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
nu teutonish,

an

international union language.

by

compliments **elias molee. ph. b.**

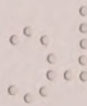
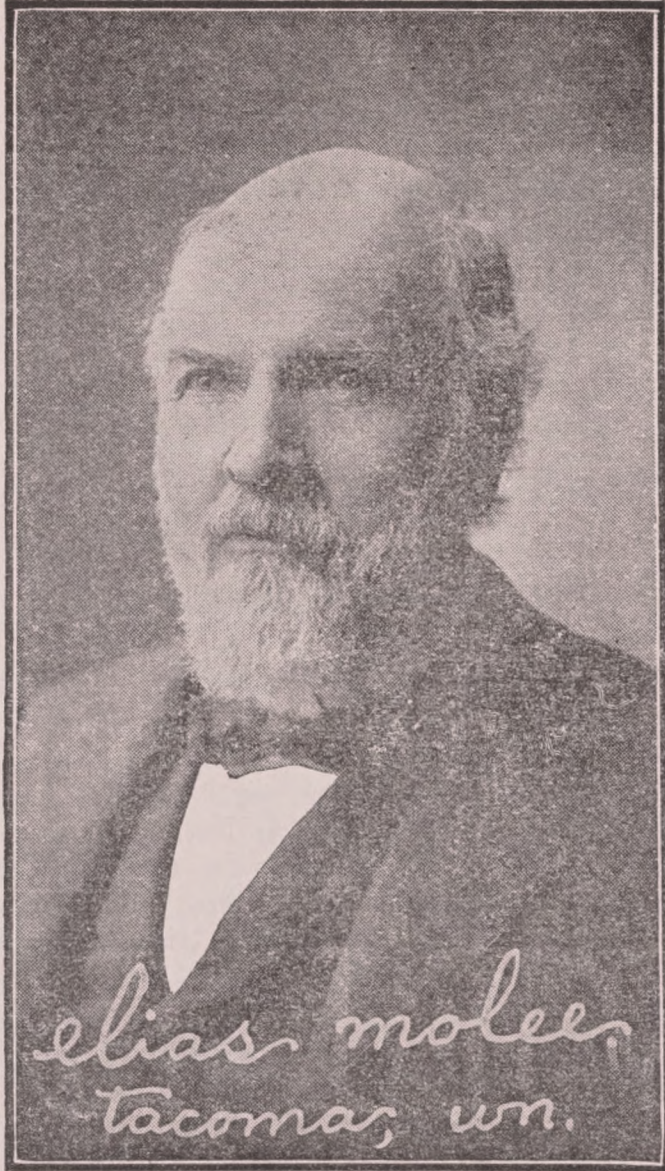
 teutonish can be understood by over twenty millions at first sight; that is, by all who understand english and an other teutonic language. when teutonish is learned, it can b written to any person in any part of the civilized world, and find interpreters in any city of over three thousand inhabitants.

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nu teutonish.

introductory.

§ 1.

e unnecessary capital letters h for many years bn discarded in teutonish. there is also now e lawyer in the city of san francisco, california, who uses no capital letters in his writings, without any disadvantage t his business. the reasons for this simplification v our english language will b explained in e teutonish grammar n reader.

12 abbreviations h bn adopted t make writing that much easier. e immense value v more abbreviations will b explained in e teutonish reader farther on.

e easiest immediate reform that could b made in english, german, scandinavian n dutch, would b e dropping v e capital letters n e adoption v a few abbreviations; z follows:—

b., be	hd, had	t, to, too	bn, been	hs, has	v, of, (ov)
e, the	n, and	z, as	h, have	nsf, etc.	2, two, nsf

we hope that e honorable readers will b indulgent enough t tolerate this slight deviation from the standard mode v writing in a book on language reform. we all know that there can b no improvements without some changes. e author would not h dared t deviate from e regular road, unless he hd substituted, what he considers a better way for e future. in printing without „caps“, an „m“ n „n“ quod should b placed after every period.

e proposed language contained in this work, is not put forth in a dogmatic spirit, but only z a language t serve z a basis for farther international negotiations between e teutonic peoples. e good will n sympathy v teachers, editors n ministers are hoped for.

e author having spent his whole life in studying n teaching several modern tongues, z well z having studied e new proposed international languages; z, „volapük, spellin, pasilingua, interpretor, lingua, esperanto, anglo-franca n visona,” believes that he hs e moral right n e missionary duty t assist his fellow-man in this line v thought.

this book is not put forth, z a matter v money-making speculation, but purely for the satisfaction of working for e noble ideal v contributing t e reunification v e tentonic people on one common language. we know from history that e teutons, z late z the first centuries v our christian era, hd practically only one language, which they all understood.

even z late z e time v alfred e great v england, n up t e 11th century, before e norman-french conquest v england, people could go from england to holland, germany, denmark, norway n sweden, n b understood in their own language. e continental teutons could likewise come from norway, sweden, denmark, germany n holland, t visit e english teutons n b understood in their own language. „teutonish“, therefore, aims at creating a public sentiment in favor v a reunited, common teutonic mother tongue for the whole race, z soon z possible.

in order t prevent e idea that „teutonish“ is a money-making scheme, e author hs paid e printer out v his own purse, n given e books away gratis, z far z e author's publication goes.

the author hs only published 1,000 copies from e types, 400 on heavy linnen paper, n bound 400 in cloth with gilt letters, t b sent t 400 teutonic universities n libraries in europe n america for reading n safe keeping. e other 600 copies on thin paper hs bn sent t a few leading newspapers in europe n america, minus about 200 copies t b sent t special scholars upon their request free republications by others are desired.

e writer is willing t furnish this book v teutonish t any publisher in europe or america for republication, without pay, or without acknowledgement, except t call the language „teutonish“. this book is not „copy-righted, but equally free t all publishers t quote in whole or in part, z may b desired, n sell such books in e open market themselves, with such additions, abbreviations n improvements z they think proper.

e author believes that no international language can b adopted without e co-operation v e linguists n rulers v several large commercial nations. so long z it is left t private men n societies, they will naturally neutralize each others' proposed plans by endless discussions n counterplans without any power t introduce them into e national schools. no one will h confidence enough in a private scheme; hence, e national universities n governments must find enough good points in teutonish t improve n republish it.

if, on e other hand, the teutons should not find enough good points in teutonish t republish, translate, n republish it over n over again many times in all e teutonic countries, then e plan would not h succeeded even if a very large issue hd bn published. 1,000 books will, however, b enough t make this scheme known t influential men, besides 1,000 books is all that the author can afford t print himself n give away, in order t call attention t e grandest reunification v our teutonic race, ,,e teutonish union tongue.“

whenever a teutonic language congress meets, e high delegates will always b allowed t borrow copies v e toutonish language for comparison from e universities, where teutonish copies are now found, n return them t e universities, after a year's time, or more.

rev. johan martin schleyer, will always h e honor z an individual, n germany will h e credit v having produced a plan for an international language which has indirectly caused many other plans t b set forth; z, "*idiom neutral*" *spelin*, *esperanto*, *lingua*, *interpretor*, *pasilingua n anglofranca*. e author hs received many suggestions from all e foregoing efforts in this line v study in his later improvements v teutonish; but he hs followed his own inner light n heart in e construction.

e author v teutonish does not claim t know z many languages, z rev. schleyer, nor z many z max müller v england, nor jakob grimm v germany, nor z many languages z rasmus rask v denmark, but e author has tried t b thoro in e teutonic group; z, english, german, danish, norwegian, swedish, dutch n anglo-saxon. besides a general knowledge v greek n latin, he hs studied a little french, spanish, italian, russian, turkish n chinese, t find, if possible, some good principles which might b adopted wholly or partially into teutonish, t make it a more perfect medium for receiving n imparting ideas n feelings on all branches v thought.

a knowledge v many foreign tongues, however, is not

enough t a production v e most perfect language scheme. there must b added a high degree v inventive n constructive ability, t reach e best n simplest rules v grammar n t find e best prefixes n suffixes. there must also b a philosophic insight into e mental effects v certain derivations n compoundings, to all this there must b added such a taste n love for language construction, z t force e man t work for it regardless v fortune or fame, n even then he may make a poorer language scheme than he wished t produce. every thing really great must b a result v sincere love n christian faith.

teutonish was written at first only for a few leading linguists, publishers n governing persons, n if they shall think it is worthy v farther development, they will know how t promote it; but if e leaders v thought n action among e teutonic peoples shall not think this language scheme would b useful t e teutonic race, they will let e scheme die.

e author hs given his fellowmen his best ideals. some v e suggestions in this book, sent out t so many universities n thoughtcentres, will probably find favor sooner or later. this sweet hope is e only earthly reward e author looks for, while thanking god for his daily bred without receiving any money for adding this humble contribution t e international language question.

having a taste for missionary n humanitarian ideas, e author feels that it is so much more his duty t sacrifice both time n money for e good v his own race first, n indirectly for e good v e world.

e learned readers will undoubtedly find many defects in e author's english, but in a scientific work, like e following, e ideas, it is hoped, will b regarded more than the style, altho both are valuable. it is easy for a norwegian-german linguist t miss some fine english idioms, altho born in e united states 1845, of norwegian parents.

§ 2.

e teutonish name.

inasmuch z english, german, dutch. danish-norwegian, swedish n icelandic belong t e teutonic language family, z contradistinguished from the french, spanish, italian n portugese, e romanic, or latin language family, or from e russian, polish n bohemian, e slavonic group, "teutonish" seems t b e clearest n most suggestive name that can b found, n which is already

well known to the world. "ic" or "ik" is not a genuine teutonic suffix, while *ish* (isch, isk) is; hence, "teutonic" has been changed to "teutonish". This modification will give the language a more separate and specific meaning. "teutonic" may still refer to the "teutonic" peoples in general, while "teutonish" will more particularly suggest the proposed "teutonish union tongue",

"teutonish" is constructed on the same principle, as the words "english, irish, swedish, danish, hollandish, childish (kindisch)", *nsf.* Our standard dictionaries call the english, german, scandinavian and dutch tongues "teutonic" on account of the grammar and the common everyday words. Bosworth in his Anglo-Saxon dictionary takes pride in the fact that english is a teutonic tongue and derived from the teutonic peoples, "who has", he says, "brought into the world all the political and religious freedom among men." This is more particularly true of the Scandinavians who founded and organized the english government. It is mostly from the teutonic northmen, the old vikings, that england has received its strong active iron will.

Max Müller, the learned professor of Oxford University, England, in his "*Science of Language*", first series, page 80, second lecture, says:

"It is indifferent by what name the language spoken in the British Islands be called. Whether English, British, or Saxon; to the student of language English is Teutonic, and nothing but Teutonic".

The renowned comparative philologist goes on to explain that it is the grammar, the life blood of the language, which determines its place in the family and not the dictionary. Although over half of the english vocabulary is of latin and greek origin, english is, nevertheless, a teutonic tongue, as much so as german, scandinavian and dutch. English is a branch of the low-german language; that is, the language of the lower countries near the german ocean, or north sea.

If the dictionary were the criterion of a language's place, even german, scandinavian and dutch would have to be called latin or romanic on account of the vast scientific terminology. Bearing these facts in mind, the author has not been able to find a better general name for the union tongue than "teutonish". It is a pure home race word, meaning the people. If we had called the proposed union tongue "saxon", or "anglo german", or "anglo dutch", it would have excluded the Scandinavians, the oldest and purest (least mixed) of the teutons; hence "teutonish" is probably the name, that can most easily be ratified by a general teutonic language congress.

§ 3.

what kind v international language?

3 main plans h bn proposed; 1) t make a new philosophical language that should b developed out v entirely new n impartial material, 2) t agree upon an existing language, z, english, german, french, spanish, italian or norwegian, 3) make a new union language by taking e most easy international words already understood by a great number v persons in different parts v e world, n combine such words by phonetic spelling n an easy, regular n simple grammar. e 3d one is e method now almost exclusively advocated.

this is e method v “idiom neutral” n “esperanto”, but which are almost entirely based on latin, n are, therefore, romanic union tongues, z teutonish is a teutonic union tongue. idiom neutral n esperanto h bn constructed by latin students, n are easy t learn t latin scholars n e people v e romanic or latin countries; z, france, spain, italy n portugal. no one hs advocated e idea v basing e much longed for international language upon e slavonic, semitic or mongolic tongues. e conflict then is, n will therefore b, between e teutonic n romanic races, z t who shall h e honor n privilege v furnishing e basis for a desired international tongue.

“idiom neutral” n “esperanto”, e 2 latin tongues now pushed forward with most vigor, is v course, partial t latin terms, z “teutonish” is partial to teutonic words; hence, those latin union tongues are most favored in latin countries; z, france, spain, italy, portugal, mexico n south america, while there hs bn little interest taken in those new daughters v rome in england, germany, holland n scandinavia. history n blood will count, even where we do not expect it.

z this teutonish language scheme hs bn revised by a council, consisting v an englishman, mr. e. c. hillberry; a norwegian minister, rev. d. j. o. westheim; a german scholar, mr. karl ziehr, n e author, e pronoun “we” is used here to represent e majority oppinion.

§ 4.

an honest basis.

“idiom neutral” n “esperanto” take not only such common words v conversation, commerce n literature; z, *pater*, *terra* n *libro* (father, land n book) from latin sources, but also

all the words of the arts and sciences; that is, the Latins have taken the whole cheese, and the Teutons have been given only the smell of it. We enter a protest against such an unfair division. There is no justice in such a division.

The Teutonic plan is to take the 20,000 most common words of conversation, commerce and literature from Teutonic sources, and take the 100,000 terms of the arts and sciences from the Romance sources, and those international words are now found in French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese, and modified only so far as a regular grammar and phonetic spelling may require. A full language, after leaving out some obsolete terms and useless synonyms; and, "paternal" for fatherly; "maternal" for motherly, "sororal" for sisterly, *nsf.*, will now contain about 120,000 words, more or less.

20,000 of the most common words have been given to the Teutons, because, when spelt phonetically, they are on an average the shortest and most convenient words for this purpose; and, "land" for *terra*; "book" for '*libro*' "man" for *homo*; "house" for *domus* or *maison*; "come" for *vener*; "go" for *aller*; "height" for *alta*, *nsf.*, 100,000 terms of the arts and sciences remain and now come from Latin and Greek sources as in the Latin tongues. This plan is certainly more just and brotherly than the plan of "idiom neutral" and "esperanto", which are so neutral (?) and so impartial (?), and they boast, that they have taken all the words required, or nearly so, from Latin sources, thus making the poor forgotten Teutons learn all the new words, while the Romance peoples know the words beforehand.

"Teutonic" divides the vocabulary so as to let the Teutons learn many Latin or Romance words, and let the Latins learn many Teutonic words, thus meeting one another part by part in dividing the burden of memorizing new words. "Idiom neutral" and "esperanto" throw the whole burden upon the poor Teutons. We object to that kind of division in the interest of the Teutonic people.

There is more of the spirit of the "Middle Ages" in classical scholars, than many are aware of. Rome, at one time, ruled the world, and classical students seem to think that Rome ought always to rule. Yet Teutonic words are just as old, if not older, than Romance ones, and they are just as honorable and sacred, and more convenient and more homogeneous and self-explaining. The Romance peoples have only 150 million speakers in the world, while the Teutonic peoples have over 250 million speakers.

The Teutons are the most educated race, and four-fifths of all foreign commerce is in the hands of the Teutonic peoples. Hence the common

teutonic words; z, land, father, mother, brother, sister, come, go, high, e pronouns, nsf, are practically spoken by 100 million more people than e corresponding romanian words, *terra, pater, mater, frater, soror, vener, aller, alto*, nsf.

in art n science e romanian terminology is more international, while e common, every day teutonic words are more international by over 100 millions; hence, e justice v taking e common ever-recurring words from e teutonic tongues, n taking e words v e arts n e sciences from e romanian tongues.

this is z fair a proposal z will work in practice, z will b shown farther ahead. this is z extensive a selection v latin words z e now powerful teutons is likely t agree upon, so far z e mere international idea goes, but there is something more than mere internationality involved; namely, e affections.

§ 5.

must b a living language.

an extra language for e mere extra purpose v foreign commerce n diplomacy, we do not believe will work. we know from history, that whenever a language ceased t b spoken at home by e common people, it ceased also t b used in commerce; z, old hebrew, latin, meso-gothic n old anglo-saxon, nsf. this is natural, for it is e common people who prepare e merchandise, n who conduct e ships t foreign ports; e common people constitute over 95 percent v e population, n they do e work in running e railroad trains, e street cars, e police force, e stores, e schools, e churches, e hotels n e restaurants; e common men n women are found every where, while e great directing capitalists are few n generally stay in some private office giving orders t their lieutenants. this is necessary work, but it will not help e international language, for the great capitalists are seldom seen by foreign travelers, n they are often uneducated men, except in their own special business.

not more than one person in 10,000 v e people would b interested in a mere extra language for foreign commerce n diplomacy. they would naturally say, "such extra speech is a question for capitalists n diplomats only. our own language is enough for us common people on our farm, factory or store. we do not expect t deal with foreign commercial agents or diplomats. let e foreign traveler learn our language, if he wants t deal with us in our own country, or let e capitalists pay for an interpreter."

”such a language could h no diversified, life-guiding literature. only a small percent v e population buy any given book. a language for a small class v foreign traders, can not support a diversified literature; hence, an extra dead language, a mere book language, like latin, without a permanent living home basis, will not b worth our trouble v learning it.”

z an extra international language is only intended t b used between foreigners, speaking different tongues, it will naturally b so seldom used, n by so few people that, no one will get practice enough in speaking n writing such extra homeless language, so that he or she could not express themselves with ease n grace, when required.

there is no pressing need for such extra n expensive luxury z an extra foreign language for foreign commerce only. interpretors are plenty n cheap. even on ships t a foreign country, it is enough, if e captain understands e foreign tongue. yea, even in diplomacy nations get along very well by interpretors, when necessary. it is certainly cheaper t let a few interpretors study a foreign language for commerce, than t trouble e whole world with such extra homeless language, which they need not.

such extra homeless language would not benefit poor working men, women n school children, for they h all they can do in mastering their own difficult n irregular mother tongues, which according t idiom neutral n esperanto is t remain z they are. e idea v constructing an extra international language for e extra convenience v a few rich foreign commercial traders n travelers is t selfish n narrow-minded t arouse e world into action. after e curiosity v seeing how an extra commercial language looks, it will b laid aside like a child’s plaything, for there is not enough v humanity,s heart in an extra language for foreign commerce only. a language must become a good living national language, before it can become international. enthusiasts may think that a good extra language ought t become international, *but will it become so?* e extension v civilization hs bn essentially an extension v e affections, v human sympathy n v brotherhood n sisterhood, n kindness.

§ 6.

e teutonish plan.

our object is t draw up z complete a scheme, z our limited learning, dexterity n philosophic insight will permit, n present

this scheme t e teutonic scholars n rulers for farther consideration n improvements. after teutonish hs bn sufficiently studied n discussed, let its friends petition their kings, queens, presidents n legislators t appoint delegates t meet z a general teutonic language congress at haag, holland, t revise, extend, improve n sanction e study v teutonish, z a by-branch, or supplementary study for general school geography, 30 minutes each day in e common schools v all e teutonic countries, for 50 years or more.

after 50 years, when all teutons then living, will h learned e common reunited language from childhood, teutonish then t b used for all national purposes in all teutonic countries z their lawful common mother tongue. then teutonish would become national n become international also without fail. if all e teutons reunited upon one common, easy, simple, phonetic, regular n selfexplaining, living, home language, with all their wealth, education, literature, commerce n deplomacy, it would force e educated v all other nations t study teutonish in their high schools n universities in addition t their own tongues. it would become e latin v e future in spite v any counter union tongue, n e teutons would besides h a much better language for home use, then any v them ever hd before — e best human tongue ever heard on this earth-ball. that would facilitate education, lecturing n preaching at home n abroad.

with regard t e delegates t e language congress, it would probably b impossible t agree on representation, according t population, yet this would not b important in this case with only one interest t b consulted — a good common language for all. one good way would b t let each v e large nations h 5 delegates; z, united states, england, germany n austria, n let each v e small teutonic nations h one delegate; z, holland, switzerland, denmark, sweden, norway, canada, australia, new zeeland, new guinea n south africa.

this would make 30 delegates in all, n b a large enough representative body v expert linguists, who understood well both english n german, n hd also a reading acquaintance with e scandinavian n dutch tongues. english n german are e 2 foremost languages v commerce; hence, both those tongues might b used at e language congress v linguists.

after e teutonic language congress hd agreed on e spelling, grammar n vocabulary v 20,000 words, e delegates could agree upon a general school geography t b written in e teutonish union tongue, t b studied in all teutonic common people's

schools half an hour each day in the geography classes to introduce the language and make it generally known throughout the world.

According to this plan, there would be no extra expense to the people for extra school books, for if geography were studied in Teutonic, it would not need to be studied in English, German, Scandinavian or Dutch. Neither would there be any loss of time to the children, for they would learn geography, while learning the Teutonic Union tongue.

Geography has been chosen for introducing Teutonic, because it is by nature the most international and neutral of all general school branches. It is of all school branches that one which can best be spared from immediate practical use. Besides, geography is the easiest of all studies to children, for it does not appeal so much to the higher reflective faculties, as grammar and mathematics do. Geography study is seeing, hearing and remembering only. This agrees best with the child's faculties. It makes no practical difference in what good home language geography is learned, for the knowledge imparted would be the same, as if learned in the old languages.

The high schools might study history also in Teutonic, in order to give the language some useful work to do, to become a living national language, for at least geography and history. After having read, spoken and written the common Teutonic tongue for 50 years in the geography and history classes, it would become more easy than the old mother tongues both in story and song. The first lessons in geography might be put into questions and answers, to be learned by heart, to promote the habit of talking the language in the geography classes.

Romantic delegates would, of course, be out of place in a Teutonic language congress. Inasmuch as the plan is to retain the 100,000 romantic words of art and science, all that Latin delegates could, therefore, do, would be to tell the Teutons what romantic words to choose.

If all the Teutons agree upon one good, regular, living, national home language, it will certainly become international through the influence of its great commerce, population and literature, just as soon without foreign help as with it. It will be difficult enough to the Teutons to agree among themselves alone.

§ 7.

why unite one race only?

There is an indefinable difference of taste, feeling and religion in different races, which would prevent them from agreeing

upon e same language; neither would they enjoy e same language n literature for home family use, without which no language can become international.

e same race, however, hs so many words, n so much language structure alike, that a union tongue v home race words n idioms will b so easy t learn that e union language can preserve e old idioms, feelings, phrases n poetry v e old mother tongues, n thus make e union tongue e final national language, while a more mixed language would please no race, z it would become t strange n difficult t e common people in all countries.

we must also look ahead n remember that, if a good latin language, like "idiom neutral" should b so thoroly studied in our schools, z t b spoken easily in conversation with foreigners, it would soon b used in conversation at home n at last suppress, choke off n kill our teutonic mother tongues. that would not b a pleasant prospect for e highly civilized teutons t behold.

other races can, v course, say e same, "if we study teutonish, it will finally kill our dear latin mother-tongues". yes, but e latin advocates claim that e international "idiom neutral" n "esperanto" will not displace e national tongues. besides other races h e same right t form union tongues, z e teutons, in order t preserve n protect their linguistic material at home in a systematized n refined form. we should thus h teutonic, romanic, slavonic, semitic n mongolic union tongues, only 5 world languages instead v 500, n all e 5 regular!

if other races are not intelligent, active, moral n patriotic enough t form union tongues for their own language protection, e teutons ought not t b held back on their account. at any rate, there is more justice in e latins learning e more international teutonish, than in e teutons learning e less international idiom neutral n esperanto.

if e teutons would combine on one good, simple, regular, selfexplaining, national, union tongue, it would b a great convenience t other nations, z they would then need t study only one easy teutonic language n literature, instead v e many difficult n irregular existing teutonic tongues; besides e teutons could learn twice z much at home with a simpler, more systematic n economical language. if englishmen n germans h not enough mutual love for each other t adopt teutonish, they might, nevertheless, adopt it for their own sake, n for e sake v holland, e small scandinavian countries, e united states n e good v e world.

§ 7.

homogeneity needed.

if it be true, what most teutonic linguists claim; namely, that a language must be homogeneous in order to be mentally economical, suggestive and self-explaining, then it seems that, the only right way for the teutons, would be to construct a union tongue upon their own native material, so far as the 20,000 common words of conversation, commerce and literature are concerned.

a good language, it is claimed, must start from a small, simple, well-known and homogeneous basis, otherwise a language will be inferior in aiding and quickening thought; in other words, all mixed languages are essentially inferior patched up, spotted jargons, but can not be considered good, dignified, artistic and scientific languages.

if the above claim be true that only homogeneous tongues, like greek, german, scandinavian, dutch and anglo-saxon can be considered good, while mixed languages like english, turkish and chinook are essentially inferior, mixed jargons, then it would be best to our children as well as to the foreigners that we should purify english and expel greek and latin, at least from the common literary language, where the head and the heart of the people is mostly moved. our continental teutonic brothers have valued the homogeneity of the common popular tongue so highly that, both their scholars, kings and princes have agitated in favor of expelling greek, latin and french for the last 400 years and are still expelling more and more foreign words, so that their languages are now homogeneous.

is such expulsion of foreign words among so highly intelligent, moral and patriotic people of the germans, scandinavians and dutch merely a result of national pride and prejudice? or is there a necessity to mental welfare and mental health in homogeneity of language? it has been pointed out that peoples speaking pure homogeneous tongues have always reached the highest stage of popular intelligence, of the wonderful greek among the ancient peoples, and of the germans, scandinavians and dutch among the modern peoples. is this fact accidental, or is there a natural inherent value in homogeneity of language. if there is, now is the time for us to find out, before we choose a national or international union speech, for the future. all our teutonic tongues need repairing, for they are getting too old and behind time to future welfare.

the sanscrit is said to rest on 450 basic words, and the greek to rest on only about 700 basic words; and yet the deep philosophy of india,

n e high intellectuality v greece are based on these few words, together with a liberal amount v prefixes, suffixes n transparent compounding. in order t obtain a clearer insight into e nature v a good language, it will b well t study "§ 9".

