n. Tro'i.

Same things, (the) n. Tro'i'u.

Sameness, n. Rondo'i, identity.

Same time, (at the) adv. Fi'ndur, simultaneously.

Sampfire, n. Fra'mvi. 2, Dra'mvo, golden flowered sampfire.

Sample, n. To'ndoi example. 2, Fa'ndis, say, scantling.

Sana munda, n. Fi'mvis.

Sanctify, v. Fa'mpukrost, make holy. 2, Pu'ntrikai, to consecrate.

Sanction, n. To'ndra. 2, To'mbra, edict.

Sanctity, n. Fa'mbi.

Sand eels, n. Kra'njaiz.

Sands, (the) n. Vin'zo, the strand.

Sanctuary, n. Ka'uzoi, temple. 2, V'ndō kanzoi'tu, inner part of temple. 3, Twōntukin anri'di-roz, place of safety for criminals.

Sand, n. Gu'iji.

Sands, (*quicksands*) n. Di'nzo.

Sandal, n. Kwe'ndi vau'de'di, a lamīn for the foot.

Sandarac, n. Bu'iji.

Sanders, n. Tu'mvinoō, (red). 2, Tru'mvinoō, (yellow).

Sandiver, n. Ta'ndis kanjo'itu, scum of glass.

Sanguine adj. Ba'ntur, relating to blood. 2, Va'ntur, of a sanguineous temperament. 3, Kro'nsu, merry.

Sanguinary, adj. Bre'mpur, cruel. 2, Gadransupō, apt to kill. 3, Gab'antruvō, murderous, apt to murder.

Sanhedrim, n. Bo'mbro.

Sanicle, n. To'mvis. 2, Te'mvinoi, bear's ear sanicle. 3, Ko'mvinoi, spotted sanicle. 4, Do'mvis, Yorkshire sanicle, butterwort.

Sanity, n. Ru'mbi. 2, Fo'mbi, soundness.

Sap, n. Do'ndoo, juice. 2, Dontu'dwes unv'e'tu, sap of tree, i. e. juicy part of tree.

Sap, v. Be'ntripai, to undermine. 2, Fe'lpinaī, to act treacherously.

Saphena vein, n. Ka'ndoi vland'e'su, vein at the ankle.

Sapphire, n. Bu'nja. 2, Pru'nja, white sapphire.

Sapience, n. Fa'mbis.

Sarcasm, n. U tampra pa'ndo, a mocking speech.

Sarcacolla, n. Fru'mvinoi, (tree).

Sarda, n. Fra'mijo.

Sardius, n. Tu'hjo.

Sargus, n. Ta'nji

Sarsaparilla, n. Vle'mvinoō, (resembling pricking bindweed root).

Sate, n. v. past. Bra'nsivil, i. e. was in a sitting state. 2, ac. v. Ba'nsivel, did sit, i. e. did seat himself.

Sated, part. Bedi'nsufi, very full. 2, adj. Vedi'nsufi, excessively full, denoting a state.

Sated himself, v. a. (absolute), Bedi'nsifel. 2, Vedi'nsifel, excessively filled himself.

Satellite, n. Gri'nzoi.

Saturday, n. Buneldis.

Satiate himself, v. Vepra'nsifai pan-sifai'twi, to eat or drink excessively. 2, Yi'nyu bonsitaur-kwen, to more than satisfy himself.

Satisfaction, n. Bo'hozo, (Ompur tēndi, mental quiet). 2, Ta'ndoo, sufficiency. 3, Gri'ndis, conviction (of mind). 4, Gi'nda, payment. 5, De'ndoi, restoring. 6, Dre'ndoi, compensating.

Satisfy, v. Bo'nsitai.

Sartorian operation, n. Tuzil.

Sassafras, n. Du'mvo.

Satan, n. Fri'nzoo, the devil.

Satin, n. Tri'mpus timpur te'uza, smooth shining silk.

Satin, n. Fe'mvis, bubonach.

Saturn, n. Ki'nzoi.

Satire, n. Tw'ampra dwinfi'ndō, a mocking aggregate of verses. 2, Dro'nsu dwinfi'ndō, a reproving aggregate of verses.

Satyr, n. Pi'njo, baboon.

Satyron, n. Go'mva, orchis.

Savage, adj. Krompa, fierce. 2, Brempur, cruel.

Sauce, n. Fe'nzoi.

Sauce alone, n. Ge'nva.

Saucer, n. Toora'ntur ke'nzi, a shallow dish.

Saucy, n. Dwe'mpi, impudent. 2, Trempur, irreverent.

Sausage, n. Frenzoo vrensuto'utu va'ndoi, pudding of minced flesh.

Save, v. To'ntivai, to save from danger. 2, Ko'nsipai, to preserve from loss or hurt. 3, Bo'nsipai, to deliver from incumbent evil. 4, Te'ntivai, to prevent, i. e. save from imminent evil, by preventing it. 5, Bo'nsisai, to defend from imminent evil by defending him. 6, Kempisai, to protect from imminent evil, by protecting him; (See Wilkins.) 7, Ke'tikai, to lay up, relating to saving estate. 8, Be'tikai, to keep, relating to saving estate. 9, Be'ntifai, to keep from spoiling. 10, Te'ntikai, to keep from spending. 11, De'ntifai, to save, (at the end of the war). 12, Do'nsipai, to save soul from sin. 13, Ka'mpivai, to save from hell. 14, Kre'tifai, to exempt. 15, Bri'ntimai, to except.

Save that, conj. Tel or til.

Save, prep. Kre and Kri, besides.

Savin, n. Dri'mvo.

Savingness, n. Te'mbo, frugality.

Saviour, n. Tontuvōro. 2, Bonsupōro, 3, Bonsusōro. 4, Kampusōro, 5, Donsupōro. 6, Kempuvōro. (See the fifteen examples of "Save)."

Savour, n. Imba, taste. 2, Ri'mba, smell.

Savoury, adj. Tezi'mpa, having a perfect savour. 2, Teri'mpa, having a perfect smell.

Savory, (*winter*) n. Dra'mvis.

Saurus, n. Dra'nja.

Saw, v. Tri'nsinai, to saw.

Sawdust, n. Kra'ndis po'ntufoo trin-za'ti, powder made by means of sawing.

Saw, (*a*) n. Toorinsuno'tus, a sawing instrument.

Saw, (*an old*) n. Pri'ndi, adage.

Saw-wort, n. Ta'mvo. 2, Fa'hjoo.

Saw, v. past tense, as, "au po'm-pitel," I saw.

Sawyer, n. Trinsuno'tas, sawing mechanic.

Saxifrage, n. Fa'va, burnel saxifrage. 2, Dro'invis, golden saxifrage. 3, Do'mvis, white saxifrage.

Scab, n. Pru'mbo.

Scabard, n. Pre'nzi fembre'di, ease for sword.

Scabious, n. Ta'nvoi.

Scaffold, n. Vra'uzoi.

Scalardo, n. Ve'ndripo pranzatiz, storming by means of ladders.

Scald, v. Vepri'mpikai blimbē'ti, to excessively heat with fluid. 2, Unta'ntifai primpoo'ti blimbi, to unskin by means of hot fluid. 3, 3, Umpo'ntikai primpoo'ti blimbi, to unfeather by means of hot fluid. 4, Umpo'ntisai primpoo'ti blimbi, to un-hair by means of hot fluid.

Scale, n. Po'nda, i. e. (of fish).

Scale of bone, n. Bipōnta bra'ndis pandoi'tu, scale-like fragment of bone. 2, Bipōnta ba'ndis pandoi'tu, scale-like chip of bone.

Scale, (*of metal*) n. Tu'za.

Scale, v. Untu'nsinai, to un-scale.

Scale, n. Fimōnzoo, the dish of a pair of scales, or weighing judgement.

Scales, (*pair of*) n. Finsupōtwus, balancing judgement.

Scale, n. Ewen'doo ra'ntusoo ba'ndur undikōdi tin'doiz, a line divided equally into parts for measuring distances.

Scale, v. Ve'nsifai, to climb. 2, Ven'tripai, to storm, (military relation). 3, Ven'tripai pranza'diz, to storm with ladders.

Scallion, n. Petōmva, small onion.

Scalp, n. Pra'ndo.

Scalping iron, n. Vu'nsur vransufō'tus, iron scratching instrument.

Scramble, v. Twasprensivai fra'ndu, to endeavour to catch confusedly. 2, Fra'ntikai dede'nzivo, to confuse by cutting badly.

Scamony, n. Vre'mvinoō.

Scan, v. Fo'nsitai, to consider. 2, Fo'nsifai, to examine.

Scan verse, v. Un'tikai kri'ndoz, to measure verses.

Scandal, n. Debre'ntifai frondito'nu, to tempt to sin. 2, Kro'ntifai frondito'nu, to occasion to sin.

Scant, adj. Flantur, scarce. 2, Twa'ntur, deficient. 3, Fra'ntou, narrow.

Scant, adv. Sel, scarcely.

Scape, v. Ven'trifai.

Scape, n. Frenza, fart.

Scarab or Scarabee, n. On'ji. 2, Go'nji, great water-scarab. 2, Gro'nji, little water-scarab.

Scapula, n. Pa'nda, shoulder.
Scar, n. Dinfu'mboo, cicatrix.
Scarce, adj. Fla'ntur. 2, Dri'utur, seldom. 3, Vi'ntou, rare, (occurring in few places).
Scarcely, adv. Kro'ndu, with difficulty.
Scarcity, n. Fla'ndoo.
Scare, v. Vro'nsikrast, to cause to fear.
Scarecrow, n. Bronta'ri vronziko'di vro'nsikrost, a worthless thing to cause fear.
Scarf, n. Ve'nza, garter, &c.
Scarlet, n. Timpur fimboi, bright red.
Scarlet oak, n. Vra'mvino, holm.
Scarify, v. Vre'nsinai.
Scate, n. Ba'njoi, fish.
Scathe, v. Pro'tinai, to hurt. 2, Pa'ntrinai, to injure.
Scatter, v. Bri'nsifai.
Scavenger, n. Fanda'ntukrost danzo'ituz, the cleaning officer of the streets.
Skeleton, n. Re'ndo dransur'tu pa'ndoiz, frame or figure of dead bones.
Scene, n. Tontrufod'us, playing-room. 2, In'doi ge'ntufoo, the place represented. 3, Ky'indoi, rai'tu do'ndoo, the home of any action.
Scene, n. Ti'ndo tus tontrufooriz, chapter of played things.
Sceptre, n. Fontrur'din ko'ndoo, the royal (sign) stick.
Sceptic, adj. Gaf'ampiti, apt to be incredulous. 2, Gakra'mpuki, apt to be incredulous of revealed truth.
Schedule, n. Densa'kus, paper lamin.
Scheme, n. Re'ndo, figure. 2, Re'ndo fe'ntupoo, figure lined. 3, Re'ndo, ge'nsusoo, figure pictorial.
Schism, n. Fumpri'ri, schismatic thing.
Schismatic person, n. Fu'mbro.
Scholar, n. Tro'nzo. 2, Tronsuto'ro, learning person.
Scholar, (of a college) n. Kro'nsusoo to'nzo, stipendiated learner.
Scholarship, n. Ba'mbis.
Scholastic, adj. Biba'mpus, learned (like).
Scholiast, n. Vintukoro, commentator.
School, n. Vo'ndro, (the greater) university. 2, Vo'mbro, (the lesser) school.
Schoolman, n. Vwontri' po'ndroi, a university divine.
Schoolboy, n. Vro'nzo vombro'su, learner at school.
Schoolmaster, n. Vo'nzo vombro'tu, teacher of school.
School, n. Go'ndro, faction.
Science, n. Pra'mbis.

Sciatica, n. Du'mboi kande'tu, gout of the hip.
Science, (liberal) n. Ba'mpai fa'mbis.
Scimitar, n. Pre'ntus fe'mbri, crooked sword.
Scintilla Volantes, n. Brun'zoo.
Sch'olist, n. Pepa'mpus, a little scientific.
Scion, n. To'ndoo, branch.
Schirrhus, n. Kru'mbo.
Scissors, n. Krimuko'tus, clipping instrument.
Scoffing, n. Ta'ndra, reviling. 2, Tambra, mocking.
Scold, n. Pa'nsitai tel'bun, to speak contentiously. 2, Dro'nsikai, to reprehend. 3, Vedro'nsikai, to reprove excessively.
Scolop, n. Bo'njoi.
Scolopendra, n. Do'njoi.
Sconce, n. Fe'ndris. 2, Ten'o'nzis, i.e. Tra'nsus pre'nsuvotus tenzai'di, hanging supporting (instrument) for candle. 3, Pra'ndo, pate; hairy part of the head.
Scoop, n. Gre'nzi.
Scope, n. Do'ndoi, end, final cause. 2, Fo'ndes, object. 3, Pa'mboi, liberty. 4, Ta'ntur in'di, sufficient space. 5, Ta'ntur in'doi, sufficient place.
Scorbutic, adj. Ku'mpus, adjective of scurvy.
Scorch, v. Un'sipai vi'ndo, to fire the out-side. 2, Vepri'mpikai vi'ndo, excessively to heat the outside.
Scordium, n. Ga'mvinoo.
Score, n. Ventunori, the reckoning (thing). 2, Ko'ndoo fe'ntunoo - venda'di, stick notched for reckoning.
Score up against, v. De'ntimost dautoo'turi, to make debtor in writing.
Scores, (to quit) v. Vre'tinai, to balance.
Score, (a) n. Fa'sin, twenty.
Scoria, n. Tu'nza.
Scorn, n. Gro'nzoi, contempt. 2, Bo'nzis, indignation.
Scornfulness, n. Tre'mbis, superciliousness.
Scorpaena, n. Pra'mija.
Scorpioides, n. Kra'mijo.
Scorpion, n. Bro'njoi.
Scorpion grass, n. Fe'uvo.
Scorpion, (water) n. To'njoo.
Scorpion, (fish) n. Va'nji, (greater.) 2, Vranji, (lesser)
Scorpion, n. A'pria'fo trinji'stu, the one-twelfth part of the zodiac.
Scot, n. Gentunori, the paying thing. 2, To'mbri, tax.
Scot free, adj. To'mbra gendino'ni, immunity from paying. 2, Pri'ngeta, not hurt. 3, Pane'tra, not injured. 4, Rame'puvoo, not punished.

Scotomy, n. Bu'mba, vertigo.
Scone, v. Fra'nsinai, to lour, frown.
Scoundrel, n. Klauturo, sorry person.
Scour, (a) n. Trantou'dwes yoo'tu to'mpu di'nza, the shallow part of a swift river.
Scour, (to) v. Bevi'nsikai, to wash much. 2, Begi'nsikai, to rub much. 3, Da'ntigrost to purify. 4, Timpivrost to brighten. 5, Da'ntikrost, bevinziko'ti, to purify by much washing. 6, Timpivrost beginziko'ti, to brighten by much rubbing.
Scour, n. Vetre'nza, excessive dunging.
Scourge, n. Dentunot'us, whipping instrument.
Scout, n. Be'ndro.
Scragg, n. Fe'nda, tooth. 2, Fri'mpus te'nda, rough protuberance.
Scraggy, adj. Bebro'mpu, very lean.
Scray, n. Tre'njino, sea swallow.
Scrawl, v. Deda'nsitai, to write badly.
Scramble, v. Deve'nsifai, to climb clumsily.
Scrap, n. Vra'ndis, residue. 2, Bra'ndis, fragment.
Scrape, v. Gi'nsinai, to rub. 2, Vra'nsifai, to scratch. 3, Depi'nsinai, to shave badly.
Scrape out, v. Umfroitiprast franzi'oti, to cause to un-appear by scratching.
Scrape, (a) n. Tre'ndi, trouble. 2, Gra'nzis, trap.
Scrapingness, n. Fre'mbo.
Scrawl, n. Deda'nzo, bad writing.
Scream, n. Beprimpikes, very acute voice.
Scream, v. Ta'nsitai, to exclaim. 2, Beta'nsitai, very loudly to exclaim.
Screech, n. Beprimpj ta'nzo, very acute exclamation.
Screech-owl, n. Ke'njoo, horned owl. 2, Kre'njoo, not horned owl.
Screeking, n. Beprimbo kro'ntufoo gi'nzo tyel brimpoo'tuliz, very acute sound, occasioned by rubbing together hard things.
Screen, adj. U frimpuvot'wus, a shadowing jugament.
Screight, n. Te'ho (missle bird).
Screw, n. Vin'zoo.
Screw into, v. Mus vre'nsipai, to wriggle into. 2, Pentipai frambeti, to obtain by craft.
Scribble, v. Deda'nsitai, to write badly. 2, Da'nsitai to'mbu frondi'kwi, to write swiftly and ill.
Scrip, n. Pe'nzi, bag. 2, Pepen'zi, small bag.
Scriptures, n. Pu'ndris or pu'ndrai.
Scrivener, n. Dansuto'tas, writing mechanic.
Scroll, n. De'nsus ke'ndi, paper lamin. 2, Dra'ndo, catalogue.
Scrofula, n. Fu'mbo, King's evil.

Scrofularia, n. Kra'mvino, pilewort.
Scrub, v. Begi'sikai.
Scrub, (a) n. Koola'turo, a sorry person.
Scruple, n. Flu'nda.
Scruple, v. Pebr'o'n'sifai, to doubt a little. 2, Bro'n'sitai, to scruple to do.
Scrupulousness, n. Bro'nzoi, doubting. 2, Bro'nzo, scruple, (practically.) 3, Fla'mbo, incredulity.
Scrutiny, n. Fo'nzoi, inquisition. 2, Pi'n'tisai, to question. 3, Bre'n'tifai, to test.
Scud, v. E'n'tisai to'mbu, to pass swiftly.
Scuffle, n. Fra'n'tukoo ta'mbro, confused meeting. 2, Fra'n'tukoo pe'de'ndroo, a little confused fighting.
Skull, n. Pa'ndoi ando'tu, bone of the head. 2, Pa'ndoi prando'tu, bone of the pate. 3, Ando'vus, head armour. 2, Prando'vus, pate armour.
Skull, (of fish) n. Dwiza'nji, aggregate of fishes.
Skulk, v. Drentipai'urkwen, to conceal one's self.
Skuller, n. Pw'ndroo tintruvoo a'pin kro'ndoo, a boat oared by one man.
Skullery, n. Vinsuko'dus vensai'tudus, the washing-room of cookery vessels.
Scullion, n. Dro'nzo tu prenguto'tas, servant of cooking mechanic.
Sculpture, n. Vinza.
Scum, n. Ta'ndis.
Scum, (a) n. Koola'turo, a sorry person.
Scummer, n. Ta'tusori, scumming things.
Scooper, n. Di'mbroi.
Scurf, n. Vru'mboi.
Scurrility, n. Tembra.
Scurvy, n. Ku'mbis or kumbai.
Scurvy grass, n. To'nvis.
Scurvy, adj. Klantur, sorry. 2, Fronti, bad, evil.
Scut, n. Vro'ndis.
Scutcheon, n. Gen'zis tendre'tu, picture of shield. 2, Tendo'o ginsu-noo'tu ondroo'dis, area of painted degree sign.
Scuttle, n. Fre'nzi.
Scuttle, (of ship) n. Vi'mbroi.
Sea, n. Ri'nza.
Sea bat, n. Fehsupo a'nji, flying fish.
Sea bells or sea bindweed, n. Tro'n-vis.
Sea calf, n. Trin'ji.
Sea coast, n. Vinsi ri'xzo, shore country.
Sea cob, n. Te'hjino.
Sea cole, n. Tro'nvis, (herb). 2, Tru'njis, stone.
Sea coo', n. Gen'jinoi.

Sea cormorant, n. Be'hjino.
Sea devil, n. Kra'njoi.
Sea dragon, n. Ga'nja.
Sea drake, n. Be'hjino, cormorant.
Sea ear, n. Go'hjinoo, (animal). 2, To'nvoo, (plant).
Sea fan, n. Bo'nvoo.
Seafaring man, n. Indril.
Sea frog, n. Kra'njoi.
Sea grass, n. Ko'nvoo.
Sea green, adj. Timpon, birin'sa, green sea like.
Sea gull, n. Te'hjino.
Sea hog, n. Pra'njoo.
Sea lettuce, n. Fo'nvoo.
Seaman, n. Indril.
Sea mew, n. Te'hjino.
Sea moss, n. Fo'nvoo.
Sea navelwort, n. Pro'nvoo.
Sea nettle, n. Vro'hjino.
Sea onion, n. To'nva.
Sea raven, n. Be'hjinoo.
Sea sick, adj. Gatehsuno enze'ni rinza'su, apt to vomit from motion at sea.
Sea swallow, n. Tre'njino.
Sea toad, n. Kra'njoi.
Sea weed, n. Ri'nza to'mvoo, sea moss.
Sea withy wind, n. Tro'nvis.
Sea, (arm of the) n. Kinza. 2, Binza, fretum.
Sea, n. Pinza, calm sea. 2, Binza, narrow sea, fretum.
Seal, n. Bomprai'tus, i. e. sealing instrument.
Seal, (fish) n. Tri'nji, sea calf.
Sealing, n. Bo'mbris.
Seam, n. Kinsukoo'ri, the sewed thing.
Seam, (of ship) n. Gi'ndroi.
Seam, n. Gi'ngou da'ndoi, hog's-fat.
Seamster or seamstress, n. Kinsuko'tas.
Sear, adj. Flimpu, dry. 2, Vefim-pur, excessively dry.
Sear, v. Bri'mpikrost unzoo'ti, to harden with fire.
Seared conscience, n. Tro'mboo, unconscionableness.
Searce, v. Pri'n'sivai, to sift.
Searce, (a) n. Prinsuvo'tus sifting instrument.
Search, v. De'ntipai, to seek. 2, Fon'sifai, to enquire, examine. 3, Bre'n'tifai, to test. 4, Ka'mpri-fai, to try judicially.
Searching, n. Painbo, sagacity.
Season, n. Indoo, time. 2, Vo'ntu indoo, congruous time. 3, Tez-indoo, perfect time. 4, adv. Tez-indur, in time, at the perfect time. 5, Dezi'ndur, out of time, at the wrong time.
Season, (of the year) n. Pundaidwes, the year part. 2, Pundaidwes vo'ntu, the congruous part of the year.
Season, n. Ino'ndoo, (special form.)

Seasonable, adj. Ino'ntur.
Seasonably, adv. Ino'ndur.
Season, v. Bimpimost, to salt. 2, Tre'n'sitai, to condite.
Seat, n. Bansuvoo'twas, sitten-jugament. 2, Bah'zis, stool. 3, Van'zis, chair.
Situation, n. Indo.
Sebesten, n. Bru'mvoi.
Secant, n. Ke'ndoi.
Secession, n. Pre'ndoi, separation.
Seclude, v. Tiskinsifai, to shut out. 2, Kre'n'tifai, to exempt. 3, Bri'n-tinai, to except.
Second, adj. A'frin, second; a'trin, third; a'krin, fourth; &c.
Second, (every) n. Ou a'frin.
Second, (magnitude) n. A'prautive'so n'tu fundoi'tu, the one, one thousand and six hundredth part of a degree.
Second, (time) n. A'preva'so, u'tu grundi, the one sixtieth part of a minute.
Second, n. Kooranta dentruporo, an accessory fighting person. 2, Kooranta pansuto'ro, an accessory speaker, one who seconds another in argument. 3, Kooranta pintuporo, an accessory doer of any thing.
Second, v. Pintipai trai kra'ndun, to do any thing accessorially.
Secondary, adj. A'fun, of the second degree of importance, &c.
Secundine, n. Dro'ndis.
Secrecy, n. Gre'ndoo, concealment. 2, Bemba, taciturnity.
Secretary, n. Ban'droo, notary. 2, Dansuto'fan, writing officer.
Sect, n. Gombro, faction. 2, Fum-pri'i, schismatical thing.
Sectary, n. Fu'mbro, schismatic.
Section, n. Dyensuvoo'dwes, the cut part. 2, Fri'ndo, part of book.
Sector, n. Ro randis u'tu fe'ndo kentufoo fyeldo'ku ikwi a'fin ble'ndoiz, that part of a circle comprehended betwixt the arch and the two radii.
Secular, adj. Um'pru. 2, Um'prou. 3, Gune'trou, not regular.
Secure, adj. To'ntu, safe. 2, Donsa, confident. 3, Vonsutoo, assured. 4, Vrone'su, without fear, fearless. 5, Fla'mpa, heedless.
Secure, (to) v. To'ntikrost, to make safe. 2, Vonsitrost, to make assured. 3, Kan'trigrost, to imprison.
Security, n. To'ndi, safety. 2, Ka'ndris, imprisonment. 3, Vo'ndris, responsibility, sponson. 4, Do'mbris, mortgage.
Sedan, n. Tanzi.
Sedate, adj. Te'ntu, quiet. 2, Tam-pur. 3, Bo'nzo, satisfaction.
Sedentary, adj. Paba'n'sus, habitually sitting.

Sedge, Dwomvo'fin, a kind of reed.
Sediment, n. Tra'ndis.
Sedition, n. Ta'mbro.
Seduce, v. Pro'nsisai.
Sedulity, n. Ba'mba, diligence.
See, v. Po'mpitai. 2, Fa'mpini, to be heedful.
See to, v. Fa'mpinai, to act heedfully.
See you do it, v. Tampi'ni'za pintipai'es, be thou heedful to do it.
See, (go to) v. Pransiko'za, do thou visit.
See, n. Vu'mbrois to'mbro, bishop's see.
Seed, (of plants) n. Vo'ndo.
Seed plot, n. Ki'nsukoo'kin, the sowed place.
Seed time, n. Kinsuko'gin, the sowing time.
Seed, (run to) v. Vo'ntitai, to seed. 2, Okai vo'ndo, to become seed.
Seed of animal, (semen) n. Ka'ndoo.
Seeing, n. Po'mbo, (the faculty).
Seeing, adj. Po'mputo.
Seeing that, conj. Stelkwin.
Seek, v. Dentipai.
Seek to do, v. Fo'nsifai pintipai. 2, Pentivai pintipai, 3, Ke'ntivai pintipai.
Sealing i. e. ceiling, (of room) n. Granzo.
Sealing of ship, n. Di'ndris.
Seem, v. Tre'ntipai.
Seemly, adj. Vo'mpu, beautiful. 2, Fontu, decent.
Seen, part. Po'mputoo.
Seen by, (to be) v. Ge'ntipai, to shew. 2, Te'ntipai, to manifest.
Seer, n. Pu'ndroi, prophet.
Seethe, v. Fe'nsifai, to boil.
Seethe over, v. Gri'nsifai fenzo'i'ti, to spill by boiling.
Segment, n. Nisdensuvoo'dwes.
Segregate, adj. Va'nti, separated.
Segregating, n. Pre'ndifo.
Seignory, n. Pontru'rkin, magistrates place.
Seize, v. Ke'ntipai be'ntipai, to take to have. 2, Ke'ntipai a'nsikai, to take to possess. 3, Pa'mprifai, to arrest.
Seizin, n. Go'mbri.
Seldom, adv. Di'ndur. 2, Di'ntur, adj. un-frequent. 3, Vi'ntur, rare, i. e. in few places.
Select, v. Bo'nsimai, to choose.
Select, adj. To'nzun bo'nsunoo, purposely chosen.
Selenite, n. Bu'njoi.
Sell, v. To'utrikai.
Self, n. Kwen, as, tau'kwen, myself; ta'kwen, thyself; tai'kwen, itself; twai'kwen, himself; tyai'kwen, herself; tau'r'kwen, ourselves; ta'r'kwen, yourselves; ta'r'kwen, themselves. (See grammar, page 73).
Self, (beside himself) adj. Fro'mpou, in a state of dotage. 2, Pu'mpa,

in a state of frenzy, i. e. frenzied.
 3, Pru'mpa, in a state of madness, i. e. mad.
Self, (to be himself) v. Tepo'mpivai, perfectly to understand. 2, Po'ntipi yoo'tu tek'o'ndis, to be in a perfect state.
Self-conceit, n. Fre'mbi. 2, Vedo'nzoi kwe'ntu, excessive esteem of self.
Self-denial, n. Ta'mbi.
Selfishness, n. Tra'mbi.
Self-heal, n. Va'nvinoo.
Self-love, n. To'nzi kwe'ntu, love of self.
Self-will, n. Dre'mbi, disobedience. 2, Gre'mbi, contumacy. 3, Dra'mba, pertinacity.
Selvage, n. Kri'ndo ensuno'turi, margin of clothing thing.
Semblance, n. Tre'ndoo, seeming. 2, Pa'ndi, likeness.
Semibreve, n. Bin'ambo, (See breve).
Semicircle, n. Apra'fo fwendo'tu, one half of a circle.
Semicolon, n. Bri'ndoo.
Seminary, n. Vondo'kin, seed place. 2, Kano'nsurkin, the education place.
Semination, n. Ki'nzi, literally sowing. 2, Piki'nzi, dissemination.
Sena, n. Kimva. 2, Krimva.
Senary, adj. Tus a'vin, of six.
Senate, n. Bo'mbro, council.
Send, v. Ke'ntisai.
Senembi, n. Tri'njis.
Seneschal, n. Rangoo'fas, steward, i. e. revenue officer.
Sengreen, n. Po'mvinoi, house leek. 2, Kro'mvinoi, indented sengreen.
Senior, adj. Buntin'pou, older. 2, On'sutou, superior, i. e. relating to a superior. 3, On'suton undi'noo'ti, superior, through age.
Sennight, n. Kru'ndis, week.
Sense, (of words) n. Ri'ndoi, meaning. 2, Omboi, internal faculty of sense.
Sense, (common) n. Po'mboi. 2, Ombo, external faculty of sense. 3, Bo'mbo.
Sensible, adj. Gapo'mpufo, apt to receive impressions from the outward senses. 2, Gapo'mpuvoo, apt to know truth and falsehood, i. e. understand. 3, Gapo'mpufoo, able to be perceived. 4, Gapo'mpuvoo, able to be understood.
Sensible quality, n. Imbi.
Sensitive soul, n. Bin'zoo.
Sensitive faculty internal, n. Omboi.
Sensitive faculty external, n. Ombo.
Sensitive plant, n. Gre'mvo.
Sensitive actions, n. An'zoiz.
Senseless, adj. Pro'mpou. 2, Kapome'puvoo, not able to understand.
Sensual, adj. Fro'mpou.
Sensuality, n. Fro'mboi.

Sent, adj. Ke'tusoo.
Sent, v. Ke'ntiscl.
Scent, n. Ri'mba.
Sentence, n. Ba'mbroi. 2, Pri'ndo, part of discourse.
Sententious, adj. Fra'ntur prantou'tur bonta'kwi pri'ndoz, abounding in short and important sentences.
Sentiment, n. Bru'ponzoi, emotional thought. 2, Po'nzoi, thought. 3, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 4, To'ndoo, notion. 5, Konsufoo'ri, belief, i. e. believed thing. 6, Po'mboi, common sense.
Sentinel or sentry, n. De'ndra.
Servi, n. Te'mfa vo'ndo, mustard seed.
Separate, v. Pre'ntifai. 2, Va'ntivai, to segregate. 3, Tre'ntifai, to abstract. 4, Fu'mpritai, to separate from religious body. 5, Bu'ntrikai, to excommunicate.
Separatist, n. Fumpruto'o'ro.
Sepiment, n. Embris.
September, n. Kunta'ldis.
Septuogint, n. Da'sin bintuko'roz, the seventy translators.
Septuple, adj. Adi'ukur, sevenfold. 2, Agi'ukur, octuple, eightfold.
Sepulchre, n. Tyumpru'o'ri, the entombing thing. 2, Tyumpru'no'kin, the entombing place.
Sequel, n. Ve'ndis, following. 2, Ye'ndi, the event. 3, Vi'inda, inference, illation.
Sequence, n. Dan'ndo, ventus da'ndoo, a subsequent series.
Sequester or sequestrate, v. Una'n'sipai i'ndur, to dispossess temporarily. 2, Po'mprikai droi'pu, to deposit with another person or party.
Seraglio, n. Fya'nzoi Kyuntru'rtu fo'ndroo, the palace of the Mahomedan king.
Seraph, n. Fi'nzoo, angel.
Serenade, n. Dre'nzi tintou'nu transung'kin drai'tu, music near to the sleeping place of any one.
Serene, adj. Pu'n'sus, clear. 2, Pu'n'sus vrun'skwi, clear and calm. 3, Te'ntu, quiet. 4, Ti'mpur, bright. 5, Pempus, gracious.
Sergeant, n. Va'ndro, catchpole. 2, Ke'ndro, soldier.
Sergeant at law, n. Winbra'ntur ko'ndroo flondroi'tuz, most superior graduate of common lawyers. 2, Ka'nta dandroo'fin, chief kind of advocates. 3, Ka'utufous o'ndroo dandroo'tuz, the highest rank of pleaders.
Series, n. Da'ndo.
Serinus n. Pra'njis
Seriousness, n. To'mba, i. e. of disposition. 2, Ta'mbo, sobriety, (a virtue). 3, Ve'mba, gravity.
Sermon, n. Kuntunoo'ri, the preached thing.

Sermountain, n. Da'mva.
Serous, adj. Fa'ntur.
Serpent, n. Vi'njis.
Sea serpent, n. Fa'njis.
Serpentine, n. Vi'ncus.
Serpentine line, n. Te'ndo, spiral figure. 2, Tre'ndo, heliacal figure.
Serve, v. Tomprivai, to serve as a slave. 2, Dro'nsitai, to serve for hire, as a servant. 3, En'trivai, to serve as a soldier. 4, Be'mpikai, to submit to authority. 5, Vem-pikai, to submit to civil government. 6, De'mpikai, obey, submit to command.
Serve God, v. De'mpikai U'ndi, to obey God. 2, Un'trinai U'ndi, worship God.
Serve, (to) v. Pla'nsikai to wait on.
Serve, (process to) v. Tentinai pa'ndroi, to deliver citation.
Serve (with wares, to) v. fon'trikai fo'ndooz drai'nu, to sell things to any one.
Servant, n. Dron'zo, 2, Fo'nuzo, suitor. 3, Gro'nzo, beneficiary.
Service, n. Dro'nzito, serving. 2, En-dri'vo, soldiering. 3, De'mbi, obedience.
Service, (divine) n. Untur u'ndra, divine worship.
Service, (doing a) n. Gon'zito, acting as a benefactor.
Service-tree, n. Ku'mvoo.
Service, n. Ku'mvoo'sit, the fruit of the service-tree.
Serviceable, adj. Kadro'n'uto, able to serve. 2, Kadempuko, able to obey, &c. 3, Gadro'n'uto, apt to serve, &c.
Servile, adj. Dro'nsi. 2, To'imprur, slavish. 3, Go'ntrur, destitute of dignity.
Serving-man, n. Dro'nzo planzito'di, servant for waiting.
Servitor, n. Dro'nzo.
Servitude, n. To'impruvu.
Serum, n. Fa'ndoo.
Seseli, n. Ba'mvi, herb. 2, Bi'mvis, shrub.
Sessions, n. Ondro, convention. 2, Ondro andre'tuz, convention for judicial things. 3, Ondro antroo'dwis, convention for judicial business.
Set, v. In'ontifai, to cause to be in a place. 2, In'ontitai, to cause to be in a situation.
Set a copy, v. Tro'ntifrost.
Set a song, v. Vi'mpitrost, make a tune or melody. 2, Vri'mpitrost, make a tune, a harmony, specially for a song.
Set fast, v. Vri'mpigrost, to make fixed.
Set free, v. Pa'mpifrost, cause to be free.
Set open, v. Kr'insifrost, cause to be open.

Set packing, v. Nis pre'ntigrast, cause to go from.
Set right, v. To'ntimost, caused to be due, i. e. as it ought to be. 2, To'ntivrost, to cause to be perfect.
Set upright, v. Gre'ntifrost, to cause to be perpendicular.
Set a fine, v. To'nsinai dwa'ndris, to appoint a fine.
Set to sale, v. Fe'ntimai tondre'di, offer for sale.
Set to hire, v. Fe'ntimai bombre'di, to offer for hire.
Set himself, v. Int'ifai'rkwen, to place himself.
Set his hand to, v. Bo'ntrisai, to sign.
Set a bone, v. Tezi'ntifai, perfectly to place a bone. 2, Tezi'ntitai, perfectly to situate a bone.
Set a root, v. Vi'nsitai pwo'ndoo, to plant.
Set the grain, v. Vri'nsitai vo'ndo.
Set him on his chair, v. Bansivra'stur twai'ju va'nzis, i. e. cause him to sit, &c.
Set, v. Vi'mpigrost, to steady. 2, Vri'mpigrost, to fasten.
Set about, v. Te'ntivai, to begin. 2, Task'entivai, to begin to endeavour.
Set against, v. To'ntigrost, cause to be opposite. 2, To'ntigrast, to cause to oppose. 3, To'ntigrest, to cause to be opposed.
Set apart, v. Pu'n'trikai, to consecrate. 2, Va'ntivrost, to segregate. 3, Be'ntikai gro'snu, to keep till another time. 4, Tes be'ntikai gro'snu, to keep (of it) a part till another time.
Set aside, v. Kre'ntifai, to exempt. 2, Bri'ntinai, to except. 3, Bro'n'sinai, to reject. 4, Fre'ntifai, to leave.
Set at, v. Fo'nsifai, to impel.
Set at liberty, v. Pa'mpifrost.
Set at nought, v. Gro'nsifai.
Set at odds, v. Tre'mpimost, to cause to be un-peaceable.
Set by, v. Go'nsifai, to esteem.
Set by the ears, v. Te'lpimost, to cause to be contentious.
Set farther off, v. Yin'tri'ntifrost, to cause to be more distant.
Set farthest off, v. Win'tri'ntifrost, to cause to be most distant.
Set forth, v. Taspre'ntisai, begin to go. 2, Tase'ntisai, to begin to travel. 3, Tase'ntisai, begin to proceed.
Set in order, v. Fa'ntikai, to order-arrange.
Set on edge, v. Pro'mpifrost, to cause to be in a state of numbness.
Set fire to, v. Un'siprast, to cause to burn.
Set forward, v. (See set forth).

Set on foot, v. Te'ntivrast, to cause to begin.
Set in, v. Te'ntivai, to begin; as, "the winter set in," i. e. began.
Set to, v. Tasp'itipai, to begin to do. 2, Twas'insikai.
Set upon, v. Te'ntripai, to assault. 2, Twasp'entripai.
Set to work, v. Insikrast, cause to work.
Set, (well) adj. Terent'itoo, perfectly figured.
Setter, n. Pwi'nji gapro'nsitai i'ndoi enje'tuz, a dog apt to observe the place of birds.
Settle, v. De'ntipai, to finish. 2, Yindo'mpikrost, to strengthen, i. e. cause to be stronger. 3, Okai vi'ntur, to become permanent.
Settle one's estate, v. Tes po'n'trikai ondr'inin, to assign (of it) the future right. Obs. Ondrinin is the future tense of the noun Ondra.
Settle on, v. Jus re'nsikai. 2, Jus pra'nsivai, to stand on.
Settling, n. Ta'ndis, sediment.
Seven, adj. A'din.
Sevenfold, adj. Ad'in'kur, (See numerals).
Sevennight or sennight, n. Kr'u'ndis, week.
Seventeen, adj. Pa'din.
Seventh, (in time) adj. A'don.
Seventh, (in place) adj. A'dan.
Seventh, (in order) adj. A'drin.
Seventy, adj. Da'sin.
Seventieth, (in time) adj. Da'son.
Seventieth, (in place) adj. Da'san.
Seventieth, (in order) Da'rin.
Sever, v. Pre'ntifai, to separate. 2, Va'ntivai, to segregate. 3, Fro'n'simost to cause to be solitary. 4, Ontivrost, to cause to be diverse.
Several, adj. Onti. 2, Onta, different,—repugnant. 3, Pre'ntufoo, separated.
Severity, n. De'mbis or de'mbai. 2, Ple'mboo, rigor.
Sex, n. Po'mbis.
Sextant, n. Apra'vo fwendo'tu, the sixth part of circle.
Sextile, n. Tri'ndoi tus apra'vo u'tu pra'n'tur fe'ndo, distance of one sixth of a great circle.
Sexton, n. U Kansou'fas, a temple officer.
Sextuple, adj. Av'in'kur, sixfold.
Shackles, n. Pimsufoo'riz, bound things.
Shade or shadow, n. Fri'mboo.
Shadow, (in painting) n. Bifi'mboo, shadow-like.
Shaft, n. Ve'ndo, cylinder. 2, Di'ndo, cone. 3, Dr'indo, pyramid. 4, Be'mbri, arrow. 5, Tra'nozi, steuple.

