

UNIVERSAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE

BABM

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an element the numeral is to be added after its elemental symbol, as *fcōđj* (carbonic acid gas).

4. In case where an element is the chief influence in making up a compound, the suffix *v* may be used to indicate such element in the compound as *fcv* (chloride) or *fkcv* (potassium chloride), and *fsv* (sulfide) or *fhgsv* (mercury sulfide). Especially in oxide or oxygen acid, *v* may serve in its ordinary compound as *fnov* (nitric oxide) or *fhclov* (chloric acid), *y* may serve in "per~" as *fnoy* (nitrogen peroxide) or *fhcloy* (perchloric acid), *ēv* may serve in "hypo~ic" as *fhg̃pāōēv* (hypophosphoric acid), *x* may serve in "~ous" as *fnōox* (nitrous oxide) or *fhclox* (chlorous acid), and *ēx* may serve in "hypo~ous" as *fhcloēx* (hypochlorous acid).

5. In any compound *z* may denote radical or the group of elements, in case of necessity to show many times the quantity of it, the numeral is to be added before the coinage of the radical or group mediated by *ē*, to avoid confusion as *fcēānhāz* [SC(NH2)2 — thio-urea].

6. A noun of an alloy may be coined in a similar way to the noun of compounds, changing only the ending letter *j* into *q* as *fcuznq* (brass).

7. As the result of these rules, a special chemical technology is conducted by *f* and ends in *j, q, v, x, y* or *z*. Otherwise even a chemical technology is coined as an ordinary word following general rules.

Reading these explanations as well as the rules governing compound words, which begin from page 21, the general public may be astonished at the difficulties facing them in the rules of coinage; however these rules, necessary only to those persons who will engage in the formation of words, will enable them to completely make up the simplest coinage of all matters whatsoever, including even the most complicated technics. And then naturally there will indeed be nothing troublesome for any one in using such coined words of Babm according to the truly simplified grammar.

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GRAMMAR

I. LETTERS AND PRONUNCIATIONS

In Babm Roman letters and Arabic figures are used. For simplicity Roman letters are named and unexceptionally pronounced as follows:

- a [ɑ:] as a in *arm* [ɑ:m],
- b [bɔ] exceedingly short as bo in *boil* [bɔil],
- c [kɔ] exceedingly short as co in *coin* [kɔin],
- d [de] exceedingly short as de in *dense* [dens],
- e [e:] much longer than e in *every* [evri],
- f [fu] exceedingly short as fu in *full* [ful],
- g [gɑ] much shorter than ga in *garden* [gɑ:dn],
- h [hɑ] much shorter than ha in *hard* [hɑ:d],
- i [i:] as e in *even* [i:vən],
- j [zi] exceedingly short as zi in *zinc* [ziŋk],
- k [ke] exceedingly short as ke in *kettle* [ketl],
- l [le] exceedingly short as le in *leg* [leg],
- m [mu] much shorter than mo in *move* [mu:v],
- n [nɑ] much shorter than na in *nasty* [nɑ:sti],
- o [ɔ:] as o in *order* [ɔ:də],
- p [pe] exceedingly short as pe in *pen* [pen],
- q [ku] exceedingly short as coo in *cook* [kuk],
- r [rɑ] much shorter than ra in *rather* [rɑ:ðə],
- s [se] exceedingly short as se in *sense* [sens],
- t [tɔ] exceedingly short as to in *toy* [tɔi],
- u [u:] as ou in *wound* [wu:nd],
- v [vi] exceedingly short as vi in *visit* [vizit],
- w [wɑ] much shorter than wa in *waft* [wɑ:ft],
- x [ki] exceedingly short as ki in *king* [kiŋ],
- y [ju] much shorter than you in *youth* [ju:θ],
- z [zɔ] exceedingly short as zo in *zoric* [zɔril].