§ 9.

e 4 fundamental principles.

there are 4 great fundamental principles in language construction, which should b learned by heart n printed with full face type; namely: —

1 — e ease v e suggestive action is strong in proportion t e number v times e words n ideas h bn associated in consciousness.

2 — e more mental energy required t master e words, e less mental energy is left for e ideas contained.

3 — language should proceed from e known t e unknown.

4 — language should proceed from e simple t e complex.

it is not necessary t prove at length that e foregoing statements are true. those learned readers for whom this is written, will understand that they are true without proof. for e benefit, however, v less philosophical minds, we may say briefly

1) that words often heard calls up memory n e suggestive action more easily n quickly, than words seldom heard. there can b no doubt about that, which is e first principle.

2) when we translate a half-learned foreign language, we h so much trouble in mastering e separate words that we do not clearly understand or feel e force v e ideas contained, n that is e 2nd principle.

3) when we start from e known words; z, *fish* n *lore* n say *fishlore*, we understand e new unknown term at once, while if we say, *ichthyology*, we sin against e 3d fundamental principle.

4) when we start from e simple words *arm* n *bone* n say

armbone, we do start from e simple t e complex, while if we say *humerus*, we violate e 4th principle. yea! we violate all e 4 principles v good language construction by saying *ichthyology* n *humerus*, instead v saying "fishlore" n "armbone"; z e continental teutons say, *fischlehre*, n *armbein*, or *fiskelære* n *armben*.

if e aforesaid 4 fundamental principles v a good language construction b true, then it follows that only homogeneous tongues can b good in e highest sense v e word. if it b true that, "e ease v e suggestive action is strong in proportion t e number v times e word n idea h bn associated in consciousness", then it will b required t choose such words or combination v words, which memory hs already registered in consciousness; that is, take *arm* n *bone* n from that develop *armbcne*, n not say "humerus"; in other words, build from within n from below, z e greeks, scandinavians, anglo-saxons n germans, n not build from outside, or from above z e english. there can b no solid n pervading harmony in any language, unless it agrees with e 4 beforementioned fundamental principles. if we study those 4 principles farther, we shall find that they all naturally point toward a concentrated homogeneous basis. let us see if they do.

if frequency v association between words n ideas is necessary t a strong or vivid suggestive action, than it follows that, if we want our ideas t b easily understood n remembered, we must choose such words z hs bn frequently associated in mental experience, n such words will always b e frequent native words heard in childhood, n that implies a small homogeneous basis, because only such a basis can naturally h hd e required frequency v association between words n ideas. all teutonic children h heard e homogeneous words *arm* n *bone*; hence *armbone* would b more suggestive than e latin heterogeneous *humerus*.

secondly, if it b true that, "e more mental energy required t master e words, e less mental energy is left for e ideas contained", then that again points t a small well-known homogeneous basis, for only such basis requires e least mental energy for mastering e words n leaves e greatest surplus mental energy for e ideas contained; z, *armbone* for "humerus" n *fishlore* for "ichthyology."

thirdly, if it b true that, "language should proceed from e known t e unknown", than it also points t a small homogeneous basis, because in e experience v childhood, where ideas orig-

inate, only the homogeneous native words could be well-known ones.

fourthly, if it be true that, language should proceed from the simple words to the complex words, then it again follows naturally that we must build on the homogeneous, native saxon, teutonic words, because only such words are the simple ones by which we can build up the higher ones; *z arm n bone* makes self-explaining "*armbone*" while *humerus* is a new wild term without wit or wisdom.

to develop language from a few well-known native words makes language not only more scientific, but also more poetical, concrete and definite. such language would greatly promote popular intelligence and honesty, for honesty depends very much upon a clear consciousness; hence, no mixed languages can produce the most intelligent or honest people. they never have done it, and they never will, because they are not understanding-helping and memory-helping enough.

the four fundamental principles afore said will not merely produce a self-explaining and homogeneous language; that is, a language of one kind or nature or of one cloth, so to speak, but those 4 principles require also phonetic spelling and a simple and regular grammar. those 4 principles will not only serve as guides in construction, but also as a cement, to make the language solid, durable, harmonious and the words mutually suggestive and neighborly helpful, by excluding the many isolating and solitary facts.

let us see, if this be true. if "the ease of the suggestive is strong in proportion to the number of times, the word's sign or symbol has been associated in consciousness, that is, in experience, observation, or memory", then it follows that, there must be only one sign (letter) for one sound and only one sound for one sign or letter, otherwise there cannot be the regular frequency of association between letter and sound to produce the greatest ease of the suggestive action. if a given sound is sometimes represented by one letter or combination of letters, and at other times by different letters, the solidity of the association in consciousness will be broken, and therefore the greatest ease of the suggestive action cannot arise.

science, therefore, requires phonetic spelling. for the same reason capital letters must be discarded, because they prevent frequency of association between the same sign and sound by dividing the attention. the only way to keep consciousness alive is by repeated restamping. this method will also be the best for the outside world,

with regard to grammar, we may say that it should have few, simple and regular rules. If it be true that "the ease and suggestive action is strong in proportion to the number of times the word or rule and the idea have been associated in consciousness", then it follows as a necessary corollary that grammar must have few and simple rules, for otherwise there cannot be required frequency and association between the given rule and idea, in order to obtain the highest degree of ease and rapidity in the suggestive action.

Let us take an example. Suppose there were 10 different rules and many exceptions in forming the past participle, it is evident that each rule could not be repeated in consciousness so often, as if the 10 rules were merged into one rule with no exceptions. What men speak often they speak easily and rapidly. If all past participles were formed only by adding the musical semi-vowel, continuous sonant and international suffix *en*, and no other inflection allowed, then "en" would become so frequent as soon to be regarded as the natural past participle builder; as *given, taken, seen, loved, worked, come, proven, helped*, etc.

The simpler and fewer the rules are, the oftener will the words be seen under the same appearance, and hence so much more readily recognized, to increase the suggestive action. The proper function of language, as our readers know, is to impart ideas and feelings easily. Language cannot do this with the greatest mental economy and strength in a suggestive action, unless the laws of psychology are obeyed, and concentrated in "the 4 fundamental principles", before given.

§ 10.

value of basic words.

Probably the best way of getting a clear idea of the immense importance of first impressions, or basic words, is to consider their slow and painful origination into the race.

Little children will have to hear the words "father, mother, arm, bone, fish", etc., many hundreds of times, before the words are organically registered in the mind. Words and motions are slowly and painfully engrafted into memory. Think of how many thousands of times an organ player must strike the tangents before he can play easily and correctly. The more tangents he has to master the greater the difficulty. Words are like tangents. It will take the organ player many years to register in his consciousness the necessary motions. It takes years of slow and tedious repetitions in childhood to register the common native basic words into consci-

ousness. is it not then a shame to throw aside those costly and precious native words in childhood and elope with foreign italians and greeks, and say *humerus* for "armbone", and *ichthyology* for "fishlore"; take the foreign *paternal* and *maternal* for the native "fatherly" and "motherly." there is certainly no linguistic economy, poetry, patriotism or common sense in such borrowing in common words, which can so easily be developed from the basic childhood words, which have already been engrafted in memory by slow and laborious co-operation of children and parents. *repetitio mater studiorum est.*

The 2nd fundamental principle of language construction is, "the more mental energy required to master the words, the less mental energy is left for the ideas contained". if we consider this in connection with the slow and tedious process of organically registering new words into memory, and consider the amount of repetitions, thru life, that is necessary to keep the words firmly alive in consciousness, it will become clearer to us than ever before, what a great folly it must be for a language builder to adopt a greater variety of basic words than is needed to express the ideas required.

to show the awful unnecessary and injurious wastefulness of mental energy in our english language, let us take the 4 synonymous adjectives. *half, semi, demi, hemi.* in all those cases the german, scandinavian and dutch use "half" only; thus: — "half-circle, half-moon, semiannual" (half-yearly; ger. halb-jährlich), demi-mond (half-world;) (ger. halb-velt); hemisphere (half-ball; ger. halbbal or halbkugel; scand. halvkugle or halvbal). then we have *anti, pre* and *fore*; *sur, super* and *over*, nsf.

let us honestly and calmly consider "half, semi, demi" and "hemi" from a scientific view-point, without national prejudice. these considerations are intended for the future welfare of our country. criticism with any other motive would be ignoble and a waste of time. in the 4 adjectives "half, semi, demi, hemi", we have 4 different languages represented, but no new ideas. they all mean only "half". the word "half" is our own honest basic childhood word; "semi" is latin; "demi" is french from the latin *demidius*; and "hemi" is greek. here is wastefulness with a vengeance. whenever "semi, demi" and "hemi" are employed it prevents our basic race word "half" from being repeated in consciousness, to strengthen the suggestive action, according to the first fundamental principle of language construction (see § 9).

The evil does not stop with the unnecessary "semi, demi" and "hemi", but they drag along with themselves other unnecess-

ary words, t b slowly n painfully registered in memory; z *annual* (semiannual) for “yearly” *mond* (demi-mond) for „world”, nsf.

by our borrowing we h compelled e poor working people, women n children t memorize foreign terms for simple common ideas. for instance, we must learn what “bird” is in anglo-saxon, then we must also learn what “bird” is called in greek t understand what *ornithology* (birdlore) means; we must learn farther what “bird” is called in latin t know what *avis* (bird-class) means. when we borrow such words; z’ *equine*, *feline*, *canine*, nsf, by e thousands’ we must learn what “horse; cat” n “dog” nsf’ is called in latin.

there is no mercy shown t e common people in such borrowing. in all this latin intoxicated borrowing, we h not even benefitted e latin peoples. they must learn our common saxon teutonic words before they can understand an english speech or book; hence they would h learned t understand our language quicker, if we hd clung t our simple homogeneous native words, which latin people must master first anyway.

as a matter v fact, e so called latin international words, which esperantists love so much, are e weakest words in all non-latin languages, because they are not in harmony with e native basic words v childhood. those international latin words do not call up natural objects n pictures, z native words do.

we think thru particulars previously memorized. those international latin words do not proceed from e known n simple ground words; z, *armbone* for “humerus” n *fishlore* for “ichthyology”, *starlore* for “astronomy”, *plantlore* for “botany”, *flowercrown* for “corrolla”, *flowerstalk* for “perianth” *leafstalk* for “petiole”, *shoulderblade* for “scapula”, nsf. if we think in particulars, if we must think of a “shoulder” n a “blade” before we can comprehend e meaning v e word “scapula”, if we must employ teutonic words t explain e international latin word “scapula”, why would it not b better t say *shoulderblade* in e first place, n save e time-wasting explanation? *scapula* hides e idea intended, while “shoulderblade” makes it clear at first sight.

§ 11.

heterogeneity n indefiniteness.

z we can think only thru particulars, thinking being a classification v previous impressions, n reasoning being a class-

ification v e relations among impressions, it follows that words, which furnish e particular images needed t translate e word into thought, must b more suggestive, definite in time-saving, than an arbitrary word, which requires extra explanation; z, *arm-bone* n *shoulderblade* for "humerus" n "scapula".

how clear n definite are not such old self-developed, homogeneous, anglo-saxon words; z, "upgo. upclimb, upwalk, upsail, uprow, upfly, upride?" instead v e indefinite *ascend*, which means t get up in some way, but don't tell us how. there are often cases, when a man would gladly give a large sum v money t know how another man got "up, down, in", or "out". in all cases is definite knowledge worth more than indefinite knowledge. we can not tell today t what uses our impressions may b put in e future. definite knowledge will, v course, make people more intelligent n careful in avoiding unfortunate accidents, of which e anglo-saxons seem t have more than their share. such generic n indefinite words z *ascend*, *descend*, *bill*, *condition* *revolution*, *estimation*, *female college*, nsf. e english language is full v, n hence, it hs produced an indefiniteness n fogginess in english, which foreign linguists h often mentioned. for *ascend* e germans would speak n write z e case might b, *aufgehen*, *aufreiten*, *aufklettern*, *aufsteigen*, *aufsegeln*, *auf-rudern*, *aufreiten* (horse-back) *auffahren*.

condition in english may mean a *state* in which e germans say *zustand* (scan. *tilstand*); "condition" may also mean e same z "circumstance", in which case e germans would say *umstand* (scan. *omstand*, *omstændighed*); or "condition" thirdly may mean a "proviso", in which case e germans would say *beding-ung* (scan. *betingelse*).

revolution, may mean a war, a turning around, or turning over, or a great and sudden change. e word *bill* may mean a bird's mouth, a piece v writing, or a law proposal before a legislature, or an account, or debt, or paper money. in all these cases e rich homogeneous selfdeveloped german, scandinavian n dutch languages use special definite words, t help e suggestive action n produce clear ideas. this shows that borrowing hs not made our english language richer in words, than it would h bn with homogeneous self-development.

a high legal authority stated some 30 years ago, that e people v e united states spent over 19 million dollars in litigation on account v e misunderstanding v words appearing in written contracts. a few years ago a school superintendent asked e children v e 3d grade in a massachusetts school e meaning v cert-

ain words appearing in their schoolbooks, t find out how they understood what they read. among these words were such z, *mendacious*, which was explained t mean “what cannot b mend-ed”; *tenacious*, they thought meant “a ten acre lot”; *eucharist* they said was one “who played euchre”,. this shows how thought-hiding indefinite n foggy our english language hs become thru leaving out our simple well-known basic homogeneous childhood words, n borrowing e heterogeneous scum from other races. it is only e scum that we get by borrowing, for e cream v any language consists in e mutual harmony with e basic words.

§ 12.

english oppinions on english.

what uneducated common people think about their own languages is generally chauvinistic, narrow-minded, e of course, unscientific, n v no value, so far z new improvements in language are concerned. we shall therefore confine ourselves t giving e oppinions v a few v e highest expert linguistic authorities from englishmen n americans. they h told e truth, for here, they h not bn bribed by finance. germans, scandinavians n dutchmen are already convinced that foreign words decrease e suggestive action v language, n thereby decrease e popular intelligence.

(quotations)

Prof. James Hadley, professor of the Greek language and literature of Yale University, says in his, “*Brief History of the English Language*”:

“From the simple word *stand*, the English makes *understand* and *withstand*; the Anglo Saxons had “atstandan, bestandan, bigstandan, forstandan, forestandan, gestandan, odhstandan, understandan, widstandan, ymbstandan” (umbstandan). This deficiency (of selfdevelopment) in English is in a measure made up for by the use of separate particles; as, “to stand up, to stand off, to stand by, to stand to”, etc. Still the formative system of the language has become greatly restricted. It no longer possesses the unlimited power of development from its own resources, which we see in the Anglo-Saxon and in the modern German. If a new word is wanted in English, we must often go to the Greek, and find and fashion there something, which will answer the purpose. By this process, our language

is placed in a dependent position, being reduced to supply its needs by constant borrowing.

But it is a more serious disadvantage that, in order to express our ideas, we are obliged to translate them into dead languages. The expressiveness of the new term, that which fits it for its purpose, is hidden from those who are unacquainted with the classic tongues, that is, from the great body of those who are to use it. To them it is a group of arbitrary syllables, an nothing more. The term loses its suggestiveness and the language suffers greatly in its power to aid and quicken thought."

John Stuart Mill, in his "System of Logic," says:

"As much meaning as possible should be thrown into the formation of the word itself, the aids of derivation and analogy being made available to keep alive a consciousness of all that is signified by it. In this respect, those languages have an immense advantage which form their compounds and derivatives from native roots, like the German, and not from those of a foreign or dead language, as is so much the case with English, French and Italian; and the best are those which form compounds and derivatives according to fixed analogies, corresponding to the relation between the ideas to be expressed."

Mill says, again, "System of Logic," Book IV:

"A word should be constructed so that a person who knows the thing may receive all the assistance which the name can give in remembering what he knows, while he who knows it not may receive as much knowledge respecting it, as the case admits of, by merely being told its name."

Prof. George P. Marsh, in his "Lectures on the English Language," pp. 206—7 (Columbia University):

"The German is singularly homogeneous and consistent in its vocabulary. The essential unity of its speech gives its study immense value, both as a philological and an intellectual discipline, and it has powerfully contributed to the eminently national and original character of a literature, which, for a century, has done more to widen and extend the habitual range of human thought than the learning and the intellect of all the world beside."

Again he says:

“We express most moral effect, most intellectual functions and attributes, most critical categories, and most scientific notions, by words derived from Greek and Latin primitives. Such words do not carry their own definition with them, and to the mere English student they are purely arbitrary in their signification.”

In the novel “A Satire” we find:

“Surely, far more dear
Is good, plain English to an English ear,
Than lisped-out phrases stolen from every clime,
And strangely altered to conceal the crime.
Yet, without French, how dull the page would look!
Must no italics mark when speaks a duke?
Must peers and beauties flirt in common print?”

Butler says:

“Shall men
Be natives wherever they may roam,
And only foreigners at home?”

In Barrett’s “Alvorie,”:

“All good inditers find
Our English tongue driven almost out of mind;
Dismembered, hacked, maimed, rent, and torne;
Defaced, patched, marred, and made a skorne.

And were we given as well to like our owne,
And for to cleanse it from the noisome weede
Of affectation, which hath overgrowne
Ungraciously the good and native seed.
As for to borrow where we have no need,
It would rise near the learned tongues in strength,
Perchance, and match me some of them at length.”

St. Paul in I Corinthians XIV, 9, says:

“Except ye utter by the tongue words easy to understand, how shall it be known what is spoken? for ye shall speak unto the air.”

The Mc Gregor (Iowa) *News*, says:

“The number who believes that our English language could be made a much better tongue, is doubtless increasing.”

§ 13.

english a national misfortune.

e honorable teachers, ministers, editors, professors n statesmen will, v course, understand that our fight against our immoderate use v greek n latin words in our common english language is not actuated by any prejudice against our people, who are obliged t employ those borrowed words until they are officially changed, because our english forefathers, on account v e norman-french conquest v england, n later thru vanity, did think that those foreign terms sounded more learned n fashionable.

if t our thought-hiding, expensive n time-wasting greek n latin vocabulary, we add our unphonetic, expensive, misleading n time-wasting heterogeneous orthography, then we can truly exclaim: “e english language is a national misfortune.” this is true. no human ingenuity can prove that english is a good language english scholars themselves admit it t b bad, yet our universities n governments h not hd love enough for poor school children n working people t improve it on account v our english chinese-like conservatism n indifference.

spelling is undoubtedly e second great defect v english. only 60 words are said t b spelt according t sound; that is i say, where each letter hs e original alphabetic sound; z, *lo, so, go, mind, kind, old, bold*, nsf. if we spell “cat”, we say “see — ay — tee — sayt.”

prof. boyd hs estimated that it requires three years longer t our children t learn t read n write english correctly on account v e heterogeneous orthography, than it does require children t learn phonetic languages like german, italian, welch, swedish, danish-norwegian, dutch n icelandic. a man cannot tell how a word should b pronounced by seeing it spelt, n he can not tell how it should b spelt by hearing it. we are, therefore, handicaped three years for spelling alone. so easy hs e spelling bn made by german, scandinavian n dutch scholars that e common schools need no extra spelling book, nor dictionary. after having learned e letters, e children are set t copy a few reading lessons in e beginning, z “busy work”, n then they soon

see how e spelling follows e sound with an occasional "h" n "e" inserted t lengthen e sounds, n sometimes a doubling v consonants t shorten e preceeding vowel sounds. is three years' loss v time not "a national misfortune?"

it hs also bn estimated that this spelling causes an extra expence v \$10 for each child v school age. z we h about 15 million school children in e united states, this makes a national loss v \$150,000,000, counting teachers salaries, interest on school houses n spelling books for this proportionate study.

prof. march v pennsylvania university says that e english speaking people lose on an average about 2 years v time in hunting up n mimorizing e meaning v foreign terms from dictionaries n glossaries, on account v our foreign arbitrary borrowing, instead v forming selfexplaining compound words v native material z in greek, german, scandinavian, dutch n anglo-saxon. here is another handicap v 2 years more for foreign words t b added t e 3 years' handicap for spelling, making a total handicap v 5 years on account v e extra n unnecessary defects v our english language. is a loss t e united states v \$150,000,000 yearly n a loss v 5 years in educational progress not truely "a national misfortune?" if we are mistaken on this point, we should like t b corrected. e figures are not ours, but that v american professors.

will not such a language z our english with its incomprehensible foreign jargon n its difficult spelling, which e prime minister v england, mr. gladstone, called, "e laughing stock v e world", yea, will not such a language decrease e national intelligence n e national efficiency?" why is english borrowing n spelling not a national misfortune? is it possible for e average anglo-saxon t become z intelligent z it is for e average german, scandinavian or frenchman with e same amount and kind v study, if e anglo-saxon is handicaped 5 years by foreign borrowing n heterogeneous spelling?

§14.

our anglo-saxon standing.

every people is so prone t overestimate their own achievements n t underestimate that v other nations, that all national self-laudation must b looked upon with suspicion. e cry hs bn, „*my country, right or wrong.*” self-criticism is e highest sign v advanced civilization. e nobility v learning n heart hs bn set aside in e scramble for our neighbors territory n money.

if we analyze comparatively our anglo-saxon greatness, it will show up highly in, 3 directions only. in those 3 directions we tower over all other peoples, n that is, so far z extention v territory, legislation n commerce are concerned. england hs certainly done great things in those directions. she hs hd special advantages on those points. we know that man is very largely a creature v circumstances. england, being an island well defended from dangerous neighbors, having hd a fertile country full v coal, iron n tin, n near t e sea in e north temperate zone, n inheriting a vigorous n commercial instinct from her teutonic ancestors, she naturally took t building ships. this early induced her t build a strong navy t protect those ships.

having obtained a strong navy, originally for self-protection, she used this navy for attacking one people after e other. england could attack others while others could not attack her. with that navy she could take canada from france, take new york (new amsterdam) from holland n later also take australia (new holland), tasmania (van dieman's land) n south africa from holland. with e acquisition v territory would naturally come legislation n commerce n e extention v e language. we can, therefore see that primarily e greatness v england hs depended on her navy rather than upon her religion, or upon her school system, her language, or her national internal social arrangement with its large middle-aged estates. brute force hs bn more prominent than intelligence, or morality. e war against e chinese t force on them e opium trade n e treatment v e boers does not indicate a high national morality or even a clear foresight in e governing classes v england. their refusal t reform e spelling n e simplification v their language, z other nations h done, indicate an indifference t e intelligence v e common people. they h until lately even refused t adopt a good complete national school system z their continental neighbors n e united state h done long ago. it is, therefore, with regard t extention v foreign territory n foreign trade that england hs a high standing.

so far z e united states are concerned, it may b called teutonic rather than anglo-saxon; that is t say, e englishmen n their decendents are here decidedly in e minority. counting e germans in e united states from germany, austria, switzerland n e russian provinces, n their decendents it is estimated that e german element alone constitute over 25 millions in e united states. then it is estimated that there are about 17 t 18 millions inhabitants v celtic, gaelic n cembic blood; that is, e

irish, scotch n welch. t this we must add many more millions v teutonic origin from holland, sweden, norway, denmark n iceland. at last comes e great host v slavonic, romanian, jewish n asiatic peoples, z well z e negroes n indians.

so far z e territory itself is concerned which england ruled for a while, that is only e 13 small states along e atlantic seaboard. part v e united states look t england z their old fatherland, but e largest single element t germany, another part t spain; z, florida, texas, california, arizona n new mexico. another part look t france, z for instance e vast "louisiana purchase" west v e mississippi river from louisiana t canada. e united states is really a daughter v western europe. e united states is a teutonic rather, than an anglo-saxon country.

german was so much spoken in pennsylvania at one time, that a vote was taken in their legislature z t whether they should use english or german z e state language. english won by one majority.

it is true e united states is a very powerful country, but only a small part v this greatness can b ascribed t english blood or institutions. our judicial system is distinctively english, but our school system is german. greatness hs, in a large measure, bn pushed onto e united states, sometimes against her will. skilled n unskilled laborers h bn educated in europe at great expense n given t us gratis, t open up our new n fertile lands, mines n forests, often against our protests.

while england hs depended on her navy for greatness, e united states hs depended upon her cheap lands for power n wealth. neither v them h depended upon their language or education for their greatness. any language is good enough for mere commerce, because people h e "samples n price list" t go by, n no extensive education is needed t shopkeepers or sailors. e great capitalists are mostly men v limited education. they h not time or taste for study. an extremely small percentage v anglo-saxons can speak a foreign language.

england hs bn assisted by a vast foreign commerce n e united states hs bn assisted by a vast industrious foreign population. neither v these nations h bn forced t depend upon their own intelligence n work t e same degree z e germans, dutch, scandinavians or french h hd t do. climate, geography, secure isolated positions n teutonic blood combined h done much for e anglo-saxons, while germany was torn asunder by e 30 years war n later by internal divisions. if germany hd bn united 150 years earlier, there would h bn no grand carrier for napol-

eon, n no devastation v german territory by him, but napoleon awakened germany n compelled her t become a military nation for her own national safety.