Shad, n. Pa'njō.
Shaft of coach, &c, n. Ba'nzi.
Shagg, n. Bre'njino, (bird).
Shaggy, n. Flimpus po'ndai, rough hair.
Shake, v. Tre'nsvai.
Shake hands, v. Bra'nsikai.
Shake down hay, v. Trise'ntisai pe'nzis.
Shake off, v. Fre'ntifai, to abandon.
Shake in or shake to, v. Ve'nsvai, tre'nzi'voti, to break with shaking.
Shake, v. Bra'nsinai, to tremble.
Shall, v. The mere affirmation of the futurity of the action or state with which it is connected.

EXAMPLES.

Action.

Au ti'u pre'ntisai, I shall now go.
 Au twi'u pre'ntisai, I should then go.
 Au tri'u pre'ntisai, I shall hereafter go.
 State.
 Au ti'u pa'mpivi, I shall now be happy.
 Au twi'u pa'mpivi, I should then be happy.
 Au tri'u pa'mpivi, I shall hereafter be happy.
Shall, v. Promissive or authoritative, not connected with verbs having a subject of the first person.

EXAMPLES.

Action.

A ti'u pre'ntisai, you shall now go.
 A twi'u pre'ntisai, you should then go.
 A tri'u pre'ntisai, you shall hereafter go.
 Ai ti'u pre'ntisai, it shall go.
 Wai ti'u pre'ntisai, he shall go.
 Yai ti'u pre'ntisai, she shall go.
 Ar ti'u pre'ntisai, ye shall go.
 Ar ti'u pre'ntisai, they shall go.

State.

A ti'u pa'mpivi, you shall now be happy.
 A twi'u pa'mpivi, you should then be happy.
 A tri'u pa'mpivi, you shall hereafter be happy.
Shale, n. Bro'ndo, pod, cod, &c.
Shale, v. Umbro'ntai, to un-pod.
Shallop, n. Pefindroo, a small ship.
Shallow, adj. Tra'ntou, not deep.
Shallow, (a) n. Trantoukin rinza'tu, a shallow place in the sea. 2, Bri'nzo, a bank.
Shallow, adj. Fane'pus, not wise.
 2, Pla'mpus, foolish.
Shawm, n. Dre'su te'ndi, musical tube.
Shambles, n. Pyenguto'kin, the butchering place.
Shame, n. Fro'nzis. 2, Kra'mboi, infamy.
Shameless, adj. Dwe'mpi, impudent.

Shamefaced, adj. Gafro'nsus, apt to be in a state of shame. 2, Te'mpi, bashful. 3, Dre'mpi, adj. sheepish.
Shameful, adj. Gafro'nsuvrost, apt to cause shame.
Shamois or chamois, n. Fring'oufin, (one of the goat kind).
Shank, of animal, n. Ba'ndi, leg.
Shank, (of plant) n. Do'ndoi.
Shape, n. Re'ndo, figure.
Share, n. Runtukoo'dwes, proportioned part.
Share, v. Ta'ntisai, to divide. 2, Twike'ntinai, segregately to give. 3, Twite'ntinai, segregately to deliver. 4, Twikri'ntinai, segregately to distribute. 5, Bo'nsi-most, to cause to be a partner in something.
Share, n. Dra'nda, seat of the privities.
Share bone, n. Pa'ndoi dranda'tu, bone of the share.
Share, (ploughshare) n. Densuvo'dwen tus prinsuto'twun, cutting part of the ploughing jugament.
Sharer, n. Bo'nza, partner.
Shark, n. Tah'joo. 2, Pita'hjoo, a metaphorical shark, a fraudulent person. 3 Kantrun'iro, a fraudulent person. 4, Kantrun'oro a defrauding person. 5, Dra'i dwe'mbi tre'ntuko drois, any person impudently spending another's. Obs. The letter s puts droi, another person, into the genitive case, and signifies another's.
Sharp, adj. Twe'nti, acute angled. 2, Pe'ntupoo, pointed. 3, Gade'n-suvo, apt to cut.
Shart, adj. Gadre'nsuvo, apt to prick.
Sharp sighted, adj. Tepo'mpi, being in a state of perfect sight.
Sharp of hearing, adj. Tefo'mpi, being in a state of perfect hearing.
Sharp voice, n. Primp'ikes, an acute or shrill voice.
Sharp, (in music) n. Bri'mbo.
Sharp of taste, n. Kimba.
Sharp of mind, adj. Fompa, sprightly. 2, Pa'mpi, sagacious. 3, Dempus, severe. 4, Gre'mpus, austere. 5, Bre'mpur, cruel. These may be combined with causation as follows; Fompimast, pa'mpi-trost, dempigrost, gre'mpigrost, bre'mpivrost, to cause to be sprightly, sagacious, &c.
Shatter, v. Tre'nsvai randai'muz, shake into parts. 2, Dafru'mpivai, to bruise frequently.
Shave-grass, n. Do'mvino.
Shaver, n. Pinsun'tas, shaving mechanic.
Sheaf, n. Vantuvoo'ri, aggregated thing. 2, Vantuv'oori tyel pin-zoiti, aggregated thing, by binding together.

Shave, v. Pi'nsinai.
Shear, v. Kri'nsikai, to clip.
Shears, n. Kri'nsuko'tus, clipping instrument.
Shardborn, adj. Tansupoo brandai'skuz, born among fragments. 2, On fo'ndaz, tinsufoo n'pu pli'mpus pre'nzi, having wings covered with a hard case.
Sheets, n. Bi'mbraz.
Sheet anchor, n. Sa'prin t'indro, the last anchor.
Sheat fish, n. Va'njis.
Sheath, n. Pre'nzi.
Sheath fish, n. Gro'hjinoi.
Sheath, (of fly's wing) n. Fro'nda fonde'tu utu fe'nsupo pezo'nji, the crust of the wing of a flying insect.
Sheathe, v. Muspre'nsinai, to put into ease.
Sheathe (a ship), v. Tin'trisai f'indroo.
Shed, v. Misginsifai, to pour out. 2, Gri'nisifai, to spill. 3, Bre'ntikai, to loose. 4, Vre'ntipai, to let go.
Shed tears, v. Kwa'h-sinai, (the active of tear). 2, Tra'nsinai, weeping.
Shed, (a) n. Pe'pau'zoi vane'sutoo, a small house not walled.
She, pron. Yai, as "Yai tonsiko'ed," she loves him.
Sheep, n. Fi'njoi.
Sheepcot, n. Fin'joi'tus, house for sheep.
Sheepfold, n. Fingou'pus, sheep enclosure; or fin'joi'pus, enclosure for sheep.
Sheep-hook, n. Gye'nda tu fin'joi'fas, the hook of the sheep officer.
Sheepishness, 2, Drembo.
Shear, v. Kri'nsikai, to clip.
Sheer water, adj. Go'nti un'zo, simple water.
Shear wind, n. Bide'nsuvo ku'nzoi, cutting wind.
Sheet, n. Ke'ndi, lamin; as, "Ke'ndi denza'itu," sheet (or lamin) of paper.
Sheet, (for bed) n. Kensa'fus dra'n-zai'di, linen vest for bed.
Shell, (of animal) n. Fo'nda.
Shell (of lobster) n. Fro'nda.
Shell, (of egg) n. Fro'nda vonde'tu, crust of egg.
Shell, (of nut) n. Fro'ndoi, stone.
Shell, (of bean) n. Bro'ndo, cod.
Shell, (of grain) n. To'ndoi, husk.
Shell apple, n. Bre'nja.
Sheldrake, n. Fe'njino.
Shelf, n. Kranzis, board.
Shelf, (flat in the sea) n. Bi'nzo, bank.
Shelter, n. Tontookin, safe place. 2, Kampa'kin, protection place; or kambi'skin, place for protection. 3, Penpru'kin, defence place; or pembrook'kin, place for defence. 4, Pe'mbroo, defence.

Shelving, adj. Ge'ntou.
Shent, adj. Dro'nusukoo, reprehended.
Shepherd, n. Finjoifas, sheep officer.
Shepherd's bodkin, n. Be'mvoo, crane's-bill.
Shepherd's fly, n. Go'nja.
Shepherd's needle, n. Bre'mvoo, Venus-comb.
Shepherd's purse, n. Tre'mvis.
Shepherd's rod, n. Fra'mvinoi.
Sheriff, n. Kondrofas, shire officer.
Shew, v. Bo'nsifrast, cause to know. 2, Ung'rentipai, to un-conceal. 3, Te'te'ntipai, perfectly to manifest. 4, Ba'ntikrost, to make public, i. e. publish. 5, Fro'nti-prost, to shew what is not. 6, Tre'ntipai, to seem; (shew otherwise than what it is). 7, Kra'm-pinai, to act hypocritically; to play the hypocrite. 8, Bo'ntisai, to shew by sign. 9, Dis'da'ntikai, to indicate with the finger, to point. 10, Ge'ntifai, to represent; to shew to the ear; to shew by a like thing. 11, Ti'ntikai, to narrate. 12, Ki'ntikai, to interpret. 13, Vi'ntisai, to shew by proving; shew to the eye. 14, Fe'ntinai po'mpitoui, to offer to be seen. 15, Po'mpivrest, cause to be seen.
Shew sights, v. Densikai.
Shew tricks, (to) v. To'mprifai.
Shew, (to the mind) v. Vo'nsipai, to reveal.
Shew mercy, v. Be'mpivai, to act mercifully. 2, Bempivi'nu, give or grant mercy; be merciful to.
Shy, adj. Kle'mpa, reserved.
Shield, n. Te'ndri, buckler.
Shield, v. Pe'mprivai, to defend. 2, Ke'mpisai, to protect.
Shift, n. Dedo'ndroi, imperfect means.
Shift, v. Fra'mpisai, to act craftily. 2, Ka'ntrinai, to act fraudulently.
Shift, (to make) v. Pentikai'nu.
Shoot, (like a star) v. Dansivai, to fall.
Shoot, (like plant) v. Bo'ntifai, to sprout.
Shoot up, v. Vra'nsipai to'mbu, to grow swiftly.
Shoot, (a) n. Bo'ndoi, sprout. 2, To'ndoo, branch. 3, Frondo'i, sucker.
Shop, n. Bontroutus, merchant-room. 2, Bomproutus, mechanic-room.
Shopkeeper, n. Bo'ndroi, merchant.
Shore, (of land) n. Vi'zo.
Shore, (of water) n. Vi'za.
Shore, n. Fe'nji.
Shore up, v. Dansitai, to prop.
Shorn, adj. Kri'nsukoo.
Short, adj. Pra'ntou. 2, Kra'ntou, low. 3, Pra'ntur, little. 4, Pla'ntupou, less. 5, Vri'ntu, in the state of an epitome. 6, Ki'ntur, speedy, soon. 7, Vri'ntur, transitory.

Shortly, adv. Kindur, soon. 2, Pep-lintur, a little future.
Short breathing, or *short windedness*, Pu'mbi, panting.
Short, (come or fall short) v. Fe-pla'ntifi, to be deficient in length. 2, Vepra'ntifi, to be excessively short.
Shorten, v. Pra'ntifrost.
Shot, v. past, Kentrikel, ve'ntrikel, vemprikeltwi, did shoot with bow, gun, or ordnance.
Shot, n. Pege'ndri. 2, Ge'ndri, n. bullet.
Shot, n. Drenta'ri, the debt. 2, Ve'nda, the reckoning.
Shot free, n. To'mbra genda'ni, immunity from paying.
Shotten, adj. Glo'ntung, having spawned.
Shove, v. Kri'nsipai, to thrust.
Shove-net, n. Goolau'zis kendipo'di anjiz, a net for taking fish. 2, specially, Goolau'zis kendipo'di anjiz krinzipo'ti pinzipo'twi, a net for taking fish by thrusting and lifting.
Shovel, n. Gle'ntzi, a large scoop for lifting either fluid or granulous things.
Shoveller, n. Ve'njimoi.
Should, v. Ki'u ought; as, "au ki'u pre'ntisai," I ought to go. 2, Twi'u, should; a future, in relation to a past time; as, "wai gau'sitel a'ukwin twi'u pre'ntisai," he said, (at a past time) that I should go.
Shoulder, (of trunk) n. Pra'nda.
Shoulder blade, n. F'antou pa'ndoi prande'tu, the broad bone of the shoulder.
Shoulder joint, n. Pra'ndi.
Shoulder, v. Tri'krinsipai prante'ti, to up-thrust with the shoulder.
Shoulder up, v. Da'nsitai, to prop. 2, Twaspre'nsivai, to endeavour to support.
Shower, n. Fru'nzis.
Shout, v. Be'timpitai. 2, Dwata'nsitai, to exclaim very loudly. 3, Dwata'nsitai konze'di, to shout for joy.
Shread, v. Vre'hsitai, to mince.
Shread, (a) n. Pe'ba'ndis, a small chip.
Shriek, v. Dwata'nsitai pri'mbi, to exclaim intensely and acutely.
Shrive, v. Funtrimast, cause to confess. 2, Funtrimast fundroi'm, to cause to confess to a priest. 3, Fo'nsifai fundra'di, to examine for confession.
Shrew, n. U dwe'mpa kro'ndipet, a morose female person. 2, Twel'pa kro'ndipet, a contentious female person.
Shrewd, adj. Fra'mpus, crafty. 2, Pro'nta, hurtful.
Shrift, n. Fu'ndra, confession.

Shrew mouse, n. U drinjofin pan-tou'pu tra'ndu, a kind of mouse with a long snout.
Shrimp, n. Ko'ujis. 2, Pro'mijoi, river shrimp.
Shrine, n. Pre'nzi, case. 2, Pre'nzi grenzaidi, case for image.
Shrink, v. Ta'nsivai, (gesture). 2, Tra'nsivai, (posture). 3, Yintri'm-pikrost, to become dense. 4, Okai pla'ntupou, to become less. 5, Drooze'ntisai, to draw back. 6, Nispre'ntisai, to retire.
Shrivel, v. Tyel ki'nsipai dende'muz drende'kwiz, to draw together into ridges and furrows.
Shroud, (of a ship) n. Pi'ndra.
Shroud, v. Ti'nsifai, to cover.
Shroud, n. U kensa'fus dis dra'n-suroz, a linen vest for persons in a state of death, (i. e. dead persons).
Shrove-tide, n. Fundra'gin, the time for confession. 2, Bwundra fa'ndun u'cu bu'mbra, a feast immediately before a fast.
Shrub, n. Imvi.
Shrub, v. Fa'mprisai, to cudgel.
Shuddering, n. Bra'nza, trembling.
Shuffle, v. Gro'ntivai fra'ndu, to *Shrugging*, n. Dra'nzio, mingle confusedly. 2, Gro'ntivai fra'ndu dintur'ti e'ntzi, to mingle confusedly by frequent motion.
Shun, v. Dre'ntisai, to avoid. 2, Twasdre'ntisai, to endeavour to avoid.
Shut, v. Ki'nsifai.
Shutting, n. Kinzoi.
Shutting in of the day, n. Dru'ndis.
Shut up, v. Teki'nsifai, perfectly to shut. 2, Ka'ntrisai, to imprison.
Shuttle, n. Fin'ohzi, an apt-to-be-cast weaving instrument.
Sybil, n. Fwu'nter pu'mbrifet, a pagan prophetess.
Sick, adj. Umpu, diseased. 2, Ten-onza, sickness, the sensation accompanying the act of vomiting.
Sickle, n. Krimstoto'tus, reaping instrument.
Sickly, adj. Gazu'mpukoo, apt to be diseased. 2, Da'zumpu, frequently ill.
Sickness, (in body) n. U'mbi.
Sickness, (the) n. Tiru'mboi, the plague.
Sickness, (of the mind) n. Dre'ndi, being sick of.
Side, n. Kindo, the outermost part of any figure. 2, Kri'ndo, margin.
Side blow, n. Ge'ntou ke'nzis, oblique striking.
Side long, adj. Ki'nti.
Sile, (of the country) n. Ra'ndis rinzo'tu, part of the country.
Side, (of the hill) n. Ge'ntou ra'ndis prinzo'tu, oblique part of the country.

Sideways, adv. Ge'ndou, obliquely.
Side, (of one's body), n. Ba'nda.
Side of the river or sea, n. Vĩnzõ, shore.
Side, (kin by the mother's) n. Onzoo fonzipu'ti, kin by the mother.
Side, (on this side of) prep. Goo'or gu.
Side, (on that side of) prep. Ge or gi.
Side, (on the other side i. e. against) prep. Koo or ku, over against.
Side, (on every) prep. Gle and gli, round about.
Side, (on my) prep. De'os, or au'di, for me.
Side, v. To'impritai, to act factiously.
 2, To'ntrivai, to league with. 3, Kra'ntinai, to act accessorially.
Sidesmen, n. Bontufu'roz kanzo'itufanz, assistants of temple officers.
Siege, n. Ke'ndroo, leager. 2, Tre'nza, dunging.
Sift, v. Pri'nsivai, scarce. 2, Fõnsifai, to examine.
Sift out, v. Dre'ntipai fonzo'idi, to find out by examining.
Sigh, v. Vra'nsinai.
Sight, n. Po'mbo, (sense).
Sight, n. active. Po'mbito, seeing.
Sight of the eye, n. Pomputo'dwes faudo'tu, seeing part of the eye.
Seeing sights, n. Denzi.
Sigil, n. Bonipruso'tus.
Signature, n. Bo'ndriso.
Sign, n. Bo'ndis, mark.
Sign of affection, n. A'na.
Sign, (constellation) n. Dwinpin'zoi.
Signing, n. Bo'ndiso.
Sign, v. Bo'ntisai.
Signet, n. Pebo'impruso'ri, small sealing thing.
Signify, v. Bo'ntisai. 2, Ri'ntifai, to mean. 3, Ti'ntisai, to narrate.
Silence, n. Rimbo. 2, Be'mba, taciturnity.
Silk, n. Te'nza.
Silk merchant, n. Tenza'das.
Silkworm, n. Vro'hjo.
Silk grass, n. Tre'mva.
Sill, n. Kanzo'dwes, the lowest part of a thing. 2, specially Ka'nsi bra'nzo, the foundation beam.
Syllabub, n. Tra'ndoo fri'nsuvoo venzo'iti dwenzo'itwi, milk coagulated with wine or cider.
Silly, adj. Fla'mpus.
Silver, n. Funzoo, (metal). 2, Pa'nzo, quicksilver.
Silver weed, n. Pa'mvingo, wild tansy.
Silurus, n. Va'njis.
Similar, adj. Fo'itu, of the same kind.
Simile, n. Pa'ndi, likeness. 2, Vrin'tiri, tralatitious thing.
Similitude, n. Pa'ndi.
Simony, n. Detombri untru'turi.
Simper, n. Fa'nza, smiling.
Simple, adj. Go'nti.
Simple figure, n. E'ndo.

Simple (a) n. Gwo'nti twontrou'ri, a simple medicinal thing. 2, Gwo'nti twontrou tinzi, a simple medicinal herb.
Simpling, n. Binzifo finziz tinze'kwiz twontrou'di ve'ndi, gathering plants and herbs for medicinal use.
Simpleness or simplicity, n. Fa'ndo, singularity. 2, Pa'nda, primitive-ness. 3, Go'ndi, opposed to mixedness. 4, Da'ndi, purity. 5, Vra'ndi, homeliness. 6, Kla'ndoo, sorrowfulness. 7, Dwindo, a simple word, opposed to a figure of speech. 8, Ka'mba, sincerity. 9, Fla'mbis, folly. 10, Tra'mbis, unskillfulness. 11, Bra'mbis, unlearnedness. 12, Kra'mbis, inexpertness.
Simulation, n. Kra'mba, hypocrisy.
Simultaneous, adj. Fi'ntur.
Sin, n. Ra'mbil, gracelessness. 2, Fra'mbi, unholiness. 3, Re'mboo, vice. 4, Fro'ndito, malefaction.
Since, conj. Stelkwen, seeing that. 2, Skre'kwın, since; as, "Skre'kwın an pentisel," since I came.
Since, prep. Sne or sui; as, "Ro'sui bu'ndis," since that day.
Sincerity, n. Ka'mba.
Sine, n. Ve'ndoi.
Sinew, n. Ba'ndoi.
Sinful, adj. Ra'mpul. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy. 3, Re'mpur, vicious.
Sing, v. Ba'nsitai.
Singing in the ears, n. Bifimbo.
Singe, v. Tazu'nsipai, to begin to burn. 2, Vĩndur u'nsipai, externally to burn. 3, Un'sipai po'ndis, to burn hair.
Single, adj. Api'nkur. (See numerals). 2, Go'nti, simple. 3, Fa'nti, singular, (not plural). 4, Fro'nsa, solitary, alone, only.
Single combat, n. De'mbroo, duelling.
Single person, n. Po'nzoi, (neuter). 2, Po'nzifur, (masculine). 3, Po'nzifun, (feminine).
Single (a) n. Vro'ndis tinjo'itu, tail of deer.
Singular, adj. Kra'ntur. 2, Pra'ntu rou'tu ontiriz, unlike all other things.
Singularity, n. Tira'mbo, pondoo'tu pra'ntu droi'tu, the conceit of being unlike others. 2, Tra'mbo, conceitedness.
Sinister, adj. Tri'nti, left sided. 2, Kre'mpur, malign. 3, Tre'mpur, censorious. 4, Fra'mpur, unfortunate.
Sink, v. Trise'ntisai unzo'mu, to go down into water.
Sink, v. Dinsikai, to soak.
Sink (into the mind) v. Vri'mpifrost ombo'omu, to be fixed in the mind. 2, Vri'mpifrost tomo'omu, to be fixed in the memory.

Sinking (as water) adj. Dwa'ntupo, decreasing.
Sinking paper, n. Pen'tai den'zis, porous paper.
Sunk (under burden) v. De'nsivai, fall. 2, Tasde'nsivai, begin to fall.
Sunk (ground) adj. Te'nta, (kranzo) i. e. dented.
Sinking, adj. Tasa'nsufoo, beginning to be ruined.
Sirk (for superfluous water) n. Tra'nzoi.
Sinnet, n. A'prin tw a'tin dre'nziz tyel pinsukoo, one of three cords twisted together.
Sinoper or sinople, n. Bu'nzo, cinna-bar.
Sinople, adj. Tim'pou, green.
Sip, v. Pe'fra'nsifai, to drink little. 2, Tre'nsitai, to suck.
Sippet, n. Fe'nsukoo gadi'sukoo, bread-lamin apt to be soaked.
Sir! voc. Bampoure'o! oh! dignified person! Obs. The vocative may be expressed by *ho* before a noun, or by *eo* suffixed to an adjective or noun.
Sire! n. Ho! fo'nziped! oh! male parent!
Sirname, n. Fo'nsur ko'ndoo, parent-name.
Sirrah! Ho! kla'ntero! or klan-ture'o! oh! sorry person!
Siskin, n. Ven'ja, (the green fuch bird).
Sister, n. Ko'nzipun.
Sisterhood, n. Dõndre'tun, corporation of females.
Sitting, n. Ba'nzis, (gesture). 2, Bran'zis, in a sitting posture.
Sitting (as an aggregate) n. Tyel ba'nzo, sitting together.
Sitting (as a hen) n. Ka'nzoo, incubation.
Sitting up, n. Vĩndoo dranzai'ti, permanence out of bed.
Sit (as a bird) v. Re'nsikai, to rest. 2, Pra'nsivai, to stand.
Site or situation, n. Indo.
Sith that or whereas, conj. Gool; as, "gool an pro'mpitil," whereas I was blind.
Sythe, n. Kri'nsuto'tus, a reaping instrument.
Sieve, n. Pri'nsuvo'tus, a sifting instrument.
Six, n. A'vin.
Sixfold, adj. A'vinkur. (See grammar).
Sixth, adj. A'vin.
Sixteen, adj. Pa'vin.
Sixteenth, adj. Pa'vriin.
Sixty, adj. Pa'sin.
Sixtieth, adj. Pa'rin.
Size, n. Ru'ndi, proportion. 2, Un'di, measure.
Size, n. Gri'nsuno'ri fengutoofu fe'nza, the varnishing thing of leather.

Size, (assize) n. Ko'ntri o'ndro an-troo'di e'ndo, county convention for judicial business.

Scissors, n. Krinsuko'tus, clipping instrument.

Skein, n. Dre'ndis.

Skeleton, n. Re'ndo pandoi'tuz, a frame of bones. 2, Pipa'nzo pandoi'tuz, a metaphorical frame of bones.

Sky, n. Pinzoi. 2, Inzoi, heaven.

Skill, n. Ta'mbis, art. 2, Pa'mbis, science. 3, Bam'bis, learning.

Sillet, n. Vre'enzi.

Skin, v. Unta'ntisai, to un-scum. 2, Unta'ntifai, to un-skin.

Skin, n. Ta'ndoi. 2, Tra'ndoi, membrane. 3, To'ndoi, busk.

Skin over, (to) v. Tinsifai tando'ipu, to cover with skin.

Slink, n. Poola'ntur a'ntutoo fin-ki'ujis, a kind of small headed lizard.

Skinner, n. Tandoi'das, skin merchant.

Skip, v. Be'nsipai, to leap.

Skip, v. Gre'ntivai, to omit.

Skipper, n. Gi'ndri. 2, Ki'ndri, master.

Skirmish, n. Gi'ndroo.

Ski'vret, n. Pra'hva.

Skirt, n. Kri'ndo.

Skittish, adj. Gab'ensupai, apt to leap. 2, Gavra'ntikai, apt to kick. 3, Pro'mpa, adj. disingenuous. 4, To'mpa, adj. wanton.

Skreen, (for corn) n. Poorentufu'twun, a separating jugament.

Screen, (betwixt rooms) n. Poorentufu'pus, a dividing sepiment.

Slabby, adj. Ki'mpus, slimy. 2, Kr'impus, clammy, very slimy. 3, Fri'mpu, very moist. 4, Ta'n-sur, plashy, like a moor. 5, Tra'n-sur, boggy.

Slabber, v. Kle'sinai, to drivel. 2, Vrentipai ke'nza, to let go spittle. 3, Defri'mpisai, to wet in some bad sense. 4, Dra'ntikai, to defile.

Slack, adj. Vli'mpus.

Slacken, v. Vli'mpifrost. 2, adj. Fri'mpu, limber.

Slack, Gla'ntur, adj. relaxed, unbent. 2, Dwa'ntur, in a state of diminution.

Slack, adj. Kra'mpi. 2, Gadrenti, apt to omit. 3, Bla'mpa, slothful, not diligent.

Slack, adj. Gabrenti, apt to protract. 2, Tro'mpu, slow. 3, Gap-ra'mpa, apt to loiter.

Slay, v. Dra'nsiprast.

Slake, (my thirst) v. Glantiprost fauzoi'tos, to mitigate, lessen my thirst. 2, Unfa'nsifrosto'skwen, to unthirst myself.

Slake the fire, v. Pezu'nsipai, to diminish lower the fire a little.

Slander, v. Da'ntriuai, calumniate.

Slank, n. Ko'mvoo, herb wrack.

Slant, adj. Ge'ntou, oblique.

Slap, v. Kensivai. 2, Fa'mprisai, to cudgel. 3, Kensivai tandeti, to strike with the hand.

Slash, v. De'nsivai pantitu'indoiz, to cut in many places. 2, De'nsivai tandou, to cut deep. 3, Fa'n-trisai, to whip.

Slate, n. Buhjoo.

Slattering, n. Kra'mbo. 2, Fla'mba, carelessness. 3, Fle'mbo, improvidence.

Slave, n. To'mbroo.

Slaver, n. (See slabber.)

Slaughter, v. Dra'nsiprast.

Slaughter house, n. Pensuto'tus or pensuto'dus, the house or room for slaughtering.

Sleeve, (silk) adj. Prime'sukoo te'nza, not spun silk.

Sleeve fish, n. To'njino. 2, Tro'n-jino, red sleeve fish.

Sled, n. Ka'nzi.

Sledge, n. Befra'nzis, great hammer.

Sleek, adj. Fri'mpus.

Sleekstone, n. Fru'mpuso u'aji, smoothing stone.

Sleep, n. Tra'nzai. 2, Pro'mboi, stupor, numbness.

Sleepy, adj. Gatransufo, apt to sleep. 2, Bra'mpa, adj. slothful.

Sleet, n. Kru'nzis.

Sleeve, n. Pa'ntufus or pantoo'fus, arm vest.

Sleeveless, adj. Pantoo'pifus, without a sleeve. 2, Trentupopitus, without a seeming cause, i. e. a pretext.

Slender, adj. Bra'ntou, thin. 2, Gla'ntur, remiss. 3, Tan'etur, insufficient, i. e. not sufficient.

Sly, adj. Fra'mpus, crafty. 2, Kle'mpa, reserved.

Slice, v. Ve'nsitai.

Slice, (a) n. Ni'svensutoo'dwes, a part, sliced from. 2, Ba'ndis, chip. 3, Bwa'ntou ba'ndis, a thin chip.

Sliding, n. Enzi ploo ra'ndaiz pone'too po'mputoi, motion whose parts are not to be seen. 2, Be'nzoi, proper.

Sliding knot, n. Fooli'nzoi gazun-fine'sufoo kinzoo'ti, a knot, not apt to be untied by pulling.

Sliding, (like water) n. Din'zino rimbi, streaming silently.

Sliding away, n. Nise'ndis rimbi grendu'rtwi, from-passing silently or latently.

Sliding back, n. Drooc'endis rimbi grendu'rtwi, back-passing silently or latently.

Sliding by, n. Dis'endis rimbi grendu'rtwi, passing beside silently and latently.

Sliding over, n. Zuse'ndis rimbi grendu'rtwi, to pass across silently and latently.

Slight, adj. Ba'ntou, thin. 2, Pla'ntur, little. 3, Twa'ntur, deficient. 4, Vli'mpus, loose. 5, Kla'ntur, sorry. 6, Gla'ntu, remiss, 7, Bro'nta, frivolous, vain. 8, Vra'ntu, homely. 9, Kra'mpi, negligent. 10, Fla'mpa, careless.

Slight, v. Gro'nsifai, to despise. 2, Kre'mpikai, to act disrespectfully.

Slim, adj. Bra'ntou kantou'kwi, thin and tall.

Slime, n. Kimpai'ri, slimy thing.

Sliminess, n. Ki'mbis.

Sling, n. Fensuvo'tus, casting instrument.

Slings, (pair of) n. Pinsupo'tus wanze'tu, lifting instrument for a carriage; specially for a barrel, i. e. twanze'di.

Slink away, v. Nis'e'ntisai gre'ndur, to pass away concealedly.

Slink back, v. Drooc'entisai, gre'ndur, to pass back concealedly.

Slip, v. Pebe'nsifai, to stumble a little. 2, Bre'nsifai'yo'odu pebe'nzoi, to stumble through a little sliding. 3, Ge'ntikai, to err. 4, Gre'ntikai, to omit.

Slip away, v. Nise'ntisai gre'ndur, to pass from concealedly. 2, Drooc'entisai gre'ndur, to pass back concealedly. 3, Dis'e'ntisai, gre'ndur, to pass by concealedly. 4, Sise'ntisai gre'ndur, to pass off concealedly. 5, Juse'ntisai gre'ndur, to pass on concealedly.

Slip on, (clothes) v. Ensimest, to cause to be clothed. 2, Une'nsimest, to cause to be unclothed.

Slip, (to give the) v. Nise'ntisai, gre'ndur tombu'rtwi, to pass from secretly or swiftly.

Slip, (to let) v. Gre'ntikai, to omit. 2, Vre'ntipai, to let go. 3, Fre'ntikai fla'mbati, to loose through carelessness.

Slip, (of plant) n. To'ndoo, branch.

Slip, v. Nise'nsivai, to cut from. 2, Niski'nsivai, to pull from.

Slip, (a) n. Doore'nza frende'pu twindo'tu, a cord with loop in the extreme end.

Slipper, n. Vande'fus, kafine'sufoo, foot vest not able to be tied.

Slipperiness, n. Fri'mbis. 2, Kli'mbis, unctuousness. 3, Ganvrenti-pai. 4, Dwa'mba, lightness.

Slit, n. Kre'ndi, chink.

Slit, adj. Tinsupoo, cleft.

Slit, v. Tinsipai, to cleave. 2, Kre'ntikai, to make a chink.

Slive, n. Ba'ndis.

Sloe, n. Ky'mvoo, (the tree). 2, Kimvoo'sit, (the fruit).

Slop, n. Vli'mpus kantufus, loose thigh vest.

Sloping, adj. Ge'ntou, oblique.

Slot, n. Vantoo'dis trinjo'itu, the foot-sign of stag.

Squat, v. Bañsivai, to sit.
Squat, adj. Brañsivi, to be in a squatting position or state; as, "squat like a toad he sat," &c.
Squat, (*applied to the body*), adj. Brantou prantoukwi, thick and short.
Squatino raiá, n. Trañjoi.
Squeak or squeal, v. Priñpi tañzo, acute exclamation.
Squeamish, adj. Gaponusuko, apt to loath. 2, Gadr'itn, apt to be sick of. 3, Vrempou, nice.
Squeezing, n. Triñzipo, compressing. 2, Grañtiprost, to cause to be intense.
Squib, n. De'mprutus imb'odi, a gunpowder instrument for sound. 2, T'wemp'ari, a jest, an urbane thing.
Squill, n. Tonva.
Squilla mantis, n. Kroñjis.
Squinancy, n. Tuñba, quincy.
Squinant, n. Proñvo, herb.
Squint, n. Bluñba.
Squire, (*Esquire*) n. Tonombroo, the highest distinction of gentleman.
Squirrel, n. Vinjo.
Squirt, v. Vriñsipai, to syringe.
St! *Ist*, (characteristic) be silent.
Stab, v. Kañcikai.
Stability, n. Vimbis, steadiness. 2, Vriñbis, fastness. 3, Damba, constancy.
Stable, adj. Vimpus, vriñpus, dampa.
Stable (for horses) n. Pinjoo'dun.
Stablish, (*establish*) v. Vriñpigrost, to steady. 2, Vriñpigrost, to make fast. 3, Dampimost, to make constant. 4, Vriñtisai, to confirm.
Stack, n. Binsufo'ri, heap.
Staechas, (*golden*) n. Bañvoi.
Staff, n. Koñdoo.
Stag, n. Triñjoi.
Stag beetle, n. Proñji.
Stage, n. Vrañzoi, scaffold.
Stage, (*of theatre*) n. Tontrou'dun or dus, player room.
Stage play, n. Tontrou deñzi, player sight.
Stage, n. Teñdis, travel, journey. 2, Rentailkin, staying place.
Staggering, n. Kreñzoi. 2, Broñzoi, doubling. 3, Kroñza, wavering.
Staggers, n. Umbi, pinjoo'tuz, disease of horses.
Staggerwort, n. Damvo, ragwort.
Stagnate, v. Driñsimast, to cause to be stagnant.
Stay, n. Fendroi, the standing his ground.
Stay, n. Tendroi, the keeping the field.
Stay, n. Kíndoi, home. 2, Rañzoo, dwelling. 3, Reñzi, rest.

Stay, v. Reñtisai. 2, Trañsíkai, to continue at rest. 3, Draz'ensíkai, to discontinue motion. 4, Ruñtisai, to continue to endure. 5, Vriñtipi, to be transitory—to stay a little while. 6, Viñtipi, to be permanent, to continue a long time. 7, Giñtipi, to stay for ever.
Stay, n. Dañdoo, the being the same as to quantity. 2, Gandoo, the being of the same degree or quality. 3, Tañdoo, the possessing the same degree of goodness. 4, Reñdis, the continuing in the same place.
Stay, v. Driñtifai, to discontinue (in its course).
Staying, n. Froñdifo, cohibiting. 2, Broñdifo, impeding.
Stay, v. Ven'tipai, to hold. 2, Beñ'íkai, to keep. 3, Tañpinaí, to detain. 4, Bren'tivai, to protract. 5, Vroñsinai, to desist—leave off.
Stay by, v. Feñtifai, to adhere to. 2, Dañpini, to be constant.
Stay for, v. Plañsikai, to wait for, expecting.
Stay up, v. Preñsivai, to bear. 2, Dañ'sitai, to prop, support.
Stay upon, v. Juskrañsivai, to lean upon.
Stay, (*a*) n. Dwañzo, a prop.
Stay to one, (*a great*) n. Boñdoi, adjuvant. 2, Geñdi, refreshment.
Stay, (*bring to that*) v. Koñtigrost, to cause to be in a certain state.
Staid, adj. Tom'pa, serious. 2, Tañpi, sober. 3, Vempa, grave.
Stays, (*of a ship*) n. Piñbra.
Stain, v. Triñsikai, to dye. 2, Briñpivai, to spot. 3, Deziñpifai, to discolour. 4, Drañtikai, to defile. 5, Vañtrisaí, to infamize.
Stairs, n. Panza.
Stake, n. Koñdoo, stick. 2, Goñbris, wager.
Stake, v. Goñprisai, to pay down the money staked.
Stale, adj. Triñtur, old. 2, Detriñtur, old and bad.
Stale, n. Gyensunoo'ri, urine.
Stalk, v. Teñsifai.
Stalk, (*deer*) v. Preñtisai tiñsufoo, to go covered. 2, Preñtisai greñtupoo, to go concealed.
Stalk, (*of plant*) n. Foñdoo.
Stalk, (*of leaf or flower*) n. Doñdoi.
Stall, n. Fañzo. 2, Kwañzis, ton-dre'di fondoo'tuz, a table for the sale of things.
Stall, (*head*) n. Ando'dwes tañze'tu, the head part of bridle.
Stallion, n. Pwoñpu piñjoo, an entire horse.
Stamp, v. Beñsivai vande'ti, to stamp with the foot. 2, Priñsivai, to contend—to break into small parts by percussion.

Stamen, n. Vroñdoi.
Stammer, v. Fañsitai, to stutter.
Stamp, v. Drañsitai, to print. 2, Ruñtibrost kinza'ti, to make money by striking.
Stanch, v. Froñtifai, to cohibit. 2, Proñsimost, to cause to desist; specially, Puñzito diñzino'twi, i. e. dropping or streaming.
Stanch, v. Beñpini, to be taciturn. 2, Klempini, to be reserved.
Stand, v. Prañsivai, to be for some time unmoved in a direct posture.
Stand, n. Poñdoo, being. 2, Ruñdis or ruñdai, duration.
Stand a little while, v. Vriñtipi, to be transitory.
Stand a long while, v. Viñtipi, to be permanent.
Stand still, n. Reñzi, rest.
Stand one's ground, v. Feñtrifai.
Standing water, n. Driñza, stagnum.
Stand, v. Biñpiki, to be consistent.
Stand, n. In'doi, as he took his stand. 2, In'do, situation. 3, Rañzis, posture. 4, Greñdoi, perpendicularity.
Standing wheat, n. Unkriñsutco poñvoi, unrcaped wheat.
Stand against, v. Teñprivai, to resist.
Stand by, v. Boñtifai, to help. 2, Peñprivai, to defend.
Stand for child, v. Poñsitai, to stand as godfather.
Stand for academical degree, v. Koñprivai, to stand as candidate.
Stand in doubt, v. Broñsifai, to doubt.
Stand in fear, v. Vroñsikai, to fear.
Stand in good stead, v. Boñtifai, to help. 2, Ven'tivi, to be useful.
Stand in the way, v. Broñtifai, to impede.
Stand off, v. Proñsini, to be averse from. 2, Troñsinai, to demur.
Stand out, v. Peñ'tinai, not to yield. 2, Keñtrifai, to hold out. 3, Teñtini, to be protuberant.
Stand to, v. Dañpini, to be constant. 2, Boñtifai, to assist. 3, Peñprivai, to defend. 4, Dren'tifai, to compensate. 5, Bren'tifai, to refund.
Stand under, v. Preñsivai, to bear or support.
Stand up, v. Prañsivai, to stand. 2, Pañsivai, to rise.
Stand upon, v. Goñsifai, to esteem. 2, Un'tibai, to value. 3, Vin'dur viñtinai, permanently to dispute, argue.
Stand, n. Kinprañsuvo, standing place.
Stand, (*of pikes*) n. Eñdra ten-dretuz.
Stand, (*be at a*) v. Dañtipi.