as it hs bn, germany owes her unity n her intelligence t her selfexplaining teutonic tongue e same z e greeks did, while england n e united states h become great in territorial expansion n commerce in spite v her unfortunate spelling n incomprehensible vocabulary. if e anglo-saxons hd hd so understanding-helping n memory-helping language z e germans, they would h become far more e leaders v thought n social improvements in e world then they h bn. we know v n great reformation or any prominent school v thought, or philosophy which ows its origin t england.

e great religious reformation in e 15th century, e greatest blow ever struck for free speech n free press, was fought out in germany. england followed in a measure. germany n scandinavia long ago provided that every child born into e country should receive an education, but england hs hardly caught up yet. germany again said t e private rail road companies, you are impoverishing n oppressing whole provinces t enormously enrich yourselves, therefore, "public utilities" must b owned by e people. most other civilized countries h followed, n lately japan hs also followed this example. but e anglo-saxons h not reached t this cooperative stage v national development yet.

germans, scandinavians n dutchmen h simplified their spelling-book n dictionary, while e english speaking nations are staying behind, except in land-grabbing n money making. we h no court v conciliation, no old-age pensions, no cheap state accident insurance, z our intelligent n patriotic teutonic brothers h.

e germans, scandinavians, dutch n all other civilized nations h adopted e easy n simple french system v weights n measure, but our conservative anglo-saxons are holding back.

count leo tolstoy expressed t an american interveiwer e following opinion: "e american nation is prematurely old, is materialistically minded n hs no idealism, and their public schools are without system."

in considering our anglo-saxon standing among nations, we can certainly not forget "HONFSTY N PATRIOTISM." while e anglo-saxons are very able seamen, lawyers, mathematicians n inventors, they seems t lack community or governmental regard for e common man, or fidelity t e country z a whole.

public franchises are given away t corporations for little or nothing. corruption is common. compare this with e

honest guarding v e public welfare among our teutonic brothers. we can seldom undertake a great public construction unless it costs more than originally estimated.

e continental teutonic people insists strongly on e honesty v public men, n if dishonesty occasionally occurs, e officers are discharged n punished. there is no white-washing investigations.

e government v e united states (excluding army expenses) is said t b e most expensive in e world n t give e least protection t e life n property v e common people. this country is more full v murders, hold-ups n lynchings than any other civilized country at e present time except russia, n it is nearly all done by men who can only speak e latinized english language, or italians.

that e germans, scandinavians n dutch are e most honest people in e united states is so well known here, that no unprejudiced person will deny it. we h heard merchants, contractors n bankers say it over n over again, that they would trust germans, scandinavians n dutchmen, other things being equal, sooner than they would trust any one else. they live within their incomes n pay their debts. we h not heard v tramps or or hold-ups or burglars among germans, scandinavian n dutchmen who h retained a thoro knowledge v their honest self-explaining mother tongues. honesty depends much on a clear consciousness, which again depends on a clear language. if we compare e fatherly care v e german, dutch n scandinavian governments with e fatherly care v e governments v england n e united states, we shall find a great difference in favor v e former. there "public utilities" belong t e people, by e people n for e people; here e rail roads are e basis v nearly all monopolies. here we cannot get cheap postal packages which would help e post office department, pay expenses, because v e opposition v e rich express companies. we cannot get secure postal savings banks, where e poor working men's money would b safe, on account v e influence v e rich bankers. we can get no income tax here, because e rich oppose it. anglo-saxon rulers seems t b e rich man's friend n e common man's enemy, while boasting v liberty, z if e germans, scandinavians, dutch n french did not h just z much liberty t work n trade, t act n speak n teach z our imperialistic anglo-saxons. altho manufactures give e same security, only bankers can issue money. our people need more inner expansion than external forceable conquest. e despised foreign nations will soon take care v themselves;

let our people unite among ourselves, especially on one common easy phonetic, systematic, self-explaining, reunited, common teutonic mother tongue. then we could learn from one another more than before, n influence e world thru our good examples, by our peacable missionary teachers, traders n vast allsided literature.

whenever e germans, scandinavians n dutch forget their mother tongues in e united states, so that they will only understand english, instead v 2 languages, they will degenerate intellectually n morally. a man who understands well both english n his mother tongue is certainly more intelligent, than he who understands only one language. he hs e means v comparing. he looks upon e world thru 2 windows. e germans n scandinavians h kept up a knowledge v 2 languages for centuries, e written n e spoken dialects. e persecuted jews h kept up 2 languages for 2 thousand years; hence, they h 2 literatures t draw ideas n sentiments from, while a man who knows only one language is confined t his own narrow national prejudices.

§ 15.

e english language e poor man's enemy.

e poor child in our day v much needed learning among our conservative anglo-saxons, must first waste 3 years v time in memorizing e awful difficult, heterogeneous english orthography, during e few years that he can spare for school life, from 8 t 14. this prevents him from mastering so much more v geography, history, laws v health, civil service, mathematics, grammar, morality n religion.

when this child grows t b a man or woman then e horrible latin n greek robber words stand in his or her way, preventing him from enjoying reading life-guiding science, without going thru college, or searching thru expensive dictionaries, neither v which e poor man hs time or money t do. if he wants t read about e beautiful sciense v "plantlore" (botany), then he meets such robbers, z *corrolla*, *calix* n *perianth* (blumkraun, blumkup, blumstalk). if he wishes t study "bodylore" (physiology), another set v robbers stand before him with their *humerus*, *scapula* n *clavicle* (armbon, sholderblad, sholderbon), nsf.

e poor anglo-saxon working man is, therefore, compelled t confine his reading t cheap newspapers n light stories v romance, which help him very little t get a true insight into nature, mind, or society, or even into true religion.

prof. geo. p. marsh v columbia university in his able "*lectures on e english language*" says: "science hs become repugnant t e common people on account v so many greek n latin terms."

english, besides being a dfficult language t understand t children n working people' is also a harsh-sounding n sissing tongue, on account v having t few final vowels n t many "esses". "s" is used for 3 purposes — 1) plural nouns, 2) possessive case, n 3) for 3rd person singular v e verbs; z, "he strikes his fists against e posts and still insists he sees the ghosts." in e continental tongues some v e parts v speech require a vowel, either for e first person regular "infinitive" past tense, or e same vowel "en" is used t soften e sound of e language, but in english no rule requires a pronounced final vowel; hence there is a greater crowding together v spoken consonants, than in any other language, therefore, english can impossibly b called euphonious; z, "strength, strong, lookt (looked), workt (worked), posts" nsf.

prof. hadley v yale university says, "The suppression of "e" has also been unfavorable to euphony by producing in a multitude of cases the harshest combination of consonants as in *hosts, bereaths, texts, shifts, thirsts, bulg(e)d, starch(e)d, task(e)d,*" nsf.

§ 16.

shakespeare, goethe, ibsen, tegner, vondel.

e above named men are considered e greatest poets n dramatists in e english, german, swedish, norwegian-danish n dutch languages. they are e greatest in their line among all races n ages, since e wonderful greeks wrote their best works.

many men are afraid t modify n reunite their respective languages for fear that their children could not understand those great writers. yet those grand men, who were so patriotic during their lives, would not wish e race t b held back on their account. altho they were very great poets n dramatists, we can hardly say they h helped e race ahead z much z e scientists, inventors, philosophers n religious teachers h. they expressed beautifully n forcably e ideas, which e race hd already produced. all their ideas can easily b translated well into so rich a language z teutonish would b, n into a speech, which is so much like their own in grammar, syntax n vocabulary. even sheakespeare who wrote in e mixed english tongue used 75 per-

cent v teutonic words. The other great authors, his peers, used a still purer teutonic vocabulary in their poetical works.

It will be well in this connection to remember that, neither, Shakespeare, Goethe, Ibsen, Tegner, nor Vondel were great on account v the foreign words they employed. If mastery v many isolated words had been the cause v their greatness, then scientists n comparative philologists would be ablest poets n dramatists, which is seldom, if ever the case. It is not *language*, but INVENTION that makes a poet great. It is able to find the most apt situations, n the most striking illustrations n contrasts; to call up before the eyes n ears the most vivid n touching objects in nature with the most suggestive words, is where the poet's strength lies. In order to do this with the greatest amount v force n grace a native descriptive, self-explaining language like the Greek n German is the best. Shakespeare would undoubtedly, with his immense power v "invention", have been still greater in German, Scandinavian n Dutch, than he was in English.

It is a common mistake among half-educated people to suppose that the greatness v the Anglo-Saxons is owing to Shakespeare, or to the foreign words in the language. We know that the Norwegians have 3 times more ships, n are 3 times more sea-faring than even the English, according to population. Yet they do not speak English. The Germans are the most learned people in the world, without speaking English, n the people v Switzerland are the freest n most democratic people in the world with their "*initiative, referendum n progressive taxation.*" 3 fourths v the Swiss speak German but not English. The Dutch are said to have the largest commerce in proportion to their population, n their national language is not English. The French are very successful financiers, but they don't speak English.

It is true the common English people are great readers, but they read mostly newspapers n light novels, on account v the difficult Greek n Latin words in English scientific books. Matthew Arnold says, that a foreign scientific book has the best chance v being translated into German, but a novel has the best chance v being translated into English. Prof. Marsh says that science has become repugnant to common English readers. Educated people may think that the Greek n Latin words are easy, but common laborers n children do not think so.

While the United States n England publish each from 8000 to 9000 books yearly, mostly novels, Germany alone publishes from 26,000 to 28,000 books yearly with comparatively few novels.

The intellectual activity v Germany is immense. The cause v

this is e high learning required v all professional men. lawyers, ministers n doctors must all b university men, even e numerous villiage justices v e peace must h taken a 4 years course in college. their editors n diplomats, n higher army officers are highly educated, both in germrn n in 1 or 2 forein tongues, while e anglo-saxons are notoriously deficient in foreign languages. they cannot know what is thought in foreign countries, z well z e germans n scandinavians.

§ 17.

german, scandinavian, n dutch defects.

e above named languages are so exceedingly difficult, irregular n complex in grmmar that, few foreign students or able t master them, n therefore they are not studied z much z they deserve n z they would b with an easier grammar.

in 1872 representative scholars from e universities v norway n denmark met in e city v copenhagen, n then n there, they agreed t abolish all verbal endings for person n number in their writings n speaking, n recommended said reform t e editors, authors n speakers v e respective countries. e reform hs bn ratified by e people so thoroly that only one form is now seen or heard; z, ‘jeg synger, du synger, han synger, vi synger, i synger, de synger.’”

in 1679 on e 3d day v june, e french academy after much discussion, decreed that e present participle in french should no longer b declined for case n number, but always end only on *ant* (our “ing”); z, *amusant* (amusing). that rule hs bn ratified by e french people long ago.

in 1874 on e 31st day v december, post master gen. stephan v e german empire, issued a general order t all postoffie officials, with e consent v kaiser wilhelm, e first. that order commanded all officials high n low in e german postoffices t learn a long list v new self-explaining homogeneous words t b substituted for foreign latin, french n english terms used, so that e common german people could understand e official language. that order was acquiesced in by e german congress n hs bn ratified by e people long ago. for “postage” they now say *postgeld* or *postgebuehr*, nsf.

this shows that language can b changed by man, if he has e will n activity. man can change language just z he can change e surface v e earth, n make a level road thru a hilly country, n take out irregularly standing trees in a forest n plant

them in regular rows in a park, with some trimming v e branches. that is all we are doing, when we make grammar regular. we make e rules straight, but do not create new words or material.

e foregoing events show that, e learned american sanscrit professor, w. d. whitney v yale university is in e right. when he says in his able book *Language And The Study Of Language*:— “Man has power over language to the extent to which he can get his fellow-man to agree with him.”. those few men who assert that “*man has no power over language*” must b mistaken, z we look at e evidence in e case. man hs purified, systematized n changed language many times with premeditation n forethought, n z man becomes more civilized, he will b able t agree on better n better changes in language.

civilization is at bottom a mastery over nature, thru man’s work with man; hence, e truth v prof. whitney’s statement that, “Man has power over language to the extent to which he can get his fellow man to agree with him.” e savage is controlled by nature, but in a civilized state nature is controlled by man. man thru work changes natural objects t serve him more conveniently. schiller says, “nature must b improved by art”. z man advances he becomes more n more master over language n nature; he becomes more n more self-determined. he can change his politics, bis religion, n his language t obtain higher n more godlike ideals n human virtues.

that e civilized man can control his own language is clearly set forth by e learned Prof. Dr. Ludwig Stein in his book called, *Die Anfaenge der Menschlichen Kultur*.

e german scholars will, v course, understand that, we no more criticise e german language on account v anti-national prejudices, then we did when we criticised e english language. what we h said hs bn in e interest v our common reunited teutonic union tongue. neither e english nor german scholars should believe that no language improvements are beneficial t our common teutonic race. roman letters ought certainly t b adopted by all e civilized people in e future.

one more defect in german may b mentioned, n that is e method v using t many inverted sentence structures by placing e predicate so often last. subject first, predidate second n e object last is e simplest, clearest n e most cosmopolitan method, n e one used not only in english n, danish-norwegeian n swedish, but in all e romanic tongues; z, “will you give me a book?”

§ 18.

norway t introduce teutonic first.

there are several strong reasons for believing that norway would introduce teutonic first, z a national speech for all purposes, after it had bn perfected by an interteutonic language congress at haag, holland, z before described, n after it hd bn used 50 years, z a by-study in geography, t give all e people time t master it, but norway t adopt it on certain conditions only.

if e whole teutonic race would stand by norway, n say, "we believe that a good, easy, regular self-clear teutonic language for international use is very desirable, but that such a language must h a living home basis. we teutons, therefore, will meet in a general congress n construct a language, t e best v our understanding n taste, if we can find a nation, who will make it a living home speech. we will also help such a nation by studying teutonic in all our people's schools for e single branch v geography, but we are t great lovers v our existing mother-tongues t abandon them for any other purpose than for general geography only."

if e teutonic race would grant t norway so high n noble a culture work, we feel confident that norway would gladly accept it. we believe it for several reasons. in e first place norway hs a highly developed school system with compulsory school attendance from 8 t 14 years, with convenient school houses n normal graduates z teachers. she is also troubled by a language spoken by t small a population, t support an extensive scientific literature; hence, her educated men must study foreign languages for information n inspiration. this makes them linguists in a high proportion t e population.

there is yet a stronger reason, why norway would b more willing t introduce e teutonic union tongue, than any other nation, if e english, or germans, or both would agree t study teutonic for geography in their people's schools at least, n that reason is that norway is not satisfied with e danish language forced upon her people during e 400 years that norway was under denmark from i 13th t e 19th century. e danish book-language hs not yet bn able t eradicate e old norse dialects spoken in e greater part v e country.

so great n widespread is e love for *landsmaalet* (country language), that when mr. ivar aasen, an able linguist, wrote a

grammar n dictionary v this home language called "landsmaalet", e legislature v norway published said work at public expense. e members v this legislature were elected by e people. knudsen hs also written a dictionary v "landsmaalet", n eliminated e greek n latin words. mr. vinje hs written most v his poetry n stories in it. rev. blix hs translated a great number v church hymns into "landsmaalet," which is sung in many churches n in private families.

there is, however, one obstacle t e expulsion v e danish tongue from norway, n that is e feeling that norway would become t isolated intellectually, if separated in speech from denmark; hence e governing n literary class h favored e retention v dano-norwegian, or a unification v all e 3 scandinavian countries into one union compromise tongue; that is norwegian, swedish n danish. prof. ludvig daa v e university v kristiania, norway, hs advocated this idea.

it hs often bn said by norway's literary men, that it is an intellectual evil t h a language used by a small population, because they can not support a diversified literature for general information n inspiration; hence, e norwegians cling t e somewhat foreign danish literary tongue, already uniformly understood by all, while e "landsmaalet" is not e same in all e parts v e kingdom.

it can therefore b seen that norway is e ideal nation t introduce teutonish first. e soil is prepared by former language discussions, besides e norwegians are natural born linguists. they are already a bilingual-people besides e many foreign tongues they study, n they are more seafaring t foreign countries, than any other people v e globe, according t population. 2 million people h nearly 8000 ships. this is 3 times more ships than even england hs in proportion t population. e norwegians are therefore a very cosmopolitan-minded people, with a highly developed national school system, enforced by compulsory school attendence, z in germany.

teutonish standing half-way between english n high german, they will catch so many known words from both sides, that it will b very easy for e norwegians t introduce teutonish first, if they knew that e english, german n dutch speaking peoples would stand by them, if no farther, than t study teutonish only for geography in all their schools, so that they would not b alone in understanding it.

it hs even now bn proposed t make norwegian international by french scholars, on e ground that a living language were

necessary, n because it would awaken t much jealousy t choose english, german or french, on account v e advantages it would give t e large competing commercial people, whose language were thus chosen.

now, if norway spoke n wrote e highly organized teutonish, a language so easy, regular n self-explaining n supported by e whole teutonic race for e study v geography in all e peoples schools, it would certainly become a living international language, because no better international speech can be constructed out v any other material, than out v e old short n convenient teutonic base words. in all cases there must b words n rules t b memorized. norway would also b safer against russia, if she adopted a general teutonic union tongue.

if norway made teutonish e national tongue for all purposes, after 50 years v by-study in geography, or until all hd learned it, then it is very likely that such small nations z denmark, sweden n holland would also adopt it, z teutonish is so much like their own ancient mother-tongues, n because they would then h a larger literature for mutual information, n h an ideal, easy, regular n self-clear up.to-date language for their own dear school children, women n poor working men at home. they would h a better language than before, n one which would b understood all over e world. small nations can turn around more easily than large nations.

§ 19.

high politics n missionary work.

if e anglo-saxon teutons would gradually introuuce teutonish n finally make it e standard language for all purposes after 50 years v supplementary study for geography n history in e higher n lower common schools, they could alone make it e international language, if e other nations were t conservative t give up their present difficult n irregular tongues.

let us think v it. suppose e numerous n wide-sbread anglo-saxons hd an easy, simple, regular n self-explaining language, n suppose that all other nations hd difficult, irregular tongues, is it not reasonable t foretell that other nations would unanimously concentrate upon studying this sytematic saxon teutonish in preference t any other tongue for travel n commerce?

let us again suppose that e anglo-saxons hd bn broad-minded enough, n kind enough t take in so many german, dutch

in scandinavian words, z t make their language extremely easy to learn than the continental teutons, then they would draw them to their bosom and make them support this anglo-saxon teutonic as the future international tongue with their several influential foreign diplomacies, while if the anglo-saxons merely systematized english and ignored other teutons, it might drive them into forming some other language union to compete with the reformed english tongue.

it would undoubtedly be easier than the anglo-saxons to simply reform their spelling, make their grammar regular and only adopt more self-compounding vsaxon english words. this alone would make the language very strange at home anyway, so that it would pay better to go a little farther, while at it, and adopt a more advanced teutonic and be sure to have the support of the whole race.

(b)

if the continental teutons, that is, germany, austria, switzerland, belgium, holland, denmark, sweden and norway, would agree to gradually introduce teutonic through 50 years of supplementary study of it for geography and history in the higher and common schools, after a general inter-teutonic language congress had improved and sanctioned it, then they alone could make it international in foreign travel, commerce and diplomacy.

look at the map of europe and then imagine what would be the result of such linguistic unification. the same easy, simple, regular and self-clear tongue would be spoken, sung and written from the north cape of norway, south through norway, sweden, denmark, germany, holland, belgium, switzerland and austria to the mediterranean sea, and from the danube river to the atlantic ocean by over 110 millions of the most intelligent, honest, progressive, patriotic and peaceable peoples on earth, and also right through the centre of europe, where the language location would have the most effect.

if the continental teutons had an easy, "up-to-date" and uniform language, while all other nations had only their middle-age, complex, irregular, difficult, mixed jargons, it is easy to foretell that all foreign high schools and universities would concentrate their extra study upon this continental teutonic, for there would be no living language candidate for international study which would be so easy to master, nor have a more life-guiding literature, besides being the most intelligence-producing language for home usage.

look at e map again, n see how this continental teutonish union tongue lies thru e centre v europe, dividing e romanic from e slavonic tongues, thus exerting a powerful influence both toward e east n e west. e surrounding nations will h t cross this language territory by rail roads or by ships t communicate, or trade with one another. france would rather learn this easy, regular n systematic language v her nearest neighbors, germany, holland n switzerland than a more difficult language across e sea. russia, which joins teutonish-speaking peoples along norway, sweden, germany n austria, would certainly rather learn e nearby easy, simple, regular n uniform teutonish, than e difficult, time-wasting n thought-hiding english jargon far away. in this way it would become e principal language v europe, n europe would again naturally make it international, being e headquarters v so many empires n so much diversified diplomacies n commerce n so near asia n africa. t other nations it will make no difference, whether e international speech is spoken n written by 110 or by 150 millions, so it is a home language n hs all-embracing life-guiding n inspiring literature, n easy t learn. e easy learning counts more than number v speakers.

we undertake t predict, that such a teutonic union tongue, under some form, will become popular sooner or later among e common people, for they will soon come t instinctively understand that such a language would b in their self-interest, n that there would b no monopoly, disadvantage, or dishonesty in it. it would bring germany, scandinavia, holland, n belgium closer together. germany would gladly give millions for a closer understanding. e 3 scandinavian countries would h e same language, n h germany, holland, belgium, switzerland n austria thrown into e bargain for good measure. "how is that for advance." *fuer veltpolitik! und fuer missions arbeit, und fuer kultur?* e continental teutons h not so many colonies t spread their language in z england.

we feel like giving e same warning t e continental teutons, z we gave t e english teutons; namely, not t b narrow-minded about e choice v union words n sentence-structures. e english arrangement v words in e sentence, is not only english, but scandinavian n romanic also; hence, e english syntax is not only teutonic, but cosmopolitan z well. by placing e future union tongue upon a narrow high-german basis only, would isolate e language n hinder a peacable conquest.

by adopting e simple english grammar, syntax n many

common anglo-saxon teutonic words, it would make e union tongue so easy t learn t e numerous, powerful n commercial anglo-saxons, that they would study it in their higher schools in preference t any other foreign tongue, n thereby indirectly induce other nations t study it in their higher schools, altho, they might b t conservative t introduce it z e proper n only national tongue. e united states which hs a great teutonic population, would b strongly tempted t introduce such teutonish, if adopted, z e national union tongue by all e continental teutons.

teutonish, z it is, hs bn so impartially constructed, that it can b adopted by either e english or by e continental teutons, whoever is e most progressive, patriotic n co-operative. t take largely from saxon english words, z we h done, is not only christian n brotherly, but wise n high diplomacy, n a clever military strategy. it is like borrowing or taking fire n ammunition from e enemy t conquer him with. we must also remember that e best people v e world are those who serve e world best. it is often e wisest child that yields. e motive v helpfulness is more noble, than e motive v mastery. leadership thru compromise n helpfulness is e real natural leadership. after e teutonish language congress hd once agreed upon e words t b used, it would make no practical or philosophic difference, whether a word is english, german, dutch or scandinavian, so long z it is within e teutonic family, (excepting e rare n high scientific terminology). we need a higher n broader "teutonic soul," n unite in self-defence against a future united east.

(c)

e readers will notice that there is an inclination in teutonish towards dutch n low-german. after thinking e matter over n over again hundreds v times, we h v late inclined towards e low-german more than formeriy for 2 reasons. in e first place, e low-german words are e most diffusive linguistic element in e world, excepting e mongolic. e low-german hs leavened both e english, high-german n scandinavian. it is more diffusive than latin, excepting in e learned scientific terminology. e common low-german words: "good, book, land, father, mother," nsf, is spoken by over 100 millions more people than e correspoding romanic terms, "*bon, libra, terra, pater, mater*, nsf.

low-german stands z a grand-mother towards all e teu-

tonic languages; hence, we are fortunate in having a central cementing language element, around which we can all rally, without wounding the national pride of any teutonic nation. inasmuch as low-german and dutch stands as a common grandmother, and being much like both english and the 3 scandinavian tongues, it is more central and unifying than either english or high-german. both the english and german people would have less national pride against low-german, dutch and scandinavian than against english or high-german, being competitors in literature and commerce.

while it is true, that low-german is a central, unifying and cementing element, it would not be right to take all the words from low-german and dutch. that would only be simplifying dutch and make the other teutons bear the whole burden of memorizing all the new words. there must be some limit and some general rule for selecting low-german and dutch. the most general and strongest teutonic element is of course the anglo-saxon english, the second strongest the high-german, the third strongest the low-german and dutch, while the scandinavian would be the fourth and weakest.

in selecting words for the teutonic union tongue, the aim has been to produce the greatest average intelligibility among the teutonic peoples of europe, where a union tongue is most needed; hence, the low-german and dutch words are not to be chosen, unless they have a simillarity to english, german and scandinavian, but dutch words should not be chosen on their own strength alone. the low-german is treated as a central and unifying teutonic element, as "idiom neutral" and the very good "panroman" has treated the latin; namely, as a central unifying romanian element.

we have not space enough to explain all the reasons for choosing this or that word, but we can give a reason for every choice. often a word has been selected on account of its brevity and ease of pronunciation; as, "welt" (world), sometimes because it is like low-german, dutch and scandinavian; as "good" (goed, god); at other times a word has been changed in spelling and sound to avoid collision with a similar word in another language which would, otherwise, have given those people a wrong impression. at other times a word has been changed to agree with some base word, or in order to establish a new basis. it would be necessary to know all teutonic tongues to appreciate fully the difficulty of choosing well, but a future teutonic congress can easily correct our mistakes, when necessary.

we believe that our general plan is the most practical and correct that can be found for a teutonic union tongue; that is, of choosing the best words from all the teutonic languages impartially,

rather than basing e union tongue wholly on english, german, scandinavian, or dutch. in e latter case e teutonish union tongue would h bn regarded z only a corrupted or spoiled english, german, scandinavian, or dutch, which would not h become popular at home or abroad; but, making teutonish a new n impartial teutonic union language, it may b learned, while retaining e old mother-tongues, upon which it leans.

e english having bn given e immense advantage v grammar n syntax, z well z e idiomatic use v e prepositions. are therefore, expected t feel willing t take more than their share with their teutonic brothers n sisters in learning many new words. all parties must learn many new words. this cannot b helped, unless english could conquer e other tongues without learning anything new. e order v thinking is english.

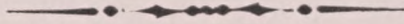
if e teutons could agree thru an inter-teutonic language congress upon an improved teutonish, n e whole race use it for geography n history in all their respective schools, it could b made international by first making it a common school language for those 2 branches only; that is, make it "half-national."

if any man or society can find a better n purer teutonic union tongue, underetood by more teutons, than we h presented, we wish him, or them, god's blessing.

we h many more ideas t express on this subject, but we prefer t express them in "niu teutonish" itself, after we h explained e spelling, grammar n e most necessary common base words.

if e teutons will not agree among themselves t preserve e glorious common mother words v childhood, they will sooner or later b conquered by e very good *panroman*, or a romanic union tongue, constructed by doctor h. molenaar, munchen, holzkirchenstrasse 5, deutschland. doctor h. molenaar will send a specimen v his "panroman," for 5 cents (20 pfennige). write t e above adress. if an easy latin language were taught n spoken every day in e schools, it would soon b spoken in families, then in society, then in commerce n at last become e general daily language, on account v its regularity, euphony n convenience. in e future e teutons will either h t improve n unify their irregular tongues, or go down in language defeat for want v co-operations n unity. e japanese n chinese are talking about improving n uniting their lauguages. it would b a shame t us, if e teutons should h t learn an asiatic union language, instead v asia studying teutonish. savage tribes

are often so jealous n envious v each other, that they will rather b conquered by a foreign enemy than combine among themselves. particularism is e course among savage people. what difference does it make, whether we say, *haus* or *huus*; *moder* or *mutter*?



PHONETIC ALPHABET.

Pronounce the following letters like the italic in the words beside them. All other letters retain their usual sounds—C, Q and X not being used.

SHAPE AND POSITION OF CONSONANTS.

\ p,	| t,	/ ç ch,	— k,
\ b,	| d,	/ j,	— g,
(f,	(ð ith,	) s,	) ʃ sh,
(v,	(ð tha,	) z,	) ʒ zh,
(l,	) r,	(m,	(n,
(y,	) w,	✓ h.	(ŋ ng.

VOWELS.

1st, . i it,	— o odd,	. e eel,	— e or,
2d, . e ell,	— u up,	. a ale,	— o old,
3d, . a at,	— u put,	. ç arm,	— o too.

DIPHTHONGS.

1st, ^v i ice, [^] ç oil; 3d, [^] ç owl, [^] u mule.

E e, A a, A a, H ç, O e, O o, O o, I i

eel, ape, air, arm, or, old, ooze, it,

E e, A a, O o, U u, W u, F j, Ç ç, Ç ç

let, at, not, up, full, ice, oil, owl,

U u, Ç ç, H ð, H ð, F j, ʒ z, W ŋ

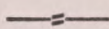
use, chip, thin, they, she, azure, sing.

— How wil subskrib sumðin tu help raz a fund ov \$1,000 tu hav mør fonetik tip mad and wid hwiç tu komens ðe publika-son ov a ful serisz ov fonetik skøol buks? Suç an investment wud be veri profitabl. Fre-førðs ov ðe ançal net profits wud be pad az a dividend and wun-førð uzd tu inkres ðe biznes. Get yr frendz and naborz tu subskrib and send us el ðe subskripsonz u kan get. Eni amønt resevd.

Address A. LONGLEY, 2711 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Me

niu teutonish.

bookstafing (spelling.)



<i>letter, as, in.</i>	<i>letter, as, in.</i>	<i>letter, as, in.</i>	<i>letter, as, in.</i>		
a,	a, far	i,	ee, feel	uu,	oo, huus
ae (ä),	ea, bear	i,	i, sit	v,	v, value
ai,	ai, paid	ie,	ie, brief	w,	v, vil
au,	ou, house	j,	y, you	wh,	v, vat
ay,	ay, day	o,	o, old	x,	ks books
ch,	ch, rich	oe (ö),	e, her	y (ü),	y, syd
e,	e, they	oi'	oi, boil	(gr, ger, n skan.)	
e,	e, set	oo,	oo, floor	z,	ts, zero
ee,	ee, (ger), see	oy,	oy, boy	sh (ger sch),	shal
ei,	ei, height	r (rolling)	r, roar	q,	aw, law
eu,	oi oil	u,	u, rude	aa,	ah, jahr
f,	f, find	u,	u, ful	ae=ger ä, oe=ger ö	
g,	g, give	uu,	u, rule	y=ger ü; ue=ger y	

no capital letters in teutonish.

doubling a vowel simply makes e sound longer drawn out, but doubling a consonant means a shortening v e preceding vowel; z "spot" n "spotter". in order, however, t save e doubling v consonants n t retain e original short sounds v e vowels between e consonants, we h adopted e rule, that original vowels shall h e same sounds after additions are made t e

base words, z it hd before; thus, "spot" n spoter, spotr, spoting, (not "spohtr" or spootr or spohting). if it is understood that e base word retains its former sound in e derivative words z in e base word, it will save e doubling v e consonants n allow e original word n e suffix t preserve e original sound n form; z "run, er" is "runer" (not runner), "runing" (not running). a waving line drawn rnder a word indicates spacing between letters.

we admit that this scheme v spelling is not z economical n systematic, z we should like, but it is e best we can do with e old letters only, n at e same time represent z many v e english n german sounds z possible with e greatest intelligibility t e people concerned. it is true that we h more than one way v representing some v e sounds, in order t retain intact many english n continental forms n sounds, yet e spelling is phonetic, according t e plan given; that is, all words must b pronounced as spelt. "book" is not pronounced "buk" z before, but "bohka, or "boke". e pronunciation is according t e continental, greek n latin sounds v e letters.

accent or stress v e voice is placed upon e principal or qualifying part z in german, scandinavian n dutch, because that is e simplest n most natural rule.

e difficult english sounds "th, w, wn, j" h bn changed t d, t, v, y" sounds, n e difficult german guttural "ch" hs bn changed t "k"; z in english, scandinavian n dutch; thus, ger. *buch*, low ger. *bauk*, english *book*; scan. *bok*, dutch *boek*. e long n difficult ger. *schw* hs bn changed t "sv"; *schl* t "sl". e ,,r" should b pronounced with a hard rolling sound; z in scotland, ireland, e continent v europe, south america n asia. e hard rolling "r" is e world's "r". it is a manly "r", n we need some hard letters for variety. "z" is not much favored, except in e beginning

v words, n then it is a hard sound like *ts* in “zero” (tsero). e unaccented “e” is left out before a final „l - n -- r”; z, “handl, morgn, modr”. e sound v e word will b e same without “e” z with it, but if “l — n — r” are not final, “e” is inserted z usual. e south germans must b careful t distinguish “b” n “p”, “t”, “g” n “k”. dont say “bost” for “post”, n “broet” for “broed”, nsf. teutonish hs more sounds than “pan-roman”. hence, it needs more letters n combination v letters. pitman’s spelling with 37 letters, is in our opinion, e simplest n easiest t learn; but e new letters are t little known t b used by us.

e learning v teutonish will b a long step in learning e english n german tongues, so that time will in no case b lost.

teutouish sprakleer.

(teutonish grammar.)

4 articles. *do* (m), *da* (f), *du* (n), *di* (pl), *een* (a-an, ein, one). e plural number adds *s* or *es*: “een man, tvo mans; een huus (house), tvo huuses”, except *fru* (lady, madam) n *heer* (gentleman, sir, mr,) take “n” t form e plural; z, “fruen n heeren” (ladies n gentlemen). ‘*on*’ t form e direct possessive; z, man’*on* (man’s) mans’*on* (men’s, v men). there is no objective form. e adjective is unchangable; z, “good man, good veib, (woman), good kind (child), good huuses”. e adverb is like e adjective, or “*i*”, or “*li*” is added, when necessary; z, “shi sing good, hi sprek (speaks) fortrefli (excelent)”.

e comparison v adjectives n adverbs is formed by prefixing *meer* (more), *meest* (most), *mindr* (less), or *minst* (least); z, “meer godli,” or “mindr godli.” there are, however, 12 exceptions t this rule for e sake v convenience n brevity; thus, 1 *fiel* (much), *meer*, *meest*; 2 *good*, *betr*, *best*; 3 *hoeg* (high), *hoegr*,

hoegste; 4 in, inr, inerste; 5 klein (small), kleinr kleinste; 6 kort (short) kortr, kortest; 7 laag (low), laagr, laagste; 8 lang (long), langr, langste; 9 lit (little), mindr, minst; 10 op, opr, opest; 11 ovr, ovri, overste; 12 ut, utr, uterste.

e verbs form e past tense n e past participle by adding e semi-vowel n, continuous sonant **n** or **en** t e simplest form v e verb, imperative or infinitive; z, *giv* (imperative) to *giv* (infinitive), *om mi giv* (subjunctive), *mi giv* (indicative), *givand* (present participle), *givan* (infinitive noun), *giving* (verbal noun) *mi givn* (i gave), *mi hav givn*; *hi is komen*, *shi hav shrivn* (she has written), nsf. there are 9 exceptions t this rule; thus, 1 *hav*, *had*; 2 *kan*, *kun* (could); 3 *is* (be, am, art, is, are), *var* (was, were, been); 4 *mog* (may), *mogte* (might); 5 *mus* (must), *muste* (had to); 6 *sag* (say), *saed* (said); 7 *shal*, *shul* (should); 8 *vil*, *vul* (would); *vorde* (to become; ger. *verden*; scan. *vorde* (to become), *vardt* (became), ger. *vard*, *wurde*, *geworden*).

e verb is e same for all persons n numbers; z, "mi giv, dau giv, hi giv, vi giv," nsf. there is no special form for e infinitive, imperative, subjunctive, optative, dative, accusative, vocative or ablative, n no vowel change (umlaut), t indicate plural number, past time, or person. **u** is e principal abstract noun sign, after words, which end on a consonant; z, *good*, *goodu* (goodness); *lang*, *langu* (length); *diep*, *diepu* (depth). after words which end on a vowel, **heid** [hood] is e main abstract sign; z, *frie*, *frieheid* [freedom]; *godli*, *godliheid* [godliness], *frendliheid*, nsf.

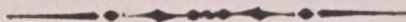
o is e principal general n masculine personal sign; z, *singo* [singer], *shrivo* [writer]; **a** indicates e feminine actor, when necessary; z, *singa* (woman siuger), *leera* (teacher, fem.; ger. *lehrerin*), nsf.

e pronouns are “*mi, dau, hi, shi, et, vi, u, de hu, sig*” (reflexive). possessives are, “*min, din, hio, shio, eto, vio, uo, huo,*” *sin* (reflexive). e numerals are, “*een, tvo, tri. fir, fem, ses, syv, ot, ni, ti, tieen, titvo, tvoti, tvoti-een, hundr, tusn*” syntax: 1st subject, 2d predicate, 3d object, is e regular arrangement, except in asking questions, when e predicate is placed before e subject; z, *regn et?* [does it rain, or is it raining?]

no double affirmative or double negative is used; simply say, “*regn et?*” “*kom hi?*” [comes he] n “*et regn* [it rains, not “it is raining” or “it does rain”]

when something hs first bn said t introduce a sentence, then also is e predicate placed before e subject; thus, “*hier, saed hi*” [not “*hi saed*”]. *alles* [all things] is vel at heim, shrivn henry, [all is well at home, wrote henry. e grammar, syntax n e troublesome prepositions are used according t english models, and idioms, t compensate e english speaking people for e great number v words taken from e continental teutons. while e german n dutch will h t rearrange every sentence in order t think in teutonish, e english will simply h t learn some new words. e mode v thinking is english. thjs is so immense an advantage t e anglosaxons that, a greater number v words hs bn taken from e continent t equalize e difficulty v learning teutonish; besides e words are more alike with less v latin terms on e continent.

e following 800 words should b read aloud at least 10 times n copied with pen n ink. if e 800 basic words are thoroly committed t memory, it will b pleasant n easy sailing after that. farther ideas will b expressed in teutonish.



800 grundvorts.

(800 fundamental words.)

a, b, c, (ay, bay, say - 123 see letter-numbers).	behoev, need, want
af, of, off; ab	beid, both; beide
afstand; distance; abstand	beivort, adjective
akt, respect, attention	bekant, acquainted, known
akti, full of — sandakti	bekeer, repent
aktr, behind; hinter	bekvem, convenient
also, therefore	bereed, prepare; bereiten
als,, as, like; als, wie	berikt, report; berichten
altid, always, all times	beshriv, describe
amt, office; amt	besit, possess; besitzen
amtstuv, office room	besondr, special
an, on, upon; auf, an	best, betr; besser, beste
an (singing), das singen	betal, pay; bezahlen
and, ing — (singing)	betalo, payer
(present participle sign)	betalim, payee
andr, other; andre	betr, better, besser
anbeed, worship; anbetten	bevaar, preserve; bewahrn
anfang, commencement	besvaaru, grievance
angr, regret, sorrow	bevust, conscious
angerful, full of regret	bevustli, consciously
ankom, arrive	bevustu, consciousness
annem, accept, adopt	bild, picture
anstat, instead of	billig, cheap, reasonable
anto, unto	bliv, remain; bleiben
antvort, answer	blot, only; bloss
arbeid, labor; arbeit	boes, bad, il; boes
arm, poor	bord, board; brett, kost
armu, poverty; armuth	borg, borrowing; borgen
art, sort, kind	bren, burn
at, at, by, near	briv, letter; brief
avond, evening; abend	brodr, brother; bruder
bau, build, construct; bauen	brodotr, brother's; dotr
bauer, farmer; bauer	broed, bread: brot
bal, ball	broen, well; brun
bang, afraid	bruk, use; brauchen
bedrieg, defraud; bedruegen	brukbar, usable
bedriv, commit; betreiben	brukli, usual
beed, pray; beten	bube, boy
beest, beast	bund, alliance
begrip, comprehend	da, the (fem.); die
behag, please, pleasure	do, the, (masc.); der
	du, the, (neuter); das

di, the, (plural); die
 daad, deed; that
 dag, day; tag
 dagli, daily
 dak, roof; dach
 dal, valley; thal
 dalr, dollar; thaler
 dar, there; dar, da
 dat, that; dass
 dau, thou; du
 de, they; sie
 deel, part, deal; theil
 denk, think
 deo, their, theirs; sein
 devl, devil; teufel
 dien, serve
 dienu, service; dienst
 din, thine; dein
 dier, dear; theuer
 diese, these
 dis, this
 do, to do; thuen
 don, done; gethan
 dod, death; tod
 doer, door, a door; thuer
 doep, baptise; taufen
 dok, nevertheless; doch
 door, thru; durch
 doorgang, alley
 doorfeg, purge thru
 dotr, daughter; tochter
 dree, turn; drehen
 dril, drill; exerziren
 dur, endure; dauern
 dving, compel; zwingen
 dyr, animal; thier
 dyrish, beastly
 een' an, one, a; ein
 eena' first, (e wunth)
 eenad, sunday, first day
 eenam, january, first month
 eenfak, simple; einfach
 eenfalt, simplex
 eenig, agreed, united
 eenir, unite; einigen
 eenmal, once, one time
 eensig, single
 eer, honor; ehre
 eerbar, honorable
 eerbaru, honorableness
 eerli, honest; ehrlich
 eerliheid, honesty
 eerman, gentleman
 eerverti, worthy of honor

en, past tense; givn (gave)
 workn (worked)
 en, and; und (d. en)
 eni, any; irgend, ein
 ent, out, away
 entdek, discover
 entvikl, develop
 erd, earth
 erfar, experience
 erfind, invent
 erhold, obtain; erhalten
 erinl, memory
 ersheim, appear
 erved, acquire; everben
 et, it; *es*, d. *het*, s. *det*
 evn, even; eben
 fadr, father; vater
 fan, from; von
 fang, catch; fangen
 far, ride in a vehicle
 faru, faring; fahrt
 fat, fathom; fassen
 feir, celebrate- feiern
 fem, 5
 femti, 50
 ferfat, compose; verfasn
 fergangn, gone by
 fergangli, transitory
 ferget, forget; vergessn
 fergiv, forgive
 fergleik, compare
 fergleikbar, comparable
 ferkeer, intercourse
 ferlat, abandon; verlasn
 fermeer, increase
 fermindr, decrease, lessen
 fermog, able to
 fern, far off, distant
 fernuft, reason; vernunft
 fersoek, attempt, tempt
 fershil, difference
 ferstand, understand
 fertel, relate; erzaehlen
 fervalt, administer
 fervant, related
 feur, fire
 fiel, much; viel
 fir, 4
 fira, 4th
 fliet,, dilligence; fleiss
 flieti, dilligent
 floed, flow; flissen
 flus, river
 flusi, fluid

flyt, move, remove
 foed, food; Futter
 foel, feel; fuehlen
 folg, follow; volgen
 foer, conduct; fuehren
 folk, folk, people; volk
 for, fore, pre; vor
 forjaar, spring; fruehjahr
 forkom, occur
 formiddag, forenoon
 forrede, preface
 forsh, search
 fort, forth, onwards
 fortshrit, advance
 fortid, past time
 frag, ask, question
 frakt, freight; fracht
 fred, peace; fried
 fredli, peacable
 fredsam, quiet
 frie, free; frei
 frieheid, freedom
 fond, fund; fond
 fru, lady, madam; frau
 fr. mrs., miss, madam
 fruen, ladies (irg pl.)
 frukt, fruit; frucht
 fry, early; frueh
 fyg, join; fuegen
 fygbar, adjoinable
 fygli, adjustable
 fyr, for, pro; fuer
 fyrdat, because
 fyrkt, fear; furcht
 fyrsto, prince; fuerste
 fyrvort, pronoun
 gaa, go; gehen
 gaan, gone
 gasse, alley; gasse
 ganz, entire, wholly
 gar, indeed, in truth
 gast, guest; gast
 gebruk, custom, habit
 gebrukli, customary
 gefar, danger; gefahr
 gegn, against, counter
 gegend, region
 gegenstand, object
 gegenvirk, counteract
 geheimli, secretly
 geheimu, a secret
 gehil, mountain; gebirge
 geist, spirit
 geistli, spiritual

geld, money
 geldhoop, heap of money
 geldvesn, finance
 gemeen, common; gemein
 gemeenli, commonly
 gern, willingly
 gering, small, trifling
 gesikt, face. gesicht
 gessel, companion
 gessela, lady companion
 gesseli, sociable
 gesselo, comrade
 gesselshap, society
 gesselshapli, social
 geshikte, history
 geshiktli, historical
 geslekt, generation
 geveetn, conscience
 gevoonli, habitually
 gevoonu, habit; gewohnheit
 giv, give; geben
 glaub, believe, faith
 gleik, alike, equal
 glyk, fortune; glueck
 glykli, happy, fortunate
 god, god; gott
 godli, godly
 godliheid, godliness
 god'on, god's; gottes
 god'on huus, god's house
 goen, wish one well; goennen
 good, good, gut
 goodmodi, kind, mild
 goodu, goodness
 grenz, limit; grenz
 groen, green; gruen
 gryt, greet; gruessen
 groot, great; gros
 grootmodr, grandmother
 grootson, grandson
 grootu, greatness
 gros, large; gros
 grosu, largeness; groese
 grund, ground, foundation
 grnndlage, foundation
 grusam, cruel; grausam
 haar, hair
 haat, hate; hassen
 had, had; hatte
 haend, hand
 handl, handle
 haesli, ugly; haesslich
 halo, halo!
 haer, army; heer

halv, half; halb	inerli, earnestly
handl, commerce	influs, influence
heel, whole entire	instand, able to
heer, sir, lord; herr	intred, entrance
heerli, glorious	inwards, inwardly
heeren, sirs, gentlemen	ir, z, regl, reglir
hr., sir, mr. (in address)	is, be, am, art, is, are
heersh, dominate	is - ger. sei, seid, sein, bin,
heersho, ruler	bist, ist, sind.
heil, heal; heilen	isand, being (parti.)
heilst, physician, dr.	ising, being
heim, home	'is, direct passive sign
heimish domestic	"hi find'is" (is found)
hen thither, off; hin	ismu; z, katekismu
henfar, fare away	ist; z, sprakist
henreis, journey away	ja, yes; ja
hert, heart; herz	jaar, year; jahr
heufi. frequent; heufig	jaarhundr, century
heukler, hypocrite	jaarti, decade
heet, is called; heissen	jaartid, season
hier, here; hier	je; z, je meer, je betr
hikin, masculine	jede, every; jeder
hi, he; er	jeman, somebody; jemand
himl, heaven	jene, those, yonder
hindernes, obstacle	jood, jew; jude
hio, his; ihre	jung, young
hiem, him (transposed)	jungling, young person
ho, how; wie	jungu, youth
hoeg, high; hoch	kal, call; rufen
hoegr, hoogste (irg)	kalv, calf; kalb
hoegu height; hoehe	kamr, chamber; zimmer
hoer, hear; hoeren	kan, can; kann
hoimr, however	kun, could; konte
hop, hope, hoffen	kaum, hardly, scarcely
hovd, head; haupt	kein, no, not any; kein
hovdstad, capital city	keisr, emperor.
hovdstyk, chapter	keisera, empress
hu, who; wer, welcher	keiseru, empire
hun, cent; 100 v dalr	kiek, look, see; gucken
hund, dog	kind, child, infant
hundr, 100	kindish, childish
huo, whose; dessen	kerl, fellow, kerl
huus, house; haus	kindu, childhood
huusband, husband	king, king; koenig
hyp, hop, jump	kinga, queen; koenigin
in, in; in, ein	kingu, kingdom
inbeed, invite; einladen	kirk, church; kirche
infoer, introduce	kirkli, churchly
ingaa, ingo; eingehen	kleeding, clothing
inkom, income	kleeds, clothes; kleider
inlat, let in; einlassen	klein, small in size
inlond, inland	kleinr, kleinste (irg)
inr, inest (irg)	ko, cow; kuh
inri, interior	koop, buy; kaufen

koopman, merchant
 koopleut, trade-people
 kort, short; kurz
 kortr, kortest
 krig, get, obtain; kriegen
 krieg, war
 kring, circle (d. kring)
 kringli, circular
 krum, crooked, curved
 kunst, art, science
 kunstli, artificial
 kunsterish, artistic
 kunsto, artist
 laag, low; niedrig
 laagr, laagste
 laatsi, lazy
 land, land, soil
 lang, long
 lat, let; lassen
 leg, lay, put; legen
 leik, like; gleich
 lest, last; letzt
 leist, achive; perform
 lev, live; leben
 leer, lore; lehre
 leera, teacher (f)
 leero, teacher; lehrer
 leerim, pupil; lehrling
 ledig emty; leer
 leit, light, easy
 les, read; lesen
 lesbar, legible
 lesa, reader; leserin
 leso, reader
 leute; folk; people
 li; z, godli; frendli
 lide, suffer; leiden
 lieb, dear, beloved
 liebli, lovely
 liebverti, lovable
 lig, lie, recline; liegen
 likt, light (substance)
 link, left, left side
 lit, little (in quantity)
 liv, life; leben
 lob, praise; loben
 lond, country in gen.
 los, loose; los
 loop, run; laufen
 luft, air; luft
 lyd, sound; laut
 lyg, lie, falsehood; luege
 maat, measure; mass
 maal, meal, repast