Stand, (*keep at a*) v. Tahtifai.
Standard, n. Fo'ntrur fentr'iri, the royal military colours. 2, Vintur undoo, permanent measure.
Standard bearer, n. Fe'ndro.
Stander grass, n. Go'mva, satyrian.
Stannery, n. Tu'nsturkin, tin place.
Stanza, n. Fri'ndo komprouturiz, section of poem; i. e., (poetical things).
Staphylinus, n. Do'nji.
Staple, (*for bolt, &c.*) n. Vran'za.
Staple, n. Be'nda, figure. 2, Bahtu to'ndri, public sale.
Star, n. Pinzoi.
Star, (*fixed*) n. Finzoi.
Star, (*wandering*) n. Tinzoi.
Star, (*day, morning, or evening*) n. Brinzoi, Venus.
Star, (*blazing*) n. Trinzoi. 2, Fuh-zoo, meteor. 3, Fru'nzoo, falling star.
Star of Bethlehem, n. Flu'nzoo.
Starwort, n. Tamvo.
Sea star, n. Damvo.
Star fish, n. Vahnjioi.
Starboard, n. Tindo, right side.
Starch, n. Brenzis.
Stare, n. Kenjo.
Stare, v. Pansinai.
Starling, n. Kenjo.
Stark, adj. Vlimpus, stiff. 2, Be-vlimpus, very stiff.
Stark dead, adj. Andus dra'nur, wholly dead.
Start, v. Bainsinai, suddenly to move through fear or admiration. 2, Dwazensikai, suddenly to move. 3, Tasprensifai, to begin to run.
Start aside or start back, Vlempinai, the active of levity.
Start, v. Frentifai, to forsake. 2, Bro'nsipai, to abandon.
Start up, v. Gro'ndus truspansivai, suddenly to rise up.
Starter, (*a*) Vlemparo, a light, frivolous, trifling person.
Startle, v. Dwavrohsikrost, suddenly to cause to be afraid.
Starve, v. Bantrikai.
Starveling, adj. Bro'mpu, or Be-bro'mpu, i. e., lean, or very lean.
Starwort, n. Tamvo.
Sea starwort, n. Damvo.
State, n. Vro'ndoo, quality. 2, Ko'ndoi, condition. 3, To'ndaiz, circumstances. 4, Tro'ndis, solemnity. 5, Ko'ndis, state, tout ensemble.
State, n. Ra'mbi, disposition. 2, Omba, temperament.
State, n. Bamboi, dignity. 2, Ondroo, rank, degree. 3, specially, Ondroo tondrooturit, degree of nobility. 4, specially Ondroo tombrooturit, degree of gentility.
State, (*to take upon himself*) v. Tentipai, to claim, i. e. to arrogate.

State, n. Dwinra'nziz, aggregate of revenue. 2, Ondra, right. 3, Be'ndoo, possession. 4, Ve'ndoo, holding. 5, Anzi, possession. 6, Ondri, civil relation, social position.
States, (*the*) n. Dwimpo'ndrooz, aggregate of magistrates.
States, (*the specially*) Ka'nta dwimpo'ndrooz, chief aggregate of magistrates.
State, (*ecclesiastical*) Undri, establishment.
States of religion, n. Undro.
Stately, adj. Tontrur, adj. of lord. 2, Tro'ntus, adj. of solemnity. 3, Kemp'i, generous in public expenditure. 4, Frempu, proud. 5, Trempus, supercilious.
Static, n. Undebas, measuring art.
Statics, n. Ro to'ndoo inzootubras tyoo bahtu rinzoo'nuz ensuko, that branch of the mechanic science which pertains to bodies in motion.
Station, n. Rensukin, resting place. 2, Rentai'kin, staying place. 3, Pransuvo'kin, standing place.
Stationary, adj. Pra'nsvi, in a standing state.
Stationer, n. Denzaidas, merchant of paper. 2, Drenzaidas, merchant of books.
Statue, n. Gre'nzis, image.
Statuary, n. Granzaitas, image mechanic.
Stature, n. Kando'vin, height manner.
Statute, n. To'ndra, law.
Stave, (*a barrel*) v. Unbri'ntitai, tenzi, to unbottom a barrel.
Stave off, v. Tri'ntifost kondoo'ti, to keep at a distance with a staff. 2, Tri'ntifrost, to keep at a distance.
Stavesacre, n. Kre'mvoo.
Stead, n. Vo'ndis, as successor. 2, Vro'ndis, as substitute.
Stead (in-of) prep. Voo or Vu.
Steadfast, adj. Vimpus, steady. 2, Vrimpus, fast.
Steadily, (*to look,*) v. Fah'titai vimbus, to eye steadily.
Steadfast, adj. Dampa, constant.
Steady, adj. Vimpus. 2, Vlime'pus, not loose.
Steadily, (*go*) v. Kensifai.
Steak, n. Kwe'nsutoo ke'ndi vandoitu, a fried slice (lamin) of flesh.
Steal, v. Da'mpritai, to steal. 2, Pentisai gre'ndur, to come concealedly. 3, Prentisai gre'ndur, go concealedly.
Stealth (by,) adv. Bidambri, thief-like.
Steam, n. Fuhzoi, exhalation.
Steed, n. Tepinjoo, perfect horse.
Steel, n. Tu'nzoi.
Steel, (*a*) n. Fwa'nzai delsuvo'tus, a knife sharpener.

Steep, adj. Pegentou, rather oblique. 2, Sool gre'ntou, almost perpendicular.
Steep, (*to*) v. Dinsikai, to soak.
Steeple, n. Tra'nzoi.
Steeple figure, n. De'ndo, cone. 2, Dre'ndo, pyramid.
Steer, n. Pinjufurtwes, young male kine.
Steer a ship, v. Po'nsisai timbroi'ti, to direct with rudder.
Steerage, n. Timbro'idus, rudder-room.
Stellion, n. Binjis.
Stem, (*of plant*) n. Fo'ndoo.
Stem, (*of ship*) n. Fandroi.
Stem, n. Dwimpronzoos, aggregate of descendants. 2, Finpronzoos, kind of descendants.
Stench, n. Bepri'mboi, great unsavouriness.
Step, v. Ensikai, to move. 2, Pensipai, to go, (as an animal).
Step in, v. Dwaspentisai, suddenly to come. 2, Dwaspentisai gro'ndus, to come in suddenly.
Step, (*footstep*) n. Vande'dis, foot sign.
Step, (*a figure*) n. Gre'ndi.
Stepfather, n. Fo'nzipus ko'nzifed, mother's husband. 2, Fo'nzipur onzo'iti, father by affinity.
Stepmother, n. Fo'nzipurs ko'nzifet, father's wife. 2, Fo'nzipun onzo'iti, mother by affinity.
Sterility, n. Tro'mbis.
Sterling, adj. Vo'ntrumoo to'ndra, authorised by law.
Stern, adj. Gre'mpus, austere. 2, Gre'mpus pand'o'vin, austere face-manner.
Stern of ship, n. Fi'mbroi.
Stew, n. Frenzo.
Stew, (*a*) n. Bransou'dus. 2, Bwenuk'o'ri anje'diz, a keeping place for fish.
Steward, n. Ra'nufas, officer of revenues.
Stews, n. Fantra'tus, fornication house.
Sty, n. Ginjoit'us, hog-house. 2, Pwu'mbo fal'dotu, a pustule within the eye-lid.
Stick, v. Kimpisai. 2, Krinsivai, to glue.
Stick at, v. Bro'nsifai, to doubt. 2, Tro'nsinai, to demur.
Stick in, v. Musp'entipai, to put into. 2, Musvimpisi, to be fast in. 3, Tnsvimpigrost, to cause to be fast in.
Stick out, v. Tentini, to be protuberant.
Stick through, v. Dre'nsivai, to prick. 2, Ka'ntrikai, to stab, (judicially).
Stick to, v. Frentifai, adhere. 2, Da'mpini, to be constant.

Stick with, v. Gre'n̄s̄itai, to lard.
Stick, (a) n. Ko'ndoo.
Stickadove, n. Bra'm̄vis, Cassidony.
Stickle for, v. Bebo'ntifai, greatly to aid. 2, Kuspe'ntisai, to come betwixt. 3, Vo'm̄prisai, to intercede.
Stickleback, n. Tra'n̄jino.
Stiff, adj. Vl̄mpu, opposite to limber.
Stiff gale of wind, n. Tu'n̄zis.
Stiff, adj. Plempur, rigorous. 2, Vo'm̄pa. 3, Po'n̄sus or po'n̄sai, zealous. 3, Dra'm̄pa, pertinacious, obstinate.
Stiff-necked, adj. Dre'm̄pu, disobedient. 2, Gre'm̄pu, contumacious.
Stifle, v. Va'n̄trikai.
Stigmatize, v. Va'm̄prisai.
Stile, n. Le'n̄dris, the part of a fence which is made for egress and ingress.
Still, adj. Vru'n̄sus. 2, Bo'ntu, gentle. 3, Ri'm̄pi, silent. 4, Bi'm̄pa, taciturn. 5, Te'm̄pa, peaceable. 6, Te'ntu, quiet.
Still, conj. Nel or nil.
Still, (a) n. V̄insu'otwun.
Stillborn, adj. Tra'n̄supoo, prematurely born. 2, Ta'n̄supoo dr̄ansur.
Stilts, n. Ba'n̄i'nd̄iz, stilts; i. e. ba'n̄di pa'ntuf̄rast ko'nd̄ooz, leg lengthening stick.
Stimulate, v. Fo'ntipai, to impel.
Sting, n. Bo'ndi.
Stink, n. Pri'm̄ba, unsavoriness.
Stint, v. Fro'ntifai, prohibit. 2, Fi'n̄tinai, to limit. 3, Gla'ntipai, to remit. 4, Dri'ntifai, to discontinue. 5, Bro'n̄sinai, to desist.
Stint, n. Vre'n̄jinoo, (bird).
Stipend, n. Vo'm̄bri, wages.
Stipendiate, v. Kro'n̄sisai.
Stipulate, v. Vo'n̄trisai.
Stir, v. E'n̄sikai, to move. 2, Ke'n̄tivai, to endeavour. 3, Fe'n̄tripai, to provoke.
Stir up, v. Fo'ntifai, to impel.
Stirrup, n. Gra'n̄zi.
Stich, n. Dru'm̄ba, cramp. 2, Dra'n̄zoi, pricking.
Stitch, v. Ki'n̄sikai, to sew.
Stitch, (thorough-stitch) adv. A'ndus, wholly. 2, To'ndi, perfectly.
Stitchwort, n. Te'm̄vi.
Stithy, n. Pre'no'nzis, anvil stithy, i. e. supporting iron instrument of hammered thing.
Stoat, n. Di'n̄ja.
Stock, (of plant) n. Fo'ndoo, 2, Dwin'pro'n̄zooz, aggregate of descendants. 2, Vim'pro'n̄zooz, kind of descendants.
Stock, n. Ka'nta ra'n̄ziz. 2, Ka'nta a'n̄ziz, chief possessions.
Stock, n. Fe'ntuko'ri, the gaining thing, the capital.
Stock, (laughing) n. Tansunoo'ri, the laughed thing.

Stockdove, n. Fe'n̄jo.
Stock-gilliflower, n. Pe'm̄va.
Stockings, n. Ba'nde'fuz.
Stocks, n. Ka'n̄truso'twus vande'd̄iz, imprisoning judgment for feet.
Stole, v. Da'm̄pritel, did steal. 2, Pwa'ntou vl̄mpa'f̄us, a long loose vest.
Stolibility, n. Fla'm̄bis, folly.
Stolen, part. Da'm̄prutoo.
Stomach, n. Ka'ndis, ventricle. 2, Ko'm̄boi, appetite. 3, To'n̄zi, anger. 4, De'm̄boo, courage.
Stomacher, n. Fa'nda'f̄us, vest for the breast.
Stone, n. Un̄ji. 2, Un̄joo, common stone. 3, Un̄joi, middle sort of stone. 4, Un̄jo, precious stone, less transparent. 5, Un̄ja, precious stone, more transparent.
Stone (a) n. Bwu'nda, a measure.
Stone, (the) n. Du'm̄bis, disease.
Stone (of a plum, &c.) n. Fro'nd̄oi.
Stone, n. Gra'nd̄is, testicle.
Stone, (to) v. Un̄eibai, to cast stones. 2, Fa'n̄ickai, to stone to death.
Stonebow, n. Pe'ke'm̄bri, small cross bow.
Stonecrop, n. Bo'm̄vinoi.
Stonesniche, n. Ge'n̄ji.
Stool, n. Be'n̄zis seat.
Stool, (close) n. Be'n̄zis.
Stool, (going to) n. Tre'n̄zino.
S'ool, (to go to) v. Tre'n̄sinai.
Stoop, v. Ka'n̄sivai.
Stoop, (a barrel, to) v. Ge'ntifrost, to cause to be oblique.
Stop, v. Re'ntisai, to stay. 2, Bro'ntifai, to impede. 3, Pi'n̄sifai, to bind. 4, Di'n̄sifai, to fill.
Stop up, v. Ki'n̄sifai, to shut.
Stop, (at end of sentence) v. Vri'ntipai, to make a full stop.
Stop, (to make a) v. Re'ntigrast. 2, Bro'ntifai, to hinder.
Stopples, n. Dre'n̄zi, tap. 3, Kinsufo'gus, the stopple, i. e. the stopping or shutting pin.
Storax, n. Fru'm̄va.
Store, n. E'n̄zi, provisions. 2, Pa'ndo, multitude. 3, Fra'ndoo, abundance.
Store, (to) v. Ke'ntikai, to lay up.
Story, n. Twintukoo'ri, a narrated thing.
Story, (in architecture) n. Gwo'ndis fauzo'tuz, a degree of rooms.
Stork, n. Pre'n̄jinoi.
Storm, n. Ku'n̄zis or zai.
Storm, (to) v. Be'to'n̄siki, to be very angry. 2, Ke'sto'n̄sikai, vocally to express anger.
Storm, (to) v. Ve'n̄tripai, to assault.
Stote, n. Di'n̄ja.
Straggle, v. Tre'ntisai, to wander.
Stow, v. Ke'ntikai, to lay up. 2, Bi'n̄sifai, to heap.
Straddle, v. Tre'n̄sifai.

Stove, n. Ba'n̄zoi. 2, v. Fe'n̄zi primbi-ko'di, box for heating. 3, Fe'n̄zi fl̄mbiko'di, box for drying.
Stout, adj. Vo'm̄pa, active. 2, Do'm̄pu, strong. 3, De'm̄pur, courageous. 4, Do'm̄pa, hardy, in enduring; (passive). 5, Dra'm̄pa, obstinate. 6, Pro'm̄pa, disengenuous, perverse. 7, Fe'm̄pu, proud. 8, Gre'm̄pu, contumacious.
Straight, adj. Pe'nti. 2, v. Be'ke'ntivrost, to make a great effort.
Strand, n. Vin̄zo, shore.
Strange, adj. Pome'pra, not customary. 2, Tra'ntu, extraordinary. 3, Dri'ntur, seldom. 4, Dron'e'sutoo, not expected. 5, Ti'ntur, new, 6, Kro'n̄sa, strange.
Stranger, n. Kro'n̄za.
Strangle, v. Ga'm̄prikai.
Strangury, n. Dru'm̄ba.
Strap, n. Fe'n̄sa ge'n̄za, leathern thing.
Strappado, n. Ta'm̄bris.
Stratagem, n. Te'ndroo.
Stratifying, n. Ge'n̄zo.
Straw, n. Pre'n̄zi.
Straw-worm, n. Kro'n̄jo, cadew.
Scatter, v. Bri'n̄sitai. 2, Fra'n̄sivai, to spread.
Strawberry, n. Pe'm̄vino.
Strawberry tree, n. Kim̄vo.
Streaks of light in the sky, n. Ku'n̄zi.
Stream, n. Di'n̄za.
Streamer, n. Gi'ndro.
Street, n. Da'n̄zoi.
Straight, adj. Pe'nti. 2, Fra'ntou, narrow.
Straight against, prep. Ke or ki, over-against.
Straight forward, adj. Fe'ntos.
Strict, adj. Plempur, rigorous.
Straight way, adv. Fa'ndun, immediately. 2, Fra'm̄bapi, without delay.
Straight (a) n. Koor'ndi, a difficulty. 2, U fr̄insufoo kro'ndi, a tangled difficulty. 3, Go'ndi, necessity. 4, Fra'm̄boo, adversity. 5, Tre'ndi, trouble. 6, Bi'n̄za, fretum, sound, narrows.
Strain, v. Fa'n̄sivai, to stretch. 2, Be'ke'ntivai, greatly to endeavour to stretch. 3, Pro'ntinai beken-doti, to hurt by greatly endeavouring. 4, Be'pri'n̄sipai, greatly to depress. 5, Be'tri'n̄sipai, to compress. 6, Ki'n̄sivai, to percolate.
Strain, (a) n. Pego'ndis, a small degree; as, "Pego'ndis dren-ze'tu," a strain of music.
Strength of body, n. Do'm̄bi. 2, Ko'm̄bi, vigor.
Strength of mind, n. Fo'm̄ba, sprightliness. 2, Vo'm̄ba, stoutness, boldness.
Strength, n. Bonda.

Stray, v. Trentisai, to wander. 2, De'ntivai, to err.
Strength, (*military forces*) En'draz, 2, Endraiz, (military places).
Strength, n. Gra'ndoo, intensity.
Strength, n. Bezimba, power of taste:—sensible quality. 2, Berimba, power of smell:—great odorousness.
Strenuous, adj. Vo'mpa, stout. 2, Ba'mpa, diligent. 3, Do'mpu, strong. 4, De'mpur, valiant.
Stress, n. Beke'ndo, great endeavour. 2, Prin'zoo, depression. 3, Krimbi, gravity.
Stretch, v. Fansivai. 2, Vrensitai, yawning; or stretching of the body from the same cause.
Stretch, v. Pahtifrost, to lengthen. 2, Fahtifrost, to make broad. 3, Bihtifrost, to amplify, make ample. 3, Tro'nsinai, to compel. 5, Tro'nsinai pinzikodi, to wrest, compel by twisting.
Strew, v. Binsifai, to scatter. 2, Dre'nsitai, to flour or powder.
Striated, adj. Vrimpou or vrimpufo.
Stricken, part. Ke'suvoo.
Stricken in age, adj. Bu'ntinur.
Stricken in love, adj. Betonsu, much in love.
Stricken in years, adj. Bebu'ntinur.
Stricken with amazement, adj. Tro'nsuvraust, caused to be in a state of extacy.
Strict, adj. To'nti, perfect. 2; Bekantu, very regular. 3, Plempur, rigorous. 4, Dem'pus, severe.
Stricture, n. Pekre'ndo, a slight essay. 2, Pebre'ndoi, slight trial. 3, Pef'ndoi, slight contact. 4, Pevindi, slight commentary.
Stride, v. Tensifai, to straddle.
Strife, n. Ple'mba, contention. 2, To'nzis, emulation.
Strife, (*yellow loose*) n. Fre'nyi, (herb).
Strike, v. Kensivai. 2, Kre'nsivai, to knock. 3, Bensivai, to pound. 4, Bre'nsivai, pecking. 5, Kantrikai, to stab. 6, Famp'risai, to cudgel. 7, Dwazo'ntifai, suddenly to cause. 8, Dwaze'nsikai, suddenly to move.
Strike sail, v. Trida'nsivrast, downward to cause to fall.
Strike a bargain, v. Om'prisai.
Strike blind, v. Pro'mpitrost, to cause to be blind.
Strike, (*colour*) v. Imbifrost, to cause a colour.
Strike fire, v. Pru'nsipai, to sparkle.
Strike off account, v. Vre'ntinai, to balance. 2, Te'ntinai, to acquit.
Strike off head, v. Pantrikai, to behead.
Strike out, v. Tre'ntifai, to spoil. 2, Undra'nsitai, to unwrite.

Strike up, (*music*) v. Te'ntivai, to begin.
Strike up one's heels, v. Da'nsivrast, cause to fall, specially by wrestling.
Strike (a) n. Vwo'ndoo ba'ntur noo a'gin ku'ndor, eight gallons.
String, n. De'nza, thread. 2, Dre'nza, cord. 3, Bra'ndoi, fibre.
Strip, v. Unta'ntifai, to unskin. 2, Une'nsinai, to uneloth. 3, Tro'ntivrost, to deprive, i. e. to cause to be in a state of privation.
Stripe, (See stroke).
Striped, adj. Bi'mpou fendoo'tuz, variegated with lines.
Stripling, n. Fwuntinurtes, an adolescent male.
Strive, v. Twe'mpinai, to contend. 2, To'nsivai, to emulate. 3, Bekentivai, greatly to endeavour. 4, Ba'mpinai, to act diligently.
Strive for, v. Twaspentikai, to endeavour to obtain.
Strive against, v. Vro'nsinai, to resist.
Stroke, (*a*) n. Kw'inzis.
Stroke, (*to*) v. Grinsikai tandeti, to wipe with the hand.
Stromateous, n. Ba'mijo.
Strong, adj. Do'mpu.
Stronghold, n. Endris.
Strow, (*strew*) v. Binsifai, to scatter.
Struck, part. Ke'suvoo.
Structure, n. Anzoi, building.
Struggle, v. Vensikai, to wrestle. 2, Twaspentikai, to endeavour to obtain.
Strumpet, n. Fantra'des, a fornication female.
Strut, v. Tensifai, to stalk. 2, Pre'ntisai fre'mbu, to go proudly.
Stub, n. Drindodwes fondoo'tu, the bottom part of the stock. 2, Bra'ndis kondoo'tu, fragment of stiek.
Stubble, n. Dra'ndis krinzo'ci, residue after reaping.
Stubble goose, n. Tu'ntus bo'mpukoo pre'njino, an autumnal fattened goose.
Stubborn, adj. Gre'mpu, contumacious. 2, Dra'mpa, obstinate. 3, Pro'mpa, perverse, disingenuous.
Stuck, (see stiek).
Stud, n. Petenda'ri, small protuberant thing.
Student, n. Twasbampusoro, one endeavouring to acquire learning.
Study, v. Ke'ntivai, to endeavour. 2, Ba'mpinai, to act diligently. 3, Pro'nsifai, to meditate. 4, Pampinai, to act with consideration.
Study, (*a*) n. Pwefan'zo banda'di, a small room for privacy. 2, Pwefan'zo pronzo'di, a small room for meditation.
Studious, adj. Gapro'nsifai, apt to meditate.

Stuff, n. Do'ndoi, matter.
Stuff, (*woollen*) Pe'nza.
Stuff, (*hair*) n. Pre'nza.
Stuff, n. Dinsufori, the filling thing, i. e. the thing with which anything is stuffed or filled.
Stuff, (*to*) v. Dinsifai krinzifo'ti mu, to fill by thrusting into.
Stumble, v. Bre'nsifai.
Stump, n. Dra'ndis denzivo'ci, residue after cutting. 2, Dra'ndis unvetu grinzo'di, residue of tree after felling.
Stupidity, n. Tra'mbo, dulness. 2, Bro'mbo, numbness, stupor. 3, Pro'mboi, stupor of internal sense.
Stupify, v. Tra'mpitrost, to make dull. 2, Bro'mpitrost, to benumb. 3, Pro'mpitrost, to make dull of apprehension.
Stupor, n. Pro'mboi.
Stuprate, v. Fahtrinai, to fornicate.
Sturdy, adj. Vo'mpa, stout. 2, Dem'pur, bold. 3, Dra'mpa, obstinate. 4, Do'mpu, strong.
Sturgeon, n. Ga'njoo.
Stutter, v. Fansitai.
Stygian, adj. Rinsou, infernal.
Style, n. Vinindi, manner of discourse. 2, Vinda'nsitai, manner of writing. 3, Vinprindi, manner of sentence.
Style, n. Ko'ndoo trinda'kwii, name and description.
Style, (*to*) v. Ko'ntipai, to name.
Style, n. Vo'ndoi.
Styptic, adj. Re'nsuno, binding. 2, Tri'mpa, bitter like galls.
Sue, v. To'nsikai, to entreat. 2, Fu'mprinai, to petition.
Sue, (*for marriage*) v. Fo'nsifai.
Sue, (*for preferment*) v. Ko'mprivai, to act as candidate.
Sue, (*at law*) v. Tontrifai, to bring action.
Suasory, adj. Fo'nsikai, to persuade. 2, Gafonsuko, apt to persuade.
Subaltern, adj. Bla'ntur, inferior.
Subdeacon, n. Jisdu'mbroi, under deacon.
Subdivide, v. Kintinai randiz, to divide parts. 2, Kintinai lo'ndooz, to divide species.
Subdue, v. Pe'mprifai, to vanquish in a particular fight. 2, De'mprifai, to conquer; final event of war.
Subduction, n. Da'ndis, ablatum.
Subject, n. Bindoi, opposite to predicate. 2, Po'ndis, subject, opposite to adjunct.
Subject, adj. Kapontusoo, able to be subjected; i. e. which may be made the subject of.
Subject, adj. Be'mpu, in a state of subjection to authority. 2, Dem'pu, obedient. 3, Ge'mpu, submissive to punishment.

Subjoin, v. Cispentifai, to join after.

Subjunctive, adj. Cispentufoo, afterwards joined.

Subject, n. Poinbroo, opposite to governor.

Subjection, n. Bembi.

Subliming or Sublimation, v. Dinzi.

Sublime, adj. Kantou indoitu, high in place. 2, Kantou krandoitu, high in excellence. 3, Kantou vinindetu, high in discourse manner. 4, Bampou indoiz ponzoitwiz.

Sublimity, n. Pika'ndoi, height.

Submission, n. Fembí, humility. 2, Bembi, subjection to authority. 3, Dwe'mbroi, submission, opposed to conquest.

Submission, n. Pre'nda, opposite to resistance. 2, Gembí, submission, opposed to contumacy.

Submissive, adj. Gage'mpuko, apt to submit.

Submit, v. Ge'mpikai.

Subordinate, adj. Bla'ntur, inferior. 2, Bla'ntur dandotu, inferior in a series.

Suborn, v. Va'mprinai.

Subpoena, v. Pa'ndroi gintipu vro'nzí, citation with express threat.

Subscribe, v. Jisdansitai, to write under. 2, Bo'ntrisai, to sign.

Subsily, n. To'mbri, tax.

Subsidiary, adj. Bo'ntou, which assists. 2, Kra'nta, accessory.

Subsist, v. Plo'ntipi, to exist, be in a state of existence. 2, Trasplo'ntipai, to continue to exist. 3, Ko'nsisai, to maintain. 4, Kro'n'sisai, to stipendiate. 5, Vintipi, to be permanent. 6, Bo'ntipi, to be, or be considered in a state of absolute separation.

Substance, n. Bo'ndoo, that quality or aggregate of qualities which is denoted by a name, i. e. essence.

Substance, n. Do'ndoi, the matter out of which any thing is made. 2, Anzi, possessions; as, "a man of substance."

Substantial, adj. Dro'ntou, essential. 2, Do'ntou, real, not imaginary. 3, Tantur'ntu anzi, of sufficient possessions. 4, Trantutu fahubis, of sufficient wisdom.

Substitute, n. Vrontai'ro, one person instead of another.

Subtract, v. Da'ntisai. 2, Dwa'ntipai, to decrease.

Substructure, n. Ka'nzo. 2, Jiza'nzoi, under-building.

Subterfuge, n. V'endroi. 2, De'bri'ndis, a bad solution.

Subterraneous, adj. Jidi'ngou, which is under the surface of the earth.

Suck in, v. Tre'nsitai, i. e. swallow.

Suck up the breath, v. Vla'nsinai.

Subtil, adj. Twi'mpu, rare, thin. 2, Fla'mpus, crafty.

Subvert, v. Kro'nisipai, to destroy. 2, Ra'nsifai, to ruin.

Suburb, n. Tombro'dwes vanzo'tiz, the part of the city without the walls.

Suckle, v. Kra'nsipai, to give suck.

Succedaneous, adj. Vro'ntusoo, substituted. 2, Fil'tur, which succeeds.

Succeed, v. Fil'tipi, to be after. 2, Vo'ntisi, to be successor. 3, Fo'm'prinai, to come by succession. 4, Entiki, to be an event, to eventuate. 5, Fa'mpivi, to turn out well, to be prosperous.

Success, n. Ro'ndoi, effect. 2, Endi, event. 3, De'mbroi, conquest, final success of war. 4, Endroi, event of war. 5, Fa'mboo, prosperity.

Succession, n. Fo'mbra.

Successive, adj. Fil'tur dandotu, to be after in series.

Successor, n. Vontai'ro, succeeding person.

Succinct, adj. Tepar'ntou, perfectly short. 2, Vrintukoo or vrintu, in the state of an epitomy:—epitimized.

Succour, n. Bo'ndoi, adjuvant. 2, Bembo, alms giving.

Succory, n. Vran'voi. 2, Pra'vvo, gum succory.

Succulent, adj. Do'ntur, juicy.

Succus nutritious, n. Fr'andoo.

Such, adj. Zo, of that kind. 2, Ro'tu v'ndoo, of that quantity. 3, Ro'tu vro'ndoo, of that quality. 4, O'itu v'ndoo, of the same quantity. 5, O'itu vro'ndoo, quality.

Such as it is, adv. Fyoo'tuun, of whatever kind.

Sucker, n. Fro'ndoo.

Sucker of pump, n. Trensuto'dwes tranzaitu or tranzisttu, sucking part of pump, (according to popular notions).

Suckle, v. Kra'nsipai.

Suction, n. Tre'nzo.

Suds, n. Plu'nzo, froth.

Suds, (soap) n. Plu'nzo benzis'tu un'kwi, froth of soap and water.

Sudden, adj. Kintur, soon. 2, To'm'pu, swift. 3, Bentu, dispatchful. 4, Ki'ntur undronsuto'kwi, soon and unexpected. 5, Dwas, dwan, dwa, transcendentals denoting the comparatively sudden and short fit of an action; as, "Dwa'kantipai," to seize, suddenly to take.

Sudorific, adj. Ten'sumast, causing to sweat.

Suffer affliction, v. Fra'mpivoi, to be afflicted.

Suet, n. Pl'impus da'ndoi, hard fat.

Suffer persecution, v. Kumpritoi, to be persecuted.

Suffer punishment, v. Re'mpivoi, to be punished.

Suffer execution, v. Tan'trifoi, to be executed.

Suffer, v. Go'm'prinai, to licence. 2, To'ntrinai, to tolerate, (not to punish). 3, Bron'ctifai, not to hinder.

Suffer to take, v. Pe'ntinai, to yield.

Suffer to do, v. Pre'ntinai, to submit.

Sufferance, n. Go'mbri, licence. 2, To'ndri, toleration.

Suffice, v. Ta'ntipi, to be sufficient.

Sufficiency, n. Ta'ndoo.

Suffocate, adj. Ta'ntur.

Suffocate, v. Va'ntrikai, to stifle. 2, Ga'mprikai, to strangle.

Suffocation of the womb, n. Tru'mbis.

Suffragan n. Koor'anta vu'mbroi, an accessory bishop.

Suffrage, n. Dinto'nsou, consent sign.

Suffumigation, n. Tu'nzifo, fumigating.

Suffusion, n. Fra'nzivo, spreading.

Sug, n. Pro'mijoi, sea-flea.

Sugar, n. Te'uzoi.

Suggest, v. Po'nsifrast, cause to think. 2, To'mpifrost, cause to remember. 3, Vansitai, to dictate.

Suit, n. Ton'zi, entreaty. 2, Fu'mbra, petition.

Suit at law, n. To'ndroi, action.

Suit, (of cards) n. Ga'ndo.

Suit with, (to) v. Vo'ntiki, to be congruous.

Suitable, adj. Vo'ntu, congruous. 2, Onta, convenient, suitable.

Suitor, n. Twonsukoro, an entreating person. 2, Fwumprundo'ro, a petitioning person.

Suitor, (for marriage) n. Fo'nzoi.

Suitor, (for preferment) n. Ko'mbroo, candidate.

Sullen, n. Pro'mpa, disingenuous, perverse. 2, Dwe'mpa, morose. 3, Gre'mpu, contumacious.

Sully, v. Dezi'mpifai, badly to color. 2, Drantikai, to defile.

Sulphur, n. Du'nji.

Sultan, n. Fo'ndroo, king.

Sultry, adj. Vepri'mpu, excessively hot.

Sum, (of money) n. Dwinru'ndil, aggregate of money.

Sum, n. Vra'ndis, total money.

Sumach, n. Fru'mvo. 2, Bri'mvi, red sumach.

Summary, n. Vrindi, epitome.

Summarily, adv. Vrindu, briefly. 2, Pra'ndon, shortly.

Summary, adj. Pra'ntou, short.

Summer, n. Ka'nta bra'nzo, principal beam.

Summer, n. Fru'ndis.
Summerset, n. Be'nzoo, leaping. 2, Bre'nzi, vaulting.
Summon, v. Pa'ntrifai, to cite.
Summa jus, n. Fre'mboo.
Sumner, n. Pantron'fas, citing officer.
Sumpter, n. We'mpru pin'joo firnjoo-twi, a baggage horse or mule.
Sumptuary, adj. Tre'ntu, i. e. which relates to expenditure; as, "Tre'ntu to'ndraz," sumptuary laws.
Sumptuous, adj. Be'tre'ntu, very expensive. 2, Bedo'ntru, of great price. 3, Ke'mpi, generous.
Sun, n. Fri'nzoi.
Sunshine, n. Fri'nzur imboo, sunlight.
Sun, (apparent) n. Tu'nzi, parelius.
Sunday, n. Buno'ndis, first day of the week.
Sunder, v. Pre'ntifai, to separate.
Sundew, n. Gro'mvis.
Sundry, adj. Onti, diverse.
Sunflower, n. Pa'mvoi.
Sung, v. past, Ba'nsitel, did sing.
Sung, part. Ba'nsutoo.
Sunk, part. Kri'nsupoo.
Sup, v. Te'hsitai. 2, Fra'nsifai te'nzi, to drink, suckingly.
Supper, n. Pen'inzoo, evening meal.
Superabundance, n. Befra'ndoo. 2, Fra'ndipou, greater abundance.
Superabound, v. Fra'ntipou, to be more abundant.
Superciliousness, n. Tre'mbis.
Supereminence, n. Brandoo, superiority.
Supererogation, n. Veko'nda, excessive duty.
Supererogatory, adj. Yinkyu ko'nta, more than due.
Superfetation n. Roi fra'nzoo fans'urtu frampai'ro, another conception of pregnant female.
Superficial, adj. Te'ntur. 2, Kra'mpi, slight. 3, Fla'mpa, careless.
Superficies, n. Te'ndoo. 2, Vri'ndo, outside.
Superfine, adj. Betw'impus, very fine.
Superfluity, n. Ta'ndoo, excess. 2, Fra'ndoo, abundance.
Superintend, v. Po'nsisai pronsitai-kwi dro'nzoz, to direct and observe servants. 2, Pro'nsisai pronsitai-kwi vompra'roz, to direct and observe officers.
Superintendent, n. Ka'nta vompra'ro, chief officer.
Superlative, adj. Pra'ntupous, greatest. 2, Kra'ntupous, the most excellent. 3, Ka'nta, chief.
Supernal, adj. Binti, of the upper side. 2, Dinti, at the top.
Supernation, n. Te'nzoo dindo'su, floating at the top.
Superiority, n. Bra'ndoo.

Superiority, (relations of) n. On'zoz.
Supernatural, adj. Gis bo'nsufo to'ndraz inze'tu, beyond the known laws of the universe. 2, Ro'nzur, miraculous.
Supernumerary, adj. Yinkyu to'nta ru'ndoo, beyond the due number.
Superscription, n. Judsansuto'ri, the upon written thing.
Supersede, v. Tro'ntivai ombetu, to deprive of power. 2, Vro'nsi-most, to desist. 3, Gre'ntikai, to omit.
Superstition, n. Umbra.
Superstructure, n. Jusanzoi, upon-building.
Supervene, v. Okai kra'nta, to become accessory. 2, Flo'nsipai kra'ndum, to happen accessorially.
Supine, adj. Fla'mpa, careless.
Supper, (Lord's) n. Vu'mbris or vumbrai, eucharist.
Supplant, v. Ka'ntrinai, to defraud. 2, Umbentipai, to unpossess by fraud. 3, Una'nsilai kandra'ti, to dispossess by fraud.
Supple, adj. Pri'mpus, soft. 2, Vri'mpu, limber.
Suppliment, n. Bontou'ri, the adjunct thing. 2, Tontuvo'ri, the perfecting thing. 3, Untwantupro'sturi, the thing causing to be un-deficient.
Supply, v. Red'insifai, to fill again. 2, Bontifai, to help. 3, Tontivai, to perfect. 4, Untwantiprost, to make un-deficient. 5, Red'insifai, to refill. 6, Bempitai, to relieve by giving alms. 7, Dre'ntifai, to compensate. 8, Te'ntifai, to repair. 9, Vo'ntisai, to supply the place of another.
Suppliant, n. U fumpruno'ro, a petitioning person.
Supplicate, v. Fu'mprinai, to petition. 2, To'nsikai, to entreat.
Support, v. Pre'nsivai, to bear. 2, Bontifai, to help. 3, To'nsitai, to patronize. 4, Ko'nsisai, to maintain.
Supposing, part. Po'nsufo, thinking. 2, Vro'nsufo, being of opinion. 3, Tintuso.
Supposition, n. Ti'ndis.
Suppositious, adj. Ka'mprunoo, forged. 2, Ka'ndrun vro'ntusoo roidi, fraudulently substituted for another. 3, Kro'nti, spurious.
Suppository, n. Pwa'tou, te'ndi ventukoo to'ndroiz, a long tube used by surgeons.
Suppress, v. Pe'mprifai, to vanquish. 2, Demprifai, to conquer. 3, Gre'ntipai, to conceal.
Supremacy, n. Kyano'ndra; i. e. wo'ndra pondoo'tu kya'ntunous, the right of being the most principal.
Surcease, v. Vro'nsinai.

Suppuration, n. Ko'mbiso frompu'tu fo'ndoo, maturing of rotten thing.
Supreme, adj. Ka'ntunous.
Surbate, v. Unta'ntifai enze'ti, to unskin by motion. 2, Pri'nsinai enze'ti, to bruise specially the soles of the feet.
Surcharge, v. Veransinai, excessively to burden. 2, Veto'ntrikai, excessively to exact tribute. 3, Veto'mprikai, excessively to tax.
Surcingle, n. Glispintuso'ri pinjoo-diz, about-binding thing for horses.
Surcoat, n. Binti'futs upper vest.
Surd, adj. Fro'mpi, deaf.
Surd, (number) n. Kagi'netuvoo rundoo'tiz, not expressible by numbers.
Sure, adj. Vo'nsou, certain. 2, Vo'ntuvoo, assured. 3, Da'mpa, constant. 4, Ka'mpu, faithful. 5, Vri'mpus, fast. 6, To'ntu, safe.
Surely, adv. Pondi, truly.
Surety, n. Vontra'iro, the person becoming responsible for another.
Surface, n. Te'ndoo. 2, Vri'ndo, outside.
Surfeit, v. U'nbi vepranzifo'ni, sickness from excessive eating. 2, U'nbi vefranzifo'ni, excessive drinking. 3, U'nbi vezinsiko'ni, excessive labour. 4, Tra'ndoo, excess. 5, Fle'mboi, gluttony.
Surge, n. Bepri'nza, great wave.
Surgeon, n. To'ndroi.
Surly, adj. Kro'mpa, fierce. 2, Dwe'mpa, morose. 3, Tre'mpus or tre'mpai, supercilious.
Surmise, v. Vro'nsifai, to form an opinion. 2, Dro'nsifai, to conjecture. 3, Kro'nsifai, to distrust. 4, Tro'nsivi, to be jealous.
Surmount, v. Bra'ntipraust, to be caused to be superior.
Surname, n. On'su ko'ndoo, family name.
Surpass, v. Tra'ntipai, to exceed. 2, Kra'ntiprou, to be more excellent. 3, Bra'ntiprou, to be superior. 4, Fo'ntivrou, to be better.
Surplice, n. Kwensa'fus, a linen vest, specially for clergyman.
Surplus, n. Dra'ndis, residue. 2, Fra'ndis, vantage.
Surprise, v. Dwake'ntipai, suddenly to take. 2, Dwapamprifai, suddenly to arrest. 3, Po'nsikrost, to cause to wonder.
Surrender, v. Vre'ntipai, to let go. 2, Pentimai, to yield. 3, Pre'ntinai, to submit. 4, Bo'nsipai, to deliver.
Surreptitious, adj. Da'mpri, furtive. 2, Bida'mpri, thief-like. 2, Kamprunoo, forged.
Surrogate, n. Vrontusoo'ro, substitute.

Surround, v. Glisprentisai, to go round. 2, Feñtítai, to encircle.
Survey, v. Fanítai, to eye, to behold. 2, Fampina, to take heed, act heedfully.
Surveyor, n. Papronsutoro, 2, Pronsutoro anzoituz, observer of buildings. 3, Untukoban, measuring artist.
Survive, v. Cisdansipai, to live after; as, "he survived his brother;" wai cisdransipel konzipurtur; or wai dransipel twai'ci koñzipur. 2, Cisivintipai; as, "his example survives him," tondoitür cisvintipod; or curs vintipod; i. e. after him continues.
Suspect, v. Kroñsitai, to distrust. 2, Droñsini, to be diffident of. 3, Troñsivi, to be jealous of. 4, Trempivi, to be censorious.
Suspense, n. Broñsou droñzo, doubtful expectation. 2, Troñza, demurring. 3, Kroñza, wavering, irresolution.
Suspend, v. Kuñtrikai.
Sustain, v. Preñsivai, to bear. 2, Koñsai, to maintain. 3, Droñtipai, to suffer, endure. 4, Geñpivi, to be patient.
Sustenance or sustentation, n. Van-supori, nourishing thing.
Sustentation, (ordinary) n. Eñzoo, 2, (extraordinary,) Eñzoi.
Suitable, adj. Voñtu, congruous.
Suture, n. Kinsukoo dañdo, sewed series. 2, Kinsukoo peñdoo, sewed line.
Swabber, n. Diñdri.
Swaddle, v. Denoñtisai, to bind about like a bottom of thread, &c.
Sway, v. Gentifraust, to be made oblique. 2, Genoñtifraust, specially by sudden shaking.
Swage, (see assuage).
Swagger, v. Grempitai, to act insolently, arrogantly. 2, Deproñsivai, to glory ostentatiously, i. e. corruptively.
Sway, n. Vañboi, power. 2, Voñdra, authority. 3, Donzis, direction.
Sway, v. Poñtripai, to govern as a magistrate. 2, Gentifrost, to cause to be oblique.
Swain, n. Twontriñro, a country person.
Swallow, n. Peñji.
Swallowwort, n. Kreñva.
Swallow, (sea) n. Treñjino.