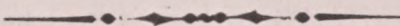
maedn, girl; maedchen
 mal, time; z, 2 mal (2 times)
 man, man; mann
 mang, among
 meer, more; mehr
 meest, most
 men, but; aber
 meni, many; viele
 mi, i, me; ich, mir
 min, my' mine; mein
 mindr, less; fr. moinder
 minst, least; minst
 mit, with, con, co, col
 mitarbeid, colabor
 modr, mother; mutter
 modersprak, mother-language
 moet, meet; begegnen
 moeting, meeting
 mog, may; mag, moegen
 mogte, might; moehte
 monat, month
 morgn, morning
 mund, mouth
 mundli, by mouth
 mus, must
 muste, had to; muste
 nabor, neighbor; nachbar
 nak, after; nach
 nakmiddag, afternoon
 nakfrag, inquire
 nat, night; nacht
 nakn, neck; nich, genick
 nam, name
 namwort; noun
 nase, nose
 nebn, near by; neben
 nebenwort, adverb
 nedr, down; nieder
 nederfal, downfall
 nei heer; no sir
 nei fru; no ma'm
 neidr, neither; noch
 neidr-neidr, neithr-nor
 nieman, nobody
 nimr, never; nimmer
 ni, 9
 niti, 90
 nit, not; nicht
 niu, new; neu
 nok, yet, still, noch
 nu, now; nu, nun
 nutid, present tense
 nyt, use, utility; nutz
 nytli, useful

obn, above; oben	rygkom, come back
odr, or; eidr, odr	rygloop, run back
'on, possessive sign; z, "man- 'on haend"	rygmarshir, countermarch
ok, also; auch	rygvards, backwards
om, about, around; um	saak, affair; sache
om, if; venn, ob	saed, said; sagte
omshon, altho; obschon	saft, sap; saft
omtrent, about; ungefaehr	sag, say: sagen
omseil, circumnavigate	sagand, saying; sagend
oog, eye; auge	sakte, slow, sofily
oor, ear; ohr	sanft, soft, mild
op, up; auf, an	sats, sentence; satz
opr, opest, opermeest	salig, saved, blest; seelig
ordn, order, plan; orden	sam, together; zusammen
ordentli, orderly	samfund, community
ordre, command; ordre	samfundismu, socialism
ort, locality, place	samfundist, socialist
ortli, local; oertlich	sami, same; derselbe
ot, 8	saml, collect
otti, 80	samt, and also; samt
ovr, over; ueber, ober	saur, sour; sauer, bitter
overlegn, superior	se, see, look; sehen
overset, translate	see, sea; see
oversikt, general view	sedert, since; seit
pakt, compact, lease	seer, very; sehr
paard, horse; pferd	seel, soul, spirit; seele
plag, torment; plagen	sekr, sure; sicher
plas, place; platz	sekeru, safety; sicherheit
plikt, duty; pflicht	sel, sell; verkaufen
post, post	selo, seller; verkaufer
postamt, postoffice	selim, vendee
poststuv, postoffice(r)	ses, 6
prakt, pomp, show	sesa, 6th
proev, try; pruefen	set, set; setzen
prunk, ostentation	shaap, sheep; schaf
punkt, point	shad, injury; schaden
punktum, period (.)	shal, shall; soll
puust, breathe, breath	shat, treasure; schatz
raam, frame; rahme	shee, happen; schehen
rakr, raskel	shi, she; sie
raum, room, space	shio, her, hers; ihr
regl, rule; regel	shikin, feminine
reglir, regulate	ship, ship; schiff
regn, rain	shoen, beautiful; schoen
rekt, right; recht	shrek, terror; schreck
rideri, cavalry; reiterei	shrekli, terrible
rikt, tend, care for	shrit, step; schritt
rikti, correct; richtig	shriv, write; schreiben
roop, call; rufen	shul, should; solte
rund, round	shuld, debt; schuld
rundom, roundabout	shuldo, debtor
ryg, back, rueken	sieg, victory; sieg
ryg, back; zurueck	sig, him or herself; sich

sin, his or hers; sein	syvti, 70
reflexive; "hi find sin	tal, number; zahl
book" (he finds his b.)	talreich, numerous
sinn, sense; sinn	talvort, number word
sinnbild, symbol	tam, tame; zahm
sinnrich, rich in sense	tamli, pretty; ziemlich
sistr, sister; schwester	tand, tooth; zahn
sisterman, brother-in-law	teekn. token; zeichen
sisterson, sister's son	ti, 10
sit, sit; sitzen	tia, 10th
slaap, sleep; schlafen	tid, time; zeit
slag, strike; schlagen	tiding, newspaper; zeitung
smak, taste; geschmack	tidvort, verb; zeitwort
smal, narrow; schmal	til, till; bis, zu
smeikl, flatter; schmeicheln	tieen, 11
snel, soon, quick; schnell	titvo, 12
so, so, thus; so was	titri, 13
soek, seek; suchen	to, to; zu
soet, sweet; sues	tog, train; zug
soldat, soldier	toleg, add; zulegen
somvor, somewhere	tokom, future; zukunft
son, son; sohn	toor, fool; thor
sondr, asunder, apart	toorish, foolish
sonderbrek, break asunder	towards, towards
sonderslag, strike asunder	tree, tree; baum
sorg, sorrow	tref, hit; treffen
sprak, language	trek, pull; ziehen
spaet, late; spaet	tri, 3
sprek, speak; sprechen	triti, 30
staal, steel; staal	trijen, trillion
staat, state; staat	tru, true; wahr
stad, city; stadt	truheid, truth; wahrheit
stand, stand; stehen	tur, tour
stat, instead of; stat	tusn, 1,000
sted, stead, place	tushn, between; zwischen
steel, steal; stehlen	tushenkom, intervene
steen, stone; stein	tushenloop, interlope
steenakti, stony	tveifl, doubt; zweifel
stel, place, put; stellen	tvo, 2, two; zwei
stem, voice; stimme	tvoa, 2nd
stets, constantly; stets	tvoad, manday, 2nd day
stieg, mount; steigen	tvoam, january, 2nd month
stop, stop; halten	tvoti, 20
straat, street; strasse	tvoti-een, 21
strak, straight; strack	tvoti-tvo, 22
straks, immediately	tvoti-tri, 23, nsf.
strek, stretch; strecken	u, abstract after consonants; z,
svak, weak; schwach	"good, goodu", goodness
synd, sin, evil; suend	u, you; ihr, euch
syndig, sinful; suendig	undr, under; unter
syv, 7	underlegen, inferior
syva, 7th	underrikt, instruction
syvad, saturday, 7th day	undersoek, investigate
syvam, july, 7th month	undersheid, distinguish

uo, your, yours; ihre
 ut, out; aus
 utn, unless, except
 utom, without; ohne, ausser
 utnem, except, take out
 utneml, exception
 utr, utest, utermeest
 uterli, extremely
 uterliheid, extremity
 var, was, were, been
 var; war, waren, gewesen
 vardt, became, has become
 varom, why; warum
 vorde, to become; werden
 vart, wait; warten
 vat, what; was
 vedr, again; wieder
 vederkom, come again
 vederhal, repeat
 veedr, whether
 veet, know; wissen
 veetn, knew; wusste
 veetenshap, science
 veg, way, road; weg
 vegn, on account of
 veif, wife; frau
 veib, woman; weib
 veil, while; weil
 vel, well; wohl
 velt, world
 ven, when; wenn, wann

venig, few; wenige
 vensh, wish; wunsch
 verk, work; werk
 verf, throw; werfen
 vesn, essence, affair
 vi, we; wir
 vio, our, ours; unser
 viet, white; weis
 vikti, important
 viktiheid, importance
 vil, will; will, werden
 vul, would; wolte
 vidr, against, contra
 viderstand, withstand
 viderslag, counter blow
 vilk, which; welcher
 vindu, window; fenster
 virk, operate; wirken
 voon, dwell; wohnen
 vor, where; wo
 vorin, wherein; worein
 vort, word; wort
 vyste, desert; wueste
 yb, to exercise; ueben
 ybing, practice; uebung
 ybtid, time for practice
 ybplas, practice-place
 zero, zero
 zie, draw, pull; ziehen
 zvek, purpose; zweck



evangelii af heiligo matheus.

(gospel of saint matthew).

hovdstyk 2.

(chapter ii)

nu ven jesus var birtn in bethlehem af judea in di dags af king herodes, se, dar komen vis mans fan du ost to jerusalem,

2 sagand, vor is hi dat is birtn king af di joods? fyr vi hav seen hio stern in du ost, en is komen to anbeed hi.

3 ven herodes do king had hoern diese tings, vardt hi trubeln, en al jerusalem mit hi.

4 en ven hi had sameln al di hovdpriestes en shriftgeleren af du folk, fragn hi af de vor kristus shul vorde birtn.

5 en de saed to hi, in bethlehem in judea: fyr so is et shrivn bei do profet,

6 en dau bethlehem, in du land af judea, is nit du minst mang di fyrstos af juda; fyr ut af dau shal kom een staatholdo, hu shal regir min folk israel.

7 den herodes, ven hi had heimli kaln di visos, nakfragn hi flieti af de vat tid du stern ersheinen.

8 en hi sendn de to bethlehem, en saed, gaa, en forsh flieti nak du jung kind, en ven u hav findn et, bring mi vort

vedr, dat mi mog kom en anbeed et ok.

9 ven de had hoern do king hentrecken de, en se, du stern, vilk de seen in du ost, gaan foran de, til et komen en standn ovr vor du jung kind var.

10 en ven de seen du stern, freudn de sig mit overmaati groot freud.

11 en ven de var komen into du huus, seen de du jung kind mit maria eto modr, en faln nedr, en anbeedn et, en ven de had opnen deo shat, shenkn de to et gaves, gold, veiroek en myra.

12 en isand (being) varnen af god in droem dat, de shul nit rygvend to herodes, henreisn de to sin eign lond ein andr veg.

13 en ven de var hentrekn, se, du engl af do heer ersheinen to josef in een droem, sagand, stand op, en nem du kind en eto modr, en flie into egypt, en is (be) dau dar, til mi bring dau vort, fyr herodes vil seek du jung kind to ombring et.

14 ven hi standn op, nemen hi du jung kind en eto modr bei nat en hentrekn into egypt:

15 Men var dar til du dod af herodes; dat et mogte vorde fulfylt, vat var sprekn bei do heer door do profet, sagand, ut af egypt hav mi kaln min son.

16 den herodes, ven hi seen dat hi var bedriegn af de visos, vardt hi overmaati torni, en sendn fort en latn dodslag al de kinds dat var in bethlehem, en in al de grenzes daraf, fan tvo jaars en undr, nak du tid vilk hi had flieti nakfragn af de visos

17 den var fulfylt vat var sprekn bei jeremias, do profet, sagand,

18 in rama var dar en stem hoern, geklag, geweene en jamershrei, rakl beveen sin kinds, en vul nit lat sig troest, fyrdat de is nit.

19 men ven herodes var

dod, se, een engl af do heer ersheinen in een droem to josef in egypt,

20 sagand, stand op, en nem du jung kind en eto modr, en gaa into du land af israël; fyr de is dod, hu soekn du jung kind'on liv.

21 en hi standn op, en nemen du jung kind en eto modr, en komen iuto du land af israël.

22 men ven hi hoern dat archelaus regirn in judea insted af sin fadr herodes, fyrktn hi to gaa darhen, unaktn, ising (being) varnen af god in droem, vendn hi sig to-sids into de deels af galilea,

23 en hi komen en voonen in een stad kaln nazaret; dat it mogte vorde fulfylt vat var sprekn door di profets, hi shal heet een nazareto.

du heer'on beed.

(the lord's prayer).

vio fadr hu is in himl; heilig vorde din nam; din reik kom; din vil vorde dun an erd, als et is in himl; giv vi dis dag vio dagli broed; en fergiv vi vio shuld, als vi fergiv vio shuldos; en leed vi nit into fersoeking, men erloes vi fan evl; fyr din is du reik, en du kraft en du herliheid in evigu — amen. [matheus 6. 9—13].

di ti gebids.

(the ten commandments).

1. dau shal hav kein andr gods befor mi.
2. dau shal nit nem du nam af do heer fergevs, fyr do heer vil nit unshuldihold hi, hu nem hio nam fergevs.

3. erinr du sabbatdag to heilighold et.
4. eer din fadr en modr dat et mog gaa vel mit dau, en dau mog lev langi an du erd.
5. dau shal nit dodir.
6. dau shal nit begaa ektibrek.
7. dau shal nit steel.
8. dau shal nit baer falsh betyg gegn din nabor.
9. dau shal nit begeer din nabor'on huus.
10. dau shal nit begeer din nabor'on veif, neidr hio dieno, neidr hio diena, neidr hio fie, neidr eniting, vilk is hio.

noodvendi forloopi ybings.

(necessary preliminary exercises).

di english fyrvorts (pronouns) en di skandinavish talvorts (numerals), is di kortest, di meest bekvem en di best undersheidn (differentiated) in du velt.

eng. i, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they, who
deuch, ich, du, er, sie, es, wir, ihr, sie, wer
skan. jeg, du, han, hun, det' vi, eder, de, hvo
teut. mi, dau, hi, shi, et, vi, u, de, hu

besiti form (possessive form).

eng.: mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
deuch: mein, dein, sein, ihre, sein, unser, ihre, seine
skan.: min' din, hans, hendes, dets, vor, eders, deres
teut.: min, din, hio, shio, eto, vio, uo, deo

sin is een besiti rygvendi (reflexive) fyrvort, vilk is brukn ven et vis ryg to du subjekt; als; "henry givn vilhelm *sin* book", dat meen dat henry givn vilhelm *sin* eign book, (henry'on book); men (but, aber), om (if, wem) vi sag, "henry givn vilhelm *hio* book, vilk tohoern (belonged) to vilhelm. "sin",

ven rygvendi bedyd (signifies) du sami als "hio eign, (his own), shio eign (her own), ito eign (its own), deo eign (their own)." "do fadr findn *sin* kind", meen dat do fadr findn sin eign kind, men om vi sag, "do fadr findn *hio* kind", meen et, dat do fadr findn een andr man'on kind; dat is, "sin" is altid rygvendi, als in di skandinavish spraks, fyr to forbuig (prevent) misferstandels

sig is een rygvendi (reflexive) fyrvort, du sami, als du deuch "sich", hollandi "zich", du platdeuch "sik" or "sig", du skandinavish "sig" or "seg", en du romanish "se", vi hav annemen du platdeuch en skandinavish form "sig", fyrdat et is du meest leit sprekn en shrivn. en algemeen ferstandn; als, "shi seen sig in du speigl", (she saw herself in e mirror)- "sig" meen du sami als du english "himself, herself, itself, themeselves".

utn (except, ausgenommen) "min, din, sin", endir (terminate) al di besiti (possessive) forvorts an "o", als, "hio, shio, eto, vio, uo, deo, huo". dis "o" is een ferkortl (abbreviation) fan "on" (own), fyr to krig (get, obtain) meer opn en vellydand (welsounding) selvlyds (vowels), af vilk vi hav to venig (few) in vio liebi [dear] teutonish spraks.

lat vi nu vedr [again] betrakt di bekvem skandinavish talvorts.

een, tvo, tri, fir, fem, ses, syv, ot, ni, ti, tieen,
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
 titvo, titri, tafir, nsf; tvoti, tvoti-eeen, tvoti-tvo, tvoti-tri,
 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23,
 nsf. triti, triti-eeen, nsf. firti, femti, sestti, syvti, otti,
 30, 31, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80,
 niti, hundr, tusn, eenjen [million], tri tvojen [3 bil-
 90, 100, 1,000, 1,000,000, 3,000,000,000,
 lions]. "eenjen" bedyd een sprong odr een stand-
 ort, odr merkl ovr odr, jensids (bejond, jenseit) du

tusn tals; tvojen (billion), trijen [trillion], firjen [quatrillion], nsf.

bei making "een", samt [plus] "jen" "*eenjen*" to stand fyr "million", en "*tvojen*" stand fyr "billion", den krig vi ganz rein teutonish talvorts. 1,234,567,890" is lesn so: "een tvojen, tvo hundr triti-fir eenjens, fem hundr sesti-syv tusn, ot hundr en niti." dis is nak du fransi, english en amerikanish system.

a is tolegn [added] to du grundtal fyr to form du ordental [ordinal number]. sodan, eena [first, erste] fan "een" [1]; "tvoa" fan "tvo", samt "a"; als, "tvoa" [second, 2nd, zweite], "tria" (3rd, 3te), nsf. (en so fort), een halv deel ($\frac{1}{2}$); tvo trias ($\frac{2}{3}$), syv tis (7 tens), nsf.; 3 fems (3 fives); fem tis (5 tens), nsf. in timali (decimal) rekning, kan vi shriv, ".5" fyr "fem-tias" (five-tenths). "*trieeniheid* (trinity, dreieinigkeit).

vi glaub dat nu, is di english fyrvorts en di skandinavish talvorts tamli klar, man mus naturli, les de vedr (again) meni mals lyd in du begin, befor de is fest organirn into du bevustu (consciousness, bewustsein). man kan dok nit ervart to erverv een niu sprak, utom du minst studiring, evn om (if, wenn) et is nur een heimish fereensprak. di jung leut vil hav genug tid to lern et in di nekst femti jaars, om di old leut vil lat de do et.

besondr vorts.

dar is omtrent tafir (14) vorts dat forkom seer oft, vilk et vul is good to shenk besondr opmerkamu, befor vi vandr meer fern in vio niu sprakreise. vi meen sodan vorts als; *als, dan, fyr, hu, men, om, sodan. til, u, utn, utom, vil, vor, vorde, vardt.*"

"*als*" is brukn, als (wie) du english "as", en be- dyd beid "*als*" en "*wie*" in deuch; dus, "shi is so good als hi. shi sing als (wie) hi (she sings as he does).

“*dan*” is bruken als in english en hollandi, dat is, in fergleiking (comparison), so, “di japanos is meer klog (clever), dan di kinaos, men (but) di teutonos is meer klog, dan di japanos.

“*fyr*” is een seer heufi nebenvort (adverb) en bindvort (conjunction), en is bruken als du english “for”; dus, “mi vil arbeid fyr u”. “fyr” mog ok hav sami bedyd als du deuch vort “*denn*”; du skan. “*thi*” en hollandish “*want*”; dus; “lat vi gaa ut, fyr et is sunshein nu”.

“*hu*” is du english relativ fyrvort “*who*”. “hu” point ryg to persons, veil “*vilk*” en “*vat*” point ryg (zurueck) to dyrs odr tings; als, “hu (wer, hvo) kom hier?” “mi se do man, hu, (wer der, welcher; hvilken, som) var hier gestern”. “mi sprekn to da fru (lady, madam), hu singn lest nat.

“*vilk*” (which; welcher, welche, welches; hvilke, som) point (zeigen, zeilen; peger) ryg (tilbage) to dyrs odr tings; als, “se u dat paard, vilk loop dar?” (do you see e horse which runs there?) vilk paard meen u? (which horse do you mean?).

“*men*” (but, aber) is nemen fan di tri skandinavish spraks, fyrdat *et* is so fiel (much) leuk du hollandish *maar*, samt du fransi *mais* (ma), besids is *men* seer vellydand mit sin floedand “m” en “n” lyd. also, sag vi, “u, men nit hi” [you, but not he”; deuch, “sie, aber nicht er”; hollandish, “u, maar niet hij”].

“*om*” [if; wenn, ob] is een kompromis tushn [between, zwischen] skandinavish *om*, deuch, *ob* en hollandi, *omdat*; als, “mi vil gaa, om u is ferdi” [i will go, if you are ready; deuch, ich verde gehen, wenn sie fertig sind]. frag, om hi is ferdi. (ask, if he is ready; deuch, frage, ob er fertig ist).

“*sodan*” is een utgleik (compromise) tushn du hollandish vorts *sodan*, *sodanig* en du skandinavish, *saa-dan*, *saaledes*. et meen du sami als du english “such,

thus", en du deuch, "solch, sowie"; als, "hav u seen sodan eeniheid?" (have you seen such unity? deuch, haben sie solche einigkeit gesehen?)

"*til*" (till, bis, an, tot) is beid english en skandinavish; als, "vart, til hi kom" (wait till hi comes; deuch, warte, bis er kommt).

"*u*" (you, ihr, sie). dis fyrvort, tvoa (second) person, meertal (plural) is bruken in spreking to al menshes, altr en stand, grad (just) als du english "*you*" en du fransi "*vous*". dis is du meest eenfak vis, en vil forbuig meni tveifls en unbehagli feilgrips in ferkeer, odr omgang mit di menshes. "*dau*" [thou]; fr. "*tu*" is nur bruken in biblish odr dikterish shrivart.

"*utn*" (unless, except; deuch, auser, ausgenommen); als, "mi vil gaa, utn hi kom" (i will go, unless he domes; deuch, ich werde gehen, ausgenommen er kommt).

"*utom*" (without; d., ohne; hol., buiten); als, "mi vil nit gaa, utom min frend."

"*vil*" is bruken als in english en skandinavish. "*vil*" hav tvo meenings. in du eena (first, erste) line, bedyd et "*vil*" (volition), en in d tvoa (2d, 2te) line bedyd et du sami als du deuch, *werden*, werde, wirst, wird; dus, "hi vil kom" (he will come; deuch, er wird kommen; skan., han vil komme). "du huus vil fal" (e house will fall" nsf.) dis satsbau vil kling somvat eigendomli to di deuchos, men de mus dok erinr, dat et is teutonish, en dat beid di angelsaksos, sovel als di skandinavos bruk "*vil*" mit dis idiom.

dar is ok een andr ting to erinr; teutonish hav nemen di meest vorts fan du europani festland, veil di angelsaksos freud sig meest ovr du sprakleer, satsbau en in di idiomatish bruk af di entsprekand forvorts (prepositions) en ovr de helpverbs- et vul

(would, wolte) darfyr nit is (be) rekt to infoer so besondr en svaar (difficult) satsbau als mit “*verden*” en “*urde*”, *vard* geworden.

“*vorde*” (to become, to get), “*worth*” as “woe worth to me (woe come to me), woe worth the man; “woe worth” bedyd in english “woe becomes” (worth): deuch, *werden*; svergish *vorda*; danish-nor-gish *vorde*; hollandish *worden*. al hav “o” utn du deuch *werden* mit “e”. “*vorde*” hav var (been) an-nemen anstat du english “become”, en du deuch “werden”. “*vorde*” is du best utgleik (compro-mise) form, dat vi kan find, en vilk kan meest leit is ferstandn bei angelsaksos, deuchos, skandinavos en hollandos.

vardt is du best fortid (past tense) form, dat vi kan find so fern als di deuchos en skandinavos, an-gaa. “*vardt*” is bruken in du old rostock bibl-over-setl. veil di deuch sag meest “*vard*”, sag di skan-dinavos meest “*vard*”. vi hav, darfyr, shrivn beid “d” en “t”, als een kompromis, to mak du vort meer leit vederkenen, beid in deuchland, holland en di tri skandinavish londs, danmark, sverge en norge, so “*vardt*”.

beispiels (exempls): *hi vorde syk* (he becomes sick; deuch “er vird krank”. *hi vardt syk* (he be-came sick or he got sick; deuch, “er wurde (*vard*) krank”). “*amerika vardt entdeken 1492*”. in eng-lish is et shrivn, “america was (*var*) discovered 1492. dis english “was” (*var*) kling nit rikti in dis ferbindl. om (if, wenn) amerika was (*var*) entdekn 1492. den *var* et alredi at dat tid een utfoern (accomplished) handling. nu, om (if, wenn) entdeking *var* een ut-foern handling in 1492, muste du entdeking hav findn plas befor dat tid. vat do shrivo vul sag, *var* nit dat amerika *var* (was) entdekn 1492, men dat ameri-ka *vardt* (became, got) entdekn in 1492.

vi kan leit inse dat sodan vorts als, "vorde" en *vardt* is grad (just) so nytli to di angelsaksos als to di deuchos, skandinavos en hollandos. ven vi bruk "vorde" en "vardt" anstat, "become, became", odr "got", den ferandr vi dok nit du english satsbau, vilk vi hav givn di angelsaksos, als gegenvikt fyr di groot antal vorts nemen fan du teutonish festland.

dar is een andr ting vilk di deuchos en hollandos vil find somvat svaar in du begin, en dat is dat du old infinitiv, endand an "en" is imr bruken als du fortid partisip; fyr exempl, "hi hav findn". nu "*finden*" is du deuch en hollandi infinitiv, men in teutonish is dis infinitiv beid imperfectum en perfectum; als, "mi givn (imperfectum), mi hav givn (perfectum). di deuchos, sovel als di skandinavos en hollandos, mus imr erinr dat in teutonish hav du tidvort (verbum) gar kein besondr bieging (inflection) fyr infinitiv, so dat vat se ut als een infinitiv, is imr een fortid form; als, "hi is komen" (gekomen) "hi is findn" (gefunden), "shi komen" (sie kamm).

om di students hav lernn good du ungeheur eenfak sprakleer, di tvoti-tri (23) unregli vorts, en di 800 grundvorts, vil hi odr shi hav seer lit svaaru in ferstanding vat vi shal sag nak dis tid.

veek en monatnams.

een (1) eena (first, erste)	firad, wednesday
<i>eenad</i> fan eena en "d" (day)	femad, thursday
eenad, sunday (eena dag)	sesad, friday
tvoad, monday (2a dag)	syvad, saturday
triad, thuesday	1d - sun.; 2d - mon.

monatnams:

eenam, jan. (1st month)	syvam, july (7 m.)
tvoam, february (2 m.)	otam, august (8 m.)
triam, march (3 m.)	niam, september (9 m.)
fram, april (4 m.)	tiam, october (10 m.)
femam, may (5 m.)	tieenam, nov. (11 m.)
sesam, june (6 m.)	titvoam, december (12 m.)

vi mus dok lern di talvorts eena (first, erst), en den kan vi set "d" nak di ordentals fyr veekdags en set "m" nak fyr monatnams — billig nams!

niu bookstaftals.

a - 1, b 2, c 3, d 4, e 5, f 6, g 7, h 8, i 9, o = o, "a-o (ah - oh) 10, a - a (ah - ah) 11, a - b (ah - be) 12, b-o (be - oh) 20, b - a 21, a - b - c = 123, a - g - i - c = 1793 = MDCCLXXXIII.

diese tals mus is (be) utsprekn jede bookstaf bei sig selv, so dat di tals vil nit is fervekseln mit andr vorts; "b - a - d" (be - ah - de) = 214.

et vul is (be) good, om vi kun krig een sekr system fyr to benam vio bookstafs. vi vil forslag dis plan: lat al di selvlyds (vowels) "a, ae (ä) e, ei, i, o, oe, u, y (ü) is benamen nak deo (their, ihre) eign lyds, en lat al d mitlyds (consonants) is benamen mit du sami selvlyds "e" utn "s" (es); so, "be, ce, de, fe, ge, he, je, ke, le, me, ne, pe, re, te, ve. dubl we, tze" (z). "s" fan "ce". in bookstafing "fadr, modr", kan vi sag, "fe - ah - de - re = fadr", me - oh de - re = modr", nsf, om al mitlyds had du sami selvlyds bei sig, kun vi meer klar hoer di virkli undersheids tushn di bookstafs.

forsilbs.