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Tabernacle, n. Prañzoi.
Tablebook, n. Kenendi, a book of blank leaves or lamins.

Swallow-fish, n. Vreñjo.
Swallow, v. Dreñsitai.
Swan, n. Peñjino.
Swap, v. Omprilai, to exchange.
Swarm, n. Vrantiri, aggregate thing. 2, Pantiri, multitudinous thing.
Swart, adj. Beplimpur.
Swarth, n. Dweñdi krinsutootu trinzi kyel, a ridge of mown grass, &c.
Swathe, (See swaddle).
Swear, v. Koñtrisai.
Sweat, v. Teñsinai.
Sweeping, n. Tinziko, brushing.
Sweet, adj. Pimpa.
Sweetbread, n. Drañdoi, glandule.
Sweetmeats, n. Preñsouñri, banquet thing.
Sweet, adj. Betoñsukoo, much loved. 2, Donsuño, delighting, i. e. delightful.
Sweetheart, n. Foñzoi, suitor.
Sweet, adj. Tampufo, giving pleasure. 2, Deñpa, courteous.
Swell, v. Umpitrast, i. e. to be caused to swell. 2, Okai teñta, to become protuberant.
Swelter, v. Feñprifoi primbe'ti, to be overcome with heat. 2, Feñprifai, to overcome with heat.
Swerve, v. Geñtivai, to err.
Swift, adj. Toñpu.
Swift, n. Keñiji, (a bird).
Swiftness, n. Toñbi.
Swill, v. Befrañsifai, to drink much. 2, Vefrañsifai, to drink excessively.
Swimming, n. Keñzoo. 2, Buñmba, vertigo, (disease).
Swine, n. Finginjoi, hog kind.
Swine's bread, n. Vromvis.
Swine's grass, n. Kamvoo.
Swine-pipe, n. Breñjo.
Swing, v. Teñsivai.
Swinging, adj. Prañtur, 2, Deñpus, severe. 3, Trañtur, excessive.
Switch, n. Kroñdoo, wand.
Switch, v. Fañprisai kroñdoo'ti, to cudgel with wand.
Swivel, n. Fweñdi tyoo biñsipai, a ring which turns round. 2, Bweñda tyoo biñsipai, a staple which turns round.
Swobn, part. Umputoo.
Swoon, n. Bruñbi.
Sward, (green) n. Triñsu añzoo, grassy land
Sword, n. Feñmbri.
Sword-fish, n. Frañjoo.

T.

T A B

Table of the Lord, n. Vuñbris, encharist.
Table, n. Drañdo, catalogue.

Sword, (put to the) v. Drañsprast fembre'ti, cause to die by the sword.
Sword of bacon, n. Tañdoi treñsutootu ginjois vañdoi, skin of condited hog's flesh.
Sworn, part. Koñtrusoo.
Swum, v. Kiñsitel, did swim.
Swung, v. Teñsivel, did swing.
Sycamore, n. Vruñmis.
Sycophant, n. Drempaño, a fawning person.
Syllable, n. Tiñdoo.
Syllogism, n. Diñda.
Sylvan, adj. Dañsur, pertaining to woods.
Symbol, n. Boñdis, sign. 2, Brañtu boñdis, private sign. 3, Pliñpur boñdis, dark sign. 4, Greñtupoo boñdis, concealed sign.
Symbolise, v. Voñtuki, to be congruous with.
Symmetry, n. Teruñdi, perfect proportion.
Sympathy, n. Voñdi, congruity. 2, Ponzarit, friendship. 3, Doñtus tañboi tramboitwi, mutual pleasure or pain. 4, Droñzis, pity. 5, Voñzis, congratulation. 6, Greñtupoo voñzis, concealed congratulation.
Symphony, n. Twimbo, melody. 2, Triñbo, harmony. 3, Gimbo, concord.
Symptom, n. Fiñtur boñdis, simultaneous sign. 2, Fiñtur deboñdis, simultaneous bad sign.
Synagogue, n. Tyuñdroos kañzoi, the Jew's temple. 2, Tyuñdroos uñtru ondro, the Jew's ecclesiastical convention. 3, Tyuñdroos dwimñtru, the Jew's ecclesiastical aggregate.
Synchronism, n. Tiñdi fiñtururiz, narrative of simultaneous things.
Syndic, n. Poñdroos pambroo, magistrate's assessor.
Synod, n. Untru boñbro, ecclesiastical council.
Synonyme, n. Kwoñdoo indoitwi oion rindoi, a name or word having the same meaning.
Synopsis, n. Vrindi, epitome.
Syntax, n. Pendoibras indoituz, the junction science of words.
Syringe, n. Vrinsupori, syringing thing.
Syrt, n. Diñzo, quicksands.
Syrup, n. Treñzoi.
System, n. Vrindi, epitome.

T A B

Tables, n. Vrindiz randoo'tuz, systems of numbers; as, "the multiplication table," &c.

Table, n. Ke'ndi, lamin, flat surface. 2, Ka'uzis, table. 3, Ke'ndi dis danzitojus, lamin for writing upon.

Tables, (to play at) v. Fre'nsikai.

Tabid, adj. Fru'mpou, adj. consumptive; "in a waste." 2, Tu'mpu, consumption from ulcerated lungs.

Tabler, n. Vro'nzo, guest.

Tablet, n. Ke'nti unjo, flat gem.

Tabor or Tabret, n. Petentruvohri, little drum.

Taca mahaca, n. Dru'mvinoi.

Tachygraphy, n. To'mpu dansuto'bas, swift writing art.

Tack, n. Ge'nda, book. 2, Fre'ndi, loop.

Tacit, adj. Ri'mpi, silent. 2, Grin'tuvoo, understood.

Taciturnity, n. Be'mba.

Tack, n. Pe'penda, little pin.

Tack, v. Vri'mpivrost penda'ti, to make fast with a pin. 3, Pre'utisai, to turn.

Tacks, (of ship) n. Di'ndra.

Tackling, n. Re'nza, armament.

Tackling, (of ship) n. Indra, rigging.

Tactics, n. Endre'bas, war art. 2, Tambis fandiko'tu e'ndraz, art of ordering military persons aggregate.

Tactil, adj. Bo'mpi, pertaining to the sense of feeling.

Tactil quality, n. Imbi.

Tadpole, n. Frinjaitwes, young toad.

Tadium, n. Pro'nzi, opposite to admiration.

Tania major, n. Ta'njis.

Tania minor, n. Tra'njis.

Taffety, n. Wo'ldoo tenza'tu, a kind of silk.

Tag, n. Py'enda denza'tu, the pin of string.

Tag-rag, n. Do'ndroo, rabble.

Tail, n. Vro'ndis.

Tailor, n. Yan_sunotan, the clothing mechanic.

Taint, v. Pu'mpivai, to infect by contact. 2, Fro'mpikrost, to rot, i. e. cause to be rotten. 3, Dra'ntikai, to defile.

Take, v. Po'ntiprost ro'mi kro'ndooos bendoo tookwi twai'gwen, to cause to be out of another person's possession and in his own.

Take (without consent) v. Ke'ntipai.

Take, (person or goods) v. Pa'mprifai.

Take, (the person) Plamprifai, to take into custody.

Take, (goods) v. Pla'ntrifai, to attach goods.

Take part for the whole, v. Go'mprikai, to take sesin.

Take, (unlawfully) v. Ta'ntrinai, to usurp.

Taking, (a soldier) v. Vemprifai, to take capture.

Take, (a place—a town) v. Ke'mprifai.

Take goods, v. Bre'mpifai, (military).

Take, (with consent) v. Tre'ntinai, to receive. 2, Kre'ntinai, to accept.

Take, v. Pre'ntivai, to undertake. 2, Po'nsifai, to think. 3, Go'nsifai, to esteem. 4, Bo'nsinai, to elect. 5, Dre'ntipai, to find. 6, Mus'entisai, to pass into. 7, Pe'ntikai, to obtain. 8, Pe'ntikai vo'ndoi, to obtain the end. 9, Do'nsinai, to please. 10, Be'ntipai, to have. 11, Ve'ntivai, to use. 12, Ve'ntimest, to cause to be reckoned.

Take the air, v. (s. s.) Uno'nisfai, to go into the open air.

Take breath, v. Fe'nsitai, to breathe.

Take exception, v. Bri'ntinai, to except.

Take fire, v. Tasu'nsipai, to begin to burn.

Take head, v. Tasdre'mpikai, to begin to disobey.

Take heart, v. Fo'nsisoi, to be encouraged.

Take heavily, v. Bekro'nsikai, greatly to grieve.

Take heed, v. Fa'mpinai. 2, Pro'nsitai, to observe.

Take to heels, v. Pife'nsipai, to fly, (metaphorically). 2, Pre'nsifai, to run.

Take the height, v. U'ntikai ka'ndoi, to measure the height.

Take hold, v. Tata'ntikai.

Take horse, v. Pina'ncipai, to mount.

Take horse, v. Bra'nsifoo, to be covered.

Take ill, v. Bro'nsinai, to feel aversion. 2, Go'nsifai drai poneza'tum, to esteem any person not to be a friend.

Take leave, v. Ga'nsikai.

Take notice, v. Pro'nsitai.

Take oath, v. Ko'ntrisai.

Take pains, v. Ba'mpinai, to act diligently. 2, Bezi'nsikai, greatly to toil or operate.

Take place, (of another) v. Fl'i'ntipai.

Take a pride, v. Pro'nsivai, to glory. 2, Be'pro'nsivai, greatly to boast.

Take prisoner, v. Vemprifai, to capture.

Take a purse, v. Da'mpritai u pen'enzi, to steal a purse. 2, Da'ntrivai ru'ndil, to rob (money).

Take root, v. Po'ntipai, to root itself.

Take ship, v. Mus'fintripai, to inship.

Take warning, v. Pro'nsitai kro'nzi, to observe the warning. 2, Kro'nsikoo, to be warned. 3, Fa'mpinai, to be heedful.

Take, (a town) v. Ke'mprifai, win.

Take water, v. Fra'nsifai. 2, Mus'unsitai, to into-water, i. e. go. 3, Tasdre'nsifai, to begin to sail—to begin to navigate.

Take well, v. Do'nsinoi, to be delighted. 2, To'nsifai, to consent.

Take away, v. To'ntivai, to deprive. 2, Dwa'ntipai, to diminish. 3, Pla'ntiprost, to make less. 4, Da'ntisai, to take away.

Take in hand, v. Pre'ntivai, to undertake. 2, Ke'ntivai, to endeavor. 3, Kre'ntivai, to essay.

Take in pieces, v. Pre'ntifai vandaiz, to separate the parts.

Take, (by writing) v. Da'nsitai, to write.

Take off, v. Gre'ntifai, to imitate.

Take on, v. Diskro'nsikai, signified or shewed grief. 2, Dis'to'nsikai, to express anger.

Take mercy on, v. Nusbe'mpivi, to be merciful to.

Take to wife, v. Vu'ntrinai, to marry.

Take up, v. Ke'ntipai pi'nsupo, to take lifting.

Take up, v. Dro'nsikai, to reprehend.

Take up, (money) v. Ko'mprikai, to borrow.

Take rest, v. Re'nsikai, to rest.

Take time, v. Tre'ntikai indoo, to spend time.

Take upon him, v. Te'ntipai, to claim.

Taken, part. Ke'ntupoo.

Taken, verb. Ke'ntipel, did take.

Taken for, part. Po'nsufoo tum, thought to be. 2, Pantru'poo tum, judged to be.

Taken with sickness, adj. Umpu, sick.

Tale, n. Bru'njoi.

Tale, n. Tindi, narrative. 2, Tro'n-tur tindi, fictitious narrative.

Tale, n. Ru'ndoo, number; as, "in full tale," i. e. in full number.

Tale bearer, n. Dwamprunor, a backbiting person.

Talent, n. Ombi, natural power. 2, Ambi, acquired habit.

Talisman, n. Pa'mpruto grenzis, wizarding image.

Talk, n. Pa'uzo, speech. 2, Dra'nzi, conferring. 3, Indi, discourse.

Talkative, adj. Bre'mpa, loquacious.

Tall, adj. Ka'tou, high.

Tally, n. Fre'ntunoo ko'ndoo venda'di, notched stick for reckoning.

Tallow, n. Pl'impus da'ndoi, hard fat. 2, Pl'impus da'ndoi tenazi'diz, hard fat for candles.

Talon, n. To'ndi, claw.

Tamarind, n. Fru'mvis.

Tamarisk, n. Fil'mvi.

Tan, v. Tano'ntifai.

Tame, adj. Ko'mpa, opposed to fierce.

Tame, v. Ko'mpimost, to cause to be tame. 2, Vemprifai, to conquer.

Tameness, n. Bo'ndi, gentleness. 2, Dwe'mboo, cowardice. 3, Te'mba, peaceableness.

Tan, n. Tan'o'ndoi, the art of converting animal skins into leather.

Tang, n. Pwezi'mba, a slight taste of any thing.

Tangent, n. Ke'ndoi.

Tangible, adj. Fake'ntufoo, able to be touched.

Tangle, v. Fri'nsifai.

Tankard, n. Bwe'zi tinsufopuri, a pot with covering thing, i. e. lid.

Tanner, n. Tanontufotas, tanning mechanic.

Tansy, n. Fan'voi. 2, Kra'mvoi, maudlin tansy. 3, Pa'mvino, wild tansy.

Tap, n. Peka'nsis, slight stroke.

Tap, (to) v. Peka'nsivai, to strike slightly.

Tap, n. Dre'nsi, spiggot.

Tap, (to) v. De'nsikai, the active of faucet, i. e. the causing to stream by thrusting in the faucet.

Tape, n. Fra'ntou ve'nza, narrow ribband.

Taper, n. Dru'nsi tenzis, wax candle. 2, De'nti, conical.

Tapestry, n. Fansifun, room vest.

Tapster, n. Tontruko'fan denzootu drenzootwi, the selling officer of ale or beer, &c.

Tar, n. Vron'o'ndoo, a thick resinous substance of a dark brown or black colour, obtained from pine and fir trees, by burning wood with a close, smothering heat.

Tarantula, n. Poora'ntur ba'mpruko bo'njoi, a great poisoning spider.

Tardy, adj. Tro'mpu, slow. 2, Tri'ntur, late.

Tare, n. Pra'ndis, worst part.

Tares, n. Bo'mvo.

Target, n. Te'ndri, buckler.

Tarragon, n. Dra'mvoi.

Terrace, n. Pensufokin anzoiju, walking place on a building.

Tarras, n. Tri'mpaifur brunza'tu, coarse kind of plaister.

Tarry, v. Re'ntisai, to stay. 2, Pla'nsikai, to tarry for, wait for. 3, Pra'mpinai, to delay. 4, Bre'ntivai, to protract.

Tart, adj. Ti'mpa, austere in taste.

Tart, (a) n. Koore'enzoo ondo'tuz, a pie of fruits. 2, Koore'enzoo timpa'tu ondoz, a pie of sour fruits.

Tart, adj. De'mpus or de'mpai, severe. 2, Gre'mpus or gre'mpai, austere.

Tartar, n. Ku'nji.

Task, n. To'nsunoo i'nsi, appointed operation. 2, Pre'ntuvoo i'nsi, undertaken operation. 3, To'nsunoo e'ndo, appointed business. 4, Pre'ntuvoo e'ndo, undertaken business.

Tassel, n. Ve'nda, tuft. 2, Ve'ntunoo fe'ndis, tufted button.

Taste, n. Ko'mbo, the faculty of taste. 2, l'uba, the quality of bodies which produces the sensation.

Taste, v. Ko'mpitai, the act of the faculty. 2, Kre'ntivai, kombito'ti, to essay by tasting.

Taster, n. Komputofan, the tasting officer.

Tattered, part. Vre'nsuvi, in a torn state. 2, Vre'nsuvoo pa'ntinu ra'ndaiz, torn into many parts.

Tattle, v. Bre'mpinai, to act loquaciously. 2, Bre'mpini, to be loquacious.

Tavern, n. Dave'nsou pa'nzoi, wine merchant house.

Taught, v. To'nsitel, did teach. 2, To'nsutoo, (participle).

Taunt, n. Ta'mprinai, to mock. 2, Ga'mprinai, to reproach. 3, Dro'nsikai ta'mbrun, to reprehend mockingly. 4, Dro'nsikai ga'mbrun, to reprehend reproachingly.

Taurus, n. Dwinpin'zoiz, aggregate of stars, constellation.

Tautology, n. Ve'ndoi indoituz, repetition of words. 2, Bro'nta ve'ndoi indoituz, vain repetition of words.

Taw, (leather) v. Fe'ntivai ta'ndoiz, to prepare skins.

Tawny, adj. Pli'mpur fri'mboi, dark yellow color.

Tax, n. Ru'ndi, proportion.

Tax, v. To'mprikai.

Tax, n. Do'ndri, price.

Tax, v. Ta'ntipai, to accuse. 2, Ga'mprinai, to reproach.

Teach, v. To'nsitai.

Teacher, n. To'nzoi.

Teal, n. Tre'njino, bird.

Team, n. Da'ndo. 2, Da'ndo inje'tuz, series of beasts. 3, Di'nfrenjino'twez, a team of young ducks, i. e. an aggregate of young ducks.

Teat, n. Fra'nda. 2, Fra'no'nda, nipple.

Teazle, n. Pa'mvinoi.

Technical, adj. Ta'mpu.

Tedious, adj. Gapro'nsuki, apt to be irksome. 2, Gagre'ntuko, apt to weary. 3, Vepa'ntou, excessively long. 4, Vetro'mpu, excessively slow.

Teem, v. Ta'nsipai, to bring forth.

Teeming, part. Ta'nsupo.

Teeth, n. Kra'ndoz.

Telescope, n. Kruna'njoi, tube for seeing remote things.

Tell, v. Ti'ntisai, to narrate.

Tell, (cannot) v. meaning, "bonc'sifo," do not know.

Tell, v. Ru'ntipai, to number.

Tell, v. Ge'ntipai, to shew. 2, Fro'nsifai, to discover.

Tell tales, v. Bra'mpinai, to blab, to act loquaciously. 2, Gronsikai, to admonish, reprehend. 3, Kro'nsikai, to warn.

Tellina, n. Vro'njinoi.

Temerity, n. Ple'mba, rashness, without consideration. 2, Re'mboo, rashness, foolhardiness.

Temper, n. Ombi, natural power generally.

Temper of mind, n. O'mba.

Temper of body respecting the propagation of the species, n. Ombis.

Temper of body respecting the individual, n. Ombil.

Temper, (just) n. Ga'ndoo. 2, Ra'mbi, disposition.

Temper, (to) v. Gro'ntivai, to mix. 2, Fa'ntiprost, to cause to be neither abundant nor scarce. 3, Ka'mpitai, to moderate.

Temperament, n. (See temper).

Temperance, n. Pe'mboi.

Temperate, adj. Pe'mpou. 2, Fa'ntur, neither too much nor too little. 3, Ka'mpi, moderate.

Temperate heat, n. Pi'mbi.

Tempest, n. Dru'nzis.

Temple, n. Ka'nzoi.

Temples, (of the head) n. Dra'ndoz.

Temporal, adj. Umpru, secular. 2, Vri'ntur, transitory.

Temporize, v. Pre'ntinai tondai'nuz, to submit to circumstances. 2, Vo'ntiki ende'puz, vro'nzoiz, to'mbraz, kroudoit'wiz, to be congruous with events, opinions, customs, or occasions. 3, Pre'ntipai indoo'puz, to alter with the times.

Tempt, v. Bre'ntifai, or debre'ntifai. 2, Bro'nsikai, to allure. 3, Pro'nsisai, to seduce, misdirect.

Ten, n. or adj. Pa'sin.

Tenfold, n. Pasi'ngi, the tenfold.

Tenfold, adj. Pasi'nkur.

Tenfold, adv. Pasi'ngur; as, "tenfold greater."

Tenaciousness, n. Gabe'ntikai, apt to keep.

Tenacity, n. Fendo'rit, adhesiveness.

Tenant, n. Bompruko'r panzootu, pa'nzoi, anzootwi, the hirer of farm, house, or land.

Tench, n. Dra'njino, 2, Ka'njis, sea tench.

Tender, adj. Pri'mpus, soft, yielding. 2, Blim'pus, brittle. 3, Gapro'ntunoo, apt to be hurt. 4, Bo'ntu, gentle. 5, Vre'mpou, nice, overclean. 6, Dro'nsus, compassionate. 7, Be'mpur, merciful. 8, Bedem'pa, very courteous. 9, Gempus, clement. 10, Dre'mpus, fond. 11, Bro'nsu pandring'ni pe'ndripotwi, averse from hurting or offending.

Tendency, n. Ri'ndo, direction.

Tender, (to) v. Fe'ninai, to offer.
Tend, v. Ri'ntitai. 2, Pla'nsikai, to wait. 3, Ve'ntrivai, to watch, protect.
Tendon, n. Fra'ndoi.
Tendril, n. Dra'ndoi.
Tenement, n. Panzoo, farm. 2, Pa'uzoi, house. 3, *Stoo'um* fi'u to'ndrun ve'ntipoi, whatever may legally be held.
Tenant, n. Gwai to'ndrun ve'ntipoi a'uzi, he who legally holds property.
Tennon, n. Petene'nda twindo'su tu bra'nzo, small protuberance at the end of a beam.
Tenor, n. Kra'nti to'nza, general purpose, specially of writer or speaker. 2, Kra'nti ri'ndoi, general meaning.
Tenor, n. Plimbo, next part above the base in music.
Tent, n. Pra'nzoi.
Tent-work, n. Bo'm'voo, (herb, white maiden-hair).
Tent, n. Pwe'nda po'ntufoo kenza'fu ki'nsifai fu'mboo, a pin made out of linen to stop a wound.
Tenter, n. Gwe'ntunoo pe'nda, a hooked pin.
Tenth, adj. Pa'rin.
Tenthly, adv. Pa'lin.
Tenuity, n. Bra'ndoi, thinness. 2, Twimbi, rarity, rareness.
Tenure, n. Ondra be'ntipai venti-paikwi, the right to have and to hold.
Tepid, adj. Pi'mpu.
Tergiversation, n. Ganvre'ndoi, the habit of change. 2, Vro'ndi rembe'tu, incongruity of conduct, i. e. of customary actions. 3, Dwa'mba, inconstancy. 4, Fre'mpa fir'ndis, unfaithful denial. 5, Fre'mpa fre'mboi, unfaithful abandonment. 6, Dwe'mpur fre'mboi, cowardly abandonment. 7, Dwe'mpur fir'ndis, cowardly denial.
Term, n. Vontuvo'ri, the fining thing. 2, Vontuvo'din, the fining sign. 3, Vontuvo'kin, fining place.
Term, n. In'doo, time; specially Vontuvoo in'doo, limited time. 2, Antru in'doo, judicial time. 3, In'doi, word. 4, Ko'ndoo, name.
Terms, n. Ko'ndoiz, conditions.
Terms, (coming off upon equal) n. Pendroi.
Terminate, v. Vro'nsinai, to desist. 2, Twi'ntitai, to end.
Termination, n. Twi'ntuto'dwes, ending part.
Terrestrial or terrene, adj. Di'nso, pertaining to the earth.
Terreous, adj. Un'sa, pertaining to elemental earth.
Territory, n. Vontra'kin, authority place.

Terrible, adj. Vro'nsukrast, causing to fear. 2, Ti'mvis, the shrub terrible.
Terrier, n. Dra'ndoi au'zoo'tuz, catalogue of lands. 2, Fi'npinji, a kind of dog.
Terrific, adj. Vro'nsukrast.
Terse, adj. Gri'nsukoo, wiped. 2, Da'ntu, clean. 3, Fi'mpus, smooth. 4, Vrang'tukoo vimboi, unadorned neatness.
Tertian, adj. Droozentisel o'uju afrin bu'udis, returning every second day.
Test, n. Bre'ndoi.
Testaceous, adj. Fo'nta.
Testament, n. Fontruko'ri, the bequeathing thing. 2, Fo'utruko dansutoo'ri, the bequeathing writing.
Testament, n. Pu'ndris. 2, Tri'ntur pu'ndris, old testament. 3, Ti'ntur pu'ndris, new testament.
Testator, n. Fontruko'ro, the bequeathing person.
Testy, adj. Dwe'mpa.
Testicle, n. Gra'ndis.
Testify, v. Damprivai, to act as a witness.
Testimony, n. Dampruvo'ri, the witnessing thing. 2, Dampruvoo'ri, the witnessed thing.
Testimonial, n. Da'nsutoo dampruvo'ri, written witnessing thing.
Tester, n. Tinsufot'wan danza'itu, the covering jugament of bedstead.
Tether, n. Finsufori bande'di, the tying thing for the leg.
Tethya, n. Vo'njino.
Tetter, n. Fru'mbo.
Text, n. Po'ndis danzo'tu panzo'twi, the subject of writing or speech. 2, Pu'ntrai pri'nda, scriptural sentence.
Texture, n. Fi'nzi, weaving. 2, Vinfinzi, weaving manner.
Thankfulness, n. Ve'mboo.
Thank, v. Vempivai, to express gratitude.
Thanks, (give) v. Vempivai.
Thanksgiving to God, n. Tu'ndra.
Thanks to God, (to give) v. Tu'ntrinai.
That, subj. subs. Dyoo, who; as, "the man *that* hath no music in his soul, &c," byinzi dyoo beng'tipoi rai dre'nzi twai'tu tin'zoo, kyel.
That, sub. subs. Tyoo, which; as, "the tree which yielded such beautiful fruit, &c," yu'mvi tyoo ta'nsipel zo'vmpu o'ndo, kyel.
That, conj. Kwin; as, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," au bo'nsifo tau'win donsupo'ro da'nsipo.
That, demonstrative pro. Ro; as, "that displeased my friend," ro dro'nsinel ponza'tos.
Thatch, (to) n. Ga'nsitai prenzis'pu.

Those, demon. plural, Ro'u; as, "those houses are mine," ro'u pa'uzoiz to'stum.
Thatch, n. Pre'nzus ga'nzo, straw roof.
Thaumaturgic, adj. Pono'su, the art of performing things apt to excite wonder.
Thaw, v. Unku'nsitai to un-frost. 2, Fi'nsivai, to dissolve.
The, article: Y before a vowel; as, u'mvi, tree; yu'm'vi, the tree. 2, *The* is denoted by y, after the initial consonant, as fu'ndroi, priest; fy'undroi, the priest. 3, *The*, is denoted by i before a consonant; as, Bi'nzikur, man; i bi'nzikur, the man. 4, *The* is denoted when emphatical by *we* before a vowel or consonant. 5, *The*, when emphatical, is sometimes denoted by e after the initial consonant; as, be'nzikur, man; be'inzikur, the man.
Theatre, n. Dye'nsukin, the spectacle place. 2, Tontrou'kin, the player place.
Thee, pron. As; as, "Binsifai'as i tyool ponti U'ndi," to know the only true God.
Thief, n. Da'mbro.
Theft or thievery, n. Da'mbrito.
They, pron. Ar.
Them, pron. En or el.
Theme, n. Po'ndis pa'nsutoo, subject spoken. 2, Po'ndis dansutoo, subject written.
Than, adv. Kyu; as, "greater than me," pra'ntupou o'skyu. "Greater than my friend," pra'ntupou ta'ukyu po'nza. Obs. In these instances, the object of the relative Kyu, is a pronoun or noun. 2, "She is more beautiful than I imagined," yai vo'mpikou aukwin fo'mpifel. Obs. Here a whole proposition is the object, and therefore the conjunction Kwin, is used, and not Kyu.
Then, adv. past; Gro'su. 2, Span, at that past time; as, "then Joseph could not restrain himself," span (or gro'su) Jo'zif pl'iuu frontifaiu'rkwen.
Then, adv. future, Spen; as, "I shall then see him as he is," au ti'tu spen pompitai'ed oi'kyu wai po'ntoo.
Then, (therefore) conj. Kel; as, "however, then can I do it?" vyoo'tuum, kel, pi'iau pintipa'les?
Thence, adv. Tro'ni, from that thing. 2, Gro'ni, from that time. 3, Kro'ni, from that place.
Theology, n. Unde'bras, the science of God. 2, Undoo'bras, science of religion.
Theorem, n. Onsou bi'nda, theoretic rule.

Theologue, n. Pōndroi, divine.
Theory, n. Onzoi, speculation as opposed to practice. 2, Pōnzoi, meditation. 3, Fōnzoi, inquisition. 4, adj. Gapāmpus, apt to be scientific.
There, adv. Kro'tu, in that place. 2, Tr'ōtu, in that thing.
Thereabout, adv. Kro'pru, near that place.
Therefore, conj. Kel.
Therein, adv. Ro'tu, in that. 2, Tes or too'es, in it.
Thereof, adv. Ro'tu, of that. 2, Ro'fi, concerning that. 3, Fais, or fe'es, concerning it.
Thereupon, adv. Jes or joo'es. 2, Ro'ju, upon that.
Thesis, n. Pīndi, proposition. 2, Fīntus pīndi, affirmative proposition.
Thine, adj. pron. T_{ast}. (See grammar, page 75; Table—tost, t_{ast}, t_{est}, t_{west}, t_{test}, t_{ont}, t_{ant}, t_{ent}, t_{went}, t_{ynt}).
Thick, adj. (as to magnitude) Pa'ntou. 2, Pa'nti, thick, (as to numbers.) 3, Dīntur, frequent, (as to time),—"thick coming fancies." 4, Vīntou, obvious, (as to place, i. e. in many places)—"thick on the ground." 5, Trīmpus, coarse, (as to the parts). 6, Trīmpu, dense, (as to nearness of parts). 7, Tīnsu, fulled, (as cloth thickened as in acids, &c.). 8, Frīnsus, coagulated, (thickened as in fluids, curds,) &c. 2, Krīmpur, opaque, (as to our sensations). 10, Frō'mpi, deaf, (thick of hearing).
Thicket, n. Dwim'ivi, aggregate of shrubs. 2, Dwim'uvi, aggregate of trees.
Thigh, n. Ka'ndi.
Thill, n. Ba'nziz, shafts.
Thiller, n. Pīnjoo banze'kuz, the horse betwixt the shafts.
Thimble, n. Dyan'tubus kinze'di, the finger armament for sewing. 2, Dyan'tuvus kinze'di, the finger armour for sewing.
Thin, [See the corresponding meanings of the word thick] 1, Bra'ntou, thin, lean. 2, Pra'nti, few. 3, Drīntur, seldom. 4, Vrīntou, not thick on the ground. 5, Twīmpus, fine. 6, Tīmpu, rare. 7, Tīnc'su, unfulled. 8, Fīnsus, in a state of dissolution. 9, Kīmpur, transparent. 10, Pō'mpi, possessing the faculty of sight.
Thy, adj. pron. Ta or tas.
Thyself, pron. A'kwen, (emphatical). 2, A, ta'kwen, thou, thyself. 3, A, tagwe'nkwen, thou, thy own self. Obs. Gwen signifies own.
Thing, n. Fō'ndoo.
Think well of, v. Gōnsifai befo'ntu, to esteem good.

Think, v. Pōnsivai, to cogitate. 2, Vro'sifi, to be of opinion. 3, Fōnsiki, to be persuaded, i. e. in the state of persuasion. 4, Pa'm-pinai, to consider, to exercise the moral virtue of consideration. 5, Fōnsitai, the act of considering the means to some end; revolve; premeditate. 6, Prōnsifai, to meditate. 7, Gro'sifai, to esteem.
Think good, v. Tōhsitai, to approve. 2, Tōhsifai, to assent, consent.
Think much of his pains, &c., v. Fro'simai, i. e. act reluctantly, grudgingly.
Third, adj. A'trin; as, "Ya'trin bündis," the third day.
Thirsting, n. Fa'nzoi.
Thirst, v. Fānsifai.
Thirteen, adj. Pa'tin.
Thirty, adj. Ta'sin.
Thirty one, adj. Ta'pin.
Thirty-two, adj. Ta'fin.
This, demonstrative, O; Plural, O'u, these.
Thistle, n. Pa'mvo. 2, Pa'mvinoi, fuller's thistle. 3, Fa'mvinoi, globe thistle. 4, Ka'vvo, sow-thistle.
Thither, adv. Kro'nu:—Nu, to; ro, that; and k, place.
Thitherward, adv. Kro'spu:—Spu, towards; ro, that; k, place.
Thlaspi, n. Tēmvī.
Thong, n. Genza.
Thorn, n. Tro'ndoo, prickle. 2, Kīmvo, blackthorn. 3, Vrīmvo, boxthorn. 4, Vīmvo, Christ's-thorn. 5, Kīmvo, evergreen-thorn. 6, Tīmva, goat's thorn. 7, Bīmvo, white thorn. 8, Trīmvo, white thorn.
Thorn-apple, n. Dre'mvinoo.
Thornback, n. Fra'hjoi.
Thornback dog, n. Bah'joo.
Thorpe, n. Dwim'anzoi, village.
Those, demonstrative:—Ro'u, those, plural: ro, that, singular.
Thou, pron. A.
Thou, thyself, pron. A'kwen. 2, A, ta'kwen, thou, thyself. 3, A, tagwe'nkwen, thou, thine ownself.
Thought, n. Pōnzoi.
Thought, (taking) n. Tra'mboo. 2, Fa'mba, heedfulness.
Thoughtfulness, n. Bepōnzoi, intense thought. 2, Fa'mba, heedfulness. 3, Fa'mba, carking.
Thousand, adj. Au'peo.
Thousandth, adj. Au'prie. 2, Aprau'peo. Obs. r comes betwixt the numerator and the denominator in expressing Fractions. Where, however, the number is one, the denominator alone is expressed by the ordinal, as in the first example, by putting r after the last consonant.
Though, conj. Nul, although.

Thral, n. Tōmbroo, slave.
Thrasonic, adj. Prōnsuvō voo'bru dw'empuro, boasting like a coward.
Thrave, n. Fa'kin dwinfen'uzooz, twentyfour sheaves, i. e. aggregates of corn.
Thread, v. Duspentipai dīnza, to through-put thread.
Threadbare, adj. Frōnōtvou, the worse for use. 2, Umpe'nsunoo vende'ti, un-wooled by use.
Threat, (a) n. Vro'nzi.
Threat, v. Vro'nsikai, to threaten.
Three, adj. A'tin.
Threefold, adj. Ati'ukur.
Triple, (the) n. A'tringi.
Third, adj. A'trin.
Threescore, adj. Vā'sim, 60.
Thresh, v. Bīnsitai.
Threshold, n. Ta'nza.
Thrice, adv. A'tou. (See Table).
Thrill, v. Tīnsifai, to bore, drill. 2, Dre'nsivai, to pierce.
Thrill, v. Dre'nonsivai, an internal, sharp, trembling sensation, spreading through the body.
Thrift, n. Tēmbō.
Thrift, n. Kra'nvoi, (herb).
Thrift, adj. Tēmpi.
Thrive, v. Fāmpivi, to be prosperous. 2, Okai fāmpur, to become prosperous. 3, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 4, Okai fāmpou, to become rich. 5, Vrānsipai, to grow. 6, Okai kōmpu, to become vigorous.
Throb, v. Pēnzo fandai'tu, pulse of the heart. 2, Bepēnzo fan'kaitu, great pulsation of the heart.
Throne, n. Fōntrur vanziz, royal seat. 2, Fōndroos vanziz, specially the throne.
Throng, n. Trīmpu pa'ndo, dense multitude. 2, Trīmpu v'ra'ndo, dense aggregate.
Throng, v. Krīnsipai, to thrust. 2, Trīmpiki, to be dense.
Throttle, n. Tre'hjo.
Throat, n. Bra'ndo.
Throatwort, n. Dre'mvinoi.
Throttle, n. Tēnda prandai'tu, protuberance of wind pipe.
Throttle, v. Ga'mprikai, to strangle. 2, specially Ga'mprikai trin'zooti brandō'tu, to strangle by compression of the throat.
Through and through, prep. Tōndi doo, perfectly through.
Thorough, adj. Tōnti, perfect. 2, A'ntus, total. 3, Frōnsa, alone or only.
Thoroughfare, n. Dwa'nzoi dran-zoit'wi tōndi doo, a street or way perfectly through. 2, U'ankīnsu-foo dwa'nzoi dran-zoit'wi.
Thorough-paced, adj. Tēfēnsufo, thoroughly ambling.
Thorough-stitch, adj. Tōnti, perfect.

Through, prep. Doo or du. 2, De or di, for. 3, Te or ti, by means of. 4, Zoo or zu, over. 5, Doo or du, by, before the *agent*.
Thorough-wax, n. Ka'nvā. 2, Vre'm-va, (coddled).
Throw, v. Fe'sivai, to cast.
Throw a dart, v. Be'ntrikai, to dart, i. e. cast a dart.
Throw down, v. Dansivrast, to cause to fall.
Throw down a building, v. Ra'nsifai, to ruin or throw into ruins.
Throw down a person, v. Ta'mprivai.
Throw out or throw forth, Una'nsipai, to un-possess. 2, Ben'ciprast, to cause not to have.
Thrum, n. Ve'nda, tuft.
Thrush, n. Tre'njo, (bird). 2, Ta'nji, sea thrush.
Thrusting, n. Kri'nzoo.
Thrusting out, n. Una'nzipe, un-possessing, or dispossessing.
Thrusting himself in, n. Ta'ndra, usurpation.
Thrusting into, n. Dre'nzis, pricking. 2, Ka'ndri, stabbing.
Thrust through, v. Duska'ntrikai, to stab through. 2, Dusfu'mpivai, to wound through.
Thumb, n. Da'ndi, thumb or finger. 2, Dano'ndi, the thumb. 3, Dana'ndi, the finger next the thumb. 4, Dane'ndi, the second finger from the thumb. 5, Dani'ndi, the third finger from the thumb. 6, Danu'ndi, the fourth finger from the thumb.
Thump, v. Ke'sivai trenti'tiri, to strike with obtuse thing. 2, Ke'sivai.
Thump, n. Imbo kenza'itu, the sound of striking; as, "I heard the thump."
Thunder, n. Tru'nzoo.
Thursday, n. Bun'e'ndis, (see days of the week).
Thus, adv. Vo'tu, in this manner.
Thus far, adv. Go'nu, to this time. 2, Ko'nu, to this place.
Thwack, v. Ke'sivai, to strike. 2, Fa'mprisai, to cudgel.
Thwart, adj. Gle'ntou, transverse. 2, Kre'nta, adjective of cross. 3, Vro'ntu, contrary, incongruous. 4, Pro'npa, disingenuous.
Thwart, (to) v. Tro'ntisai, to oppose. 2, Ki'ntisai, to oppose. 3, Kri'ntisai, to contradict.
Tie, v. Fi'nsifai. 2, Pi'nsifai, to bind.
Tice, (entice) v. Bo'nsikai.
Ticket, n. Pedansuto'ri, a small written thing.
Tickling, n. Ga'nzoi.
Tide, n. Vri'nza, motion of the sea. 2, Vo'ntugin, season, i. e. congruous time. 3, Tezi'ndoo, perfect time.

Tiercel, n. Fen'jipur, male hawk.
Tidings, n. Tindi, narration. 2, Tindi tintu'rturiz, narrative of new things.
Tight, adj. A'ntus, whole. 2, Vlimpu, stiff. 3, Befi'ntou, very close or contiguous, as clothes, which fit tightly. 4, Pi'nsufo, binding.
Tike, n. Fontri'ro, country person. 2, Twempa'ro, rustic person.
Tick, n. Vo'njoi, sheep tick (insect). 2, Pre'nzi dranza'itu, bed-tick, i. e. ease of bed.
Tile, n. Bru'njoo.
Till, n. Pefe'nzi mis gaki'nsupoo mu'stvi gaki'nsupoo, a small box out-of apt to be drawn:—or, into apt to be thrust.
Till, (until) conj. Snoo or snu. "Snookwin byu'ndis pimpivai, until (that) the day dawn.
Till, (to) v. Da'nsitai, to prop. 2, Ba'nsikai, to allure. 3, Insitai, to till land. 4, Pri'nsitai, to plough.
Tillage, n. Inzo.
Tilt, (a) n. Gwa'nzo an'sunoturi, a roof of cloth.
Tilt, (to) v. Vre'nsikai tendre'ti, to fence with a spear.
Tilth, n. Ko'ndis anzoo'tu, state of land.
Tilth, (land in) n. Anzoo tekonda'itu inzo'tu, land in a perfect state of agriculture.
Timber, n. Ro'ndoo anzo'i'di, wood for building.
Timbrel, n. Drengu'tus or drensoo'tus, musical instrument.
Time, n. Indoo.
Time to come, n. Indipin, future tense of the word time: so Shakspeare speaks of "leaping the life to come," i. e. benzipo danzipin, leaping the future life, as danzipil is the past life.
Times, (at) adv. Grindur.
Times, (at all) adv. Grindur, perpetually.
Times, (oft) adv. Dindur, frequently.
Times, (some) adv. Gri'usu, at some times.
Time, (the particular) n. Bin'doo, date.
Time, (the length of) n. Undis, duration.
Time, (length of life) n. Undinoo, age.
Time, (for a) through or during a certain time, 2, Vri'ndur, temporarily.
Time, (long) adv. Vindur, permanently.
Time, (measure of) n. Undi 2, Re'ndo, leisure, time to spare. 3, Vo'ntugin, opportunity, i. e. convenient time.
Thyme, n. Ka'mvis, herb.

Time, (in:—in good) Tezi'ndur, at the perfect time.
Time, (out of) adv. Dezi'ndur, at the wrong time.
The times, (i. e. the time-things) n. Inturiz,—temporal things.
Timely, adv. Tezi'ndur, at the right or perfect time. 2, Vontoo'sugin, at the congruous or suitable time. 3, Ki'ndur, soon, early.
Time-serving, adj. (See temporizing).
Timidity, n. Dwe'mboo, cowardice. 2, Ganvro'nsikai, aptness to fear.
Timorous, adj. Gavro'nsuko. 2, Dwe'mpur, cowardly.
Tin, n. Tu'nzoo, metal.
Tin-glass, n. Tu'nzo.
Tin, (to) v. Ti'nsifai te'ndoo unzoo'tu tunsurpu'kin to cover the surface of metal with tin lamin.
Tinca marina, n. Ka'njis.
Tincture, v. Tri'nsikai, to dye. 2, Impifai timpoo'ti trimpoo'ritwiz, to colour moist or wet things, i. e. liquor. 3, Impifai to colour.
Tind, v. Tasun'sipai, to begin to burn.
Tinder, n. Di'suvoo ke'nza, charred linen.
Tine, Fentunoo'gun, toothed pin.
Ting, v. Pefi'mpitai, to ring a little. 2, Pri'mbi pefi'mpitai, acutely to ring a little.
Tingle, n. Tra'nsifai.
Tinker, n. Tre'ntuso nnze'tas, wandering metal-mechanic.
Tinsel, n. adj. Vevantukoo, excessively adorned. 2, Vege'ntur, excessively showy. 3, Woldoo timpurta an'sunori, a kind of shining cloth.
Tip, (top) v. Di'ntitai, as to tip with gold, i. e. to top with gold.
Tip, (over) v. Da'sivai, to fall.
Tipset, n. Panda'fus, neck vest.
Tippling, n. Dafa'nsifai, frequently to drink. 2, Datre'mpifi, frequently to be drunk. 3, Datre'mpifai, frequently to get drunk.
Tipstaff, n. Va'mbroo, marshall.
Tiring, n. Grendi, wearying.
Tiring woman, n. Po'ndis fantuko'tas, hair ordering mechanic. 2, Po'ndis vantuko'tas, hair adorning mechanic.
Tisic, n. Fu'mbi, consumption.
Tisical, adj. Fu'mpu.
Tissue, n. Puno'nzoo, cloth interwoven with gold. 2, Funo'nzo, interwoven with silver, &c.
Tit, n. De'njis, (See titmouse). 2, Gre'njis, crested titmouse. 3, Ge'njis, long tailed titmouse.
Tit, n. Pepihjoo, a little horse.
Tu'he, n. Ripa'so, the tenth part.
 See Table—Fractions—Numbers
Tithymal, n. Pe'nyi, spurge.
Titilation, n. Ga'nzoi, tickling.

Title, n. Ko'ndoo. 2, Ko'ndoo bamboi'tu, name of dignity. 3, Ondra, right.

Titmouse, n. De'njis. 2, Ve'njis, great titmouse.

Titte, n. Pe'ndoo. 2, Plantupou'ris, most little thing.

Titte tattle, n. Brempa'ri, loquacity thing.

Titular, adj. Ko'ntur.

To, prep. moo or mu.

To the end that, conj. Dulkwin, in order that.

To-day, adv. Go'su, at this time. 2, Otu bu'ndis, in this day. 3, Ca-sec, to-day.

To-morrow, adv. Capin, the first future day.

To, (*according*) prep. Voo or vu.

To, (*in-*) prep. moo or mu.

To, (*un-*) prep. (See "to").

To and fro, adv. Onti'nukinz, to different places. 2, Onti'spurkinz, towards different places.

Towards, prep. Spoo or spu, in the direction of.

Toe, n. Dwa'ndi, finger of feet. 2, Dwan'o'ndi, toe, great finger. 3, Dwana'ndi, second toe. 4, Dwan'e'ndi, third toe. 5, Dwan'i'ndi, fourth toe. 6, Dwanu'ndi, fifth toe.

To, a word, in English, prefixed to a verb, to denote its dependence on some other verb; as the preposition *to* denotes dependence of a noun on some preceding word. A mere sign of general relation.

Toad, n. Fri'njis.

Toad's flax, n. Vre'mvinoi.

Toadstool, n. Pro'mvoo.

Toad-fish, n. Kra'njoi.

Tobacco, n. Pe'nvinoo.

Tobacco pipe, n. Penfi'nur te'ndi.

Tobacco-fish, n. Tra'mijo.

Tod, n. Fa'gin tu'ndaz, twenty eight pounds.

Together, adv. Tyel, (wrongly printed tyool, at page 88) i. e. in a state of association.

Together with, prep. poo or pu; as, "he stood with his father," wai pra'nsitel twai'pu fo'nzipur.

Toy, n. Bronta'ri, vain thing. 2, Pede'mpuri, a thing of little value.

Toy, (*to*) v. Tro'mpinai, to act wantonly.

Toil, n. Gla'nzis, net. 2, Bezi'nzi, great operation or labour.

Token, n. Bo'ndis. 2, Damprou'din, witness sign. 3, Do'ndris, pawning. 4, Kentunoo'ri, gift. 5, Ke'ntusoo kentunoo'ri, a sent gift.

Told, v. Ga'nsitel, said, (followed by things). 2, Gra'nsitel, said, (followed by and referring to words quoted).

Toll, n. To'ndri.

Toll, part. Ga'nsutoo. 2, Gra'nsutoo.

Toll, v. Dwenge'ntunoo mis pi'nsu-voori, part paid out of ground thing.

Toll, v. Fimpitai, to ring. 2, Pefimpitai, to ring a little.

Tolerable, adj. Kapre'nsuvoo, able to be borne. 2, Gage'mpuvoo, apt to be endured. 3, Ka'ntur, neither excellent nor sorry, i. e. indifferent.

Toleration, n. To'ndra.

Tomb, n. Tumprun'kin, the entombing place.

Tome, n. Tri'ndo, book.

Tone, n. Vinti'mbo, manner of voice. 2, Tri'ndoi kus a'fin bi'mboz, distance betwixt two notes.

Tongue, n. Ka'ndo.

Tongue-tied, adj. Kan'e'sikai ka'ndo, inability to move the tongue.

Tongue, (*dog's*) n. Ko'mvino.

Tongue, n. Ri'ndi, language.

Tongs, n. Twunke'ntuno i'nsurdiriz, taking jugament for fire things.

Tonsils, n. Tra'ndoz, glandules. 2, Twando, place of tonsils.

Too, adv. Vint; as, "Vint tro'mpu," too slow. 2, Y, placed before the syllable au, in comparatives; as, "tro'mpukyau," too slow; "bo'mpukyau," too fat, &c. 3, conj. Kwel, also; as, "Vu'ndis vrundaikwi kwel," the day and the night also.

Tool, n. Bro'ndoi, instrument.

Tooth, n. Kra'ndo.

Tooth, n. Kra'ndo, generally. 2, Krano'ndo, the first right hand tooth of the two centre teeth. 3, Krana'ndo, the second right hand tooth. 4, Kran'e'ndo, the third right hand tooth. 5, Kran'i'ndo, the fourth right hand tooth. 6, Kranu'ndo, the fifth right hand tooth. 7, Krano'ldo, the sixth right hand tooth. 8, Kranal'do, the seventh right hand tooth. 9, Kranel'do, the eighth right hand tooth.

2nd. Table.

2, Kranso'ndo. 3, Kransa'ndo. 4, Krans'e'ndo. 5, Krans'i'ndo. 6, Kransu'ndo. 7, Kranso'ldo. 8, Kransa'ldo. 9, Krans'e'ldo. The corresponding left hand teeth. Obs. The adjective superior or inferior will determine whether the teeth of the upper or lower jaw are denoted.

Tooth, n. Fe'nda, figure.

Toothsome, adj. Pi'mpa, sweet, pleasant. 2, Tezi'mpa, perfect taste. 3, Teri'mpa, perfect smell.

Tooth, (*eye-*) n. Pa'ntufous kra'ndo, the longest tooth.

Toothwort, n. Fre'mva. 2, Gre'mvi, without leaves.

Top, n. Di'ndo.

Top of ship, n. Pimbro. 2, Pa'ndis, the best part.

Top, (*to*) v. Nisde'nsivai, di'ndo, to from-cut the top. 2, Bra'ntiprou, to be superior. Obs. The second *r* is the sign of dependence, or of the infinitive mood.

Topaz, n. Bu'njoo.

Topic, n. Bi'ndoi, subject. "Rai fo'ndoo tyoo'nu rai bri'ndoi go'ntoo," any thing to which any predicate refers; as, "God is just." Who is just? God. Therefore "God" is the subject of the predicate "is just." 2, Rai i'nton te'ndoi rinzoo'nu two'ndrotu, any local application, to the body, of medicine. 3, Fronso'ukin vinda'tu, invention place of argument. 4, Bika'nsi vinda, foundation-like argument.

Topsey-turvey, adv. Dindo'pu bri'ntutous, with top undermost.

Torch, n. Dru'nsi bete'nzis, great wax candle, great pitch candle. 2, Vron'o'ntur betenzis.

Torment, n. Bero'mbi, great pain. 2, Pa'ndris, torture.

Tormentil, n. Fra'mvino, (herb).

Torn, part. Vre'nsuvoo.

Tornado, n. Beku'nzoi, great wind.

Torpedo, n. Pranjoi.

Torpid, adj. Prompou, benumbed. 2, Fro'mpa, dull.

Torrent, n. Bedi'za, great stream. 2, Bedi'za vri'ntur, great but transitory stream.

Torrid, adj. Bepri'mpu, very hot.

Tortion, n. Pinzi, twisting.

Tortoise, n. Pinjis.

Torture, n. Pa'ndris or pa'ndrai. 2, Bero'mbi, great pain.

Toss, v. Trusde'nsivai, to cast upwards. 2, Bri'nsipai, to roll, voluteate.

Toast, v. Te'nsitai, to roast. 2, Te'nsitai brinzoo'pi, to roast without vertiginatation.

Total, adj. A'ntus, whole, entire. 2, Vra'ntus, which results from addition.

Totter. v. Tre'nsivai, to shake. 2, Kre'nsifai, to stagger.

Touch, n. Bo'mbo, the faculty. 2, Omboz, external senses. 3, Omboiz, internal senses. 4, To'nzi, anger. 5, Imbi, tactil quality active. 6, Imbis, tactil quality passive. 7, Fo'ndoi, contiguity, contact. 8, Kre'ntivai, to essay, attempt. 9, Ka'mpisai, to experience, 10, Bre'ntifai, to test or try.

Touchstone, (*the*) n. Kyampusoo'ri, the experienced thing. 2, Vru'njoo.

Touches, v. Ba'ntin, is pertinent; relates.

Touching, prep. Fe or fi, concerning.
Touch, (a) n. Poola'nturdwes, a little part. 2, Fa'ndis, say, sample.
Touch upon, (to) v. Pa'nsitai pla'n-doo fe, to speak little concerning. 2, Pefo'ntivrost, to make a little object of.
Touchwood, n. Kro'mpukoo ro'ndoo, decayed wood.
Touchy, adj. Dwe'mpa, morose.
Toughness, n. Bri'mbis.
Tousel, v. Ki'nsipai frande'mu, to pull into disorder.
Towards, prep. Spoo or spu; as, "pindo'spu, towards the east."
Towardly, adj. Gatro'nsitai, apt to learn.
Toward, (un-) adj. Bre'mpu, dre'm-pu, gre'imputwi, rebellious, disobedient, or contumacious.
Tow, n. Ba'mvoo fehtuvoo pri'nzi-koo'di, hemp prepared for being spun.
Tow, (to) v. Pi'nsipai drenza'ti, to pull by means of a rope.
Towel, n. Tensa'ri grimze'di, linen thing for wiping.
Tower, n. Ta'nzoi.
Town, n. Fo'mbro.
Townsmán, n. Fompri'ro, town person. 2, Tompri'ro, citizen, city person.
Tower, v. Pa'nsivai beka'ntou, to rise very high.
Trabs, n. Ku'nzoo.
Trace, n. Tra'nzi.
Trace, (to) v. Ve'ntisai vande'tidiz, to follow by foot signs. 2, Ve'ntisai trende'tidiz, to follow by wheel sign.
Track, n. Vande'dis, foot sign. 2, Trende'dis, wheel sign.
Tract, n. Ri'nzo, region. 2, Da'nsutoo indi, written discourse.
Tractable, adj. Bo'ntu, gentle. 2, De'mpa, courteous. 3, Gapo'n-trupoo, apt to be governed.
Trade, n. Ondroi, profession. 2, Umba'mpusoo o'ndroi, unlearned profession. 3, Umba'mpuso ta'm-bi, unlearned art.
Trade, (to) v. Bo'ntrifai, to act as a merchant.
Trade-wind, n. Da'mpa ku'nzoi.
Tradition, n. T'indi. 2, Vo'ntus t'indi, successive narrative. 3, Pu'mbris, ecclesiastical tradition.
Traduce, v. Ga'ntrinai, to reproach. 2, Da'ntrinai, to calumniate.
Traffic, v. Bo'ntrifai, to act as merchant. 2, E'ntinai, to interchange.
Tragedy, n. Two'ntrou'ri de'ntuvo kro'nzu, a play ending fatally.
Tragical, adj. De'ntuvo kro'nzu, ending fatally.
Tragi-comedy, n. Kooro'nsukrost, tontrou'ri de'nsuvo ko'nzu, a grief causing play ending merrily.

Tray, n. Kre'nzi.
Trail, v. Ki'nsipai dinzoi'glu, specially to make a scent.
Train, (of garment) n. Pya'ntou grindo ensuno'turi, the long hinder part of garment.
Train, (bird's) n. Fro'ndi.
Train, n. Da'ndo, series.
Train, (of powder) n. Da'ndo dem-bre'tu, series of powder.
Train, n. Vra'ndo plansuko'turoz, aggregate of waiters, i. e. waiting persons.
Train, (of army) n. De'ndra.
Train, (to) v. To'nsitai, to teach. 2, Ons'ikai, to educate. 3, Bo'nsi-kai, to allure, entice.
Traitor, n. Fwelpa'ro, a treacherous person. 2, Fwantri'ro, a traitorous person.
Tralaitious, adj. Vrinti.
Train-net, (a) n. Goolanzis gape'n-suvoo kus a'fin kro'ndooz, a net apt to be carried betwixt two persons.
Trample, v. Jusvra'htikai, to on-foot.
Trampling noise, n. Bezim'pitai bevandiko'ti, to make a great noise by much footing.
Trance, n. Tro'nzis, extacy.
Tranquility, n. Tende'rit, (from tendi). 2, Ta'mboo, content.
Transaction, n. E'ndivo, the transacting of business.
Transact business, v. E'ntivai.
Transcendent, adj. Ontru. 2, Kra'n-tur, excellent.
Transcribe, v. Tro'ntifai, to copy.
Transfer, v. E'ntivrast, to cause to pass; as, "to transfer property," &c. 2, Te'ntinai, to deliver. 3, Fre'ntipai, to alienate.
Transfigure, v. Pre'ntipai re'ndo, to alter the form or figure.
Transgress, v. Vre'ntivai, to violate. 2, Tra'ntipai, to exceed. 3, Dre'm-pikai, to disobey. 4, Fro'ntivai, to do evil, sin.
Transient, adj. Vrin'tur, transitory.
Transition, n. T'indi.
Transitory, adj. Vrin'tur.
Translation, n. Bi'ndi.
Transmarine, adj. Rinza'gi, beyond the sea.
Transmigration, n. Ena'ndis, i. e. the passing from one person, place, or thing, to another.
Transmit, v. Ke'ntisai, to send. 2, E'ntivrast krontoo'ni krontoo'nu, to cause to pass from person to person.
Transmute, v. Pre'ntipai, to alter.
Transom, n. Gle'ntou bra'nzo, transverse beam.
Transparent, adj. Ki'mpur.
Transpiration, n. Tre'nza.
Transplant, v. E'nsikai fw'ondoo nis a'pin indoi ro'nu, to move a thing from one place to another.

Transport, n. Tro'nzis, extacy.
Transport, v. Ba'mprisai, send from one country to another.
Transpose, v. Omprikai y'indo, to exchange the place. 2, Omprikai, fy'andi, to exchange the order. 3, Pre'ntipai y'indo fyande'twi, to alter the place or order.
Transubstantiation, n. Pre'ndipo bo'ndoo, altering the substance.
Transverse, adj. Gle'ntou.
Trap, n. Gra'nzis.
Trap door, n. Fwa'nza kri'nsufoo pinzoo'di, a door opened by lifting.
Trappings, n. Vantuno'bunz, ornamenting armaments.
Trash, n. Kla'nturiz, sorry things. 2, Pra'ndis, worst part. 3, Dra'ndi, filth, impurity.
Travel, n. Te'ndis, journey.
Travel, v. Te'ntisai. 2, Insikai, to labor, operate. 3, Tanzoo, parturition,—bringing forth.
Travellers' joy, n. Dri'mvi.
Traverse, v. Gle'ntifai, to pass transversely or across.
Traverse suit, v. Fri'ntisai tandroi, to deny the action.
Treachery, n. Fe'lba, opposed to fidelity. 2, Vre'mbi, disloyalty.
Treacle, n. Ta'ndis tenzo'itu, the scum of sugar.
Tread, v. Vant'ikai.
Tread down, v. Dre'nsivrost jus vandiko'ti, to prostrate by upon-treading. 2, Bra'nsifai, specially as a male bird.
Treason, n. Fa'ndro.
Treasure, n. Runtu'dwin, money aggregate. 2, Runtu'lkim, money place. 3, Fampou'kin, riches' place. 4, Fampou'dwin, riches' aggregate.
Treasurer, n. Bentukofas rundi'ltu, the keeping officer of money.
Treat, v. Fontivrost, to cause to be an object. 2, Fra'nsikai, to entertain. 3, Po'mprisai, to treat in order to a bargain.
Treaty, n. Endiko'rit, the act of business—negociating.
Treaty, n. Ondri, contract.
Treatise, n. Da'nsutoo indi, written discourse. 2, Dra'nsutoo indi, printed discourse.
Treble, adj. A'ti'ukur, threefold.
Treble, (in music) n. Pri'mbo.
Tree, n. Umvi.
Tree of life, n. Vru'mvi.
Trefoil, n. Ti'mva, bean trefoil. 2, Bre'no, hedgehog trefoil. 3, Tri'mva, shrub trefoil. 4, Be'no, snail trefoil. 5, Bra'mvinoi, star headed trefoil.
Trembling, n. Bra'nza.
Trench, n. Dre'ndi, furrow.
Trencher friend, n. Drempa'ro enzoo'di, fawning person for victuals.

Trencher, n. Tre'nzi.
Trencherman, n. Fransuforo.
Trepan, v. T'insinai pra'ndo, to bore the skull.
Trepan, v. Bo'nsikai pronda'mu, to allure into hurt. 2, Bo'nsikai tronde'mu, to allure into danger.
Trepidation, n. Brah'za, trembling. 2, Brah'za vronze'ti, trembling for fear.
Trespass, v. Tra'ntipai, to exceed. 2, Dre'mpikai, to disobey. 3, Vre'ntivai, to violate. 4, Fro'ntivi, to do ill, to sin. 5, Pa'ntrinai, to injure. 6, Pro'ntinai, to hurt.
Tress, n. Vwenda pondaitu, a lock of hair. 2, Bive'nda, tassel-like.
Tressel, n. Be'ndi.
Treet, n. Bwan'zis on a'tin vandiz, a stool having three legs.
Try, v. Fo'nsitai, to consider. 2, Fo'nsifai, to examine.
Try at law, v. Ko'mprifai. 2, Bre'ntifai, to prove, i. e. test. 3, Kre'ntivai, to essay. 4, Tampisai, to experiment. 5, Da'ntikrost, to purify. 6, Unta'ntisai, to unscum. 7, Untra'ntisai, unscum.
Triangle, n. Pe'ndi.
Tribe, n. Da'ndo panzoo'tuz, series of descendants.
Tribulation, n. Fra'mboo, adversity. 2, Fra'mboo, misery.
Tribunal, n. Ba'nzis pandroo'tu, seat of judge.
Tribune, n. Pwo'ndroo bo'nsunoo bo'ndroo ta'rdi ke'mbis, a magistrate chosen by the people for their protection.
Tribute, n. To'ndri.
Trice, n. Ri'ndoo, instant.
Trick, n. Fra'npairi, crafty thing. 2, Tomprou'ri, the act of a prestigator. 3, Pedo'ndoo, a little action. 4, Dedo'ndoo, a bad action. 5, Pefo'ndoo, a little thing. 6, Defo'ndoo, a bad thing.
Trick out, (to) v. Va'ntinai, to adorn.
Trickle, v. Pu'nsitai, to drop. 2, Pu'nsitai da'ndi, to drop serially, i. e. in a series.
Trident, n. Twe'mbri pus a'tin te'ndaz, a balberd with three teeth.
Trifle, n. Bronta'ri. 2, Fwo'ndoo raituno undil, a thing not of any value.
Trifling, adj. Tro'mpa, wanton. 2, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant. 3, Pra'mpa, inattention.
Trigger, n. Brontou'ri trende'tu ansuno'turi, the impeding thing of carriage,—a drag. 2, Brontou ensiko'ritwi ventroo'tu ke'za, the impeding or moving thing of gun cock.
Trill, v. Vibra'nsinai timbo'pi, to tremble like with the voice.
Trim, adj. Va'ntukoo, adorned.

Trimming, (a boat) n. Finzipo, balancing.
Trimming, (a ship) n. Kimbris.
Trine, n. Tri'ndoi rato u'tu prantur fe'ndi, distance one third of a great circle.
Tringer major, n. Be'njinoo.
Tringer minor, n. Bre'njinoo.
Trinity, n. Kro'ntur at'hirit Unde'tu, the personal triplicity (triness) of God.
Trinkets, n. Fo'ndooz plantu'rtu, o'ndil, things of little value. 2, Kla'nturiz, sorry things. 3, Kla'ntur'fuz, sorry instruments. 4, Kla'ntur a'nziz, sorry utensils.
Trip up, v. Be'nsifast, to cause to slide.
Trip, v. Bre'nsifai, to stumble.
Trip along, v. Pensifai to'mbu, to walk nimbly.
Tripe, n. Fentu'voo ka'ndis pinjo'itu prepared stomach of kine.
Tripartite, adj. Ati'nkur, triple.
Tripple, adj. Ati'nkur, threefold.
Trivial, adj. Ta'ntu, ordinary. 2, Vra'nta, common. 3, Bone'ta, not important. 4, Kla'ntur, sorry. 5, Lo'ntur, specific.
Triumph, n. Ge'ndroi.
Triumverate, n. Pondroo'rit, government. 2, Pono'ndroo, government by one. 3, Pona'ndroo, government by two. 4, Pone'ndroo, government by three. 5, Poni'ndroo, government by five, &c. (See subspecials, page 64).
Trochus, n. Vo'njinoo.
Trod, v. Va'ntikel, did tread.
Trod, part. Va'ntukoo.
Troy weight, n. Ru'nda.
Troll, v. E'ntisai fri'mbus, smoothly to pass.
Troll, v. Do'ntrifai a'njiz binsupo'pudwus, to hunt fish with vertiginating machine.
Troop, n. Tindra. 2, Vra'ndo, aggregate.
Trooper, n. Pi'mbro, horseman.
Trope, n. Vri'ndo, metaphor.
Trophy, n. Gimbroi.
Tropic of Cancer, n. Vin'zis.
Tropic of Capricorn, n. Vri'nzis.
Trot, (a) n. Vwuntinupun, a decreepit female.
Trot, (to) v. Fre'nsifai.
Trotter, n. Va'ndi, foot. 2, specially Va'ndi finjo'ituz, foot of sheep.
Trouble, n. Tre'ndi, molestation.
Trouble, (in) adj. Trentu'koo, troubled.
Trouble, n. Fra'mboo, adversity. 2, Pa'mboo, misery. 3, Kro'nzis, grief. 4, Ko'nzis, remorse. 5, Tra'mboo, anxiety.
Troubled waters, adj. Unte'ntukoo, unquiet.
Troublesome, adj. Gatre'ntuko, apt to molest. 2, Telpa, contentious.

Trough, n. Pa'ntou kre'nzi, long tray.
Trout, n. Ta'njino.
Trowel, n. Fransuvo'tus krunza'di. Subspecial noun, Frao'nzis, trowel.
True, adj. Ponti.
Truant, adj. Tre'ntuso.
Trubs, n. Fo'mvoo.
Truce, n. Vri'mpur re'mbi, transitory peace.
Truchman, n. Kintuko'ro, interpreting person.
Truck, n. Ombri.
Truckle, v. Jispontipai, to be under. 2, Jisdransivai, to underlie.
Truculent, adj. Bekro'mpa, very fierce. 2, Bebre'mpur, very cruel.
Truffle, n. (See trubs).
Truly, adv. Pondi.
Trull, n. Vra'nta fantroo'nun, common fornication female.
Trump, n. Trempi'tus, trumpet. 2, Pwemprou'fin fenza'itu, a victorious kind of card.
Trumpery, n. Kla'ntuliz, sorry things. 2, Prandis, worse part.
Trumpet, n. Trempi'tus.
Trumpeter, n. Tre'mbo.
Trumpet-fish, n. Da'nja.
Truncheon, n. Pra'ntou bantou'kwi ko'ndoo, short thick stick. 2, Fa'mpruso'tus, cudgelling instrument.
Trundle, v. E'nsikai trende'juz, to move upon wheels. 2, E'nsikai bi'nzur, to move vertiginatingly.
Trunk, n. Fo'ndoo, stock. 2, Andy, body of animal. 3, Fen'zi, box. 4, Fen'zi krentipu tinsufori, box with convex lid.
Trunk, (of elephant) n. Kra'ndi.
Truss, v. Tyel finsifai, to tie together. 2, Trusfinsifai, to tie up. 3, Vra'ntivai finzo'iti, to aggregate by tying.
Truss of hay, n. Pinsufoodwin penzi'stu, bound aggregate of hay.
Trust, n. Ko'nzis, confidence. 2, v. Ko'nsifai, to believe.
Trust with, v. Po'mprikai, to deposit.
Trusty, adj. Fe'mpa, faithful.
Truth, n. Po'ndo.
Truth, (in) adv. Po'ndi.
Tub, n. Tre'nzi.
Tub-fish, n. Ba'nja.
Tube, n. Techdi, general. 2, Tre'ndi, tube square. 3, Twe'ndi, tube round.
Tuberous, adj. Date'nta, protuberant.
Tuck, n. Pa'ntoufembri gadre'usivai, a long sword apt to prick. 2, Tindroi, rake of post.
Tuck, (to) v. Vimpigrost tusitis bi'nziko, to make fast by in-folding.
Tuesday, n. Bu'ne'ndis.
Tuft, (tassel) n. Ve'nda.
Tuft, (of flower) n. Vo'ndoi, stamen. 2, Vra'ndo, aggregate.

T U R

Tug, v. Bekinsipai, pull much. 2, Dwakinsipai, to pull earnestly, intensely.
Tuition, n. Tonzito, teaching. 2, Konzito, the acting as guardian.
Tulip, v. Tomva.
Tumbling, n. Vrenzoi.
Tumbler, n. Tombroi, prestigator. 2, Kruncondus pransufodi, glass vessel for drinking. 3, Pinjefin, kind of dog.
Tumbrel, n. Tranzi, cart.
Tumour, n. Umbo.
Tumult, n. Tambro, sedition. 2, Frahtu pande, confused multitude.
Tumultuary, adj. Frahtu, in a confused state. 2, Tampri, seditious.
Tun, n. Bete'enzi, large barrel.
Tun, n. Falbin ku'ndoz, twenty five gallons. 2, Gu'nda, ton, twenty hundred weight.
Tune, n. Vimbo.
Tune, (to) Tefentivai, perfectly to prepare, (as a musical instrument, *Tunable*, adj. Dre'nsu, musical.
Tunhoof, n. Pohvis, ground ivy.
Tunicle, n. Tra'ndoi, membrane.
Tonnage, n. To'ndri, tribute.
Tunnel, n. Krenti de'ndo, concave cone 2, Jisdin'sou da'nzoi de'nsu-vo prinzodu, subterranean way cut through a hill.
Tunnel of chimney, n. Krenti'dwes tranzotu, the concave part of chimney.
Tunny, n. Kanjo.
Turban, n. Andofus.
Turbinated, adj. Glite'ntutoo de'ndo, round about spiralled conc.
Turbith, n. Pru'nvis.
Turbo, n. Bronjinoo.
Turbulent, adj. Tampri, seditious. 2, Telpa, contentious.
Turbot, n. Tanjinoo.
Turcois, n. Bu'njo.
Turdus, n. Tanji.
Turf, n. Tri'usu ka'ndis, grassy lump or clod.
Turgid, adj. Umpi, tumid. 2, Te'nta, protuberant. 3, Bediusou, very full.
Turk's cap, n. Fro'mva.
Turkey, n. Fre'njoi.
Turmoil, n. Betre'ndi. 2, Bezi'ni, great toil. 3, Beze'ndo, much business.
Turn, v. Fre'ndis.
Turner, n. Driusunoro.

T U T

Turn, (obliquely) Ga'nsivai. 2, Gra'nsivai, to reverse; as, "turn the captivity," &c.
Turn inside out, v. Tisgra'nsivai.
Turn upside down, v. Trisgra'nsivai.
Turn down, v. Trisga'nsivai.
Turn up, v. Trusga'nsivai.
Turn up, (the ground) v. Truspin'sitai, to dig up, or truspri'nsitai; to plough up.
Turn, v. Dinsipai, to bend. 2, Ple'ntitai, to curve. 3, Te'ntitai, to wind spirally. 4, Tre'ntitai, to wind cylindrically.
Turn round, v. Binsipai, vertiginate.
Turn about, v. Brinsipai, to roll backwards and forwards, wallow.
Turn with a lathe, v. Dri'nsinai.
Turn into, v. Musvrentifai, to change into.
Turned into, (to be) v. Okai, to become.
Turn from bad to good, v. Vu'ntrivai, to be converted.
Turn from good to bad, v. Vu'mpripvai, to apostatise.
Turn, v. Bintikai, translate.
Turn away, v. Nisfre'ntisai, to turn from.
Turn back, v. Droofrentisai.
Turn out, v. Misfre'ntisai.
Turn, (a) n. Fre'ndis.
Turn, n. Pre'ndoo, alteration; as, "at every turn."
Turn, n. Do'ndoo, action; as, "a good turn," a good action, i. e. a benefit. So a bad turn—a bad action, an injury.
Turn, n. Do'ndis, course.
Turns, (by) adv. Do'ndus, one after the other.
Turnip, n. Kemva.
Turnpike, n. Gi'ndris.
Turpentine, n. Blimpu vro'ndoo, liquid resin.
Turpentine tree, n. Tru'mvo.
Turpitude, n. Befro'ndi, great indecency.
Turnstile or turnpike, n. Gle'ntou kre'nda gabinspoo, a transverse cross, apt to be vertiginated.
Turret, n. Petanzoi, a small tower. 2, Tre'ndis, (figure) pinnacle, tower.
Turtle, n. Fre'njo, (bird).
Turtle, n. Pri'njis, (beast).
Tush! characteristic, Ri'mpitoz! be silent!
Tusk, n. Pwa'ntou kra'ndo.
Tut! characteristic, be silent!

T Y R

Tutelary, adj. Ke'mpuso, protecting. 2, Pe'mpruvo, defending. 3, To'ntukrost, making safe.
Tutor, n. Konzo, guardian. 2, Tonzo, teacher.
Tutsan, n. Gemvi.
Tutty, adj. Ko'ndu pen'trupoo.
Twayblade, or twiblade, n. Bro'mvinoo.
Twain, adj. Afon, two.
Twang, v. Fimpitai, to ring.
Tweezers, n. Petri'nsupo'tus, a small pinching instrument.
Twelve, adj. Palin.
Twibil, n. Brensuvo'tus, pecking instrument.
Twice, adv. Afins, two times.
Twig, n. Kro'ndoo, wand.
Twilight, n. Pimboo.
Twins, n. Af'in tyel ta'nsupoo, two born together.
Twine, v. Dro'ndus pi'nsikai. 2, Dro'ndus va'nsikai, to embrace mutually.
Twinge, n. Daki'nzoo, sudden plucking. 2, Datro'mbi, sudden pain.
Twinkle, v. Umfro'ntipai, di'ndur, frequently to un-appear.
Twirl, v. Dabi'nsipai, impetuously to vertiginate or turn round.
Twist, n. Dra'nda, the share.
Twist, (to) v. P'nsikai.
Twit, v. Gamprinai, to upbraid.
Twitch, v. Tansifai. 2, Daki'nsipai, impetuously to pull.
Twittle, v. Pebra'nsitai.
Two, adj. Af'in.
Twofold, adj. Afinkur. (See grammar).
Tiger, n. Finja.
Tympany, n. Tru'mbis, (disease).
Type, n. Tro'ndoi. 2, Pindoo dra'nsuto'tus, letter printing instrument.
Typography, n. Dransi'bas, the art of printing.
Typographic, adj. Dra'nsuto, relating to the act of printing. 2, Dra'nsi, relating to the art of printing.
Typographer, n. Dra'nsutor.
Typographically, adv. Dranzuto, in the manner of printing.
Tyranny, n. Kre'mbis, opposite to protection.
Tyrant, n. Tantrunor, 'usurper. 2, Kre'mpusor, one who invades the rights of others. 3, Fondro'orit tantrunoro, usurper of kingship.

U.

U G L

Ugly, adj. Vro'mpu. 2, Dere'nti, disfigured. 3, Dri'nzunq vro'mpu, disgustingly ugly.

U B I

Ubiquitary, adj. Gin'tou, omnipresent.
Ubiquity, n. Gi'ndoi, omnipresence.

U L C

Udder, n. Fra'nda, the dug.
Ulcer, n. Du'mboo.
Ulcerate, v. Du'mpivai.

Uterior, adj. comparative, Fri'ntu-fou, further, more distant.
Ultimate, adj. Fri'ntufous, furthermost. 2, Kri'ntupous, latest.
Utoncous, adj. Fa'nsa, spontaneous.
Umbra, n. Kra'njino.
Umbilical, adj. Vra'nta, relating to the navel.
Umbles, n. A'ndis, inwards.
Umbra, n. Tra'nja, (fish).
Umbrage, n. Frimpuvori, shading thing. 2, Fri'mboo, shadow. 3, Kro'nzo, distrust. 4, Tro'uzis, jealousy.
Umbrageous, adj. Befri'mpur, excessively shady, obscure.
Umbrella, n. Frimpuvotwan, shadowing jugament.
Umpire, n. Fro'nsa fa'ndroo, sole arbitrator.
Un, *Um*, *un*, or *un*. This syllable the same meaning in English and Philosophie; as, unfinsifai, to untie; untinsifai, to uncover; unkinsifai, to unshut, i. e. to open. 2, Un signifies *not* in English; as, unspeakable, kapane'sutoo, not able to be spoken; dengetufoo, not finished, unfinished.
Unable, adj. Ro'mpu, impotent. 2, Ome'pu, not able.
Unacceptable, adj. Done'sung, not pleasing. 2, Gakrene'tunoo, not apt to be received. 3, Dro'nsung, displeasing.
Unaccessible, Nuspenet'usoo, not to be come to.
Unaccustomed, adj. Pome'prunoo, not accustomed.
Unacquainted, adj. Kro'nsa, strange.
Unadvised, adj. Pame'punoo, not advised. 2, Pla'mpa, rash.
Unanimous, adj. Ro'ndi vro'nsufoo, similarly opinioned. 2, Ro'ndi to'nsung, similarly purposing. 3, Ro'ndi ko'nsunoo, similarly resolved. 4, Rontitu vro'nzoi, of the same opinion. 5, Tevo'ntu, perfectly congruous.
Unanimously, adv. Antai'pu v'ondi pombootu, with entire agreement of the understanding. 2, Antai'pu v'ondi kombootu, with entire congruity of the will.
Unappeasable, adj. Kateme'punaust, not able to be pacified, i. e. caused to be peaceable. 2, Tyoo pi'un unt'onsukoo, which cannot be unangered.
Unapt, adj. Vone'tu, not congruous. 2, Rame'pu, indisposed.
Unapproachable, adj. Katine'tufoo, not able to be approached.
Unarmed, adj. Pene'trukoo, not armed. 2, Umpentrukoo, disarmed or unarmed; arms taken away.
Unassured, adj. Vone'sutoo,

Unallowed, adj. Gome'prunoo, not licensed. 2, Fri'ntusoo, denied, refused.
Unassuaged, adj. Glane'tupoo, not mitigated or made less intense. 2, Pele'puvoo, not mitigated nor made less severe.
Unavoidable, adj. Kavene'trufoo, not able to be escaped.
Unauthorise, v. Umvuntrinai, to deprive of authority.
Unawares, adj. Fame'pung, not heeding. 2, Drone'suto, not expecting.
Unbar, v. Umba'nsinai, to unbar.
Unbelief, n. Kro'nzoi. 2, Pla'mbo, incredulity. 3, Krambi, infidelity.
Unbend, v. Undri'nsipai.
Unbenumb, v. Umpro'mpifai, to unstupor or unstupify.
Unbeseeming, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Unbesot, v. Unfro'mpifai, to cure of dotage, to rectify a depraved fancy.
Unbewitch, v. Umpa'ntrivai.
Unbidden, v. Pone'sukoo, not bidden. 2, Pane'sukoo, not invited. 3, To'nzu, spontaneously.
Unbind, v. Umpi'nsifai.
Unblameable, adj. Kafane'trupoo, i. e. unaccusable. 2, Va'ntrou, innocent.
Unblind, v. Po'mpikrast, cause to see.
Unboiled, adj. Fene'sutoo, not boiled.
Unbolt, v. Unba'nsinai.
Unbound, adj. Pine'sufoo, not bound.
Unbounded, adj. Fine'tunoo, not limited. 2, Vro'ntuvoo, finited; i. e. limited within a boundary.
Unbowl, v. Unkra'ntisai.
Unbrace, v. Unfinsifai, to unbrace, i. e. to untie.
Unbridle, v. Unta'nsikai.
Unbridled, v. Unka'ntukoo, unregulated. 2, Umfrontufoo, unrestrained.
Unbroken, adj. Vene'suvoo, not broken.
Unbuckle, v. Ungre'nsinai.
Unburden, v. Unra'nsinai, to unburden.
Unburied, adj. Tunget'runoo, not buried.
Unbutton, v. Umfentisai.
Uncalled, adj. Time'puvoo, unvoiced, i. e. uninvoked. 2, Fang'sukoo, not addressed.
Uncapable, adj. Ome'pu, unable.
Uncase, v. Umpre'nsikai, to uncase.
Uncaught, adj. Frene'suvoo, not caught.
Uncertain, adj. Vrone'sou, not certain. 2, Gabro'nsufoo, apt to be doubted. 3, Kro'nsa, irresolute, wavering.
Unchain, v. Undwe'nsinai.
Unchangeable, adj. Kavene'tufoo, unable to be changed.