et is een seer glykli omstand, dat di teutonish spraks is so reik in forsilbs, fyrdat et ret (saves) vi fan lerning so meni niu ekstra grundvorts, als in meni andr tungs. je meer forsilbs en nak silbs een sprak hav, desto meer ekonomish en selvklar is du sprak to du gemeen folk. je meer selvklar, bestemi (definite) en beshrivand een sprak is, desto meer leit kan een hoeg kultur is (be) opholdn mang beid di hoeg en laag folkklases. al men-shes kan lern en erinr meer mit een leit eenfak, reg-

li, selvklar en eenarti sprak. di forsilbs help fiel to mak vio fereensprak meer selvklar en ekonomish, dan latinish.

et is nit noodvendi to beshriv hier al di teutouish forsilbs, als, "be, er, erz, ent, fer, ge, hen, un, zer", fyr de is du sami in teutonish als befor. al di forvorts (prepositions) is ok brukn als forsilbs; fyr eksempl, "af, aftrek, afkom; for forloop, forkom", nsf. al andr vorts kan ok is brukn als forsilbs fyr beispiel, "fadr, faderland; modr, modersprak; huus, huusdieno, huusknekt, huusfred", nsf. dis kendaad (fact) mak teutonish du meest reik in du velt in forsilbs, dok vul et is (be) good to hav een venig (few) meere af de, fyr to mak vio fereensprak nok meer reik in dis good betrekning (respect, beziehung). et vul help opfoeding (education, erziehung) seer fiel. je meer forsilbs vi hav, desto meere grundvorts kan vi benyt, utom to borg fan fremd spraks, als du fal var mang di old begavn griekos, die meest groot af al selvdenkos.

el kan is brukn als forsilbs in gevis fals, vor (where, wo) kein andr forsilb odr forvort pas; "el-deel" (element) "elhevl" (elevator)' nsf. **ho** kan is brukn als een fergrootand (augmentative) forsilb; als, hopriest, homan (giant, riese), nsf. **shoen** is een fershoenand forsilb, deelvis nu brukn, men vilk kun is fiel utvidn (extended); als, shoenshrift (caligraphy), shoenbookshat (belles lettres), odr shoensliteratur, nsf. **haes** fan "haesli" (ugly), kan is anvendn to beteekn somting viderli odr haesli; als, "haesshrift, haesshriveri, haesmaleri, haesarbeid", nsf. dis "haes" is een pasand gegenforsilb to "shoen"; dus, "shoenmaleri, shoensprekeri, shoensarbeid", nsf.

omshon (altho, obschon) vio teutonish modersprak is ungeheur reik in forsilb, is de dok forhold-

maati (relatively, verhältnismässig) arm in naksilbs, darfyr mus vi help vio fereensprak bei making som niu en pasand naksilbs, to overtref (excel) latinish.

naksilbs.

beid do groot deuch en do groot danish sprakis-tes hav ervaenen du kendaad dat di teutonish spraks hav to venig afleedmitls (ableitungsmiteln). prof. gustav rümelin, kanslo af du universitat tübingen, sag in sin book, "*berechtigung der fremdwoerter*" an side 28 en 29 als folgand:

"Es hängt damit noch ein anderer Mangel unserer Sprache zusammen. Sie giebt den Hauptwörtern mit ihren Endungen auf heit, keit, ung, thum, niss, schaft einen festen Abschluss, der weitere Ableitungen erschwert, während die alten und die romanischen Sprachen vom Hauptwort aus, das weit häufiger in Vokalen endigt, einen neuen Anlauf zur Fortbildung nehmen können. Aus der *Tonkunst* entsteht nur etwa der Tonkünstler, aus Musik aber der Musiker, Musikus, Musikant, musikalish, musiciren und Musikalien. Wenn wir auch für *Kritik* Beurtheilung, für *Centrum* Mittelpunkt annehmbar finden wollten, wie sagen wir dann für kritish, kritisiren, Kritiker, Kriticismus, kritkaster, oder für central, centralisiren, Centralisation, Centralismus, Centralität, für concentrisch, concentriren, Concentration?"

du meest vikti naksilb is gevis *en*, fyr fortid en fortid partisip; als, "mi givn (gave), mi hav givn, mi hav komen, seen, gaan, arbeidn, lieb, shrivn, singn," nsf, dis "*en*" odr "*n*" hav var (been) vaeln fyr to angiv du fortid, fyrdat et is een halvvokal, seer musikalish, en ok du meest bruken en du meest utspredn fortidteekn in du velt. "*en*" es nit aleen teutonish; als, angelsaksish *kumen* (hav komen); deuch, *gekommen*, hollandi, *komen*; skandinavish,

kommen; islandi *komin*, men “*en*” is ok du passiv fortid partisip in di slavonish spraks; als, rusish, *vidit* (to se), *viden* (seen, gesehen; rusish, *nesit* (baer, carry, tragen) *nesen* (baern, carried, getragen). besids al dis is “*n, en*” bei natur du meest samfygi (coalescing) af al vio bookstafs, utn (except) “*s*”, vilk bild du meertal; dat bedyd, dat “*n*”, kan is fygn to al andr bookstafs utom een tushenkomand (intervening) “*e*” odr andr vokal, utn “*m*” en “*n*”; sodan, mi hav singn, arbeidn, shrivn, komen, kenen, nsf. “*n*” is virkli betr en meer bekvem, dan een ful vokal leik “*a, e, i, o, u, y*, vul hav var (been). om vj had nemen een rein vokal to bild du fortid partisip anstat “*n*” den vul du utsprek hav vardt (become) langr en meer svaar; als, “*liebai*,” (*liebn*), odr “*singo*” (*singn*). “*n*” hav var (been) annemen, fyrdat et is nu so brukn in teutonish spraks, en is du best teekn fyr du fortid partisip in du velt.

and is du nutid partisip teekn; als, “*singand*” (*singing, singend*). du urzaak, varom vi hav nemen du opn vellydand svergish (swedish) “*and*”. is fyrdat “*end*” is to fiel leik “*en*”, du fortid partisip. fergleik “*singend*” en “*singn*” in snel sprekan. “*singand*” en “*singn*” is betr undersheidn “*and*” is fiel leik du latinish, italish en spanish *ando*, en du fransi “*ant*”. *an* is brukn als een teekn fyr du infinitiv substantiv anstat *en*, fyr to krig een meer klar undersheid fan du fortid partisip, en fyr to krig du meer opn en vellydand “*a*” vokal, anstat du halv hoern ‘*e*’; als “*fiel singan en sprekan*” (much singing and speaking; deuch, viel singen und sprechen).

“*e*” en “*en*” is brukn to fiel in deuch, en et hav ok to venig vokals- do gelernen deucho, prof. gustav rümelin, befor ervaenen, sag:

“Unsere Sprache hat nicht alle und nicht lauter Vorzüge, sondern auch ihre Mängel. Zu diesen ge-

hört, das sie in Lautfülle und vohlkang hinter den aus dem Lateinichen stammenden Sprachen entschieden Zurücksteht. Sie leidet nicht nur überhaupt an Vokalarmuth und Consonantenhäufung, sondern sie hat auch unter allen Vokalen den ton und wirkungslosen *E* allmählig ein solches Uebergewicht eingeräumt, das die andern nur noch weit schwächer zum Wort kommen. Wie wohlthuend klingen für unser Ohr *Melodie, Harmonie, Phantasie, o.s.w.*”

ing is bruken als een verbal substantiv du sami als in hollandish, platdeuch en skandinavish; so, “goed singing, good regiring (regirung). “*ing*” is ok bruken als een gerundium teekn. sodan, “bei fraging (asking) kan man find du veg to jerusalem.” “*ung*” is bruken in ekstra fals, vor (where, wo) vi vensh to mak een ekstra ondersheid fan du sami grundvort; als, *bilding* (building, deuch gebaude; danish, bygning) en *bildung* (kultur).

nu mus vi fersoek to giv vio vokalarm eldeel (element, bestandtheil) meer selvlyds to mak et meer velklingand to vio nakkomos en to du ganz velt. vi mus do et in een so systemi (systematish) en so utstrekkn vis (wise, manner) dat et vil verkli vorde (become, werden) af bedydu. vi kan meest leit in foer meer sevlyds at di end af vorts; als folgand:

u is een ferkortl fan du english *hood* (hud), *dom* (dum), *ure, ture, ude* en fan du deuch *ung, thum*. “*u*” is setn nak vorts vilk endir (terminates) an een mitlyd, fyr to bild du abstrakt namvort (noun, nomen); so “good, goodu” (goodness), manu (manhood), veibu (womanhood), kindu (childhood, kindheit), diepu (depth), langu (length), nsf. “*u*” is een seer leit vokal to utsprek. et hav var (been) kaln bei som orthoepistes (utsprekistes) du naturli vokal; als “du, hu, nu, vu, ru,” nsf.

heid, is du meest leit kenen af vio old teutonish

abstrakteekens, en is een kompromis tushn eng hood; d., heit; h; heid; danish-norgish *hed*, svergish *het*. vi leuk du form *heid* best, fyrdat et hav du opn leit hoern dubl vokal "ei", anstat du halv hoern dumpi "e", als in du skandinavish *hed* n *het*. nu, dis *heid* fan du hollandish is fygn (joined) to een vort fyr to bild du abstrakt, nak vorts, vilk endir an en selvlyd; so, bube, bubeheid (boyhood, bubeheit); frie, frieheid (freedom); rikti, riktiheid; godli, godliheid, nsf. heid is meer leuk "hood, hed, heid", dan du hoegdeuch "heit or keit".

du urzaak varom vi set "heid" nak selvlyds is fyrdat et is meest angenem ven een mitlyd folg en selvlyd; als, "panama, florida," nsf.

do, da, du, di fyr di heufi artikls help fiel to mak vio fereensprak mindr vokalarm. vi kan ok bereik vio vokals in teutonish bei lating (letting) *o* stand als een hikin (masculine) en als een algemeen personli teekn, anstat "er"; so, "singo (singer), leero (teacher, lehrer); arbeido" (laborer, arbeiter), nsf. et mak kein undersheid, vedr vi sag, singo odr singer in een niu fereensprak. et mus dok is lernien als een niu sprak, men et vil is (be) best nu to mak et meer vellydand, dan di old teutonish tungs bei infoering meere selvlyds to mak et mindr vokalarm.

a is bruken to angiv du shikin (feminine), ven noodvendi; so, singa (songster, sangerin), leera (female teacher, lehrerin), arbeida (arbeiterin), nsf.

ven vi erinr dat "o" in "do" beteekn do hikin, en "a" beteekn da shikin, en "u" in "du" andyd (denotes, andeuten) du keinkin odr du abstrakt, den find vi een logiki vekseltreking tushn diese vorts.

vi hav ok meni andr vorts vilk endir an selvlyds, dat befor endirn an mitlyds, besondr mit di afleedn (derivative) beivorts; als, *i* in "vindi" (windig) "sandi, godli, rikti", nsf. *li* in "frendli" (freundlich),

“fiendli” (feindlich), nsf. “*ig*” is ok bruken in ein venig vorts, fyr to erhold een meer klar undersheid; als, “heilig” (holy); dis “*ig*” is blot een ekstra nak-silb als “ung”, fyr to help vi to mak meere undersheids fan di sami grundvorts.

oft kan vi anvend du beivortform, anstat du nutid partisip an “*and*”; so, een “fortstrevi man”, anstat “fortstrevand man”. vi kan ok anvend du beivort anstat du fortid partisip, als, “een velkeni huus”, anstat “een velkenen huus”. beid forms kan is bruken fyr afveksling, to bereik vio sprak in utdtrykfermogn.

dar is ok “*o*” mit di heufi besiti (possessive) fyrvorts — “hio, shio, eto, vio, uo, deo, huo,” vilk vil help bedydli to fermindr vio velbekant vokalarmu. meerovr hav vi “*a*” mit di ordentals, “eena, toa, tria, fra,” nsf. vi hav ok du heufi *on* als du besiti teekn af al namvorts, in beid eental (singularis) en meertal (pluralis); anstat “*s*”; als, “god’on huus” (god’s house, gottes haus), gods’on templ (temple of the gods). een apostrof is altid bruken foran *’on* to mak et meer klar dat du besiti form is meenen. *’on* hav du sami vellydand klang, als du griekish genetiv plural teekn “*on*” (*logon*). ven vi ok utsprek vio vokals, “a, aa, e, ee, i, o, oe, (ö) u, uu, y” (ü, ue) meer ful en dydli, vil dat beidrag sin deel, to mak vio fereensprak veltoni (euphonious).

vi mus meerovr erinr dat du svaar utsprekn english “*th, w, wh*”, en du hard “*j*”, samt du svaar deuch gutteral “*ch*” is utverfn. vi darf nit gaa to vid mit inryking af selvlyds, andervis vil du sprak vord svak en eentoni, leik esperanto, italish, japanish, finish en di indiani tungs, nsf. al jene spraks is “overvokalisirn” (overvokalized). doorsiktiheid en kraft is dok meest vert, men vi kan ja gevis hav

een venig meere vokals, dan is nu findn in di old teutonish spraks.

“*shap*” fan du hollandish, is kortr en meer leik du english “*ship*” en du skandinavish “*skab*”, dan *du* langr en meer hard deuch “*schaft*”; als, frendshap, gesselshap, gesselshapli (gesselschaftlich) “*nes*” is ok anvendn in een venig vorts, ven noodvendi, to mak ekstra ondersheids, vilk kan nit is makn mit du algemeen abstrakt-teekns “*u, heid, shap*;” als, “hindernes, vildnes”. “*tat*” is anvendn als naksilb mit jene latinish vorts, vor et pas; als, “universitat, majestat, nsf.

“*es*” is meertal-teekn nak al vorts, vilk endir an “*ch, j, s, sh, st, z*”. “*s*” aleen nak “*st*” is so svaar to utsprek, dat vi hav inslutn “*st*” in du regl. nak al andr vorts is “*s*” aleen tofygn, utn “fruen en heeren” (ladies and gentlemen). “*es*” is ok anvendn nak beivorts. als in deuch, to bedyd “tings”; fyr eksempel, “*goodes*” (good things) fieles, (many things), nsf.

vi hav nok een venig (few) mere naksilbs, vilk endir an een vokal to fermindr vio teutonish vokalarmu, sodan als “*eri*”, “brueri, bakeri, bookeri” (library) “*erlei*”, “tvoerlei, trierlei, menierlei,” nsf. “*do*”, “veldo (do well, benefit), veldo’er (benefactor, wohlthäter). een apostrof is inrykn to vis (show) dat di tvo vokals is utsprekn treni (separately) als, “oh — e”, en nit leik oe (ö); *do* in *breeddo, varmdo* (mak varm) nsf. “*mak*” is ok een nytli naksilb, bei vilk vi kan ferandr vorts to tidvorts (verba); “heiligmak” (sanctify), “gradmak” (make straight), nsf. *en* somtids is bruken to tidvortir (verbalize) andr vorts.

ir is dok vio hovd (chief, haupt), algemeen tidvortmaki; als, “system”, systemir; organ, organir; klas, klasir (classify); end, endir (terminate); lang, langir (lengthen), odr ferlangr); nation, nationi (nat-

ional), nationir (nationalize); englishir (anglicize), deuchir (germanize); amerkanir (americanize); teutonir (teutonize). ven vi vil mak een namvort fan diese tidvorts, behoev vi blot to henfyg “*u*”, du groot abstraktbildl; so, klasir (to classify), klasiru (klassifizierung), systemiru (systematization), nsf.

el is een seer nytli en vellydi naksilb to angiv du unpersonli virkingmitl, agent, odr ting vilk ut foer somting, odr somting mit vilk een ting is isand (being), don (done, gethan); als, “shuvl” (ting vilk shuv); d., “schaufel”. “haendl”, somting holdn in du haend (handle); “handl” (commerce), somting. vilk pasir door du haend. dis “*el*” or “*l*” is een ferkortl fan du seer heufi endl (skn, endelse) “*else*” in di tri skandinavish spraks, samt een ferkortl fan du hollandish “*sel*” “*l*” is een leit, velklingi, floedand lyd, en seer kort en bekvem, fyr to bild meni afledn namvorts, anstat imr bruking “*ing, er, o*”, nsf.

vi behoev grad (just) so vel een endl fyr du unpersonli virkl, als fyr do personli virko; als, “treshr” or “thresho” (een person hu “tresh”), men du maskin, vilk tresh shul is kaln “treshl”. in english is beid do man hu tresh, en du maskin vilk tresh kaln “tresher” (thrasher). dis is to hindr ondersheidings, en darbei to ferarm du geist. “*l*” is ok bekvem mit vilk to andyd gevis konkret idees in fervant handling; fyr eksempl “erdbeshriving” (erdbeschreibung), bedyd du handling; namli, du “erdbeshriving”, men du konkret book selv is kaln, “erdbeshrivl” (skn. “jordbeskrivelse” en ok jordbeskriving). dis leit, kort en bekvem “*l*” is fiel anvendn in teutonish to angiv du konkret unpersonli ting or mitl, or verkytyg. “*il*” kan ok is anvendn als een variant äf “*el*”; als, “sneidil” (kniv, knife), “shrivl” (shrivmashin), or “shrivil”; nsf.

“*en*” als naksilb mang andr idees is brukn fyr

een handling, omtrent leik "ir"; als, to viden" (to widen, to mak meer vid; broad), to sterkn (to strengthen), odr fersterkn.

em, im.

em is so ungeheur vikti in niu teutonish als een objektiv teekn, dat vi hav givn "em" een ekstra overshrift mit hio brodr "im".

als di lesos alredi veet, hav vi kein objektiv teekn in teutonish fyr gevoonli sprekan en singan, men vi kan dok anvend du objektiv teekn "em" in omvendn (inverted) satses; dat is, in dikterish (poetical), odr rederish (oratorical) satses, vor vi vensh to set do predikat, odr objekt befor du subjekt; so, "do sonem do fadr findn" (the father found the son). bei eenfak seting du objekt teekn "em" nak eni namvort, kan vi se dat et is du objekt; als, "hiem shi seen (him she saw), shiem seen hi (her saw he). "em" is bruken als objekteekn in so meni spraks dat it vil is leit anvendn n ferstandn.

bei having een ekstra bestemi n unferanderli teekn fyr du akusativ, ven vi vil mak een ekstra dikterish or rederish satsbau, odr vegn meer afveksling, odr besondr opmerksamu, den is et nit noodvendi to bruk een akusativ teekn in gevoonli sprekan odr shrivan. ven du akusativ is bruken blot in omvendn satses, vil et vorde (become) foeln en genietn (enjoyed) als somting ekstra en feierli, men om du akusativ form altid is bruken, ferlier et sin fermogn to erreg besondr opmerksamu odr feierliheid. bei bruking "em" blot in omvendn en dikterish satses bliv (remains) du sprak in algemeen meer eenfak, en meer leit to lern at heim en in di utlands. bei having een ekstr akusativ teekn krig vi so fiel frieheid in satsbau als di griekos en romos; dus, „*di loevems*

findn do jago“ (the hunter found the lions, (not, „the lions found the hunter).

im is een seer nytli endl, bei vilk to andyd du person dat emfang (receive) een handling, odr een person fyr hu somting is don; als, „betalo“ (payer) en „betalim“ (payee, payhim, bezahlihn); „selo“ (seller), selim (vendee), leero, leerim (pupil, lehrling) givo (giver) „givim“ (emfang). et is grad (just) so nytli to have een teekn fyr do emfango, als fyr do givo, fyr to mak vio sprak reik in undersheidls en velklang.

in is brukn to andyd (denate) somting vilk hav odr inhold eniting. „in“ is een forvort (preposition) en bedyd "in, inri invendi“, in kan, darfyr, nit is brukn logiki als een shikin (feminine) endl. in teutonish is "in“ anvendn to bedyd en emfangl (recepticle) als "vaterin" (cistern), "ashin" (ash barrel or box) "tintin" (inkstand) nsf.

"int" kan is brukn als een variant; als, amtint (office room, wherin an office is held).

am bedyd een samling af somting; als treeam (arborium) samling af trees (bäume); bookam (library), odr "bookeri". "mit" kan is brukn als naksilb to angiv een verkytg (tool), odr somting bei help af vilk en handling is utfoern; als, "farmits" (vehicles, somting to far [ride] mit); "shootmit (shooting utensils), nsf. "tyg" kan ok is brukn als du deuch "zeug"; hollandish "tuig"; du svergish "tyg"; du danish-norgish "toi" en english "toy"; als, spieltyg (playtoy, plaything; dc. spielzeug) "fartyg" (sailing vessels) "sneidtyg" (cutlery), nsf.

et is seer leit en bekvem als naksilb to andyd du klein, een ferkleinand (diminutive) endl; als, "huuset" (klein huus), nsf. "chen" is besondr brukn, ven vi vil angiv vat is "klein en lieb" (dear); als "huuschen"

(dear little house); "kindchen" (dear little child),
nsf-

om bedyd vat is groot, en is een ferkortl fan
ovrmaati (over measure; d. übermässig); huusom
(large mansion) manom (giant) oksom (gigantic ox),
nsf. .vi behoev een fergrootand (augmentativ) nak-
silb in teutonish.

los (less), "frendlos en geldlos" (friendless and
moneyless). "i, ish"; als' "sandi, vindi, bubish,
maedenish, kindish, nsf. "sam", als, "sparsam,
arbeidsam", nsf. **haft**, als, "sandhaft, mangelhaft",
nsf; "arti", als, eenarti (homogenous) grootarti, nsf.
"akti": als, varakti, grootakti, nsf. "verti", als
"eerverti, veetverti, nsf.

dis is omtrent al di naksilbs vilk et is noodvendi
to ervaen in du begin af dis fereensprak utn (exept)
"is" (se "is").

dyrnammgradiring.

et is kaum (hardly) noodvendi to erinerir (memorize) be-
sondr ekstra nams fyr hikin (masculine) en shikin (feminine),
fyr old en jung, gros en klein mang di meer gering dyrs. fyr
sodan vikti dyrs als "man, paard, oks, beihold vi di old nams,
als, "man, veib, bube, maedn, kind; paard, maer, fylle; oks,
ko, kalv, heifr, stier; men fyr di meer gering dyrs, vul et is
betr to vio nakkomos en utlandos to hav blot di geslektnams,
en angiv di old tveignams door een algemeen system mit kort
naksilbs, als di folgand:

hund, dog in general	shaap, sheep in general
hundo, he-dog	shaapo, he-sheep
hunda, she-dog (bitch)	shaapa, she-sheep
hundet, puppy	shaapet, lamb
hundot, he-puppy	shaapot, he-lamb
hundat, she-puppy	shaapat, she-lamb
handom, giant dog	shaapom, very large sheep.

dis is to sag, vi nem du meest bekant en bkvem nam af du art, odr gattung, vedr hikin odr shikin, en mak du annemen vort du grundlag fyr meer fern vortbildung; als, *hen* (huhn, hoene), *heno*, *hena*, *henet*, *henot*, *henat*, *henom*.

samsprekan (conversation).

in moeting een frend, odr koming into een huus, sag man eena (first): "good morgn, good dag" odr "good avond", nak d dagtid. di anspreknos (the ones spoken to) sag du sami. ven man afgaa sag man, "levvel" odr "goodbei". nak sag-ing "good morgn, kan man frag, "ho is u?" (how are you?) odr "ho befind u uselv?" odr "ho gaa et?" odr "is u al muntr?", nsf.

vn man sprekn t een opvaksn person shul man gevoonli tofyg d algemeen titl heer (hr., sir, mr.); als, "good morgn, hr. smit", odr "good dag, fr moses." (mrs, madam moses), fr. (fru, misses, miss) is brukn to al mans, veedr heiraadn odr nit, du sami als heer (mr. sir) is brukn to al mans, veedr heiraadn odr nit. di veibs shul hav du sami rekt en akting als di mans. ven man sprek to hoegr persons, kan man forset du titl, als befor in di andr teutonish spraks; dus, "uo hoegu" (your highness), "uo lordshap" (your lordship), "uo gnaade" (your grace), "uo ekselens, uo majestat, uo heiligu" (your holiness).

ven man sprek to riktos (judges), is du english vis du meest bekvem; als, "uo eero" (your honor), odr ven dar is meer dan een rikto, sag man "uo eeros" (your honors).

ho rein? (how pure?)

in vaeling vorts fyr vio fereensprak, hav vi nit betraktn et noodvendi nu to mak et meer rein fan fremdvorts, dan et is don in deuch, skandinavish n hollandish. dis is nit een frag af sprakreiniring, so fiels als af sprakeeniring. latinish, greekish n veetenshapli vorts, vilk is brukn in al di andr teutonish tungs an du europeanish festland, anvend vi ok.

om gros forbookstafs.

gros forbookstafs is ganz unnoodvendi. di old romos in d klasish latinish tid, had blot een sort af bookstafs, so fern als di gros en klein angaa, de had nur di gros, odr operkasi bookstafs. nu, om vi kan shriv ganz sides mit gros bookstafs, kan vi gevis ok shriv ganz sides mit di klein, odr underkasi

bookstafs. in neidr fals is eni undersheid tushn du eena (first) en du lest bookstaf in du sats. dar is kein gros forbookstafs in korthaendshrivan (stenografie), neidr in fernshrivan (telegrafie; dok is diese tvo shrivarts fyr geshaeft, vor genauheid is af groot viktiheid. om vi hav gros forbookstafs, vil vi dving al shoolkinds to lern en erinnerir titri (13) svaar abstrakt regls, to utfind, vor di ekstra gros forbookstafs shal is brukn.

dar is ok een sykologish synd in bruking ekstra formirn gros forbookstafs; namli, jede vort vil den erhold tri (3) fershili ersheinels; als, "HUND, Hund, hund"; dat is, somtids vil een vort hav al gros forbookstafs, een andr mal vi blot d eena bookstaf is gros, en di andr klein en gemiksn. du tria mal vil al bookstafs is klein. hierdoor vil dar entstand (arise) tri (3) fershili ersheinels. dis bevirk een groot geistli nakdeel (disadvantage). lat vi filosofir een lit an dis punkt. in paragraf 9 in du inleedl (introductory), side 16, hav vi ferklarn dat du eena groot grundprinsip af sprakbildung is, "du leitu af du ingivi virking is sterk in ferhold to di antal af mals, dat di vorts en ideeas hav var ferbindn in du bevustu. (e ease v e suggestive action is strong in proportion t e number v times, that e words n ideas h bn associated in consciousness). lat vi nu anvend dis truheid an di gros forbookstafs.

om een givn vort hav tri fershili forms odr ersheinels, kan kein af di forms vorde so oft seen, en vorde so fest organirn in du bevustu odr erinl, als ven du givn vort had nur een, en du sami form at al tids n plases. et is gar unlogish to hav tvo fershili bookstafs fyr een en du sami lyd (sound). lat vi forutset (suppose) dat een hund ershein een dag als een hund, du nekst oogblik als een klein kalv, en du tria mal ershein du hund als een shaapet, vul et den nit vorde svaar t bliv bekant mit du hund. lat vi annem dat al tings omkring vi had tri (3) fershili forms odr gestalts, en dat diese gestalts ferandern sig fan een oogblik t du andr; dat jede ting ershein fershili today, dan et don gestern odr forgestern, ven vi lest seen et, vul et den nit vorde ungeheur svaar t bliv bekant mit vio omgivals (environments)? je meer oft een vort is seen undr du sami form, desto meer fest vil dat form is organirn in du bevustu, n desto meer leit vil een vort is vederkenen n ferstandn.

dar is nur een fernufti grund in gunst (favor) af gros forbugstafs; namli, dat du shrift utse (look) betr; men to mi utse di klein bookstafs betr "hund" ershein meer shoen dan "HUND, (hund)". een fest, bestemi, eenarti (homogene)

shrift is dok gevis betr fyr vio kinds, faderland en du velt, dan een unnoodvendi dubl system, vilk is dier, tidspendi en svaar fyr to begrip. vek mit di extra gros forbookstafs! ut mit de!