Uncharitable, adj. Vra'mpn.
Uncharitableness, n. Vra'mbi.
Uncharm, v. Umpa'ntrivai, to unwizard.
Unchasteness, n. Dre'mboi.
Unchaste, n. Dre'mpon.
Unchewed, adj. Benes'utoo, unmas-ticated.
Uncircumcision, n. Bunc'dris, the negative of circumcision.
Uncircumspect, adj. Fla'mpa.
Uncivil, adj. Dwe'mpa, careless, morose. 2, Twe'mpa, rustic.
Uncle, n. Tonzipur, uncle. 2, Tonzipun, aunt. 3, Ton'zoo, uncle or aunt.
Unclasp, v. Unge'ntinai, to unhook. 2, Umva'nsikai, to unembrace.
Unclean, adj. Dra'ntu, impure. 2, Dre'mpon, unchaste.
Unclose, v. Untinsifai, to uncover. 2, Ungre'ntipai, to uncease.
Unclothed, adj. Eng'sunoo, not clothed. 2, Une'nsunoo, divested of clothes.
Uncomely, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Uncomfortable, adj. Pro'nsus, in a state of discomfort.
Uncompounded, adj. Go'nti.
Unconceivable, adj. Kapome'pufoo, unable to be conceived.
Uncondemned, adj. Dame'prufoo, not condemned.
Unconquerable, adj. Kapeme'prufoo, unable to be conquered.
Unconscionable, adj. Tro'mpur.
Unconstant, adj. Dame'pa, not constant.
Unconstrained, adj. Frone'tufoo, not cohiliated. 2, Trone'sunoo, not compelled.
Uncorded, adj. Dreng'sunoo, not corded.
Uncorrected, adj. Vone'sunoo.
Uncorrupt, adj. Freme'pu, not unholy. 2, Reme'pur, not corrupt, not vicious. 3, Ka'mpa, sincere. 4, Va'mpa, impartial, of perfect integrity. 5, Vrame'pa, not partial.
Uncover, v. Untinsifai.
Uncouple, v. Umpentifai, unjoin.
Uncourteous, adj. Deme'pa. 2, Tre'mpa, rustic.
Uncouth, adj. Prome'pa, not customary. 2, Kro'nsa, strange, adjective of stranger. 3, Deti'ntur, new in a bad sense. 4, Tra'ntu, extraordinary.
Unction, n. Vri'nziko, anointing.
Unctuousness, (to the feeling) n. Klimbi.
Uncurable, adj. Karume'pukaust, not able to be made healthy. 2, Tyoo pi'un rumpikraust, which cannot be made healthy. 3, Tyoo pi'un rerumpikraust, which cannot be restored to health—rehealthd.

Unctuous, adj. Kl'impu.
Unctuousness, (to the taste) n. Fim-ba, adj. of fimpa, fatty.
Undaunted, adj. Kavrone'sukrast, which cannot be caused to fear: (active). 2, Kavrone'sukraust, which cannot be caused to be afraid, i. e. in a state of fear: (neutral).
Undecent, adj. Fro'ntu: (positive). 2, Fone'tu, not decent: (negative).
Undecided, adj. Bamc'prufoo, not sentenced. 2, Denc'tuvoo, unfinished. 3, Gronc'sunoo, undetermined.
Undeified, adj. Dranc'tukoo, not defiled. 2, Remc'puvraust, not made vicious. 3, Dremc'pou, not unchaste. 4, Da'ntu, pure.
Undeprayed, adj. Gene'tunoo. 2, Brenc'tunoo, not refunded.
Under, prep. Je or ji.
Underhand, adj. Bra'ntu, private. 2, Gre'ntupoo, concealed.
Under hand and seal, adj. Da'nsu-too brontusookwi, written and sealed.
Under age, adj. Kro'ngsu, in a state of minority, a minor. 2, Pla'ntupou, less; as, "she is twenty years of age, or under," i. e. plantupou'twi. 3, Pla'ntupya, too little; as, "under-boiled," pla'ntupya fe'nsutoo, or jisfe'nsutoo, So we have jisfo'ntrisai, to under bid; jisdon'dri, underprice; jis to'ntrikai, to undersell; jisun'tibai, to undervalue. So denoting inferiority of degree, jisdro'ngo, under servant; jisvunpra'ro, under officer; jiskon'trifas, under sheriff.
Under, (to bring) v. Po'ntigrost, to subject, i. e. cause to be in the state of a subject. Obs. The neutral form denotes state or relation, excluding action. 2, Pe'mprifai, to vanquish.
Underlay, v. Jis pe'ntipai, to put under.
Under-leather, n. Jis fe'nga. This will do;—though to make a preposition do the duty of an adjective is a violation of principle. Ellipses frequently are.
Underling, n. Ro'ngo.
Undermine, v. Be'ntripai.
Undermost, adj. Brintu'tous.
Underneath, prep. Je or ji.
Underpart, n. Bri'ndo.
Underpin, v. Viskansitrost, to substitute a foundation.
Underprop, v. Jisda'nsitai.
Undersay, v. Pe'lpina'i, to detract.
Undersell, v. Jis to'ntrikai. Here is an ellipsis of the object of the preposition, i. e. the market price.
Underset, v. Da'nsitai, to prop.
Undersheriff, n. Jisko'ntrifas, the under county officer.

Underside, n. Bri'ndo.
Understand, v. Po'mpivai.
Understand, (give to) v. Ti'ntikai, to narrate. 2, Bo'nsifrast, cause to know. 3, Gine'tivai, not to express, omit. 4, Ti'ntisai, to suppose.
Understanding, n. Po'mboo.
Understanding, (speculative action of) n. On'zo.
Understanding, (practical action of the) n. On'zo.
Understood, adj. Gine'tuvoo, not expressed. 2, Gre'ntuvoo, adj. omitted.
Undertake, v. Pre'ntivai.
Undertake for, v. Vo'ntrisai, to consent to be responsible for some one.
Undertake to do, v. On'trisai, to engage to do. 2, To'ntrisai, to bind himself, promise, covenant.
Undervalue, v. Un'tibai kra'ntufya, to value too low. 2, Gro'nsifai, to contemn.
Underwood, n. Pla'ntur n'mviz vra'n-supu prantur'sku umviz, small trees growing among large trees.
Underserved, adj. Vone'tu, not worthy of.
Undeserving, adj. Vro'ntu, unworthy.
Undetermined, adj. Pa'mpou, free. 2, Gronc'sunoo, adj. not determined.
Undigested, adj. Branc'supoo.
Undischarged, adj. Unone'trusoo, not obligated.
Undiscreet, adj. Pro'mpur, indiscreet.
Undivided, adj. Tanc'tusoo, (arithmetically). 2, Prenc'tufoo, not separated. 3, A'ntus, whole, entire.
Undo, v. Umpintipai. 2, Unf'nsifai, to untie. 3, Vli'mpisai, to loosen. 4, Tre'ntifai, to spoil.
Undone, adj. Umpintupoo. 2, Pine'tupoo, not done.
Undoubted, adj. Bronc'sufoo, not doubted.
Undress, v. Une'nsinai, to unclothe.
Undue, adj. Tro'nta, what ought not to be, or be done.
Undulation, n. Te'nda, waved figure. 2, Pri'nsinai, to undulate, i. e. move like wave.
Undutiful, adj. Pre'mpu.
Uneasy, adj. Kone'tu, not easy. 2, Tro'mpu, painful, (neutral, denoting a state of pain). 3, Gato'm-pukrost, apt to cause pain.
Unequal, adj. Banctur, not equal. 2, Feme'pur, not equitable.
Uneven, adj. Bancti, not even. 2, Bra'nti, odd.
Unexpected, adj. Drone'sutoo, not expected.
Unexecuted, adj. Tanc'trufoo.
Unexpert, adj. Kramc'pusoo, inexperienced, inexpert.

Unfaithful, adj. Fre'mpa.
Unfashioned, adj. Renc'tutoo, not figured. 2, Dere'ntutoo, badly figured.
Unfastened, adj. Vrimc'puvrost, not caused to be fast. 2, Uinv'impivrost, to unfasten.
Unfeathered, Pone'tukoo, not feathered. (A rather un-principled class of words). 2, Umpo'ntukoo, unfeathered; i. e. deprived of feathers.
Unfeigned, adj. Kramc'pa. 2, Trenct'upo, not seeming. 3, Ka'mpa, sincere.
Unfettered, adj. Kame'prusoo, not bound, not fettered.
Unfetter, v. Unka'mprisai.
Unfinished, adj. Denc'tuvoo, not finished.
Unfit, adj. Vone'tu, not congruous.
Unfitting, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Unfix, v. Uinvri'mpisai, to unfasten. 2, Vli'mpisai, to loosen. 3, Nis ensikai, to remove.
Unfold, v. Umbi'nsikai. 2, Ti'ntikrost, to make plain, explain.
Unformed, adj. Renc'tutoo, not figured.
Unfortified, adj. Undo'mpukoo, unstrengthened. 2, Enc'trusoo, not fortified; (a military term).
Unfortunate, adj. Dello'nsupi, in a state of bad fortune: (neutral). 2, Fra'mpur, in a state of adversity: (neutral).
Unfriendly, adj. Pone'sa, not in the relation of a friend. 2, Pro'nsa, inimical.
Unfruitfulness, n. Tro'mbis, barrenness. 2, Pone'da, unprofitableness.
Unfurnished, adj. Frenc'tuvoo, not furnished.
Unfathomable, adj. Kazunc'tukoo, which cannot be measured; specially as to depth.
Ungainful, adj. Gafenc'tuko, not apt to gain.
Ungarnished, adj. Vanc'tukoo, not adorned.
Ungentle, adj. Kome'pa, not gentle.
Ungirt, or ungirded, adj. Pine'sufoo, not bound. 2, Umpisufoo, unbound.
Unglue, v. Unkri'nsinai.
Ungodly, adj. Unampu, graceless, destitute of divine grace. 2, Rampu, wicked. 3, Fra'mpu, unholy.
Ungraciousness, n. Ra'mbi.
Unquent, n. Vrisuk'o'ri, anointing thing. 2, Ke'nsis, salve.
Unhallowed, adj. Pu'npukoo, profaned. 2, Pune'trukoo, not consecrated. 3, Fra'mpu, unholy.
Unhandsome, adj. (negative) vome'pu, not beautiful. 2, Fone'tu, not decent. 3, (positive) Dere'ntutoo, deformed. 4, Fro'ntu, indecent.

Unhappiness, n. Pra'mboo, miscry.
Unharness, v. Unre'husunoo, deprived of harness.
Unhealthy, adj. Ru'ne'pu.
Unheard, adj. Fome'putoo, not heard.
Unheeded, adj. Fame'pukoo, not heeded.
Unholy, adj. Fra'mpu.
Unhorsed, adj. Ump'i'ncupoo. This word is like unfeathered, but rather worse:—it is the horse that is unmanned rather than the man that is unhorsed. Still it is better than a large circumlocution: and rather better than sincere, (sinc cera). 2, Undene'su-frast, to cause to unride.
Unhurt, adj. Prone'tunoo, not hurt. Pane'trunoo, uninjured.
Unhusbanded, adj. Ine'sutoo, not cultivated.
Unicorn, n. Vri'njoi.
Uniform, adj. Vo'tu, congruous, consistent.
Uniformly, adv. Vo'ndn, congruously, consistently. 2, Voi'tu, in the same manner. 3, Foi'tu, of the same kind.
Uniformity, n. Ro'ndo randaituz, similarity of parts; as, the uniformity of the sides of a polygon.
Unimaginable, adj. Kafome'pufoo, not able to be imagined. See *fancy* and *imagination*; the former denoting caprice, the latter fixed purpose of the mind. (See Trench on the study of words, page 147).
Uninhabitable, adj. Karane'supoo.
Union, n. Pe'ndoi, junction. 2, Fan-tivrost, to cause to be one. 3, Te'mba, peaceableness. 4, Go'ndro, league. 5, Ple'ndoi, immediate junction of the parts spoken of. 6, Pe'ldoi, only mediate junction of the parts or things spoken of.
Unison, n. Ro'ndo imbo'tu, identity of sound.
Unit, n. A'pin, one. Any word which by its form does not refer to the parts or integers which it, in fact, represents. Thus the word *constellation* denotes a *unit*, but the word *stars*, a *plurality*: yet both, on definition, are equally plural: and while the plural word *stars* may denote only *two*, the singular word *constellation* may denote *twenty*: so that the grammatically singular word may turn out, as to the things signified, to be more plural than the grammatically plural.
Unite, v. Pentifai, to join. 2, Onti-fai'tum a'pin, to cause to be one.
Universal, adj. Tra'nti. 2, Antus, whole.

Unity, abstract n. Ape'rit, oneness; a'fe'rit, twoness; ate'rit, threeness; &c.
Universe, n. Inzi.
Universality, n. Tra'ndo.
University, n. Vo'ndro.
Univocal, adj. Tus a'pin ri'ndoi, of one meaning. Subspecial, Rino'n-tou.
Unjoin, v. Ump'e'ntifai. 2, Pre'ntifai, to separate.
Unjoint, v. Unra'ntikai.
Unjust, adj. Pre'mpur.
Unkennel, v. Undra'nsisai, to unbed. 2, Unfa'nsitai, to unhouse.
Unkind, adj. Gafone'sikai, not apt to favor. 2, Deme'pa, not courteous. 3, Peme'pus, not gracious. 4, Dwe'mpa, morose. 5, Vra'mpu, uncharitable. 6, Pone'sa, unfriendly; the state of one not a friend.
Unknit, v. Umfi'nsifai.
Unknown, adj. Bone'sufoo.
Unlace, v. Umbe'nsinai.
Unlaced, adj. Bene'sunoo, not laced. 2, Undensunoo, unstrung. 3, Dene'sunoo, not strung.
Unladen, adj. Unra'nsunoo.
Unlawful, adj. Prontu.
Unlearn, v. Unto'nsitai.
Unlearned, adj. Brame'pusoo, not learned.
Unleavened, adj. adj. Brine'sufoo, not fermented.
Unless, conj. Tel or til.
Unlike, adj. Prantu.
Unlikely, adj. Bipone'ti, not true-like. 2, Bipronti, false-like.
Unlimited, adj. Fine'tunoo, not limited. 2, Frong'tufoo, not cohibited. 3, Vronti, infinite.
Unlined, adj. Trene'sunoo, not lined. 2, Untre'nsunoo, deprived of its lining.
Unload, v. Unra'nsinai.
Unlock, v. Unka'nsitai. 2, Kr'insifai kranzo'ti, to open with key.
Unlooked for, part. Drone'sutoo, not expected.
Unlovely, adj. Gatone'sukoo, not apt to be loved.
Unlucky, adj. Deflo'nsur, unfortunate. 2, Deze'ntu, which eventuates badly.
Unmake, v. Umpo'ntifai. 2, Umpo'n-sipai, to uncreate.
Unmannerly, adj. Twe'mpa, rustic. Kre'mpu, disrespectful.
Unmanly, adj. Bine'sukur, not manly. 2, Bibi'nsukur, which is contrary to that which is manly.
Unmanured, adj. Tine'si, not manured.
Unmarried, adj. Kone'sufoo, not married. 2, Vune'trunoo, not married. 3, Vu'mprunoo, divorced. 4, Pone'sou, single, who is a bachelor or virgin.

Unloose, v. Vli'mpisai, to loose.
Unmask, v. Untri'usifai pya'ndo, to uncover the face.
Unmatchable, adj. Kabane'tupoo, which cannot be equalled.
Unmeasurable, adj. Kazu'ntukoo, which cannot be measured. 2, Vronti, infinite.
Unmeet, adj. Fro'ntu.
Unmerciful, adj. Bre'mpur, cruel.
Unmindful, adj. Gatome'pifai, apt not to remember.
Unmingled, adj. Gron'e'tufoo, not mixed. 2, Da'ntu, pure.
Unmovable, adj. Kazene'sukoo, which cannot be moved.
Unnailed, adj. Penone'tunoo, not nailed. 2, Umpene'tunoo, un-nailed.
Unnatural, adj. Bisdontu, against what is natural.
Unnecessary, adj. Gone'tu, not necessary.
Unnoble, adj. Tone'trur, not noble.
Unoccupied, adj. Ene'ti, not busy. 2, Vene'tukoo, not used.
Unpacked, adj. Ump'i'nsufoo, unbound. 2, Umvra'ntufoo, unaggregated. 3, Pine'sufoo, not packed. 4, Vrane'tufoo, not aggregated.
Unpaid, adj. Gene'tunoo, not paid.
Unpainted, adj. Gine'sunoo, not painted.
Unpaired, adj. Fone'sunoo, not companioned.
Unpardonable, adj. Kata'mprufoo, not able to be pardoned.
Unpeaceable, adj. Tre'mpa.
Unpeople, v. Umbo'ntripai, to deprive of people.
Unperformed, adj. Vene'tufoo, not performed.
Unpinned, adj. Pene'tunoo, not pinned.
Unpin, v. Ump'e'ntinai, to unpin.
Unplanted, adj. Vine'sutoo, not planted.
Unplant, v. Umvi'nsitai.
Unpleasant, adj. Fone'ta, not pleasant: (negative). 2, Tra'mpou, opposite to pleasure. 3, Fronta, unpleasant.
Unpleasing, adj. Dron'sung, which displeases.
Unpolished, adj. Frime'pusoo, not polished.
Unpolluted, adj. Drane'tukoo, not polluted.
Unprepared, adj. Fene'tufoo, not prepared.
Unprofitable, adj. Pou'e'ta, not profitable.
Unprosperous, adj. Fame'pur, not prosperous. 2, Fra'npur, adverse.
Unproved, adj. Vime'tusoo, not proved.
Unprovided, adj. Fone'supoo, not provided.

Unpunished, adj. Rame'pυoo, not punished.

Unquenchable, adj. Karune'supoo, not able to be extinguished.

Unquiet, adj. Tene'tu, not quiet. 2, Te'tuko, which troubles or molests.

Unranked, adj. Fane'tukoo, not arranged. 2, One'trupoo, not ranked, not placed according to its degree or rank. 3, Dange'tuvrost, not reduced into a series, not arranged.

Unrank, v. Uone'ntripai, to unrank, deprive of rank. 2, Umfa'ntikai, to disorder, disarrange. 3, Fra'h'tikrost, to cause to be in a state of confusion.

Unravel, v. Unfri'nsifai.

Unready, adj. Fene'tυoo, unprepared.

Unreasonable, adj. Ro'mpur, irrational. 2, Feme'pur, not equitable. 3, Fre'mpur, lawful iniquity. 4, Vre'mpus, unreasonable in commanding. 5, Ka'ntu, irregular. 6, Tra'ntur, excessive.

Unreclaimed, adj. Kome'pumaust, not caused to be gentle, not tamed.

Unrecompensed, adj. Ame'pυoo, not recompensed. 2, Dreng'e'tυoo, not compensated.

Unreconcilable, adj. Kaplone'sumoo, not able to be reconciled.

Unrecoverable, adj. Karepene'tukoo, not able to be obtained again. 2, Karebene'tupoo, not able to be had again. 3, Karezane'sukoo, not able to be possessed again.

Unredeemable, adj. Ka'done'supoo, not able to be redeemed.

Unregarded, adj. Prone'sntoo, not regarded.

Unremedied, adj. Trene'tυoo, not remedied.

Unrepaired, adj. Tene'tufoo, not repaired.

Unreproved, adj. Drone'sukoo, not reproved.

Unrestored, adj. Dene'tufoo, not restored.

Unrevealed, adj. Vone'supoo, not revealed.

Unrevenged, adj. Trone'sukoo, not revenged.

Unrewarded, adj. Ame'pυoo, not rewarded.

Unrighteous, adj. Pre'mpur, unjust. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy.

Unripe, adj. Kro'mpus, immature.

Unrivet, v. Untwi'nsinai.

Unriveted, adj. Twine'sunoo, not riveted.

Unrooted, adj. Pone'tupoo, not rooted.

Unruly, adj. Ka'ntu, irregular. 2, Bre'mpur, rebellious. 3, Dre'mpur, disobedient.

Unroot, v. Umpo'ntipai.

Unroll, v. Umpli'nsifai.

Unstopped, adj. Kri'nsufoo, opened.

Unsaddled, adj. Gane'sukoo, not saddled.

Unsaddle, v. Unga'nsikai.

Unsafe, adj. Tone'tu, not safe. 2, Tro'ntu, dangerous.

Unsaid, adj. Gane'sntoo, not said.

Unsay, v. Tri'ntisai, to recant.

Unsalted, adj. Pune'cukoo, not salted.

Unsatiated, adj. Krome'pufraust, not caused to loathe.

Unsavoryness, n. Pri'mba.

Unsealed, adj. Bome'prusoo, not sealed.

Unsearchable, adj. Dreng'e'tupoo, which cannot be found. 2, Undreng'e'tupoo, which cannot be found. 3, Kabone'sufoo, which cannot be known.

Unseasonable, adj. Dezi'ntur, at a bad or wrong time.

Unseemly, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.

Unseen, adj. Pome'putoo, not seen.

Unserviceable, adj. Kavene'tukoo, not able to be used. 2, Gavene'tukoo, not apt to be used. 3, Pro'netu, (adj. of unprofitable).

Unsettled, adj. Vri'mepus, not fast. 2, Vli'mpus, loose. 3, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant.

Unsheathe, v. Umprens'ikai, to un-
ease.

Unshod, adj. Vanane'tukoo, not shod.

Unshorn, adj. Kri'ne'sukoo, not shorn.

Unskilfulness, n. Tra'mbis.

Unskilful, adj. Tra'mpus. 2, Bram'e'pus, unlearned. 3, Krame'pus, inexpert.

Unsociable, adj. Re'mpa.

Unsound, adj. Fome'pu, not sound. 2, Fro'mpu, rotten.

Unsewed, adj. Kine'sukoo, not stitched.

Unsoved, adj. Kine'sntoo, not sowed.

Unspeakable, adj. Kapane'sntoo, not able to be spoken.

Unspent, adj. Trene'tukoo, not spent.

Unspotted, adj. Bri'mepυoo, not spotted. 2, Bi'mpur, clear.

Unstable, adj. Dame'pa, not constant. 2, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant.

Unstaid, adj. Dwa'mpa, light.

Unstained, adj. Drane'tukoo, not defiled. 2, Desime'pυoo, not discoloured.

Unsteadfast or unsteady, adj. Pime'pus, not steady.

Unstirred, adj. Ene'sukoo, not moved. 2, Fene'trupoo, not provoked.

Unstitched, adj. Kine'sukoo, not sewed.

Unstring, v. Unde'nsinai, to deprive of strings. 2, Glantiprost, to cause to be relaxed.

Unstrung, adj. Glantur, relaxed.

Unstuffed, adj. Dinone'sufoo, not stuffed.

Unstuff, v. Dri'nsifai, to empty.

Unsubdued, adj. Peme'pυoo, not subdued.

Unsupportable, adj. Kadrone'tupoo, not able to be suffered.

Unsure or uncertain, adj. Vone'sou, not certain. 2, Tone'tu, not safe.

Unsuitable, adj. Vone'tu, not congruous.

Unswathe, v. Umpli'nsifai.

Unswathed, adj. Pline'sufoo, not swathed.

Unsworn, adj. Kone'trusoo.

Untamed, adj. Kome'pukraust, not caused to be gentle.

Untangle, v. Umfri'nsifai.

Untaught, adj. Tone'sntoo, not taught.

Unteachable, adj. Katone'sntoo, not able to be taught. 2, Pra'mpi, dull. 3, Tre'nti, obtuse; or Pi-tre'nti, metaphorically obtuse.

Unthankfulness, n. Vre'mboo.

Unthought of, adj. Po'nesou'tu, not thought of.

Unthriftness, n. Tve'mbo, squandering.

Untied, adj. Fine'sufoo, not tied.

Untie, v. Umfins'ifai.

Until, prep. Snoo or snu, ro'snu bu'ndis, until that day.

Until, conj. Snookwin wai pe'ntisel, until he came.

Untilled, adj. Ine'sntoo, not tilled.

Untimely, adj. Te'zine'tupoo, not perfectly timed. 2, Kome'pu, not mature.

Untimely birth, n. Tra'nzoo, abortion.

Unto, prep. Noo or nu.

Untold, adj. Gane'sntoo, not told. 2, Tine'tukoo, not narrated. 3, Pane'sntoo, not spoken. 4, Rung'e'tupoo, not numbered.

Untouched, adj. Fine'tufoo, not touched.

Untractable or untoward, adj. Fra'mpi, incredulous. 2, Gre'mpu, contumacious. 3, Prom'pa, disingenuous. 4, Tra'mpi, dull. 5, Kro'mpa, fierce. 6, Dra'mpa, pertinacious. 7, Pre'mpu, undutiful. 8, Dre'mpu, disobedient.

Untrimmed, adj. Vane'tu, not adorned. 2, Vra'ntu, homely.

Untrue, adj. Pone'ti, not true. 2, Pro'nti, false.

Untrusty, adj. Fel'pa, treacherous.

Untruth, n. Pro'ndo, untrue proposition.

Untwined or untwisted, adj. Pine'sukoo, not twisted.

Unvaluable, (*invaluable*) adj. Karune'tuboo, what cannot be valued. 2, Kadone'trukoo, which cannot be priced.

Untunable, adj. *Tiŋc'pi*, unmusical.
 2, *Katīnc'putraust*, which cannot be made musical.
Unvanquished, adj. *Pemc'prufoo*, not vanquished.
Unvaried, adj. *Onē'tuvoo*, not differed. 2, *Prenc'tupoo*, not altered.
Unveil, v. *Untinsifai*, uncover. 2, *Ungrehtipai*, to unconceal.
Unversed, adj. *Tame'pusoo*, not versed.
Unusual, adj. *Tra'ntu*, extraordinary. 2, *Pome'pra*, not customary. 3, *Dri'ntur*, seldom. 4, *Vranē'ta*, not common.
Unutterable, adj. *Kagine'tuvoo*, not able to be expressed.
Unvalled, adj. *Vane'sutoo*.
Unwall, v. *Umva'nsitai*.
Unwary, adj. *Fra'mpa*, careless.
Unwashed, adj. *Vine'sukoo*, not washed.
Unwasted, adj. *Krene'tukoo*, not squandered.
Unwearied, adj. *Grene'tukoo*, not wearied. 2, *Dem'pa*, constant.
Unweaved or unwoven, adj. *Fime'sukoo*, not woven.
Unwelcome, adj. *Done'sung*, not pleasing. 2, *Dro'nsung*, displeasing.
Unwieldy, adj. *Gro'mpu*, lumpish. 2, *Tro'mpu*, slow. 3, *Gazene'sukoo*, not apt to be moved.
Unwholesome, adj. *Gazu'impukrest*, apt to cause to be diseased.
Unwilling, adj. *Fro'nsa*, reluctant. 2, *Bro'nsa*, averse, unwilling.
Unwind, v. *Undene'ntisai*, to unbottom. 2, *Undre'ntisai*, unskoin.
Unwise, adj. *Fame'pus*, not wise.
Unwished for, *Bone'sunoo*.
Unwitting, adj. *Bone'sufo*. 2, *Plam'pus*, ignorant.
Unwonted, adj. *Pome'prukoo*, not accustomed.
Unworthy, adj. *Vro'nta*.
Unwrap, v. *Umbi'nsikai*, to unfold.
Unwreathed, v. *Umpi'nsikai*.
Unwrinkle, v. *Unde'ntikai*, to unridge. 2, *Undre'ntikai*, to unfurrow.
Unwritten, adj. *Dane'sutoo*.
Unwrought, adj. *Inē'sukoo*, not wrought.
Unyoke, v. *Umpla'ntinai*. 2, *Pre'ntifai*, to separate.
Upbraid, v. *Ga'mprinai*.
Uphold, v. *Pre'nsivai*. 2, *Va'nsitai*, to prop.
Upholster, n. *Dranzai'tan*.
Upland, adj. *Bi'ntutou*. 2, *Prin'si*, mountainous, hilly.
Upon, (*grow*) v. *Ta'ntrinai*, to usurp.
Upon, (*agree*) v. *Fivo'ntiki*, to be congruous, or in a state of agreement concerning. 2, *Ontrikai'fi*, to contract concerning.

Upon, prep. *Joo* or *ju*.
Upon, (*look*) v. *Fa'ntitai*, to eye.
Upon that hand, adv. *Ro'ju ki'ndo*, on that side.
Upon, (*come*) v. *Tentripai*, to assault, assail.
Upon, (*run*) v. *Tentripai*, assail. 2, *Ventripai*, storm.
Upon this, adv. *O'ei*, after this.
Upon word, (*word*) adv. *Indoi indo'ei*, word after word.
Upper end, n. *Di'ndo*, top.
Upper side, n. *Bi'ndo*.
Upper, adj. *Bra'ntur*, superior.
Upper hand, n. *Bampou'kin*, dignity place.
Upper hand, (*get the*) v. *Pe'mprifai*, to act victoriously, to be victorious.
Upright, adj. *Gre'ntou*, perpendicular, direct.
Upright, adj. *Ka'mpa*, sincere. 2, *Va'mpa*, honest—of integrity.
Upright dealing, n. *Pe'mboo*, justice. 2, *Fe'mboo*, equity.
Uprising, n. *Pa'nzivo*, rising.
Uproar, n. *Ta'mbro*, sedition.
Upshot, n. *Endi*, event.
Upside, n. *Bi'ndo*.
Upside down, adv. *Bi'ndo tris ga'nsuvoo*, the upper part turned down.
Upsitting, n. *Ba'nzivo gre'ntou*, sitting direct, i. e. perpendicular.
Upstart, (*an*) *Deti'nturo*, a new person, (used disparagingly).
Upward, (*up*) prep. *Troo* or *tru*.
Upward, adv. *Trus*, in an upward direction.
Uranoscopus, n. *Pa'mija*, (fish).
Urbanity, n. *Te'mba*.
Urchin, n. *Bri'njo*, hedgehog.
Urchin, n. *Pla'ntur klanturo*, little sorry person.
Ure, n. *Po'mbra*, custom.
Ureters, n. *Kla'ndoiz dranzoi'un gensunooturi danda'niz*, tubes being the way of the urine from the kidneys, i. e. *Klan'ndoiz*.
Urge, v. *Befo'ntifai*, greatly to impell. 2, *Kro'mpinai*, to act fiercely. 3, *Beto'nsikai*, greatly to entreat. 4, *To'nsikrost*, to make angry.
Urgent, adj. *Gra'ntur*. 2, *Kro'mpa*.
Urine, n. *Gensunoo'ri*, pissed thing.
Urinal, n. *Krunjoit'us gensunoodiri*, a glass vessel for urine.
Urinous salt, n. *Bu'hjoo*.
Urn, n. *Rinsa be'zi kendifo'di tu'nza dransurturoz*, a figulatory pot for containing ashes of persons in a state of death. Subspecial noun, *Ben'o'zi*.
Urtica, n. *Vro'hjimo*, insect.
Urus, n. *Kome'punoo pi'hjifur*, the untamed bull; i. e. wild.
Usury, n. *Bombri rundiltu*, the hire of money.

Us, pron. *On*; as, *tonsiko'on*, loves us; *tronsika'on*, to hate us. 2, Preceded by and suffixed to a preposition; as, *poo'on*, with us; *pe'on*, without us; *joo'on*, upon us; *ee'on*, after us; &c. 3, The vowel *oo* of prepositions may be cut off before the personal pronouns; as, *poo'on* into *pon*, with us; *joo'on*, into *jon*, upon us; *too'on*, into *ton*, in us. (See Grammar, page 84).
Usage, n. *Vende'vin*, manner of the use. 2, *Bompruko'ri rundiltu*, the rent of money, i. e. hiring thing. 3, *O'ndis*, manner, mode; specially *Pro'mpa on'dis*, customary manner. 4, adj. *Pro'mpa*, in use, customary. 5, adj. *Prom'pa* out of use, not customary. 6, *A'mbi*, habit. 7, *O'mbroi*, practice of professions.
Use, v. *Ventikai*, to use. 2, *Tenti'fai*, to apply. 3, *Fra'nsikai*, to entertain. 4, *Pro'mpinost*, to accustom, to cause to be customary. 5, *O'mprifai*, to practice.
Usher, n. *Flint'upofas*, the preceding officer.
Usher, v. *Flint'ipai*, to precede.
Usher in, v. *Mu'sprentisai'pu*, to go into with. 2, *Musflint'ipai* to precede into.
Usher (of a school) n. *Kra'nta to'nzo*, accessory teacher.
Usual, adj. *Da'ventukoo*, used frequently. 2, *Pro'mpa*, customary. 3, *Vra'nta*, common. 4, *Tantu*, ordinary.
Usurp, v. *Ta'ntrinai*.
Usury, n. *Bombri rundiltu*, the hire of money. 2, *Bombra*, usury fructus.
Usufructuary, n. *Bro'mparo*, the usury fructus person.
Utensil, n. *An'zis*.
Uterine, adj. *Ta'ntus*, relating to the womb.
Utility, n. *Po'nda*, profitableness.
Utmost, adj. *Vri'ntutous*, the outermost. 2, *Trintutous*, most extreme. 3, adv. *Win*, most. 4, *Antus*, whole.
Utopia, n. *Toor'ontur pondro on tepondraz*, a fictitious nation, having perfect laws, i. e. *Tro'no'ndoo*.
Utter, adj. *Vri'ntur*, external. 2, *Trinti*, extreme. 3, *Antus*, whole.
Utter, (*to*) v. *Tent'inai*, to deliver, specially as money. 2, *Ge'ntipai*, to shew. 3, *Pa'nsitai*, to speak. 4, *Gintivai*, to express. 5, *Tin'tikai*, to narrate, relate. 6, *Tren'tipai*, to alienate. 7, *To'ntrikai*, to sell.
Utterance, n. *Kapa'nzo*, ability to speak. 2, *Vinpa'nzo*, mode of speaking.

Uttermost, adj. Vri'ntutous, most outside. 2, Tri'ntufous, most remote.

V A N

Vacant, adj. Dri'nson, empty. 2, Freng'tuvoo, not furnished. 3, Veng'tukoo, not used. 4, Re'nti, at leisure.

Vacation, n. Re'ntigin, leisure time. 2, Ane'trugin, not judicial time.

Vacillation, n. Kre'nzoi, staggering.

Vacuity, n. Drinzo'rit, emptiness.

Vagabond, n. Trentuso'ro, wandering person.

Vagary, n. Trampou'ri, a conceited or fantastical thing. 2, Tre'ndis, rambling.

Vails, n. Fra'ntus po'nda, surplus advantage. 2, Fra'ntus ra'nzi, surplus revenue. 3, Fra'ntus vo'imbriz, surplus wages.

Vain, adj. Bro'nta.

Vain glory, n. Devro'nzis, glorying in a bad manner.

Vallens, n. Danon'zis, about hanging vest of the upper margin of bedstead.

Vale, n. Plin'zo.

Valediction, n. Gra'nzi.

Valerian, n. Ga'mva.

Valet, n. Plansuko'fas, waiting officer.

Valiant, adj. De'mpur.

Validity, n. Ton'tra ta'ndoo, legal sufficiency.

Valid, adj. To'ndrum ta'ntur, legally sufficient. 2, Po'ntou, efficient. 3, Gapo'ntou, apt to be effectual.

Valley, n. Plin'zo.

Valour, n. De'mboo.

Value, n. Un'dil.

Value, (to) v. Go'nisifai, to esteem. 2, Un'tibai, to value. 3, Go'ntrikai, to set a price on.

Vamp, v. Te'ntifai vandis'ti, to repair by addition. 2, Te'ntifai'di ti'ndiprost rooa'ndis, to repair by causing a part to be new. Sub-special noun,—Ten'o'ndoi, vamping.

Van, n. Gi'ndo, forepart. 2, Gi'ndo pendra'tu, forepart of army. 3, Brinzo'twun, winnowing jugament.

Vanish, v. Umfrontipai, to unappear.

Vanity, n. Bro'nda. 2, Pong'da, not profitableness:—that which is not profitable. 3, Prenda'rit, frustration, disappointment. 4, Tro'mba, wantonness. 5, Tra'mbo, fantasticalness. 6, Ve'lba, levity, opposed to solemnity of manner.

Uvula, n. Vya'nton peve'ndo, tinzi-foldi pra'ndis, the fleshy little cylinder for shutting the windpipe.

V.

V E I

Vane, n. De'nda gendipo'di ri'ndo kunzo'itu, flag for shewing the direction of the wind. Sub-special noun, Deno'nda.

Vanguish, v. Pe'mprifai. 2, Dre'm-pifai, to conquer.

Vantage, n. Fra'ndis.

Vantecourier, n. Be'ndra.

Vanguard, n. Gi'ndo pendra'tu, forepart of army.

Vapor, v. Pro'nsivai, to glory. 2, Depro'nsivai, to swagger.

Vapor, n. Fru'nzoi.

Vary, v. Ontivai, to differ. 2, Pre'ntipai, to alter.

Variable, adj. Gape'ntupo, apt to alter. 2, Dwa'mpa, inconstant.

Variance, n. Te'lba.

Variated, adj. Bimpon.

Variety, n. O'ndo, diversity.

Variety, n. Gu'mbo.

Varlet, n. Kla'nturo, sorry person.

Varnish, (to) v. Gri'nsinai.

Vassal, n. Po'mbroo, subject. 2, Go'ndroo, tenant in villenage.

Vast, adj. Bi'ntou or bebi'ntou, ample, very ample.

Vat, n. Beten'zi, great barrel. 2, Betren'zi, a great tub.

Vault, n. Ga'nzoi.

Vault, (to) v. Bre'nsikai, leap.

Vaunt, v. Pro'nsivai, to glory. 2, Depro'nsivai, to swagger, boast indecently. 3, Gre'mpitai, to act insolently, presumptuously.

Vanguard, (See vanguard).

Vaumure, n. Ke'ndris.

Veal, n. Vando'itu pinjo'itwes.

Veer, v. Fre'nsisai, to turn. 2, Vre'ntipai yin vindro drena'twi, to let go more sail or cord. 3, Mispentipai yin vindro drena'twi, to put out more sail or cord.

Vegetable, n. Fi'zi, plant.

Vegetation, n. Kin'zoo, the soul or principle of growth in plants.

Vegetate, v. Kri'nsipai, to vegetate or grow.

Vegetative, adj. Fi'nsu, which pertains to plants.

Vegetative actions, n. An'zooz.

Vegetous, adj. Ko'mpu.

Vehemence, n. Gra'ndoo, vigorous, intensity. 2, Kro'mba, fierceness.

Vehicle, n. Pensuvo'ri, the carrying thing.

Veil, n. Tinsufo'ri, covering thing. 2, Bra'ntou tinsufo'ri, thin covering thing.

Uxorious, adj. Dre'mpus konzifu'ntu, fond of wife.

V E N

Vein, (of animal) n. Ka'h'doi.

Veil, (to) v. Diske'mpikai, to signify respect.

Vein, (opening a) n. Ven'zingo, bleeding.

Vein, (of metal in the earth) n. Un'o'nti.

Vein, (of stone in the earth) n. Un'o'nti.

Vein, n. O'mba, temper of mind. 2, Ra'mbi, disposition. 3, Vini'ndi, discourse manner. 4, Vimprindo, sentence manner.

Vellum, n. De'nzis tando'itu.

Velleity, n. Fo'uza.

Vellucation, n. Daki'nzoo, frequent plucking. 2, Ta'nzoi, twitching.

Velvet, (silk) n. Ten'o'nza. 2, Kren'o'nza, cotton velvet.

Venal, adj. Katro'nsukoo, able to be sold. 2, Gatro'nsukoo, apt to be sold.

Vendable, n. (See venal).

Veneration, n. Tembi, reverence. 2, Undra, worship.

Venary, n. Bra'nzoi, coition. 2, Do'ndrifu, hunting.

Vengeance, n. Tro'nzi, revenge, punishment involving illwill. 2, Twon'zi, vengeance like that of the almighty, merely vindicatory. 3, Tro'nsikai, to avenge an injury. 4, Twon'sikai, to avenge a crime.

Venial, adj. Gata'mprufoo, apt to be forgiven. 2, Kata'mprufoo, able to be pardoned.

Venison, n. Vando'itu do'ntrufoo in'jiz, flesh of hunted beasts.

Venom, n. Bwampruko'ri, poison, i. e. the poisoning thing.

Vent, n. Ku'nzoi, wind. 2, Fu'nzoi, exhalation. 3, Pre'nda'di miskunzifo, hole for out winding. 2, Pre'nda'di misfu'nzifo, hole for out-exhaling.

Venting, v. Misgi'nzifo, out pouring.

Vent, v. Misgi'nsifai, to pour out.

Ventiduct, n. Kunsufo'twus, winding jugament. 2, Ku'nusufo te'ndi winding tube.

Ventricle, n. Prentu'skin, hollow place. 2, Specially in animal bodies.

Venture, n. Tron'o'ndi, acting in spite of danger. 2, Bon'o'nzoi, acting in spite of doubt. 3, Den'o'mboo, to have courage to act in spite of danger, chance, or difficulty.

Ventilation, n. Bi'nzō, winnowing.
Ventosity, abs. n. Kunzōirit.
Venture, (to) v. Tronōntikai, to act in spite of danger. 2, Bronōnsifai, to act in spite of doubt. 3, Denōmpivai, to act in spite of danger, chance, or difficulty.
Venture, v. Kre'ntivai, to essay. 2, Kre'ntivai trōndi, to essay the danger. 3, Kre'ntivai flonzoo'tur, to essay his fortune.
Venturous, adj. De'mpur. 2, Gakrentuvo trōndi, apt to essay danger. 3, Dre'mpur, rash.
Venus, n. Bri'nzoi, the planet.
Venus's comb, n. Bre'mvoo.
Venus's looking glass, n. Tem'vi.
Venus's shell, n. Do'hjinoo.
Veracity, n. Pe'mba.
Verb, n. Ti'ndoi.
Verbal, adj. Intou.
Verbatim, adv. Twizi'ndou, in the manner of separate words.
Verbosity, n. Ven'ndoi, excess of words. 2, Bre'mba, loquacity.
Verderer, n. Fafra'nsur fa'ndroo, assessor of forest officer.
Verdict, n. Ba'mbroi glandroo'tu, sentence of jury. 2, Vro'nzoi, opinion.
Verdure, n. Ti'mboi, greenness. 2, Ko'mbi, vigor.
Verge, n. Krindo, margin. 2 Ko'ndoo.
Verging, n. Ri'ndo.
Verger, n. Cuspensizofan, before-walking officer, i. e. who walks before.
Very, transcendental, Be; as, befo'nti, very good; befa'mpur, very prosperous; bepo'ntou, very instrumental; bepo'nti, very true. 2, *Very*, adv. emphatically, Gwēn; as, augwenkwen, my very self, i. e. my own self: tau'gwen'gwen, my very own. 3, *True*; as, tau'gwen fro'nzipur, my own son; i. e. my true son. 4, *Genuine*; as, tau'gwen fro'nzipur, my own son, i. e. my genuine son.
Verily, adv. Po'ndi, truly.
Verify, v. Po'ntivrost, cause to be true. 2, Vinsivai, to prove. 3, Vri'nsivai, to confirm.
Verity, n. Po'ndo, truth.
Verjuice, n. Bre'nzoi.
Vermillion, n. Bru'nzō.
Vermi'n, n. Onjiz, insects. 2, Pro'nta onjiz, hurtful insects. 3, Pro'nta kinziz, hurtful animals.
Vernacular, adj. Ba'nta pondro'nu drai'tu, pertaining to the nation of any person.
Vernal, adj. Fu'ntus, adj. of spring.
Varnish, n. Grinsunō'ri, the varnishing thing.
Varnishing, n. Gri'nzino.
Verse, n. Fi'ndo, division of book. 2, Krindo, opposed to prose.

Versicle, n. Pe'fido, small verse.
Versify, v. Krūtivrost, to make verse.
Version, n. Bi'ndi, translation.
Vertebra, n. Tra'nda.
Vertical, adj. Di'nti, relating to the top. 2, Fe'ntou.
Vertical point, n. Pre'ndoi, zenith.
Vertiginous, adj. Bu'mpa.
Vertiginous motion, n. Bi'nzoo.
Vertigo, n. Bu'mba.
Verveu, n. Tem'vi.
Vesicle, n. Pe'dra'ndis, little bladder.
Vespers, n. Dru'ntus u'ndra, evening worship.
Vessel, n. Enzi, (general). 2, Enōnzi, vessel of animal body, apt to contain hollow parts. 3, A'ndis, heterogeneous vessel. 4, A'ndoi, homogeneous vessel. 5, Fi'ndroo, ship.
Vestment, n. Ensunō'ri, garment, clothing thing.
Vestry, n. Ensunō'dus, clothing room.
Vetch, n. Tem'voi. 2, Ke'mvoi, bitter vetch. 3, De'mvo, crimson grass vetch. 4, Ve'mvo, hatched vetch. 5, Tre'mvo, milk vetch. 6, Ve'mvoi, yellow wild vetch.
Veternus, n. Fu'mba, disease.
Vex, v. To'nsikrost, to make angry. 2, Kro'nsikrest, to cause to be grieved. 3, Tre'ntikai, to molest. 4, Tra'mpivrest, to cause to be vexed.
Vie, v. To'nsivai, to act emulously. 2, Fe'ntipai, to provoke.
Vial, n. Pekru'ncou bre'nzī, small glass bottle.
Vials, n. Pre'ngutoo va'ndoi.
Vibrate, v. Te'nsivai.
Viburnum, n. Bi'mvoo.
Vicar, n. Vronta'ro, substitute person.
Vicar, n. Duno'ndroi, a presbyter, entitled only to the smaller tythes.
Vice, n. Re'mboo.
Vice, n. Ventupō'dwus.
Vicegerent, n. Vronta'ro.
Viceroy, n. Vinō'ndroo, substitute king.
Vitiate, v. Re'mpivrost, to make vicious. 2, Fro'ntivrost, to deprave. 3, Dre'mpifrost, to debauch. 4, Twa'ntipai, to mar.
Vicinity, n. Tonō'zā, neighbourhood. 2, Ti'ndoi, proximity.
Vicount, n. Ton'ndroo.
Vicissitude, n. Go'ndiso, turning. 2, Vre'ndoi, change.
Victim, n. Tu'ndris, sacrifice.
Victor, n. Pemprifōr.
Victory, n. Pemprō'ri.
Victory, (to get the) v. Pemprifai, to overcome.
Victualler, n. E'nsufas, victuals officer. 2, Engu'das, victuals merchant.

Victualler, n. Denō'nzoo, one licensed to sell ale, beer, and spirits.
Victualling house, n. Pa'nzoi'tu denō'nsurdas, house of ale and seller ordinary.
Victuals, n. E'nzoo, sustentation ordinary.
View, v. Fa'ntitai, to eye. 2, Pro'nsitai, to observe. 3, Po'nsifai, to enquire into, examine.
Vigilance, n. Ke'mboi. 2, Fa'mba, heedfulness.
Vigils, n. Ke'nbifo, watching. 2, Bu'ndis bundra'eu, the day before festival.
Vigor, n. Ko'mbi.
Vile, adj. Klan'tur. 2, Pezu'ntul, of little value. 3, Re'mpur, vicious.
Vilify, v. Kre'mpikai, to treat with disrespect. 2, Gro'nsifai, to contemn, despise.
Village, n. Dwinpa'nzoi, aggregate of houses. 2, Ko'mbro, parish.
Villain, n. Go'ndroo. 2, Klan'turo, sorry person. 3, Bezant'iro, a very criminal person. 4, Ra'mpulo, a wicked person.
Vindicate, v. Kamprivai, to defend, as defendant. 2, Da'ntripai, to defend, as advocate. 3, Va'ntrifrost, to cause or shew to be innocent.
Vindictiveness, n. Gatro'nsikai, apt to revenge maliciously.
Vine, n. Pu'mvoi.
Vinegar, n. Be'nzoi.
Vintage, n. Binzoi'tu pumvoisidz, the gathering of grapes, i. e. vine fruits. 2, Venzifrost, the wine making.
Vintner, n. Venzoidas. 2, Twivenzoi'das, the retail wine merchant.
Vineyard, n. Tra'nzoo pumvoituz, orchard of vines.
Violate, v. Vre'ntivai.
Violence, n. Bro'ndi.
Violent motion, n. E'nzis. 2, Tro'nsinai, to compel. 3, Kle'mbo, fierceness.
Violet, n. Bo'mvis. 2, Bro'mva, bulbous violet. 3, Fe'mva, dames' violet.
Violin, n. Denšunoo drensoo'tus, stringed musical instrument.
Vizora, n. Dimvoo, travellers' joy.
Viper, n. Dri'njis.
Virago, n. Binō'nzikun, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman.
Virge, n. Kunzi, meteor.
Virgin, n. Pō'nzifun, unmarried female.
Virgin, n. Pro'nzifun, female—chaste and unmarried. 2, Pro'nzifur, male—chaste and unmarried; bachelor. 3, A'prin, first; as, "Virgin faucies," a'prin fo'mboiz, first faucies.
Virgin, adj. Dranc'tukoo, not defiled.
Virginity, abst. n. Pronzōirit.

Virgin honey, a'prin du'nzo ponja'tuz, the first honey of bees.
Virgin's bower, n. Dimvi, the clematis.
Virgo, n. Vwimpi'nzoi, an aggregate of stars, (a proper name).
Virility, n. Kund'noo, the age of manhood. 2, Fombairit, perfect sexual power.
Virtue, n. Teza'mbi, perfect habit. 2, A'mbil, infused habit. 3, A'mbis, acquired intellectual habit.
Virtue, (moral habit) n. E'mboo. 2, E'mboi, moral habits respecting the body. 3, E'mbo, moral habits respecting estate and dignity. 4, E'mba, homiletical and common virtues. 5, Embi, the same relating to superiors. 6, Embis, the same relating to inferiors. 7, A'mboi, instruments of virtue. 8, A'mbo, affections of intellectual virtue. 9, Amba, affections of moral virtue.
Virtue, (efficacy) n. Pondo'irit, the efficacy of the efficient.
Virulent, adj. Bampruko, poisoning. 2, Gabampruko, apt to poison. 3, Krempur, malignant.
Visage, n. Pando. 2, Vinpando, face manner.
Vizard, (mask) n. Dro'nti pa'ndo, factitious face.
Viscous, adj. Kr'impus, clammy.
Visible, adj. Kapomputoo able to be seen.
Vision, n. Po'mbito, seeing. 2, Fro'nturi, apparent thing. 3, Pomputoo vonzi, seen revelation.
Visit, n. Pra'nzi.
Visiting, n. Pra'nziko.
Vital, adj. D'ansur, relating to life.
Vitrify, v. Kruc'infrost, to cause to be glass.
Vivacity, n. Gandansipai pa'ndou, aptness to live long. 2, Fomba, sprightliness.

W A D

W. This letter, like the letter y, is here called a *Positional*, because it denotes not a sound, but a position; namely, the position of oo: but it has no *length*,—it is merely the starting *point* of a sound from which the organs insensibly expand till they arrive at the position in which the next vowel is completed: as, wa, wa, we, wi, wo, &c. &c.
Wabble, v. Debi'nsipai, to vertiginate badly.
Wad, n. Vrantuvoo'ri, an aggregated thing.

Variol, n. Tu'nji.
Vivify, v. D'ansiprast, to cause to live. 2, K'ompikrost, to invigorate, cause to be vigorous.
Viviparous, adj. T'ansupo dansuri, to bring forth a living thing.
Vocal, adj. Ti'mpi. 2, Kagi'tuvoo timbo'ti, expressible by the voice.
Vocation, n. Ondroi, profession.
Vocative, adj. Twimpur; that form in which a noun or pronoun is placed when the person or thing is addressed; as, "Domine," oh! Lord. 2, Ti'mputo, which calls. 3, Ko'ntupo, which names.
Vogue, n. Kamboi, reputation. 2, Trindi, rumour.
Voice, n. Ti'mbo; any sound produced by the breath; as, "the trumpet's voice."
Voice, (articulate) n. Tri'mbo, when letters are expressed.
Voice, n. Tint'on'zoi, suffrage, consent sign.
Void, adj. Dri'nsoo, empty.
Void of, adj. Beng'tupo. 2, Pe or pi; as, "void of principle," emboopi, i. e. without virtue. 3, Pre'ntu, adj. of frustrate, in a state of frustration. 4, Bro'nta, adj. of vain. 5, Plo'netur, in a state of non-existence.
Void, (to) v. Fre'ntifai, to leave; as, "bid them come down
 "or void the field."
Shakespear.
 2, Miske'ntisai, to emit, send out, evacuate. 3, E'nsinai, to purge. 4, Tre'nsinai, to dung, shit.
Void, adj. Pone'tou, ineffectual.
Voidable, adj. Kapong'tu'fraust, which can be made ineffectual.
Voidance, n. Drin'zoi, the act of emptying.
Volatile, adj. T'ensupo, flying, or which flies. 2, Gaf'ensupo, apt to fly. 3, Gaf'unsufu, apt to exhale.

W.

W A G

Waddle, n. Pensifai fre'njini, to walk duck-like. 2, Pensifai vri'nzur, to walk in a rolling manner.
Wade, v. Pensifai dinza'tu, &c.
Wafcr, n. Bompruso'ri, sealing thing.
Waft, v. Pehsivai unzo'ku, to carry over water.
Wag, v. Peze'nsikai, to move a little. 2, Petre'nsivai, to shake a little.
Wag, (a) n. Twempa'ro, an urbane person.
Wage, v. Vo'nsinai, to prosecute; as, "to wage war." 2, Go'ntrisai, to bet.

Volley, n. Dwinklembri, an aggregate of simultaneous shootings.
Voluble, adj. Gabri'nsupo, apt to roll. 2, Go'mpu, nimble, agile.
Volubility, n. Gabri'nzipo, aptness to roll. 2, Go'mbi kando'tu, agility of tongue.
Volume, n. Drenzis, book; as, "the volumes of a library." 2 Dren'olzis, one book of a series; as, "vol. 1, 2, 3," &c.
Voluntary, adj. Ko'mpur; as, "Kwompur tu'ndris," a voluntary sacrifice. 2, T'onsa, spontaneous.
Voluptuousness, n. Pre'mboi, sensuality.
Votation, n. Bri'nzoo.
Vomiting, n. Te'nza.
Voracity, n. Bro'mba, rapacity. 2, Fle'mboi, gluttony.
Vorage, n. Pli'nza, whirlpool.
Voraginous, adj. Pli'nza, full of whirlpools.
Votary, n. Pumprunoo'ro, a vowed person.
Vote, n. Dinto'nzoi, consent sign. 2, Dint'on'zoi panzo'ti, consent sign by speech.
Vouch, v. To'mprisai, to protest. 2, Von'trisai, to give bail, to undertake with penalty.
Vouchsafe, v. Fampisai, to condescend.
Vow, v. Pu'mprinai.
Vowel, n. Findoo.
Voyage, n. Drenzoi, sailing. 2, Tendis rinza'ju, travelling on the sea.
Vulgar, adj. Vra'nta, common. 2, Fro'ntu, indecent.
Vulgar persons, n. Do'ndroo, the rabble.
Vulnerable, adj. Funom'pur, apt to heal wounds. 2, Fu'mpur, relating to wounds.
Vulture, n. Pre'hjoo.

W A I

Wager, n. Go'ndris.
Wages, n. Vo'mbri.
Waggle, (See wag).
Waggon, n. Pra'nzi, wain.
Wagtail, n. De'nji. 2, Dre'nji, yellow wagtail.
Waif, n. Frentufoo'ri, abandoned thing.
Wail, v. Bezo'mbi tra'nsinai. 2, Bezo'mbi diskro'nsikai, loudly to express grief.
Waits, n. Tra'nsuno drenzi, wakening music.
Wainscot, n. Rohtur trenza yoo'tu fanzo, wooden lining of a room.

Wain, n. Prañzi.
Waist, n. Tindo fondootu, middle part of trunk. 2, Tindo anda'tu, middle part of the human trunk; as, "a lady's waist."
Waist, (of ship) n. Bīndroi.
Wait, v. Pla'sikai, to stay by, with, or for. 2, Pla'sikai fo'nsuno, to stay by, with, or for, accompanying. 3, Pla'sikai tro'nsuto, to stay by, with, or for, depending. 4, Pla'sikai dro'nsuto, to stay by, with, or for, serving.
Wait, (lay, or lie in) v. Te'mprivai, to lie in ambush.
Wake, (one's self) v. Ka'nsifai, to end sleep.
Wake, (awake another) adj. Ka'nsifrost, to cause another to be awake.
Wake, (to begin to) v. Taska'nsifai.
Wake, n. Twe'mpa bu'ndra, rustic festival.
Wakerobin, n. Tro'mvi.
Wakeful, adj. Ga'trane'sufo, not apt to sleep. 2, Trane'sufo, not sleeping. 3, Ke'mpou, vigilant.
Walk, v. Pe'nsifai.
Walk, (a) n. Pensufo'kin, a walking place.
Walk, (as a ghost) v. Fro'ntipai.
Wale, n. Pedēndi, small ridge, specially in cloth. 2, Dimfa'ndris, the whipping sign. 2, Dinfambris, the cudgelling sign.
Wall, n. Va'nzo. 2, Embris, sepiment. 3, Te'ndris, rampier.
Wall-creeper, n. Te'njino, woodpecker.
Wall-eyed, adj. Pri'mpou fa'ntutoo, white eyed.
Wallflower, n. Pre'mva.
Wall-louse, n. Vansi go'nju.
Wall nut, n. Pru'mva.
Wall-rue, n. Bo'mvoo, white maiden hair.
Wallwort, n. Te'mvino Daneswort.
Wallet, n. De'nsufo pe'nzi, walking bag.
Walnut tree, n. Pu'mva.
Walnut, n. Punv'asit.
Wallowing, n. Brin'zoo, volutation.
Wambling, adj. Kro'mpou, loathing. 2, Pro'nsa, in a state of aversion, disgust.
Wan, adj. Tra'nsa, pale. 2, Beda'nsur, deathly, dead-like.
Wand, n. Kro'ndoo.
Wander, v. Tre'ntisai.
Want, n. Twa'ndoo, deficiency. 2, Go'ndi, necessity, that which must be had. 3, Bre'ndoo, not having. 4, Bene'dipo twa'ndoo, the not having a sufficiency. 5, Twa'ndoo, scarcity. 6, Fra'mboi, poverty. 7, Bre'dipo pas, wanting a little, i. e. almost. (See grammar, page 89).

Wane, v. Dwa'ntipai, to decrease.
Wantonness, n. Tro'mba, playwardness. 2, Dre'mbou, unchastity.
Wapentake, n. Klo'mbro, hundred.
War, n. Endri.
War, (man of) n. Endro, soldier. 2, Vindroo, ship for fighting.
Warbling, n. Bla'nzo.
Warble, v. Bla'sitai. 2, Bibransuno timbo, trembling-like voice.
Ward, v. Pe'mprivai, to defend. 2, Ke'mpisai, to protect.
Ward off, v. Pe'mprivai'ni, to defend from. 3, Ven'trivai, to watch. 4, Ve'mprivai, to guard.
Ward, n. Kantra'kin, the imprisonment place.
Ward, n. Krun'zo, pupil.
Ward, (of lock) n. Kla'nza.
Ward, (of key) n. Kwa'nza.
Warden, n. Vambroo. 2, Vwumparo dyoo bentiko ventriko'twi, an officer who keeps or guards.
Warden-tree, n. Vinfulmoo, a kind of pear tree.
Warder, n. Bentuko'fas, keeping officer. 2, Ventruvo'fan, the guard,—guarding officer. 3, Ve'mpruvo'fan, watch,—watching officer.
Wardrobe, n. Bentuko'kin enza'diz, the keeping room for clothes.
Ware, n. Tompruko'ri, sold thing.
Warfare, n. Endri.
Wariness, n. Fa'mba, heedfulness. 2, Kle'mba, reservedness.
Warehouse, n. Bentuko'tus tontruko'diriz, a keeping house for goods. 2, Bentuko'dus tontruko'diriz, a keeping room for wares.
Warlike, adj. Bize'ntru.
Warm, adj. Pi'mpu, temperate, neither hot nor cold. 2, Klampi, fierce, opposed to moderate. 3, Po'nsur or po'nsai, zealous.
Warn, v. Kro'nsisai.
Warn to appear, v. Pa'ntrifai.
Warp, (of cloth) n. Gre'ntou de'nzaz finsukoo'turi, direct threads of woven thing opposed to woof.
Woof, n. Gle'ntou de'nzaz finsukoo'turi, transverse threads of woven thing.
Warp, v. Dri'nsipai, to bend.
Warrant, n. Da'nsutoo po'nzi, written command.
Warrant, v. Vu'ntrinai, to authorize. 2, Vo'ntrisai, to undertake for.
Warranty, n. Vo'ndra, authority.
Warren, n. Bra'nzoo kinjo'diz, park for rabbits.
Warrener, n. Branzoo'fan kinjo'diz, park officer for rabbits.
Warrior, n. Endro.
Wart, n. Bu'mbo.
Was, v. Po'ntipil, (tabular). 2, Ul, was, (copulative).

Wash, v. Vi'nsikai.
Washes, n. Vri'nzo.
Wash, (hog-) n. Be'nzoo ginjo'idiz, broth for hogs.
Wasp, n. Fo'nja.
Waspish, adj. Twe'mpa, morose.
Wasp-like fly, n. Tro'nja.
Wassail, n. Twe'mba. 2, Pre'nzoi, banquet.
Waste, (to) v. Kro'mpikai, to decay. 2, Dwa'ntipai, to decrease. 3, Be'mprifai, to plunder, pillage. 4, Twa'ntipai, to mar. 5, Kro'nsipai, to destroy. 6, Ra'nsifai, to ruin. 7, Destre'ntikai, to spend in some bad way. 8, Kre'ntikai, to squander.
Waistcoat, n. Anta'fum, trunk vest.
Wasteful, adj. Kre'tuko.
Watch, v. Ka'nsifi, to be awake. 2, Traska'nsifi, to continue awake. 3, Ke'mpifai, to act vigilantly. 4, Fampini, to be heedful. 5, Pro'nsitai, to observe. 6, Ven'trivai, to guard. 7, Ve'mpritai, to watch.
Watchman, n. Vempruto'ro, watching person. 2, Vempruto'fan, watching officer.
Watchman, (for custody of persons) n. Vēdro. 2, Vēmbro, ditto of places.
Watchword, n. Din'ndoi vembro'tu, word-sign of watch. 2, Din'ndoo indo'ti, the time-sign by word.
Watch, n. Twa'nzis, a very small clock for the pocket.
Watchet, adj. Tri'mpou, blue.
Watchfulness, n. Ke'mboi, vigilance. 2, Fa'mba, heedfulness. 3, Ba'mba, diligence.
Water, n. Un'zo.
Waters, (of the world, i. e. seas, lakes, &c.) n. Inzaz.
Waters, (running) n. Din'zaz, streams.
Waters, (standing) n. Dri'nzaz, pools, &c.
Water, (by) adj. Ke'nsupo, swimming. 2, Dri'nsufu, sailing.
Water-beetle, n. Go'nji.
Watercourse, n. Din'za, stream. 2, Tan'zoi, aqueduct.
Water furrow, n. Dre'ndi unz'o'di, furrow for water.
Water-hen, n. Ten'jinoi, moor-hen.
Waterman, n. Twindro. 2, Twintritai, v. to row a boat, &c.
Water-scorpion, n. To'njoo.
Water-snail, n. Pro'njinoo.
Water-spider, n. Ko'njoo.
Water, (cattle, to) v. Fra'nsifrast injoiz, to cause cattle to drink.
Water the garden, (to) v. Un'sitai tyah'zoo.
Water, (to make) v. Ge'nsinai.
Watery, adj. Un'si.
Waterish, adj. Pe'zu'nsi, rather watery.
Watery blood, n. Fa'ntur ba'ndoo.
Wattle, n. Dra'ndi, gill of fish.

Wattle, n. Finsukoo'ri kondoo'tuz, woven thing of sticks,—hurdle.
Wave, n. Pri'nza.
Waving, n. Tēnda, undulation. 2, Petre'nsivo, a little shaking. 3, Dre'ntivo, avoiding.
Waver, v. Kro'nsimai, to act irresolutely.
Wax, v. Du'nsitai, to apply wax or smear with wax.
Wax, transcendental, Ta, tas, tan; as, "taspanisai," to begin to speak." 2, Tanpa'nzito, beginning to speak. 3, participle, Ta-tantrungo, beginning to encroach; as, "wai, tata'ntrungo, pen'tripot," he, beginning to encroach, gave offence.
Wax, v. Dra'ntipai, to increase. 2, Okai, to become; as, "Okai va'mpou, fa'mpou, &c," to become powerful, rich, &c.
Way, n. Entai'kin, the place for passage. 2, Dra'nzoi, factitious way.
Wayfaring, n. Te'ndis, travelling.
Wayfaring man, n. Trentusor, travelling person.
Wayfaring tree, n. Ti'mvoi.
Waylay, v. Te'mprivai, to be in ambush.
Way, (*give*) v. Nispre'ntisai, to go from. 2, Droopre'ntisai, to go backward. 3, Tem'e'privai, not to resist. 4, King'e'tisai, not to oppose. 5, Pre'ntinai, to submit.
Way, (*go his*) v. Pre'ntisai, go. 2, Nis pre'ntisai, go from.
Way, (*lead the*) v. Bentisai, to lead. 2, Cuspre'ntisai, to go before.
Way, (*make*) v. Fe'ntivai dra'nzoi, prepare the way.
Way, (*by the*) adv. Kra'ndun, accessorially. 2, Gri'ndu, digressively.
Way, (*to be in the*) adj. Bro'ntifai, to hinder.
Way, (*set, or put in the*) v. Po'nsisai, to direct.
Way, (*bring on the*) v. Pefo'nsimai, to accompany a little way.
Way, (*go on his*) v. Fe'ntisai, to proceed.
Way, (*out of the*) adj. Vondo'i'di, beside the end. 2, Fondai'di, beside the object. 3, Gentuvo, erring. 4, Tre'ntuso, wandering.
Way, (*go out of the*) v. Tre'ntisai.
Way off, (*to be a great*) adj. Betri'n-tou, very remote.
Wayward, n. Pro'mpa, disingenuous. 2, Dwe'mpa, morose.
Weakness, n. Dro'mbi, feebleness. 2, Rompu, impotent. 3, Gla'ntur, remiss. 4, Twa'ntur, deficient.
Wear, v. Dwa'ntipai vende'ti, to lessen by use. 2, Twa'ntipai vende'ti, to mar by use. 3, Kro'mpikai vende'ti, to decay by use.

Weal, n. Tepl'o'ndoo, perfect being. 2, Pamboo, happiness.
Wealth, n. Fa'mboi.
Wealth, (*common*-) Ontroo'ri, the state, the civil polity, &c. 2, Vra'nta fa'mboo, common prosperity. 3, Pondroo'rit bondroo'ti, government by the people.
Wean, v. To'nsitai vrendi, to teach abstinence. 2, Unkra'nsipai, to unsuckle.
Weapon, n. Pe'ndri.
Wear out, v. Tre'ntifai vende'ti, to spoil by use.
Wear clothes, v. Eng'moi, to be clothed.
Wear, (*in the pocket*) v. Pe'nsivai itu pe'ni.
Wear, (*a ring*) v. Pe'nsivai dande'ju, to carry on the finger.
Wear, n. A'neu gra'nzis, fish trap.
Weary, v. Gre'tikai.
Weary of, v. Dre'tikai.
Weasand, n. Pra'ndis.
Wether, n. Fin'o'hjoi, guelt sheep.
Weather, n. Unzis, state of the atmosphere.
Weather-cock, n. Uno'nzis, shewing jugament of the direction of the wind.
Weather glass, n. Una'nzis, glass instrument for shewing the heat or cold of the air.
Weave, v. Finsikai.
Weaver, n. Finsuko'tas, weaving mechanic.
Weaver fish, n. Ganja.
Web, n. Finsukoo'ri, woven thing. 2, Finsukoo'ri bonjo'itu, woven thing of spider, i. e. cobweb.
Wed, v. Vu'ntrina'i, to marry.
Wedding, n. Vu'ntra tro'ndis, marriage solemnity.
Wedge, n. Vre'ndo tinzoo'di, prism for cleaving.
Wedge in, (*to*) v. Bekrinsipai'mu, to thrust in forcibly.
Wedge, (*to*) v. Krimo'nsipai, to compress by wedges thrust in about it.
Wedlock, n. Vu'ndra, marriage.
Wednesday, n. Bunte'ndis, the fourth day of the week.
We, pron. Aur; as, "aur to'nsiko," we love.
Weed, n. Kla'ntufum, sorry vest. 2, Pro'nta t'nzii, hurtful herb. 2, 3, Pon'e'ta t'nzii, not profitable, i. e. unprofitable herb.
Weeding, n. Tri'nzo. 2, v. Tri'nsitai, to weed.
Week, n. Kru'ndis.
Wheel, n. Anqu gra'nzis, fish trap.
Ween, n. Vro'nzoi, opinion:—v. au vro'nsoi, I am of opinion. 2, T'indis, supposition:—v. au tin-tiso, I suppose.
Ween, (*over*-) adj. Fre'mpu, proud. 2, Befre'mpu, excessively proud.

Weep, v. Tra'nsinai.
Weazel, n. Dri'nja.
Weevil, n. Pro'nji.
Weigh, (*to*) v. Finsipai, to use the balance. 2, Kim'piki, to be heavy.
Weigh anchor, v. Finsipai t'ndro, to lift anchor.
Weighs down, v. Pri'nsipai, (literal); or, (metaphorical) Pipri'nsipai, applied to the spirits. 2, Fo'nsitai, ponder, consider.
Weight, n. Kri'mbi, gravity, the tendency of bodies to descend. 2, Undoz, measures of gravity. 3, Undotus, instrument for weighing, as scales, steelyard, &c.
Weighty, adj. Kri'ntu, (literal). 2, Bonta, important, (metaphorical).
Welk, n. Vro'njinoo, periwinkle.
Welkin, n. Pu'nzoi, either. 2, Inzoi, heaven.
Well, adv. Fo'ndi, in a good manner. 2, Kandu, regularly. 3, Ta'ndur, sufficiently.
Well a day! interjection of grief or sympathy, like oh! ah!
Well advised, adj. Teko'nsukoo. 2, Tefo'nsutoo, well considered.
Well-beloved, adj. Beto'nsukoo.
Well born, adj. To'ntrur, noble. 2, To'nprur, gentle. Pronounced to'ntur and to'mplur. (See rule for two rez).
Welcome, adj. Tekre'ntunoo, perfectly accepted. 2, Tedo'nsa, perfectly agreeable; or, simply, do'nsa, pleasing.
Welcome any one, (*to*) v. Vonsivai twai'di pendis, to wish joy (congratulate) for his coming. 2, Fra'nsikai, to entertain, or tefra'nsikai, perfectly to entertain.
Wellfare, adj. Tepl'o'ndoo, perfect being.
Wellfavored, adj. Pev'o'mpu, rather beautiful.
Well in health, adj. Ru'mpu.
Well in years, adj. Pebu'ntimur, rather old.
Wellnigh, adv. Sool.
Well now! Fo'nti! good!
Well then! Fo'nti kel! good then!
 These are short exclamations of satisfaction at the progress of the subject; but the former expresses satisfaction up to the present, as a fact; the second as an inference.
Well to pass, adj. Pefam'pou, rather rich.
Well wish, v. Fo'nsikai, to favor.
Well, (*as*) adv. Fondu'ta fondu'ta-kyu, as well as.
Well, (*a*) n. Twi'nza.
Wench, n. Puntinupun, female infant. 2, Funtinupun, female child. 3, Tuntinupun, adolescent female. 4, Kla'ntupun, sorry female.
Welter, v. Bri'nsipai.
Wen, n. Bu'mbo.

Welt, n. Kri'ndo, margin. 2, Kri'ndo p'ontufoo kinzik'o'ti, margin made by sewing.

Wench, (to) v. Fa'ntrinai, to fornicate.

Went, v. past, Pe'ntisel.

Wept, v. past, Tra'nsinel.

Were, v. Po'ntipil, tabular. 2, Ul, copulative.

Were, (as it, or as if) adv. vel.

West, n. Pri'ndo.

Wet, adj. Fri'mpu.

Whale, n. Pa'u'joo.

Whale of the river, n. Va'njis, sheat-fish.

Wharf, n. Di'nsa kri'nza, river haven,—landing place.

Wharfinger, n. Kri'nza'fan, wharf officer.

What? interrogative, Sloo? as, what hope is there? Sloo vo'nzi kwe'um? 2, Sl, before the copulative; as, Slu'meu? what is? Slule'h? what was? Slu'neu? what will be? 3, Sl, before the personal pronouns; as, Slau? what I? Sla? what thou? Slai? what it? (See grammar, page 76).

Whatever or whatsoever, subj. subs. Sloo'un, pronounced sloozun.

Wheat, n. Pu'mbo. 2, Dro'njoi, wheat worm.

Wheat, n. Po'mvoi. 2, Ta'mvoo, buck-wheat. 3, Fo'mvoi, indian-wheat, maize.

Wheat-ear, n. Vre'nji.

Wheat grass, n. To'mvo.

Wheedle, v. Ka'ndrun dre'mpinai, fraudulently to fawn.

Wheel, n. Tre'ndi, (figure).

Wheel, (to) v. Bi'nsipai, to vertiginate.

Wheel about, v. Fre'ntisai, to turn. 2, Pre'ntisai yoo'tu fren'ti fe'ndoo, to go in a crooked line.

Wheel, (of cart) n. Va'nzi.

Wheelbarrow, n. Twa'nzi.

Wheel, (break on the) v. Ta'mprikai.

Wheeze, v. Pumpikai'pu bezi'mbo. Sub-special, Pumo'mpikai.

Whey, n. Fa'ndoo, serum.

Wheek, n. Pu'mbo, pustule.

Whelm, v. Ti'nsifai.

Whelp, n. Pinje'twen, young of dog. 2, Pinje'twen, young of lion, &c.

When, subj. subs. Goo'su, at what time.

Whenever, subj. subs. Gyoo'suun, at whatever time.

Where, subj. subs. Kyoo'tu, in what place. 2, Kyoo'su, at what place.

Wherever, subj. subs. Kyoo'suun, wheresoever, or, Kyoo'tuun. 2, Kyoo'niuun, from whatever place.

Whereby, Tyoo'ti, subj. subs. by means of which.

Wherein, subj. subs. Tyoo'tu, in which.

Whereof, subj. subs. Tyoo'tu, of which. 2, Tyoo'ti, concerning which.

Whereunto, subj. subs. Tyoo'nu, to which.

Whereas, conj. Gool.

Wherefore, subj. subs. Tyoo'di, for which reason.

Where, (any) adv. Krai'tu, in any place.

Where, (every-) adv. Kou'tu, in every place.

Where, (no-) adv. Krai'tu or Krai'no'tu, not in any place.

Where, (else-) adv. Kro'i'tu, in another place.

Whither, adv. Kyoo'nu, to what place.

Whence, adv. Koo'ohi, from what place.

Whirl, v. Bebi'nsiprast, to cause to turn round rapidly. 2, Bebi'nsiprast, to be made to turn round rapidly. 3, Bebi'nsipai, simply to turn round, i. e. be in a state of vertigination.

Whirl, (a) n. Bwi'nzoo, i. e. a whirling. 2, Bwinsupo'twan, a whirling jugament.

Wherret, v. Tra'strentikai, to continue to molest.

Wherry, n. Pino'ndroo, a boat apt to be rowed with two oars.

Whether of two, subj. subs. Stwi'fin, which of the two. 2, Stwi'tiu, which of three. 3, Stwikin, which of four. 4, Stwibin, which of five. 5, Stwi'vin, which of the six. 6, Stwi'din, which of seven. 7, Stwi'gin, which of eight. 8, Stwi'tiu, which of nine. 9, Stwipa'sin, which of ten, &c.

Whether yea? v. U'meu? is? 2, U'mei? is it?

Whether nay? Nu'meu, is not? 2, Num'eai? is it not?

Whet, (make sharp) v. De'sivai, generally apt to bite, prick, or cut. 2, Fe'ntimest, to cause to be toothed. 3, Ga'penti'prost, to cause to be apt to prick,—from point. 4, Gad'ensivrast, apt to cause to cut.

Whet-stone, n. Vu'njoo.

Wherefore, subj. subs. Tyoo'di, for what reason.

Whig, n. Fransufoo'ri kimp'a'tu fa'ndoo, drink of acid whey.

While, subj. subs. Gyoo'du, through or during what time.

While, (a good) adv. Begwi'du. This word consists of du, through; wi, the article a; g, signifying time; and be, signifying much or long; collectively through a time, long.

While, (a little or a short) adv. Pegwidu; i. e. du, through; wi, a; g, time; pe, little.

While ago, (a great or a long) adv. (See a good while).

While, (after some, or after or within a time) adv. Gri'ci.

While, (in the mean) adv. Spur.

While, (after a little) adv. Pegwi'ci. Ci, after; wi, a; pe, little; g, time.

While, (after a long) adv. Begwi'ci.

Within a little time, adv. Pegwi'tu. Tu, within; we, a; pe, little; g, time:—kindur, soon.

While off, (something to) v. Pra'm-pinai, to take too much time for consideration. 2, Bre'ntivai, to protract. 3, Tro'mpikai, to act tardily. 4, Tro'mpiki, to be slow.

Whilst, (See while).

Whimper, v. sub-sp. Tino'mpitai, to utter a small, acute, grief-voice. 2, sub-sp. Tinampitai, to utter a small, acute, desire-voice.

Whine, (See whimper).

Whinzy, n. Def'o'mboi, fancy, badly acting. 2, Trampi'ri, fantastical thing.

Whip, n. Fantruso'tus, whipping instrument. 2, De'nda, whip figure.

Whip, (to) v. Fa'ntrisai, i. e. punish.

Whipsaw, n. Petrusuno'tus, small saw, i. e. sawing instrument.

Whirlbone, n. Bra'ntu pa'ndoi, knee bone.

Whirlpool, n. Plin'za.

Whirlwind, n. Kru'nzoi.

Whirl, (to) v. Bebi'nsipai.

Whirtle or whortle, n. Tri'mvo.

Whortleberry, n. Trinvo'sit, the fruit of the whortle. 2, Vri'mvoi, sweet whortle.

Whisk, v. Dwaze'nsikai, to move impetuously. 2, Gi'nsikai ke'nzi-vo'ti, to brush by striking.

Whisker, n. Pa'tou po'ndis dand'o-ju, long hair upon the cheek.

Whisper, n. Tazo.

Whisperer, n. Tansuto'ro, whispering person. 2, Dampruno'ro, backbiting person.

Whist! or hist! interj. Ri'mpitoz, silence! emphatically uttered; be silent!

Whistle, v. Kri'mpitai. 2, Kri'mpitai tende'ti, to whistle with a tube.

Whistle, (a) n. Krimputo'tus, a whistling instrument.

Whit, n. Plautupous, the least; as, "not the least."

Whit, (every) adv. A'ndus, entirely.

White, (a color) n. Pri'mboi, whiteness.

White, adj. Pri'mpou.

White lead, n. Bru'nza, ceruse.

White-livered, adj. Dwe'mpur, cowardly.

White-meats, n. Tra'ntur e'nzoo, milk victuals.

Whiten, v. Primpifrost.

Whitlow, n. Trumb_o dand_eju, boil on the finger.
Whither, adv. Kyoo'nu, to what place.
Whithersoever, adv. Kyoonu'n_u.
Whitsuntide, n. Buno'ndra, the feast of Pentecost, i. e. Trispe'ndis und_otu, the descent of the Holy Ghost.
Whittle, n. Pla'ntur pe'lsu fa'nzis, small pocket knife.
Whiz, v. Timpitai ki'mbi, to voice hissingly.

Interrogative or Subjunctive Substantives:—Personal.

Who, Dyoo.
Whose, Byoo.
Whom, Dwoo.
Whoso, whoever, whosoever, Dyoo'u'n.
Whoever, Dwoo'u'n.
Whosoever, Byoo'u'n.

Interrogative or Subjunctive Substantives:—Ical.

Which, (absolute) Tyoo.
Which, (dependent), Twoo; as, "the flower which I, &c."
Whichever, Tyoo'u'n. 2, (dependent), Twoo'u'n.
Whose, (real), Pyoo; as, "the tree whose—"
Whosever, Pyoo'u'n.

Whole, n. A'ndis.
Whole, adj. Antus; as, "the whole subject." 2, Fo'mpu, not sick, sound. 3, Vra'ndis, sum, the total; as, "the whole of the account,—or particulars added."
Wholesale, adj. To'ndriko vra'ndi, selling aggregately, opposed to To'ndriko va'ndi, selling segregately, or by retail:—abridged, Dwitro'ndiko, selling by wholesale, or Twitro'ndiko, selling by retail.
Wholly, adv. A'ndus, entirely.
Wholesome, adj. Fo'nti, specially for food. 2, Prong_otu, not hurtful. 3, Ru'npukrost, which causes or conduces to health.
Whoop, v. Beta'nsipai, loudly to exclaim.
Whore, n. Fantra'des, fornication female.
Whoredom, n. Fa'ndra, fornication.
Whoremonger, n. Fantra'tes, fornication male.
Why? subj. subs. (See wherefore).
Wicked, adj. Ra'mpu, graceless. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy. 3, Re'mpur, vicious.
Wicker, n. Finsukoo'ri kron'doo'tuz, twisted thing of wands. 2, Finsukoo'ri trumvai'tu or trumvi'stu, woven thing of osiers.
Wide, adv. Tri'ndou, remote; as, "wide asunder."