12 ferkortls (abbreviations).

vi hav already shrivn so fiel teutonish, dat vi kan vaaag t bruk een venig (few) ferkortls, als vi don, ven vi shrivn english, fyr t mak du shrivan n lesan meer leit, nak di lesos hav vardt gevoonen (accustomed) t et. et vil mak vio fereensprak meer ekonomish en meer leit to di oogs bei anvending som ferkortls. du "fokus" af di oogs is klein, so dat ferkortls is meer leit seen mit eenmal, dan lang vorts. ven vi bruk som ferkortls vil di lang vorts is betr ondersheidn, en se ut meer majestatish. bei lyd lesan to andros, behoev di oogs nit beveg sig so snel t folg du stem.

d, du (the. n.)	dt, dat	h, hav	hd, had
kn, kan	m, mi	n, en (and)	nsf, etc.
shl, shal	t, to, too	vl, vil	vt, vat

di arabish tals 2, 3, 4, nsf (and so fort) vl ok is bruken als vel bekant ferkortls, utn (except) "een" (1) n "eena" (first) is imr shrivn in ful, t ferbeug (prevent) misferstandls anstat "1" n "1a". vn vi shriv n dryk "kn, shl, vl", den vl dar entstand een meer klar ondersheid tushn "kn" n "kun"; "vl" n "vul", "shl" n "shul", vilk vl help d leut fiel in snel lesan. diese venig ferkortls vl bereed du nation t ferstand meere af de.

d old literatur.

et is oft fragn, "vt shl vi do mit d old literatur? shl a d heerli veisu (wisdom, weisheit), vilk is inholdn in di old books is ferlirn? oh nei, god bevar vi! et is nit so slim als dt. overset, overset (translate). di englishos h oversetn fan chaucer n alfred d groot, n fan al di andr old shrivos into modern english. di deuchos h oversetn fan d old hoegdeuch af karl d groot n meni andros into niu hoegdeuch. di shandinavos h oversetn fan islandish into sin niu norgish-danish n svergish spraks, evn d heilig bibl selv is een oversetl. al vt vi veet om di griekos, romos, joods n andr utlandi gefolks h vi erholdn door oversetls.

arthur schopenhauer behovd dt nur een book in d 100 is vert t les odr overset. books sterv veg grad vi menshes do. in 200 t 400 jaars kn d shrift nit meer is lesn, n d sprak ferandr

sig. venig old books is lesn, n lig dod in di bookeris. d eenli vis bei vilk d old literatur kn hold sig levand, is bei vederdryking (reprinting). vi kn meer leit overset fan vio nier fervant spraks, english, deuch, skandinavish n hollandish into vio fereensprak, teutonish, dan fan di old fremd spraks, hebraish, griekish, islandish, fransi, italish odr rusish. teutonish is so nier vio old fervant tungs, dt et vl is leit t overset fan de. vi mog ferlir een reim hier n dar, men di idees n geist in vio good n rich old literatur kn al is bevarn door overseting. vi mus ok erinr dt d fereensprak kn nit is infoern in een jaar. vi kn nem 50 odr 100 jaars t infoer et in. d hovdsaak is t mak een begin nu, odr so bald als mogli. heilistes, (physicians), pastors n anvalts (attorneys), kn fortset (continue) t studir sin old moderspraks in sin betrefi orts, vegn di old books in medisin, religion n lq. ven man vederdryk old books, kn man grad so leit dryk de in di teutonish fereensprak. een groot niu shaar (host) af books vl bald entstand, bei side af di old eens, so dt d teutonish folkstam [race] vl den vorde di mitervos (coheirs) af d meest rich literatur an d erdbal.

dikting (poetry).

po'esie kn man shriv in al spraks, fydat al tungs mus h vorts, idees n endls. et behoev blot een begavn man odr veib t saml di vorts n idees, mit d rikti geist, maat n reim. d sprak mus eena h var (been) brukn til et vorde bekant n lieb t d folk, n den kn de geniet dikting in d rein, eenfak n regli fereensprak. omshon (altho) do ferfaso h kein gave als dikto, h hi dok inrykn een klein oversetl, als beginproev.

d glykli land.

(e happy land)

dar is een glykli land,
 fern, fern vi sag,
 vor heiligos al stand,
 klar, klar als dag,
 oh, ho de soetli sing,
 verti is do reto king,
 lyd hio prieses ring,
 pries, pries to hi.

om kirks n religion.

in vio tid h di kirks n d religion een hard kamp t doorfekt mit gleikgyltiheid, lauvarmu n veltklogu, men tru religion vl altid bstand, fyrdat d lieb fyr godli (divine) dienu (service) lig in d menshli natur. pastors n kirks vl daris (exist), so lang als d velt stand, under dis odr dt form. evn di meest liberal leut h sin pastors n kirks, religion mus naturli entwinkl sig t meer n meer fuldkomenu, grad d sami als shools, regirings, veetenshap n spraks. je meer fernufti n veetenshapli een riligion is, desto betr, n je meer religioni (religious) d veetenshap is, desto betr. at lest vl dar entstand een fereening tushn religion n veetenshap, so dt beid vl vin darbei.

ho t lev rekt (how to live right), is d groot frag fyr di menshes t entdek. vi is kein teologs, men dar is som punkts, vilk vi shul leuk t forfyr, fyr vt de mog is vert, n dt is, dt di kirks shul leg meer vikt on plikts (duties), plikttreuheid, fredliheid, eerliheid n faderlandlieb, samt gehoersamu towards di lqs af d land, n lieb towards menshes n dyrs. vi h nit seen god, n kn nit begrip hi mit vio svak fernuft, men vi h seen menshes n dyrs. vi h al smert n freud tosamen.

do groot fyrst bismark saed eemal in een hamburgi rede, dt "d tru konservatizmu bestand in anneming nytli febettings; een kompromis tushn d old n d niu." dis is een andr vink t vio liebi kirks. d praktish tidgeist vis sig nit nur in d politik, men ok in di shools n tidings. over al kom d nytli n praktish t d forshein. in vio universitats is studirn gradvis mindr n mindr di old dod spraks, hebraish, griekish n latinish, veil di levand tungs vorde studirn meer n meer; als, english, deuch,, fransi, spanish, n evn turkish, rusish n kinaish. dar is nu so fiel t lern om mashinerie matematik, astronomie, geshikte, burgerli ferfating, fysiologie, sykologie, biologie, sociologie, plantleer, dyrleer, fysik, n haendverk, dt jung leut kn unmogli lern so meni af di dod spraks, als in d midelaltr. d tid h ferandrn sig, meni niu kirks h afshafn hoeg kirktours n kloks. jnng students kn seldn bemeestr meer dan 2 spraks, sin modersprak n een levand fremd tung. di dod klasish spraks mus gradvis is tosidesetn, n man mus erkund sig om di old gedenks af di griekish n latinish shrivos door geshikte n overseting, vilk man kn nu betr ferstand n geniet.

di kirks shul benyt al gelegenus t insharp d foeling af frendliheid, eerliheid n rektferdiheid tushn mans, veibs n regirings. ho t lev rekt, so als t eer god bei making di

menshes betr meer broderli n meer glykli is d grootest af al frags. ho t fermindr liv'on plags, siku n armu, mus is een fornem bestrevl. landmonopolie, als in rusland, is slim fyr patriotismu.

di kirks shul do meer dan hiertofor t beleer sin jung mitlims t is meer forsikti mit heiraadan (marriage). meni geleeren n velmeenand social beopaktos denk, dt et vul is betr fyr di armos n meer sekr fyr di richos n di regirings, om leut, hu h gar kein fermogn, odr eigenu (property), heiraadn sig nit, men dargegn helpn andr leut mit een lit eighu n mit een gesund korper n geist t heiraad sig. "een edel liv", sag schopenhauer, "is een heroish n selvopofrand liv." keushu (chastity) altruismu n selvbehershu is unbetingn (absolut) noodvendi, fyr t erlang t d meest hoeg grad af bildung n nationi velfaru. om d staat shal ernaer di armos, shul et ok h d rekt t reglir heiraadan.

so ungeheur fiel elend entstand fan unkeushu t individs, families n staats, dt et mus ja gevis is d plikt af d kirk t gegenvirk d last (vice) af unkeushu. om t meni arm leut heiraadn sig n hd groot families, vul dar entstand meer armu, nnveetenu, ferbrekls, nedrig loons, odr arbeidlosu, vilk mog vorde gefarli t d ganz gesselshap.

pastors t arbeid fyr een fereensprak.

ven vi anmod di kirks in al londs n in al gros folkstams t arbeid, an al pasand gelegenus, fyr een fereensprak, vl gevis meni persons denk, dt vi leg t fiel byrde (burden) an di pastors, men et is grad bei baering meni byrdes dt di pastors vorde sterk, nytli, liebn n akt n bei sin mitmenshes n sin tid. pastors anroop (appeal), meer dan eni andr kaling, t d foeling, gemyt n gesinning. d anneml af een fereensprak, beru hovdsaakli an d gemyt; darfyr, kn pastors n shoolleeros hier do fiel good. in d midelaltr, arbeidn di priestos fyr en fereenen religion, fyr t bind d folk tosamen in eendraektiheid (unision). di kirks don fiel good t bildung at dt tid. d tru religion is verkli d sami mang al gefolks; namli, frendliheid, eerliheid, rektferdiheid. faderlandlieb, helpsamu n lieb t god, menshes n dyrs.

om vi hd meer venig (few, faa) spraks, vul leut ferstand eenandr betr, vorde meer bekant door personli omgang, n door tidings n boks. is dis nit een heilig saak fyr di kirks t arbeid fyr? meni mans vl mogshee sag; "hi hu opgiv sin mo-

dersprak, giv sig selv op." vi mus dok erinr dt een fereensprak vl bevaar vio moderspraks in een ferbetrn n reinirn gestalt, so dt et kn in tokom nit is overvinen bei een fremd veltsprak, vlk vl is annemen durand dis jaarhundr. bei anne-ning een fereenen sprak, is et kein frag om gevalti erobring; men nur een frag om goodvilig n fredli taushan (exchange) af vorts vilk tohoer d sami folkstam. et is blot een grootarti, broderli, frievilig mitvirking, fyr t bevaar vio teutonish vorts gegn een tokomi romanish veltsprak. een sprak fyr d ganz velt, vul nit is good fyrdat, jede gros folkstam h so fershili vorts, gemyt, gesmak n denknansen, dt et vul ferarm d geist t h nur een eensig sprak. een folk kun nit lern so fiel fan du andr, als ven jede gros folkstam hd sin eign liebi sprakmaterial. menshlieb shul is meer sterk, dan lieb fyr een klein dialekt. ferstand n foeling shul gaa tosamen.

nak dis plan vul dar is 5 groot veltspraks, anstad meer dan 500; namli, teutonish, romanish, slavonish, semetish n mongolish. ven al diese 5 fereenspraks vardt makn eenfak, regli n fonetish mit latinish bookstafs, vul et vorde leit fyr een sprakist t lern al jene 5 spraks, n dt vul trek leut meer tosa- men in broderli ferstandnes, n erleit (facilitate) reisan, handl n diplomatie. evn om dar var 5 fershili veltspraks, vul dok teuto- nish spiel d hovdrolle, n vorde d central veltsprak, vegn eto hoeg fortshrift n gros n ferbreedn velthandl. vul et nit is een edl arbeit fyr di kirks t help d velt in dis betreking? vi h ervn meni old forurdeels vilk tren vi fan eenandr. ven di pastors vul is frendli towards een algemeen teutonish fereen- sprak, n shriv artikls in di tidings in gunst fyr dis heilig mensh- samland idee, den vul di shools n d pres ok vorde meer frendli.

om kein mensh shul ferandr sin modersprak een lit, so als t mak et meer regli n fonetish, den muste jede klein dialekt imr is als nu — kein fortshrift! irish, skotish, velch, mek- lemburgi, friesish, di sveisish, danish, norgish, svedish, samt polish n ungarish, so vel als jede neger dialekt, muste nimr is ferbetrn odr systemirn, fyrdat, als de sag 'hi hu opgiv sin mo- dersprak, giv sig selv op'. dis is engherti, halstari, unbro- derli, n gegn algemeen kultur. partikularismu is d fluk (curse) af d velt. om di teutonos vul set een good beispiel af feran- dring sin modersprak, vul et nit is so svaar n unbehagli fyr klein naborfolk t annem et, als di hollandish n sveisish dialekts, di bohemish, polish, ungarish n griekish klein abspraks. ven vi selv ferandern vio spraks, vegn eenigheid n algemeen fer- standnes, den kn vi sag t di polos, bohemos, ungaros n griekos,

hu h t klein spraks selv, "ferandr uo spraks, vegn algemeen ferstandnes, samvirking n bildung; vi h ok don dt."

ven vi predik t vio eign folk dt de mus nit ferandr sin modersprak, n at d sami tid ferlang dt di norgos shal annem danish; di irishos n skotos annem english; bohemos n ungaros shal annem deuch, den is vi nit logish. et shul is d sami rekt fyr alos. om vi selvs ferandr vio moderspraks, vegn algemeen ferstandnes, mitvirking a bildung kan vi, mit meer kraft n makt ferlang dt andr folks under vio regirings ok shal ferandr sin spraks, vegn algemeen ferstandnes n ferkeer, fyr vi h den givn de vio eign good beispiel. ven vi annem een algemeen niu teutonish fereensprak, vegn betr ferstandnes, n bekvem fredli ferkeer. et is ungeheur unbekvem t h so meni fershili klein spraks, als in ostreik. di kirks n tidings kn do fiel t ferandr d folkmeening in dis betreking, om de hd een meer kristli n broderli gesinning.

vi hoer fiel spreken om "lieb t d modersprak", men ven vi analysir dis foeling, vl vi find dt et beru nit so fiel an lieb t moder, odr d sprak, als et beru an eigensinn, selvlieb, n an egoismu. meni menshes h lernen du unregli english, deuch odr skandinavish, darfyr lyd diese spraks meer good t di old leut, n darfyr, vl de nit hoer odr se sin old spraks ferandern. jene old leut vl lev blot een venig jaars an dis erd, dok nur t behag sine eign oors n oogs een kort tid, is de vilig t dving eenjens (millions) af kinds fyr tusns n eejens af jaars t sprek di sami unregli klein dialekts als de selv h sprekn. is dis rekt??. moder var dvingn t sprek di unregli dialekts. een man kn lieb sin modr n sin faderland grad so good mit "teutonish", als mit english, deuch, skandinavish n hollandish, om di kirks vul sag so.

vi mus nit blot denk om di modrs in di gravs, n fernet al tokomi modrs. ho fiel betr vul et nit is fyr al modrs in d tokom, om deo liebi kinds hd een leit, eenfak, regli n vid ferstandn teutonish fereensprak? veibs is fiel meer frendli toward teutonish dan di mans. vi ferlang nit dt di teutons shl annem een fremd tung, men blot dt d teutonish folkstam shl vederfereen sig an een gemeensam sprak als vio urold forfars hd in d fortid. vi hop dt di deuchos vl lieb di hollandos so fiel dt de kn innem een venig hollandish vorts, grad so heilig n teutonish als deuch vorts, n dt hollandish shl lieb di deuchos, so fiel dt de kn innem som deuch vorts, grad so heilig n teutonish als hollandish vorts. beid deuchos n hollandos shul lieb di skandinavos, s fiel dt de kun inryk een venig skandinavish

vorts, grad so heilig n teutonish als di deuch n hollandish vorts. al tosamen mus lieb di englandos n amerikanos so fiel dt de kn innem into d fereensprak d eenfak english sprakleer, satsbau n een venig vorts fan teutonish english, fyr t mak een gemeensam sprak fyr vio ganz teutonish folkstam. dt vl vorde bekvem fyr vio nakkomos n fyr d heel velt. dis plan is gevis meer klog, dan nur fyr jede folk t lieb sig selv, utom t bekumr sig om d velfaru af di andros.

d 20a jaarhundr mus proev t overtref di fori tidloops in broderliheid n sprakfereeniring.

ven di skandinavos n hollandos nur lieb sigselvos, den mus di deuchos n englandos do d sami in selvferteid. ven al teutons hold sig tosamen in sprak, den vl d teutonish vorde d anerkenen international sprak in utlonde handl tushn fremd nations, mit fershili spraks. om england n di fereenen staats, shul nit anslut sig t dis fereensprak, kun deuchland trek scandinavia, holland, belgia, sveis n ostreik into een sprak, n at d sami tid mak it so leit t al di english-sprekand folk t lern, so vel als t di andr nations, dt teutonish vul vorde international n overflygl english als veltsprak, n beleer d ganz velt meer dan befor, door d fereenen deuch skandinavish n hollandish books n tidings. dis leit, eenfak, selvkar, ekonomish teutonish fereensprak vul is meer leit t infyr in di kolonis n mang klein naborlonds, als, griekland, bosnia n ungaria. et vul ok is meer leit fyr deuch, skandinavish n hollandish utvandroes t bevaar dis leit, eenfak n regli teutonish fereensprak in amerika, asia n afrika dan di old unregli n sondersplitn spraks de vul help eenandr t bevar et. vi behoev een meer algemeen "teutonish seel". omshon vi hd een gemeensam sprak, kun dok jede nation regir sig selv, als befor.

d kort skandinavish pasiv an "is".

beid english n deuch mangl een kort eenfak n direkt lideform (pasive form); als, „hi lieb'is" (eng). „hi is loved"; dc, "er vird geliebt"; skan, "han elsk'es" (lov'is, is loved). vi h ferandr "es" t "is", fyrdat "es" is d meertal teekn in teutonish in so meni vorts; als, 2 menshes, 3 hunses, nsf. „is" is betr ondersheidn; als, "dau lieb'is" (thou art loved; dc; "du wirst geliebt"; latinish, a maris.

dis kort, direkt lideform bruk nur 2 vorts, anstat 3, n is seer leit t ferstand n anvend. et is een levand form mang 3

af di meest ekt, unmiksn n opklarn teutonish nations. dis kort n direkt lideform bruk'is (is brukn) meest in nutid (present tense), bei toleging "i s" mit in apostrof, t vis meer dydli, dt d pasivform meen'is (is meant). ven vi vl bruk dis pasivform mit di fortid (past tense), kn vi blot set "'is" nak d fortidi form; so, "findn" (found, gefunden), hi findn'is (he was found). beid english n deuch is omsvevand, lang, n unbekvem. dis direkt pasiv kn bruk'is (be used, is brukn) odr nit, fyr afveksling; men vi vl bruk et hiernak, meer odr mindr, t vis eto anvendbaru n nytliheid. et is ja teutonish, n seer bekvem, n leit t lern n t bruk.

ekstra vortliste.

adl, nobility	anvis, to show, instruct
afгаа, go away; abgehn	apl, apple
afkom, posterity, descendent	arg, mischievious, bad
afloes, relieve, release	avondmaal, supper
afreis, depart; abreisen	avonteur, adventure
afsheid, depart, farewell	baan, track, road, course
akr, acre, plowed field	baer, bear, to carry
akerbau, agriculture	bak, bake, backen
aleen, alone; alein	band, band, bond
altar, altar	baron, count
altid, always; immer	beamte, official
altr, age; alter	bed, bed; bett
andeel, portion; antheil	bedenk, consider
andervis, otherwise; anders	bederv, injure, destroy.
andyd, denote; andeuten	bedien, serve,
anfал, attack, assult	bediente, clerks, servants, hel-
angaa, concern;	pers
angenem, pleasant	betingel, condition, proviso
angiv, suggest, imply	bedroev, grieve, to trouble
angivi, suggestive	been, bone; bein
angrip, onset, assail	bedyd, signify; bedeuten
anhar, persevere	befeel, command
anhold, to stop, to halt.	begivenu, event; begebenheit
ankr, anchor	begrav, burry; begraben
anklag, complain, accuse	begravl, funeral
anklago, plaintiff, accuser.	behandl, treat, handle
annem, accept, adopt	behar, persevere.
ansikt, view, viewpoint	beharliheid, perseverance
anspruk, claim	benebl, befog
anstel, institute, arrange	benem, behave
antalt, institution	beneml, behavior
anteekn, denote, connote	bengl, rascal,

beopakt, observe	buik, stomach
beopaktli, observiving	bund, alliance; bund
bereik, enrich	bundi, concise
berg, hil, to save	bus. box
berst, burst	butr, butter
beset, beset, plague	byd, offer, bid
besieg, conquer	byks, pants,
besirk, district	dagto, date; dato
besherm, protect, guard	dalfoer, valley- course
beshyt, protect, shield	danmark, denmark
beroop, calling, vocation	dans, dance
beslut, conclude	darf, dare
bestandi, constant	darfyr, therefore
bestem determine, define	darm, intestine
bestemi definite; bestimt	daum, thumb
bestuts, astonished	deelir, divide, partition
besvaarli, tedious, tiresome	desto, the more (comp.)
bestyr, administer	deuch, german
betl, beg, betteln	deuchland, germany
betrakt, consider	deugd, virtue; tugend
beute, prey, booty	deut) particle, iota
bev, tremple, quake	dienferdi, ready to serve
bevl, trembling	dijene, those there, yonder
bevilg, grant; bewiligen	dik, thick
besviem? swoon,	dike, dike
bishop, bishop	dikt, close, dense
blaas, blow; blasen	dingan, hire, speak for
blad, blade, leaf; blatt	diep, deep
biet, bite; beissen	dis'on, belonging to this
bit, bit, little, bischen	dondr, thunder; donner
bleek, pale; bleich	do'er, actor, do'er
blik, look, glance	dorp, villiage; dorf
bogn, vault	doterman, daughter's husband
boodshap, message	doterson, daughter's son
book, book; buch	drag, drag, carry; tragen
bookstaf, letter; buchstab	dring, throng, crowd
boot, boat	drink, drink; trinken
bore, bore, drill	driv, drive, treiben
braad, broil, fry; braten	drivu, a drive, driving
braut, bride	droem, dream; traum
brautgam, bridegroom	drokn, dry; trocken
brautloop, wedding	drop, drop; tropfen
brav, brave, good	dropl, drop, drippl
breed, broad, breit	dryk, press; druck
brek, break	duik, dive
bret, board (sawed)	dum, folish
bring, bring	dunkl, dark
broel, bellow	dus, thus; so, wie
broveif, brother's wife	dyn, thin
bubish, boyish	dynk, seem
bubeheid, boyhood	dvaas, , folly, bosh
buldr, noise	edl, noble, good
burgo, citizen; buerger	eet, eat; essen
buig, bend, inflect	eetbaar, eatable