Wicket, n. Pefa'nza, small door.
Wide open, adj. Tetri'nsou, perfectly open.
Wide, adj. Bi'ntou, ample.
Wide from the matter, adj. Bra'nta, irrelevant, impertinent.
Widgeon, n. Te'hjino.
Widow, n. Bo'nzifet. 2, Bo'nzoi, widow or widower. 3, Bo'nzifed, widower.
Widow-wail, n. Vri'mvo.
Wield, v. Ta'ntikai, to handle. 2, Ve'ntikai tand_eti, to use by means of the hand. 3, Pon'tripai, to govern. 4, Po'nsisai, to direct.
Wife or husband, n. Ko'nzoi. 2, Ko'nzifet, wife. 3, Ko'nzifed. 4, Bo'nzoi, master or mistress of the family. 5, Bo'nzifet, mistress of the family. 6, Bo'nzifed, master of the family.
*Wife, (good-)*n. Fe'mputun, provident female. 2, Te'mputun, frugal female.
Wight, n. Kro'ndoo, person.
Wildness, n. Tro'mba. 2, Kla'mbo, fierceness. 3, Tra'mbo, fantasticalness. 4, Dwa'mba, lightness. 5, Kre'mbo, riotousness. 6, Re'mba, barbarous, uncivilized. 7, Kra'ndi, irregularness. 8, Bevranda, great irrelevance, utter wideness of the mark.
Wild plant, n. Fwi'ndi do'ndi vra'n-supo, a plant naturally growing.
Wilderness, n. La'nzoo, undwelt country.
Wiles, n. Frampairiz, crafty things.
Wily, adj. Fra'mpus.
Will and shall, (simple future tense, merely predictive). v. Au ti'u, I shall now; au tri'u, I shall hereafter.
Will, (promissive) v. Au vi'u, I will; a vi'u, you shall; ai vli'u, it should.
Will, n. Ko'mboo, the will.
Willing, n. A'nzino, resolving, determining, purposing, &c. 2, Po'nza, inclination. 3, Fo'nza, velleity. 4, To'nza, purposing. 5, Bo'nzi, desire. 6, Po'nzi, command. 7, Fo'nzi, goodwill. 8, Ta'mba, acting with good will. 9, adv. Ta'mbun, with a good will. 10, adv. Tra'mbun, with an ill will, grudgingly. 11, Fro'nzi, ill will, malignity.
Will, n. Fo'ndri, testament. 2, Dreno'nzis, the Bible, i. e. the old and new Testaments. 3, Drena'nzis, the old Testament. 4, Drene'nzis, the new Testament.
Wilful, adj. Kla'mpi, fierce. 2, Dra'mpa, pertinacious, obstinate. 3, Gadre'mpu, apt to be disobedient. 4, Gafone'susoo, not apt to be persuaded. 5, Gafrone'susoo, not apt to be dissuaded.

Willingness, n. Komboorrit. 2, To'nza, spontaneity. 3, Ta'mba, alacrity.
Willow, n. Tumvis. 2, Temva, codded willow herb. 3, Pri'mvi, spiked willow of Theophrastus.
Wimble, n. Tinsuno'tus.
Win, v. Pentikai, to obtain. 2, Fe'ntikai, to gain. 3, Pe'mprifai, to vanquish. 4, Ke'ntipai, to take. 5, De'mprikai, to conquer. 6, Fo'nsisai, to persuade. 7, Bo'nsisai, to allure.
Wince, v. Ba'nsimai, to start. 2, Vra'ntikai, to kick, i. e. to heel.
Winch, v. Bino'nzoo, pulling or screwing instrument.
Wind, n. Ku'nzoi. 2, Bezu'nzoi. 3, Kru'nzo, whirlwind. 4, Ge'ntou ku'nzo, side wind.
Windfall, n. Gron'esutoo fontru-koo'ri, an unexpected legacy, i. e. a bequeathed thing.
Wind flower, n. Ta'mvino, anemone.
Windmill, n. Da'nzis.
Watermill, n. Dra'nzis.
Windpipe, n. Fra'ndis.
Wind (in the bowels) n. Bu'mbis, colic.
Wind a horn, (to) v. Impitai va'ndis.
Wind about, (to) v. Ple'ndi e'nsikai, to move curvilinearly. 2, Ge'ndi e'nsikai, parabolically to move. 3, Gl'endi e'nsikai, to move elliptically. 4, Gre'ndi e'nsikai, to move hyperbolically. 5, Fre'ntisai, to turn.
Winding sheet., n. Kene'nza.
Wind in and out, v. Ondi fre'ntisai. 2, Ondi vre'nsipai, diversely to wriggle.
Wind up and down, v. Vre'nsipai. 2, Te'ndi e'nsikai, spirally to move. 3, Tre'ndi e'nsikai, heliacally to move.
Wind up, v. De'ntivai, to finish. 2, Bi'nsipai, to vertiginate.
Wind a bottom, v. De'ntisai.
Wind a skein, v. Dre'ntisai.
Windle, n. Bre'nda.
Windlass, n. Kwinsupo'ri, a pulley, i. e. pulling thing.
Window, n. Fra'nza.
Wine, n. Venzoi.
Wing, n. Fo'ndi.
Wing of army, n. Ki'ndo pendra'tu, the side of an army.
Wink, v. Ki'nsifai fando, to shut the eye. 2, Bo'ntisai fando'ti, to signify by means of the eye.
Wink at, (faults) v. Prong'sitai, not to observe. 2, Rame'pivai, not to punish. 3, Vone'nsisai, not to correct.
Winnow, v. Bri'nsitai.
Winter, n. Tru'ndis.
Winter cherry, n. Ge'mvino.
Winter gilliflower, n. Pe'mvi.

Winter, (to) v. *Vh̄ntipi trundai'du*.
2, *Ra'nsipai trundai'du*, to dwell through the winter.
Winter green, n. *Go'mvis*.
Wipe, v. *Gr̄insikai*.
Wipe clean, v. *Dra'ntikai gr̄inzi-ko'di*, to clean by wiping. 2, *Pro'nsipai gr̄inzi-ko'di*, clean out. 2, *Trendifai gr̄inzi-ko'di*.
Wire, n. *Unsu de'nza*, metal thread.
Wise, adj. *Fa'mpus* or *fa'mpai*. 2, *O'ndis*, manner. 3, *Vi*, *vin*, *vis*, (transcendental).
Wisdom, n. *Fa'mbis*.
Wish, v. *Komboo*, the wish. 2, *Bo'nzi*, desire.
Wish one to do, v. *Ko'nsisai*, advise. 2, *Po'nsisai*, command.
Wish well, v. *Fo'nsikai*, favor.
Wish, v. *Fo'nsinai*, conditionally to favor.
Wisp, n. *Pinsukoo'ri prenza'itu*, a wreathed thing of straw.
Wist, v. past tense, *Bo'nsifel*, knew.
Wit, n. *Po'mboo*, understanding. 2, *Fo'mba*, sprightliness. 3, *Fa'mbis*, wisdom. 4, *Ta'mbis*, art.
Wit, (a) *Fompou'ro*, a person possessing fancy. 2, *Fro'nsiro*, a person of invention.
Witless, adj. *Pomboo'pi*.
Wits, (in one's) adj. *Ompur*, rational.
Wits, (out of one's) adj. *Ro'mpur*, irrational. 2, *Pru'mpa*, mad, without fever. 3, *Pu'mpa*, in a state of frenzy, with fever.
Wit, (of a pleasant) adj. *Te'mpa*, facetious.
Wit, (of a searching) adj. *Pa'mpi*, sagacious.
Wit, (to) adv. *Dool*, namely.
Witch, n. *Pantri'ro*, a witching person.
With, prep. *Poo* or *pu*; as, *poo'os*, with me; *poo'as*, with thee. 2, *Te* or *ti*, by means of; as, *Te'os*, by means of me; *fembre'ti*, by means of (i. e. with) a sword.
Without, prep. *Pe* or *pi*; as, *Pe'os*, without me; *Vonze'pi*, without hope; *Twai'pi ko'nzipur*, without his brother. 2, *Te* or *ti*; as, *panzo'ti*, without the house, i. e. outside of the house.
With, prep. *Be* or *bi*, against; as, "to fight with;" i. e. fight against.
With much pain, adv. *Betro'mbu*, painfully.
Withe, (a) n. *Tu'mfus to'ndoo*, a willow branch. 2, *Pwi'nsukoo kro'ndoo*.
Withdraw, n. *Vrendiko kenda'ni*, abstaining from giving; as, "withdrawing assistance." 2, *Drak'endo*, ceasing from giving. 3, *Niske'ndipo*, taking away. 4, *Pre'ndiso*, to go.

Witchcraft, n. *Pa'ndro*.
Withal, conj. *Kwel*, also.
Withdrawing room, n. *Vinti'dum*, an inner room.
Wither, v. *Kro'mpikai*, to decay. 2, *Krompikai'ti feva'nzoo*, to decay through deficient nutrition. 3, *Krompikai'ti fefimbi*, to decay through deficient moisture.
Withers, (of horse) n. *Prano'ndi*, the convex part between the shoulders of a horse.
Withhold, v. *Droove'ntipai*. 2, *Re'ntivrast*, to cause to stay.
Witly, n. *Tu'mva*. 2, *Tru'mva*, sallow.
Within, prep. *Goo* or *gu*, on this side of. 2, *Too* or *tu*, in; as *Pa'n-zoi'tu*, in the house; or, *too pa'n-zoi*, within (i. e. in) the house.
Within a little, adv. *Sool*, almost.
Without doubt, adv. *Vo'nzou*, certainly.
Without, prep. *Ge* or *gi*; as, "he lives without the city," i. e. beyond the city, i. e. *tombro'gi*.
Withstand, v. *Kintisai*, to oppose. 2, *Temprivai*, to resist. 3, *Twasbro'ntifai*, to endeavour to impede.
Witness, n. *Dambroo*.
Wittol, n. *Kono'hzifed*, a cuckold, a husband who submits to his wife's adultery.
Witty, adj. *Fo'mpou*, of fancy. 2, *Fro'nsi*, inventive. 3, *Ta'mpi*, sagacious. 4, *Te'mpa*, facetious.
Wittingly, n. *Bonzifo*, knowing.
Wittingly, n. *Bo'ndufo*, knowingly.
Witwall, n. *Ten'jino*, woodpecker or woodspite.
Wizarding, n. *Pa'mbrito*.
Woe, n. *Pr'a'mboo*, misery. 2, *Kro'nzi*, grief.
Wolf, n. *Pr'imji*.
Wolvesbane, n. *Temvoo*. 2, *Be'mvino*, berry bearing wolvesbane, herb Christopher. 3, *Tre'mvoo*, wholesome wolvesbane. 4, *Ke'mvoo*, winter wolvesbane.
Wolf, n. *Tu'mbo*, cancer, (disease).
Woman, n. *Bin'zikun*.
Woman's age or woman's estate, n. *Tu'ndinoo*.
Woman's sex, n. *Fro'mbis*.
Womb, n. *Ta'ndis*.
Wonder, n. *To'nzi*, admiration.
Wont, n. *Po'mbra*.
Woo, v. *Fo'nsifai*, to sue as a lover.
Wood, n. *Ro'ndoo*, part of tree. 2, *Da'nzoo*, place of trees. 3, *Dwinu'mviz*, aggregate of trees.
Woodman, n. *Dangur'fas*.
Woodward, n. *Dangur'fas*.
Woodbind, n. *Gimvoi*. 2, *Grimvoi*, upright woodbind.
Woodcock, n. *Dre'njinoo*.
Wood, adj. *Beto'nzi*. 2, *Pru'mpa*, mad.
Woodlark, n. *Pre'nja*.

Woodlouse, n. *Glo'njoo*.
Wood pile, n. *Dwinro'ndoo gi'nsufoo*.
Woodroof, n. *Do'mvino*.
Woodspite, n. *Ten'jino*.
Woodworm, n. *Plantur ro'ndoo-ti'n-sung o'uji*, small wood-boring insect.
Woof, n. *Dena'nza*.
Warp, n. *Denon'za*.
Wool, n. *Pro'ndis*.
Woolen cloth, n. *Penza*.
Word, n. *Indoi*.
Word, (at or in a) adv. *Prandou*, shortly, briefly.
Word only, (in) adv. *Kra'mbun*, hypocritically.
Word of mouth, (by) adv. *Pi'ndur pa'nzito*, presently speaking.
Word, (a bye) n. *U Depri'ndi*, an adage in a bad sense.
Work, v. *Do'ntipai*, to act. 2, *Po'ntifi*, to be efficient; as, "it works well." 3, *Insikai*, to operate. 4, *Po'ntifrost*, to cause to be efficient. 5, *Bo'mprifai*, to work as a mechanic. 6, *Bimpifai kinziko'ti*, to variegate by sewing. 7, *Brinsivai*, to work, ferment.
Work, (a) n. *Pontufo'ri*, a worked thing. 2, *Winsukoo'ri*, an operated thing. 3, *Dre'nzis*, book.
Workman, n. *Insuko'r*, a working person. 2, *Bo'mbroi*, mechanic.
Workman, (a) n. *Tezinsukoro*, a perfect workman. 2, *Tebo'mbroi*, a perfect mechanic.
Workmanship, n. *Winsukoo'ri*, a worked thing. 2, *U tezi'nsukoo'ri*.
World, n. *Inzi*, universe. 2, *Di'n-zoi*, the globe on which we live.
World of (a) n. *Bep'ando*, a great multitude.
Worldly, adj. *Di'nsoo*. 2, *Fre'mpi*, seraping, rapacious.
Worldling, n. *Rampulo*, graceless person. 2, *U tra'mpulo*, a selfish person. 3, *U plempiro*, a covetous person.
Worm, n. *O'nji*, insect. 2, *Gro'njo*, bear worm. 3, *Pro'njoo*, belly worm. 4, *Fro'njoi*, chur worm, evechur. 5, *Po'njoo*, earth worm. 6, *Gro'njo*, palmer worm. 7, *Vro'njo*, silkworm. 8, *Do'njo*, skipping worm. 9, *Dro'njoi*, wheal worm. 10, *Ten'va*, treacle worm.
Worn, (See the various forms of wear).
Worry, v. *Tre'nsivai drai krando'tiz*, to shake any one with the teeth.
Worse, adj. *Dwa'ntur*. 2, *Fro'ntu-pou*, worse, more bad. 3, v. *Frontipron*, to be worse.
Worse and worse, adv. *Dwa'ntur*, continuing to get worse.
Worship, n. *Ba'mboi*, dignity. 2, 2, *Tembi*, reverence. 3, *Undra*, adoration.

Wormwood, n. Tĩmvi.
Worshipful, adj. B'ampou. 2, To'm-pru'riin, of the gentleman kind of dignity.
Worst, adj. Fro'ntuvous, most bad.
Worst part, n. Pra'ndis.
Worsted, (to be) v. Pe'imprifai.
Worsted, n. De'nza prondai'tu, thread of wool.
Worth, n. Vo'nda, worthiness. 2, Kla'ndoo, excellence. 3, Ru'ndil, value. 4, Do'ndri, price. 5, Fa'm-boi, riches.
Worthiness, n. Vo'nda.
Would God that, optative, Ho'kwun U'ndi, dri tamprifai'os, oh that God would pardon me! Ho'kwun U'ndi dri tamprifai'as, oh that God would pardon thee! Ho'kwun U'ndi dri tamprifai'es, oh that God would pardon it! Ho'kwun U'ndi dri tamprifai'ed or tamprifai'ur, oh that God would pardon him! Ho'kwun U'ndi dri tamprifai'et or tamprifai'un, oh that God would pardon her! Ho'kwun U'ndi dri tamprifai'on, oh that God would pardon us! Ho'kwun U'ndi dri tamprifai'an, oh that God would pardon you! Ho'kwun U'ndi dri tamprifai'en, oh that God would pardon them.

Obs. Dr. Wilkins says, "would to God," is equivalent to "I would." He did not discriminate betwixt a deliberate *assertion* and an involuntary cry of what by its *name* is revealed, and indeed, expressed in such a form and with such *emphasis*, as, like tears, to denote a *wish*; but not to *affirm* it.

If any one says, "oh that I could save you," he stands before the world in a very different position from the man who deliberately says, without any accompanying emphasis or emotion, "I wish I could save you."

To an assertion, two things are essential; the *subject and attribute*: to the Optative, only the *attribute*, with attending circumstance denoting emotion.

X A N

X, this letter is expressed in the Philosophic, by the two letters, *ks*; so that the word vex, would be spelled veks.

Xanthogene, n. Kino'mba.

Wort, n. Tinzi. 2, Brine'suvoo de'n-zoo, not fermented alc. 2, Brin-ē'suvoo dre'nzoo, not fermented beer.
Would, v. Di'n; as, "Au di'u pre'n-tisai tul, &c.," I would go, if, &c.
Would, (a sign of relative, i. e. past futurity) v. as, "I say he will come to-morrow," au ga'nsito ti'ur pe'ntisai ca'pin. Here ti'ur is future with relation to ga'nsito the absolute present. But "au ga'nsitel tri'ur pe'ntisai,"—here tri is future with relation to ga'nsitel, the past.
Wound, n. Fu'mboo.
Wound round, v. Glisvi'nsikel, folded round. 2, Glisvi'nsukoo, part. being wound round.
Worthless, adj. Kla'ntur.
Wot, v. Bo'nsifai, to know.
Woven, part. Fi'nsukoo.
Wrack, (to go to) v. Ra'nsipoi, to be ruined. 2, Da'sransifai, to be going to ruin.
Wrack, n. Ko'nvoo.
Wrangle, v. Tel'pinai, to act contentiously, specially in words.
Wrap, v. Bi'nsikai, to fold. 2, Ti'nsifai binze'di, to cover by folding.
Wrap about, v. Glisbi'nzikai, fold about.
Wrap up, v. Tyelbi'nsikai, fold together. 2, Ti'nsifai binze'di, to cover by folding. 3, Fri'nsifai, to tangle. 4, Tri'ntivai, to obscure.
Wrath, n. To'nzi. 2, Be'tonzi, great anger.
Wreath, v. Pi'nsikai, to twist. 2, Pi'no'nsikai, to twist spirally about some cylindrical body:—"and with thy winding ivy wreaths her lance."
Wreck, (of ship) n. Ble'mboi (findroo'tu). 2, Ra'nzoi (findroo'tu), ruin (of ship).
Wren, n. Te'hjis.
Wrench, v. Bro'ndu fa'nsivai, to stretch violently. 2, Bro'ndu kri'nsifai, violently to open, specially by lifting:—pinzipo'ti.
Wrench, v. Pro'ntinai bronduti fa'nzivo, to hurt by violently stretching.

X.

X E B

Xanthid or Xanthide, n. Kinomba^l-tu unze'kwi grĩndo.
Xebec, n. Fi'no'ndroo, a kind of ship, of three masts, formerly used in the Mediteranean.

Wrest, v. Tro'nsinai, to compel. 2, Tro'nsinai pinze'ti, to compel by twisting. 3, Deki'ntikai, corruptly to interpret.
Wrest from, v. Niske'htipai tronze'ti, to take by force. 2, Ba'm-prinai, to extort.
Wrestle, v. Ve'nsikai.
Wretch, n. Pra'mpure, a wretch, a miserable person. 2, U betrem-pi'ro, a penurious person. 3, Koola'nturo, a sorry bad person.
Wriggle, v. Ve'nsipai. 2, Ka'nsinai, to wriggle to denote affection.
Wriggle out, v. Mispre'ntisai vin-zoodi, to go out by wriggling. 2, Vri'ntitrost u'rkwēn, to cause himself to pass out.
Wringing from one, n. Niske'ndipo pinzoi'ti, to from-take by twisting. 2, Ba'mbrino, extorting.
Wringing pain, n. Tro'mbi vel pinze'ti, pain as if by twisting.
Wringing, v. Tri'nzipo, compressing. 2, Tri'nzipo pinze'ti, to compress by twisting.
Wrist, n. Tra'ndi.
Writ, n. Ko'mbroi, the written instrument conferring a legal right to do something as to arrest, summon, &c.
Writ, n. Dreno'nzis, the Bible consisting of the old and new testament.
Writing, n. Da'nzo, scription. 2, Da'nzito, the participial noun.
Writing, (a) n. Dwansutoo'ri, a written thing. 2, Bwo'ndris, a deed.
Writhing, n. Pi'nzoi trombe'ni, twisting from pain.
Wrong, adj. Kra'ntu, irregular. 2, Fro'nti, bad. 3, Pre'mboo, injustice. 4, Pa'ndra, injury.
Wrong, (in the) adj. Ge'ntuvo, erring.
Wroth, adj. To'nsu, in a state of anger.
Wrought, v. Insikel, did work. 2, Insukoo, being wrought.
Wrung, v. Pi'nsifel, did wring. 2, Piusufoo, being twisted.
Wry, (awry) adj. Ge'ntou, oblique. 2, Pre'nti, crooked.

X E B

Xylography, n. Vri'nza rondoo'ju, engraving on wood. 2, Vi'nza rondoo'ju, carving on wood.
Xystus, n. Pwa'ndoi pinsuno'tus, a bone seraping instrument.

Y.

Y E O

Y, this letter denotes the position of *i*, but represents no actual sound. It is the starting point from which the organs change, until they repose in the position of the next vowel letter.

Yard, n. Ko'ndoo. 2, Fi'ndro, sail-yard. 3, A'tin tu'ndoiz, three feet. 4, Ta'nzo, court. 5, Ga'ndis, male privities.

Yarn, n. Gafiusukoo de'nza, apt to be woven thread.

Yarrow, n. Fa'nvoi, millefoil.

Yawn, v. Ve'nsitai.

Ye, plural pron. *Ar*. 2, Arkwe'n, yourselves. (See Table, page 73).

Yeast, n. Brinsuv'ri denzootu drenzootwi, fermenting thing of ale or beer.

Year, n. Pu'ndis or pu'ndai.

Years, (*in*) adj. Buntinur, old.

Yell, v. Betransipai, loudly to exclaim.

Yellow, adj. Fri'mpon.

Yellow-hammer, n. Fe'nja.

Yelp, v. Pini'ncipai. (Sub-special).

Yern, v. Tro'mpikoi, to be pained.

2, Kro'nsikrast, to be caused to grieve. 3, Dro'nsikrost, to feel love and grief for another. 4, E'nsikoi dronzaiti, to be moved with pity. 5, E'nsikoi bonze'ti, to be moved with desire.

Yesterday, n. Ca'pil, the first past day.

Yet, adv. Go'su, at this time; as, "it is not finished yet," denet'ivo go'su.

Yeoman, n. Vo'mbroo.

Z O O

Zany, n. Twempa'ro, a scurril person.

Zeal, n. Po'nzis.

Zedoary tree, n. Pu'nvis.

Zedoary (herb) De'mvino.

Zealot, n. Dwepon'sai'ro, a zealous person in a corrupt sense.

Zenith, n. Binti pre'nda pinzi'stu or pinzaitu, upper pole of the horizon.

Zinc, n. Ku'nzo, metal.

Zinky, adj. Ku'nsi.

Zodiac, n. Tri'nzis.

Zodiacal, adj. Tri'nsus or tri'nsai.

Zoographical, adj. Friki'nsu.

Y O K

Yes or yea, adv.

Zum, zul, zun;	} Neutral.
zoom, zool, zoon;	
zump, zult, zunt;	
zim, zil, zin;	
zem, zel, zen;	} Active.
zimp, zilt, zint;	

To keep up the connection of the parts of a sentence, each of these forms is used when it refers to a *verb*, like that contained in itself minus the letter *z*. (See Grammar).

Examples.

U'meau? zum: am I? yes.

U'leau? zul: was I? yes.

U'neau? zun: shall I be? yes.

By substituting the letter *n* for *z*, we obtain all the forms of *no*.

Yet, conj. Ne'l or nil, nevertheless; as, "nool wai fa'mpifil, nel de'on, wai o'kail fa'mpou," although he was rich, yet for us he became poor.

Yew, n. Fi'njifun, female shecp.

Yew tree, n. Tu'mvi.

Yield fruit, v. Ontitai, to produce fruit.

Yield account, v. Ke'tinai ve'nda, to give an account.

Yield up the ghost, v. Dra'nsipai, to die.

Yieldingness, n. Pi'mbis. 2, Gam-pimbis, aptness to yield. 3, Pri'mbis, softness.

Yield, v. Pentinai, to suffer to take.

Yoke, n. Pa'nda pinsufootwus, neck binding jugament.

Yoke, v. Pentifai, to join.

Z.

Z O O

Zone, n. Gri'nzis. 2, Gino'nzis, torrid zone. 3, Gina'nzis, temperate zone. 4, Grina'nzis, north temperate zone. 5, G'lina'nzis, south temperate zone. 6, Gine'nzis, the frigid zone. 7, Grine'nzis, the north frigid zone. 8, Gline'nzis, the south frigid zone.

Zoography, n. Frinki'nzi, description of animals.

Zoographer, n. Frinki'n'uro, describer of animals.

Zoology, n. Bran'kinzi, the science of animals.

Zoological, adj. Braki'nsu.

Y O U

Yield himself, v. Bempiki, to become subject. 2, Ge'mpikai, to submit. 3, Tri'ntisai, to concede. 4, To'nsifai, to assent or consent. 5, Ti'ntisai, to confess. 6, Kle'mprifai, to yield as a garrison. 7, Vle'mprifai, to yield as a captive. 8, Dwe'mprifai, to yield as conquered.

Yolk, n. Vono'ndi, yellow part of egg. 2, Vono'ndi, white part of the egg.

Young, adj. Pu'utinur, fut'inur, tuntinur'twi, of the age of infancy, childhood, or adolescence.

Yonker, n. Puntinuro, infant. 2, Fun'tinuro, child, boy, girl. 3, Tun'tinuro, lad, lass.

Yonker, (*of ship*) n. Gi'mbri.

Yore, n. Beplindoo, long past time.

You, pron. A, thou, (singular). 2, Ar, you or ye, (plural).

Young ones, n. Fro'nzooz.

Young beginner, n. Tintur tro'nzo, a new learner. 2, Ti'ntur tentu'voro, a new beginner.

Your, adj. pron. Ta, thy, (singular). 2, Tar, your, (plural).

Youth, n. Pu'ndinoo, fu'ndinoo, tundinoo'twi, either of these three periods of animal life are called youth. 2, Unkro'nzo, majority, any period after the expiration of pupillage.

Youthful, (*according to the three periods of infancy, childhood, and adolescence*,) adj. Bipu'utinur, infantine. 2, Befu'utinur, child-like. 3, Bitu'utinur, adolescent.

Z U M

Zoologer, n. Braki'nuro.

Zoologically, adv. Braki'nzu.

Zoologist, (See zoologer).

Zoonic, adj. Ki'nsu.

Zoophite, n. Kin'onzi.

Zoophite, adj. Kin'on'zu, pertaining to zoophites.

Zootomy, n. Kina'nzi.

Zootomist, n. Kina'n'uro.

Zumology, n. Brambrin'zis, the science of fermentation.

Zumologist, n. Brabri'nuro.

Zumological, adj. Brabri'nsu.

A D D E N D A

TO

DICTIONARY.

A.

Abjure, v. Frin'oⁿtisai. 2, Bisko'n-trisai.
Adopt, v. Fro'n^siprost.
Adulterate, v. Dra'n^tikrost.
Alderman, n. Donu'ndro.
Ale, n. De'n^zoo. 2, Deno'n^zoo, ale of the best quality. 3, Den-a'n^zoo, ale of the second quality. 4, Dene'n^zoo, ale of the third quality:—&c. &c.
Almighty, n. Om'o^mpuro.
Alimony, n. Krono'n^zis.
Amphibious, adj. Uni'n^si.
Amphibiousness, n. Uni'n^zo.
Anatomy, n. Rina'n^zoo.
Analogy, n. Pano'n^di.
Ancient history, n. Tino'n^di.
Angle, n. Fre'n^do, (internal) 2, Flendo, (external).
Animosity, n. Tono'n^zi.
Anniversary, n. Puno'n^dai.
Apparatus, n. Prono'n^doi. 2, Gan-o'n^do, set of instruments.
Arch, n. Fel^do.
Armour, (for the head) n. Peno'm-bri.
Arms, (offensive or defensive), n. Pendi. 2, Pel^dri, (offensive). 3, Ple'n^dri, (defensive).
Arrest, n. Pambroi, (the person) 2, Pla'mbroi, (goods).
Ascension, n. Pano'n^zis.
Assessor, (of Corporation), n. Donal^dro.
Avalanche, n. Kruno'n^zo.
Avocetta, n. Ple'n^jinoo.

M 2

B.

Bans of marriage, n. Vuno'ndra.
Barber, n. Pono'n^dis.
Bark, v. Pinje'kes.
Bass, (in music) n. Pilbo.
Bat, n. Drinen^jo.
Bead, n. Ble'n^do. 2, Peben^do.
Bead (bored) n. Pebre'n^do.
Bedstead, n. Da'n^zis.
Beef, (kine's flesh) n. Pino'n^joi.
Bellow (to), v. Pina'neifai.
Bellowing, n. Pina'n^joi, bull voice.
Bible, n. Pu'n^dris, scripture.
Bier, n. Drano'n^zoo.
Bind (a book) v. Dreno'n^sisai.
Biography, n. Tine'n^di.
Bishopric diocese, n. Vumbroi'kis.
Blaspheme, v. Pano'n^sitai.
Book, n. Dre'n^zis. 2, Dreno'n^zis, (folio). 3, Drena'n^zis, (quarto). 4, Drene'n^zis, (octavo.) 5, Dren-in^zis, (twelvemo).
Boot, n. Bano'n^di.
Breech, (of wall) n. Emo'mbrai.
Bristle (to), v. Fon'oⁿtigrast.
Buffalo, n. Pine'n^joi.
Bug, n. Glo'n^joo.
Bundle, n. Pino'n^zoi.
Busk, n. Keno'n^di, (for stays).
Buttermilk, n. Tal^doo.
Buckler, n. Tendi.

C.

Calmness, (mental) n. Vruno'n^zis.
Cannibal, n. Krono'ndoo.
Caput mort, n. Trano'n^dis.

Case, n. Kono'n^dis, state of facts.
Chain, n. Dwe'n^za.
Chaos, n. Ino'n^zi.
Charcoal, n. Twu'n^jis.
Chattels, n. Ano'n^zis.
Christmas, n. Buno'ndra.
Church, n. Uno'n^dri.
Classic writers, n. Danonsuto'roz.
Clerk of the Peace, n. Doni'ndro.
Clinch, v. Pel^tinai.
Clothes soaking, n. Grino'n^zis.
Close-stool, n. Bano'n^zis.
Coat of arms, n. Ono'ndroo.
Commandments, (the) n. Ponzipa'-sinz.
Common Councillor, n. Dono'ldro.
Compass, (mariner's), n. Fena'n^do.
Compasses, n. Feno'n^do.
Complexion, n. Rina'n^zoo.
Conception, n. Romboi, remaining internal effect on the consciousness when the external cause is absent.
Confessor, (to priest) n. Tuno'ndroi.
Confessor, (sufferer for opinion generally), Twu'ndro.
Confront, v. Pano'n^titai.
Contrast, n. Ono'n^do, extraordinary difference. 2, Trono'n^dis, extraordinary opposition.
Copula active, n. Vri'ndoi.
Copulative entitive, n. Vindo*i*.
Cordial, n. Fano'n^dis, heart-strengthener.
Corn, n. Fio'n^zi, any kind of seed for bread.
Court, (place) n. A'mbri.
Court, (persons) n. La'mbri.

Creed, n. Kono'nzoi, epitome of what Christians ought to believe.
Critic, n. Pano'ndroo.
Crime, (capital) n. A'mbro.
Crime, (general) n. A'ndro.
Crown, n. Fon'o'ndroo.
Crystal, (chemical) n. Kl'u'njoi.
Crumb of bread, n. Fene'nzoo.
Cubical bead, n. Bren'o'ndo.
Cud, n. Kl'a'ndis.
Cultivate, v. T'insitai.
Curtain, n. Frino'mboo.
Curvedness, n. Ple'n'do.
Cutting hook, n. Gen'o'nda.

D.

Days of the week, n. Buno'ndis. Sunday. 2, Buna'ndis, Monday. 3, Bune'ndis, Tuesday. 4, Bunte'ndis, Wednesday. 5, Buno'ldis, Thursday. 6, Buna'ldis, Friday. 7, Bunc'ldis, Saturday.
Deadly, adj. Drano'suprast, which ends not till death.
Descendant, (lateral) n. Plo'nzoo.
Devotion, n. Brino'nzoo.
Devolve, v. Brino'nsipai, to devolve successively.
Dialogue, n. Ino'ndi.
Discretion, (as at the) n. Fana'mbis.
Dissection, n. Rino'nzoo.
Druggist, n. Rino'nzis.
Dry weather, n. F'ino'mbi.
Ductile, adj. Frano'nsus.
Duodecimo, n. Dren'inzis.

E.

Ebb, (of the sea) n. Dine'nza.
Education, generally, n. Tono'nzo.
Electricity, n. Twa'nzoo.
Empyrean, n. Uno'nzoi.
Equality, (of rank) n. Lo'mbroo.
Erase, v. Gli'nsikai, to rub out.
Exchequer, n. Lam'o'mbri.
Exchange, n. Bono'ndroi.
Explode, v. Gro'nsifai, loudly to express contempt. 2, Ino'mpitai, to produce a burst of sound. 3, Trono'nsitai, loudly to express disapprobation. 4, Truno'nsipai, to sound like thunder.
Exquisite feeling or Sensibility, n. Blo'mboi.

F.

Father in law, n. Fone'nzoo.

Fish, to, (i. e. to angle with rod and line) v. Dono'ntrifai.
Flitch of Bacon, n. Gino'hjoi.
Flow of the tide, n. Dina'nza.
Folio, n. Dren'o'nzis.
Foot-path, n. Drano'nzoi.
Freckle, n. Vino'mboi.
Froth, n. Pla'nzo.

G.

Garland, n. Ano'ndo.
Ganch, n. Twa'mbri, precipitating upon hooks.
Genius, n. Vino'mbivons.
Glair, n. Vona'ndi, white of egg.
Government, n. Pona'ndroo.

H.

Harmony, n. Tim'bo.
Harp, n. Dren'o'zi.
Hero, n. Pimo'nda, a person greatly superior to the majority of human beings, in character, conduct, and magnanimity.
Horror, n. Vlo'nzi.
Horrible, adj. Vlo'nsu.
Hound, n. Pine'lji.
House of Lords, n. Pano'nzoi.
House of Commons, n. Pana'nzoi.

I.

Imposture, n. Kano'ndra, under a false representation.
Inauguration, n. Vonono'mbra
Inferiority of rank, n. Oldroo.
Ink, n. Vren'zis.
Inner barrister, n. Dano'ndroo.
Interest, (of money, &c) n. Runa'ndil.
Interval, n. Ino'ndoo, (time). 2, Ino'ndoi, (place).
Invade, v. Ten'o'ntripai, to enter and assail.
Invasion, n. Teno'ndroo.
Issue, (question) n. Kona'ndis, state of facts to be decided pro or con.

J.

Jury, (grand) n. Ga'ndroo.
Jury, (petit) n. Ga'mbroo.
Jury, (generally) n. Gl'a'ndroo.

K.

Knot, n. Vino'nza, aggregate of ribbands.

L.

Label, n. Kena'ndi.
Lateral descendant, n. Plo'nzoo.
Leap-year, n. Puno'ndis.
Lint, n. Keno'nza, scraped linen.

M.

Madhouse, n. Pruno'mba.
Mariner's compass, n. Fena'ndo.
Match, n. Fren'zis, lighting instrument.
Melody, n. Til'bo.
Mental calmness, n. Vruno'nzis.
Mental philosophy, n. Tino'ldi.
Metallic dress, n. Prano'ndis.
Mirror, n. Pono'mbo.
Modern history, n. Tina'ndi.
Moon-rise, n. Gino'nzoi.
Moon-set, n. Gina'nzoi.
Moon-full, n. Gine'nzoi.
Moon (first quarter) n. Gini'nzoi. 2, Gim'nzoi, second (quarter). 3, Gino'zoi, (third quarter). 4, Ginal'zoi, fourth quarter.
Months of the year, n. Kuno'ndis, January. 2, Kuna'ndis, February. 3, Kunta'ndis, March, third month. 4, Kune'ndis, April. 5, Kuni'ndis, May. 6, Kunti'ndis, June, sixth month. 7, Kuno'ldis, July. 8, Kuna'ldis, August. 9, Kunta'ldis, September, ninth month. 10, Kune'ldis, October. 11, Kuni'ldis, November. 12, Kuntildis, December, twelfth month.
Moral philosophy, n. Tina'ldi.
Mortice, n. Ple'nda.
Music, n. Twim'bo, melodious or harmonious,—general. 2, Til'bo, melodious sounds,—melody. 3, Tim'bo, harmonious successive sounds,—harmony.

N.

Natural history, n. Tini'ndi.
Natural philosophy, n. Tino'ndi.
Nave of church, n. Kana'nzoi.
New testament, n. Puna'ndis.

O.

Octavo, n. Drene'nzis.
Old testament, n. Puno'ndris.
Omnipotent, adj. Omo'mpur.
Opposite side, n. Tildo. 2, Trindo,
 right side. 3, Twindo, left side.

P.

Pantheism, n. Pumbroo.
Pastoral song, n. Ban'anzo.
Pen, n. Venzis.
Pencil, (*hair*) n. Vle'nzis.
Pencil, (*inflexible*) n. Velzis.
Perception, n. Rombo, immediate
 effect of external objects on the
 senses.
Permit, v. Plon'sikai.
Pilgrim, n. Pumo'mbra or pumo'm-
 bra, a devoted traveller.
Political economy, n. Ron'zi.
Portent, n. Bon'ndis.
Post accounts, (*to*) v. Dan'nsitai.
Prescription, n. Pono'nzis.
Principal, n. Run'ndil. 2, Run'a'n-
 dil, interest.
Purse, n. Pepen'zi, little bag.

Q.

Quarto, n. Drena'nzis.
Question put in issue, n. Kona'ndis.

R.

Race-horse, n. Pino'njoo.
Radius, n. Ble'ndoi.
Raw food, n. Renzo.
Reconcile, v. Umpro'n'sinai.
Rhetoric, n. Pano'nzo.
Rivet, n. Pelda, a double headed
 pin.
Refuge, n. Fle'nzoo.
Roaring, n. Tim'ombo.

Rod, (*for punishment*) n. Kron-
 o'ndoo.
Row a boat, v. Tihritai. 2,
 Tim'pritai, to move a boat by
 pole.
Royal arms, n. Fonu'ndroo.
Royal robe, n. Foni'ndroo.

S.

Safe conduct, n. Ton'ndi, security
 for safe return. 2, Tona'ndi,
 security in going.
Sceptre, n. Fone'ndroo.
Season, n. Ino'ndoo.
Sequence, n. Dan'ndoo.
Sharpen, v. Delsivai.
Sheet, (*for bed*) n. Drano'nzis.
Shepherd, n. Fimo'njoi.
Shoe, n. Van'ndi, foot vest. 2,
 Vana'ndi, sock. 3, Vane'ndi, shoe.
 4, Van'ndi, galosh.
Shoot, to, (*with any kind of instru-*
ment) v. Kle'mprikai.
Shoulder blade, n. Prano'ndi.
Sleeping room, n. Fla'nzo.
Slipper, n. Vau'ndi.
Snarling, n. Twimbo.
Spherical bead, n. Beno'ndoo.
Spider's web, n. Bon'o'njoi.
Stile, n. Lendris.
Stocking, n. Bano'ndi.
Stomach, (*second stomach*) n. Kan-
 o'ndis.
Stuff, v. Dino'n'sifai, to stuff by
 thrusting.
Subordination, n. Rombroo.
Sunrise, n. Frim'nzoi.
Sunsets, n. Frina'nzoi.

T.

Tenor, n. Plimbo. 2, Pri'mbo,
 counter tenor.

Tenon, n. Pleno'nda.
Testament, (*old*) n. Puno'ndrai.
Testament, (*new*) n. Puna'ndrai.
Throne, n. Fona'ndroo.
Town Clerk, n. Done'ndro.
Treble, n. Pimbo.
Tremendousness, n. Vron'nzoi.
Twinkling, n. Fano'ndoo.

U.

Univocalness, n. Rino'ndoi. (one
 meaning).

V.

Verge, (*Verger's wand*) n. Kone'u-
 doo.

W.

War, n. Rembri. 2, Em'o'mbri
 neutrality. 3, Embri, peace.
Ward of key, n. Kwa'nza.
Ward of lock, n. Kwa'nza.
Waterman or Ferryman, n. Twin-
 dro.
White of egg, n. Vona'ndi.
Wilderness, n. Lan'zoo.
Winch, n. Bino'nzoo.

Y.

Yoke, n. Vono'ndi, from vo'ndi,
 egg; also Vona'ndi, the white of
 the egg.

Z.

Zoophite, n. Kimo'nzi, an animal
 and vegetable creature.



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