eethuus, eating-house	farv, color
eenfold, simple, simplex	fasistr, father's sister
eensam, lonesome	fedl, fiddle, violin
eg, egg; eier	feil, fail, fault
eign, own	fein, fine
eigentli, really	feld, field
eigenshap, quality	ferakt, despise
eil, ile, hurry; eilen	feraktli, contemptible
eiland, island; insel	ferandr, change
eirn, iron; eisen	ferban, exile, banish
ek, corner; eck	ferbetr, improve
ekt, genuine; echt	ferbid, forbid
ektstand, matrimony	ferbliv, remain,
ektgenoot, married mate	ferborgn, hidden
eltr, parent	ferbreko, criminal
emfang, receive, empfangen	ferbrekl, crime
emfind, feel, discern	ferdag, adjourn
emfindli, sensitive	ferdau, digest
end, end, finis	ferdauli, digestible
endli, final, lastly	ferdien, earn, merit
eng, narrow, contracted	ferdienu, service
enthovd, behead	fereen, unite
entgegn, towards	fereenli, agreeable
entgegenkom, come towards	fereensl, isolate
entken, deny	ferfal, decay
erfindsam, inventive	ferfat, compose, write
erfindl, invention	ferfato, author
erken, acknowledge	ferfoer, mislead, seduce
erd, earth	ferfoerl, seduction
erdapl, potato	ferfoero, seducer
erdbal, hemisphere	ferfolg, prosecute
erdbeer, strawberry	fergilt, repay
erdbevl, earthquake	fergevs, vain, useless
erdbeshrivl, geography	fergift, poison
erklar, declare	fergniet, enjoy
erlang, attain, reach	fergnog, pleasure
ernst, earnest	ferhyt, heed
ernstli, earnestly	ferklar, explain
ersinn, meditate	ferlang, demand
ervaen, mention	ferleed, mislead
erv, inherit	ferlir, lose; verlieren
erverv, acquire	fermeid, avoid
esl, ass, mule	fermitls, by means of
evenir, to level	fermod, suppose
evig, eternal	fermodli, supposedly
evigu, eternity	fermodu, supposition
fak, profession, branch	fernekt, deny
fabl, fable	fernits, annihilate
fabro, father's brother	ferrykt, insane, crazy
falir, fail	fershoon, save, spare
famodr, father's mother	fersprek, promise
fafadr, father's father	ferson, conciliate
fantrek, subtract	fersonand, conciliating
farm; bauerhoff, landgut	fersonli, conciliatory

ferstoer, disturb	gang, walk, aisle
ferstoero, disturber	gap, gape
ferstyr, destroy	gaard, farm, bauernhoff
fersvend, wasting	gaardo, farmer, bauer
fersvind, dwindle away	gave, gift, donation
ferteer, consume	gebyr, pay, duty
fertel relate	gebyrand, proper, fitting
fertolk, interpret	gebyrli, properly, seemly
fervir confuse	gebryl, noise, howl
ferviring, confussion	geel, yellow, gelb
fervundr, wonder at	geduld, patience
fervyst, to desolate	geduldi, patient
frend, friend	gefekt, fight, battle
find, find	gefeur. conflagration
fingr, finger	gefoel, sentiment
finstr, dark	gefoelful, sentimental
fish, fish; fisch	gegensprek, contradict
flak, flat, level	gegno, opponent
flash, bottle	gehalt, salary
flat, flat; flach	gehoer, hearing
flek, spot, speck	gehoerli, adequate
flesh, meat, flesh	gehoersam, obedient
flink, quik, dilligent	gehork, listen, obey
flood, flood	gehyl, great howling
fluk, swear, curse	gek, gawk, fool
flusiheid, fluidity	gelegenu, opportunity
flusiform, fluid form	geling, succeed
fodr, fodder, feed	gemaati, moderate
forbeug, prevent	gemakli, cozy, handy
fordre, require; fordern	gemyt, disposition
fordring, requirement	gemytli, social, happy
foot, foot; fuss	gemytliheid, sociability
forkom, occur, happen	genau, accurate
fornem, genteel, polite,	genes, convalesce
fornemli, principally	geniet, enjoy
fornemu, gentility	genog, enough
fortbring, produce	gereedshap, utensils
forbringl, prodnct	gereik, reach, attain
forurdeel, prejudice,	gerekt, just, equitable
forutset, suppose	gerikt, court of justice
fragli, questionable	gering, triffling, smaal
frank, frank, franc	gnaad, grace, mercy
frans, france	gnaadig, gracious
fransi, french	geshaeft, business
frei, to court, (woman)	geshrei, great screaming
freierman, a beau	geshriek, gr. shrieking
fremd, strange, foreign	gestalt, form, shape
fres, eat (cattle)	gestern, yesterday
friebriv, charter	gevalt, force, violence
fro, glad, happy,	geveen, gr. crying
froli, gladly, willingli	gevikt, weight
from, pious, goodly	gier, greed
frymaal, breakfast; fruehstuek	gieri, greedy
fur, furrow	giriheid, greediness

giet, pour out	hovdman, captain
gilt, counts for	huld, homage, favor
glat, smooth, slippery	hust, cough
gleik, alike, equal	hyl, howl
glid, glide; gleiten	hulle, shelf
goodmodi, good-natured	hyr, hire
good morgn, good morning	hyt, heed, care
good dag, good day	hytte, hut
good avond, good evening	imr, ever; immer
good bei, good-by	inblik, insight
grad, just, straight	inbrek break in
gradli, gradual	inbreko, burglar
gradvis, gradually	insaug, imbibe
gram, remorse, sorrow	inaktnem, observe
grau, gray	influsreik, influential
grav, grave	infoersel, importation
griekish, greek	innem, take in
gril, whim, notion	inrikt, arrange, instute
grilhaft, notional	inriktng, institution
grin, grin, laugh	inrikrtl, arrangement
groen, green	inse, see into
grundlq, constitution	insee, lake, inland sea
gryt, greet; gruessen	invilg, concede, grant
hagl, hail	invand, objection; einwand
hals, neck	invandr, immigrant
halstari, obstinate	ir, err, eror; irren
halvtri, half past 2 o'kl.	irlikt, wrong light
hat, hat; hut	irleed, lead wrong
haut, skin, hide	irveg, false, road
havand, having, habend	ja, yes
heimfar, ride home	jag, hunt; jagen
heimvee, home-sickness	jamr, lamentation
heiraad, marry, wed	jamerdal, vale of woe
heit, hot	jo, yes (conceded)
helt, hero	kaffe coffee
heltmodi, heroic	kant, edge, region
hetz, excite, set on	kasse, treasury
hel, light, bright	kassiro, trasurer
hem, hem, confine	kaunti; kreis, distrikt
henlangli, sufficient	keind, kind; milde
hensikt, aim, view	keindnes, kindness; guete
herkom, descend	ken, know, recognize
hertog, duke; herzog	kenu, knowledge
hev, heave, elevate	kette, chain
hil, hill; huegl	ketl, boiler, kettle
hodan, how is it	keush, chaste, pure
hoegakt, high esteem	keim germ
hoegleero, professor	kiek, look, peep
hoegmodi, haughty	kiekl telescope
hoefli, polite, courteous	kin, sex
hoelle, hell	klag, complain
hold, hold; halten	klap, clap (hands)
hoop, heap; haufen	kleb, cleave to, stick
hovdital, capital	klng, sound, cling

kneip, pinch
 knekt, house servant
 knie, knee
 knif, trick
 kniv, knife
 kold, cold; kalt
 korv, basket
 krank, sick
 krankint, hospital
 kreis, circle, circuit
 kruip, crawl
 kugl, bullet
 kunde, learning, lore
 kundshap, knowledge
 kvel, source, fountain
 kvitir, to receipt
 kvitirl, receipt, release
 kys, kiss; kuss
 laam, lame
 ladn, store, layer
 lq, law; gesetz
 langton, telephone
 langshriv, to telegraph
 langshrivl, a telegraph
 langshrivam, telegram
 lark, lark
 larm, noise, alarm
 last, load, burden
 lastr, vice, das laster
 lasterfri, free of vice
 lasterhaft, full of vice
 latinish, latin
 laune, whim, humor
 lautr, genuine; lauter
 lauv, leaves, (trees)
 leed, lead, leiten
 leit light, easy; leicht
 leitmaal, lunchion
 lekr, delicate, fine
 lekerbit, delicacy
 lend, loin
 lenk, adjust, manage
 lenkbar, manageable
 lern, learn
 lerno, learner
 levand, living
 liebr, rather
 lift, lift, heben
 liftl, elevator
 liggam, corpse (dead)
 livli, lively
 livhaft, vivid
 loes, loose, loosen
 loev, lion

loon reward, lohn
 lord, heer
 luik, shut, close
 luikl, key, schluessel
 luur, spy, watch
 lyst, delight, pleasure
 magn, stomach
 mait, mate
 makt, power; macht
 maln, paint
 mangl, defect, want
 mark, 24 c. o ger. money
 mashin, machine
 mashineri, machinery
 masregl, rule in mass
 masse, mass, quantity
 matros, common sailer
 meen, mean, intend
 meertal, majority
 meestr master
 meestershap, mastership
 meid, avoid,
 meil, mile
 melk, milk
 menge, quantity
 mengir, multiply
 menifalti, multitudinous
 menifold, manifold
 menimal, many times
 mensh, man or woman
 merkverdi, remarkable
 midmaal, dinner
 midn, center
 mindertal, minority
 misbruk, misuse
 miselv, myself
 mitliden, compassion
 mod, courage; muth
 modi, dourageous
 mogli, possible
 mogliheid, possibility
 mord, murder
 mordo, murderer
 muntr, cheerful happy
 munteru cheerfullness
 mustr, model
 muul, mouth, (animal)
 muur, stone wall
 myd, tired
 mydsam, tiresome
 mye, trouble, work
 myg, muskeeto
 myl, mill
 naald, needle

nagl, nail	passand, fitting, suitable
nakdeel, disadvantage	pasli, fitly
nakdeelish, disadvantageous	passl? fitling thing
nakkomos, descendants	passu, passage
neb, bird's beak	pastor, pastor, minister
nederdraekti, degrading	pen, pen; feder
neid, envy, jealousy	penholdl, penholder
neig, incline, lean	penig, money; geld
neiging, propensity	plank, plank, bret
nekst, next	plant, plant; pflantzen
nest, nest	platdeuch, low-german
nier, near	piel, arrow; pfeil
nip, pinch	pip, look, peep
niptang, pinchers	pleig, nurse; fflegen
niugier, curiosity	plet, spot, place
niugirish, curious	plog, plow
nuili, recently	pluk, pluck, pick
nood, need agony	plum, plum; pflaum
norge, norway	plundr, plunder
norgish, norwegian	predik, preach
norm, norm, patern	prediko, preacher
normli, normal	priest, priest
normshool, normal school	privat, private,
oede, desert, desolate	puppetheim, doll's home
oedeleg, lay waste	puppet, doll; puppe
ofr, offer, bidding	putse, scour, clean
oft, often	raad, advice; rath
old, old; alt	raake, revenge; rache
omdree, invert; umdrehen	rand, mærgin, brink
omgaa, circumvent	ras, rage, rasen
omgang, intercourse	rasand, raging, rasend
omkom, perish	raseri, rage, fury
omlooperi, running about	rash, quick, prompt
opgave, task; aufgabe	rede, speech, oration
opmerksam, attentive	rederish, oratorical
openbar, reveal	redli, honest, upright
openbarli, openly	rekn, count, cypher
oppas, take care of	rekenkunst, arithmetic
oppaso, watchman	ren, run
opvart, wait on	rieb, rub
opvarto, waiter,	reif, ripe
overales, above al things	reik, kingdom; reich
ovrig, what is over n above	rich, rich opulent
ovrigu, ruling power	rein, pure, clean
overmod, haughtiness	reisferdi, ready t travel
overmodi, haughty	ret, save from danger
overmaati, exceeding	reto, savior,
overse, superintend	rib, rib; rippe
overtyg, convince	ride, ride (horse back)
pand, pawn	rido, rider
papir, paper	rideri, cavalry; reiterei
papst, pope	riek, smell; riechen
pas, fit, suit	riese, giant
pasir, to pass	riesehaft, gigantic

riktr, judge; richter	shyt, protect; schuetzen
riktershap, judgeship	shrank, bar, (ier); schranke
ris, tear, rive	shraeg, oblique
roek, smoke; rauchen	shu, shoe; schuh
roev, rob; rauben	shruv, screw; schraube
roevo, robber	side, side, page, seite
rok, coat; rock	silvr, silver; silber
rol, roll	sinkrekt, perpendicular
roos, rose	slakt, slaughter, butcher
ruut, route, course	sliet, wear out
rygsikt, regard	slim, bad; schlimm
ryk, jerk, pull; ruck	slot, castle; schloss
ryktbar, notorious	slut, shut, close; schliessen
rykte, reputation	smeis, smite, cast out
ryr, touch	smelt, melt; smelt
ryrand, touching	smid, blacksmith
ryst, prepare; ruesten	smidsted, blacksmith shop
rysting, equipage	smoek smoke
sadl, saddle; sattel	smuk, handsom; schmuck
salv, salve; salbe	snabl, bird's bill
salt, salt; salz	snak, talk, prate
saug, suck, imbibe	snap, snatch; schnappen
seldn, seldom, selten	sne, snow; schnee
selv, self; selbst	sneid, cut; schneiden
selvliivbeshrivl; autobiografi	sneido, taylor; schneider
side, side; seite	snit, a cut; schnitt
shadu, shadow; shatten	snur, cord, line; schnur
sham; shame	som, some; einige
shau, view, sight	somtids, sometimes
shauspiel, theater	sorgspiel, tragedy
sheef, oblique; schief	spad, spade
sheid, part, divorce	spalt, split, collumn
sheld, scold; shelten	spar, spare
shend, violate; schaenden	spas, fun, sport; spass
shep, create; schoepfen	spen, kick, fuusstoss
shepand, creating	spend, spend
shepo, creator; schoepfer	spiel; play
shepsel, creature	spil, spill
sher, shear; scheren	split, split; spalten
sherl, scissors; schere	spor, track; spur
shero; shearer; scherer	spot; mock, jeer; spotten
sherm, guard; schirmen	spros, sprout; sprossen
shik, dispatch; schicken	stam, tribe, race
skiksal, fate; schicksal	stern, star; stern
shildr, depict; schildern	sterv, die; sterben
shilderi, pictures, schilderei	stoev, dust; staub
ship, ship, schiff	stond, moment, short time
shirt, shirt; shurz, hemd	stool, stool, chair
shoenu, beauty; schoenheit	stoot, shock; stoss
shooi; school, schule	stram, stretched; stram
shoon, spare, schonen	strand, strand
shoot shoot; schiessen	streik, strike; schlagen
shuil, conceal; verstecken	strid, conflict; streit
shuyl, shovel; schaufel	stroem, stream; strom

stuv, chamber; stube
 styk, piece; stueck
 styr, steer; steuern
 styrt, tumble; stuerzen
 styl, style; styl
 styt, support; stuetzen
 sun, sun; sonne
 suppe, soup; suppe
 svaar, difficult; schwer
 sveig, keep silent
 svein, swine
 svel, swell
 svelg, swallow
 sver, swear; schwören
 sverge, sweden
 home name is e basis.
 svergish, swedish
 svim, swim
 sving, swing
 syn, scene
 synagog, svnagogue
 tabel, table of figures
 tadel, blame, censure
 tadellos; blameles
 tadelhaft, faulty
 talg, tallow
 tapr, brave; tapfer
 tash, pocket; tasche
 tashur, pocket-watch
 taum, bridle, reins, zaum
 tee, tea
 templ, temple
 tidgenoot, a contemporary
 tish, table
 tobedgaan, to-bed-going
 todring, intrude
 todringli, intrusive
 tofredn, satisfied, pacified
 toev, tarry, wait
 tolest, at last
 tolk, interpretor
 tohang, appendix
 trav, trot; traben
 tred, tread, tretten, tritt
 tren, separate, devide
 trek, pull; ziehen
 troest, console, trost
 trots, spite; trotz
 tru, true, wahr
 trunem, perceive
 truheid, truth; wahrheit
 tushengaa, intervene
 tveig, branch; zweig
 tvilling, twin; zwilling

tvorad, bicycle; zweirad
 tyg, toy stuff; zeug
 tyv, thief, dieb
 ufr, shore,
 undermin, undernine
 unfred, war, non-peace
 unfrend, enemy
 unting, a mean thing
 unrekt, unjust
 unrikti, incorrect
 untank, ungratefulness
 ur, watch, hour, first
 urfolk, aborigines
 urinvoono, first inhabitant
 urold, ancient; uralt
 ursaak, cause, reason
 urspring, origin
 utfoer, to export, perform
 utfoersel, export
 utgaa, exit, go out
 utkant, outr edge
 utryst, to equip
 utset, delay, postpone
 untukti, unchaste
 utvendi, exterior, outside
 vad, wade
 vadsted, wading place
 vael, elect, chose, vote
 vaelo, voter
 vaelrekt, right to vote
 vaag, venture; wagen
 vagnes, a venture
 vagon, wagon
 vak, awake
 vaksam, watchful, alert
 vakt, watch, take care of
 vand, wall
 van, mis, ill, craze
 vanform, deformity
 vanformi, deformed
 vanhop, despair
 vantroest, despondency
 vanviti, insane
 vansinni, insane
 vanglyk, misfortune
 vash, wash; waschen
 vatr, water, wasser
 velfaru, wellfare; wohlfahrt
 velredand, oratorical
 velredandu, oratoricalness
 velsprekenu, eloquence
 velt, world
 veltal, universe
 verti, worthy

verv, acquire, werben
 vesentli, essentially
 vest, west
 vestwards, westward
 vest, towards e west
 vee, woe, wee
 veek, week; woche
 vegvis, show e way
 vegvisl, guide-board
 vegviso, guide (person)
 verksam, active, industrious
 verksted, workshop
 verkint, working room
 veik, weak
 vein, wine
 veit, wheat; weizen
 vid, wide
 viet, white, weiss

vikt weight; gewicht
 vikti, important
 virkli, really, real
 vin, win; gewinnen
 virt, host; wirt
 vis, manner; wise
 visu, wisdom; weisheit
 vood, wood; holz
 vool, wool; wolle
 vunder, wonder
 vyste, desert, wilderness
 vystleg, wastelay
 zart, tender, loving
 zerrisn, torn asunder
 zier, orament
 zie; pull, tug
 zins, interest (money)
 zvek, purpose

molee'on vandring

autobiografie bei elias molee.



(elias molee'on birtplas).

50 ferkortels (abbreviations).

algm, algemeen	bfr, befor	bhg, behag
bsp, beispiel	btr, betr	bst, best
d, du (the n.)	dn, dan, den	ds, dis
dse, diese (pl.)	dt, dat	f, fyr
fdt, fyrdat	f-m, formiddag	fr, fru (madam)
grt, groot	h, hav	hd, had
hr, heer (sir, mr.)	kn, kan	km, kom
m, mi	mk, mak	mn, man
mndr, mindr	mnst, minst	mr, meer
ms, mus	mst, meest	mt, mit
n, en (and)	nsf, n so fort	nk, nak
n-m, nk middag	nt, nit	rg, ryg (back)
sg, sig	shl, shal,	sm, som
sn, sin (sein)	t, to, (zu)	tng, ting
tsmn, tosamen	vb, veib	vl, vil
vlk, vilk	vrde, vorde	vrdt, vardt
vt, vat	vn, van, ven	

a) — forrede.

m (mi) is beina bang, vn m begin t shriv om min eign vandrings. dar is mr (meer) gefar af saging smtng (soming) toorish, vn mn (man) shriv om sg selv, dan vn mn shriv om andr persons. men m ms dok vaag et, vegn een urzaak; namli, dar is meni tngs in min vandrings, vlk h hd een grt influus an ds fereensprak. min selvlivbeshrivl (autobiografie) vl; darfyr, ferklar meni dunkl punkts, n ok openbar een gevis heimli hop.

m kn ok sag in d (du, the, n.) begin, dt m h so grt glaub an d ekonomish kulturmarkt af ferkortels, dt m kn nt viderstand d neiging af anvending at mnst 50 af de, in dis book. vn mn shriv een briv, odr een styk in di tidings, is et bst t bookstafir di vorts in ful, men in een book, vormn h raum t forset di ferkortels, vlk jede bube odr maedn kn leit lern, hop mi dt di 50 ferkortels vl imr is bruken als een fest deel af ds sprak in al books in d tokom.

dar is een andr tng, vlk m kn nt viderstand, n dt is t ferkort een venig al nams af stads, staats n landstreks, vlk h mr dan 3 silbs; als "amerika" t *amrika*, "minnesota" t *minsota*, "mississippi" t *misi-pi*, "united states of north amerika" t *usona*, "san francisco" t *sanfrisko*, "kristiania" t *krishana*, nsf. et is een plag f leut, hu lev dar, t is dvingn jede dag t shriv n sprek sodan lang nams. ekonomie is vert so fiel in sprak, als in industrie. teutonish velfaru (welfare) is min hoegste ideal. vi lev in een samland tid.

b) — *birtu n familie.*

m seen eena (first, erst) d likt af ds velt een kold vintri morgn an d 3a dag af eenam (january), 1845, omtrent 20 meils (30 kilometers) fan milvaukee stad, viskonsin staat, nordamerika. min elters voonen in een stokhuus, vlk fadr, mt een par nabors, hd bauen. vi^o eena huus var 26 foots lang, 16 breed n 12 foots hoeg t d begin af d dak. vi hd 2 kamrs untn n 3 obn.

vi hd 120 akrs (50 hektairs) af good land. vi var neidr arm, neidr rich, men hd genug f een glykli middelstand, vlk robinson kruso h priesen so hoeg.

min fadr, john evenson molee, vart birtn 1816 in sydli norge (norway) in de bezirk af "tin", an sn fadr'on farm, nier d berymen gausta gehil (fjeld), n nier d grootarti rjukan fos (waterfall). hi gaan to amerika mt d "luraas folge" in 1839. hi kmn t milvaukee stad, vor hi arbeidn 4 jaars f di amrikanos. hi lernen in ds vis seer good english. dar var so meni indianos in d forest, nier milvaukee, vor hi arbeidn, dt hi lernen ok d indianish sprak.

min modr, huo maedn nam var anna jakebsdatter einung, kmn t amerika fan d sami kant af norge als fadr in 1843, n vrdr heiraadn hier in 1844. liebi

modr var oft trauri, fdt shio familie ferlatn norge. de hd een god oparbeidn farm dar mt dienos n dienas, t help /rikt deo landgut (estate) n fervalt deo gasthuus f fremd reisos.

dar kmn reisos darhen fan england, deuchland, holland, danmark n sverge, n ferblivn dar een venig dags odr veeks in mofadr'on gasthuus, f t bese d rjukanfos. mofadr hd lernen een venig english, deuch n hollandish vorts, so dt hi kun sprek mt di reisos om di mst absolut noodvendi tngs.

al min forfars, mt nur een utneml h var birtn in norge. min urgrootfadr an d moderside kmn t norge f een hamburgi handelhuus, f t hoop pelsverk. nk min urgrootfadr johan einung, hd var in norge 2 jaars, n lernen vio sprak, leikn hi d land n folk so good, dt hi heiraadn sg mt een farmr'on dotr.

c) — *naboru*, — *d tutitu sprak*.

vio naboru, nier milwaukee, bestandn af een seer miksn befolking, so dt vi hd een niu amrikanish sprakferviring. vio mst nier nabor an d nord var een englando, hr adams; an d oostside levn do vide bekant sterkhans, een norgish riese, hr hans tveito; an d syd fan vi vooenen een hollando n hio veif; n an d vest fan vi, var een platdeuch familie, bei nam schumacher fan meklemburg, nier rostock, deuchland.

ak vee! et var een shrekli sprakfervir. mn kan denk sg, et ms h var slim, t lev in een sodan naboru, fern fan een stad in d forest, vor mn kun seldn find een tolk (interpretor). fadr kun tolkir tushn modr n fr adams, f hi hd lernen english n indianish, durand di 4 jaars dat hi arbeidn nier milwaukee. hi kun ok tolkir tushn di indianos, norgos n amrikanos, men hi kun nt ferstand deuch odr hollandish. hi proevn etli (several) mals t lern deuch, men hi findn so fiel svaaru in erinering di unregli n unnaturli deuch

biegings; *der, die, das, des, den, dem*, samt d vunderbar deuch dativ accusativ, subjuntiv, n di fervirand deuch umlauts. dt hi opgivn deuch.

al di nabors hd niuli kmn fan europa, n hd nt hd tid odr gelegenu t lern een fremd sprak, utn fadr.

vi kinds levn een seer frie n undvingn liv. vi vandern tosamn in d forest nir vio elters'on huuses n farms. dar var at dt tid nok fiel frie regiringland intushn. d forest var ful af al arts beers; als, erdbeers, brombeers n stikelbeers, samt veindruivs n plums. dar var ok een menge af noets; als, hasselnoets, kastanis, hikorinoets n di good valnoets.

at ds tid hd vi een ungeheur grt svaaru mt di 3 fershili spraks — norgish — danish, deuch n english. vi kinds kun nt ferstand eenandr eni btr, dan vio eltrs. vi var al pioniers, odr niusetlos, hu hd nt hd tid t lern een fremd tung. di adams kinds, henry n mary, sprekn english; di schumacher kinds, otto n emma, sprekn platdeuch. n di tveito kinds, tomas, jakob n anna, samt min brodr halvord, min sistr anna n mi sprekn platnorgish (landsmaal). hier kn mn sag var een sprakbabl. et is dok vunderbar, ho snel kinds lern t ferstand eenandr. dar is in english, deuch n danish-norgish meni vorts aleik. ds helpn vi fiel. nu, veil vi spielen, n plukn beers, plums n noets tsmn, mkn vi een niu fereensprak f viselvs unbevust, odr at minst unafsiktli; dt is, utom eni plan odr evn een nam f vio sprak; men fadr saed eenmal tofali, als hi hoern vi sprekn tsmn, „u h een vunderbar *tutitu* sprak... vi hoern dn d vort „*tutitu*... n annemen et als d nam af vio fereensprak.

fadr n modr saed oft t eenandr, „*et es slim, dt english, deuch n skandinavish, so nier aleik, h nt vrdr fereenen bei di regirings lang sedert*... vn vi kinds sprekn tsmn, vrdr meni tngs saed, vlk vi ferstandn nt, n dn mkn vi signals mt di haends, arms n fingrs.

"*tututu*", vio kompromis fereensprak, entstandn dar-door, dt vi hoern klein otto n emma schumacher saed een par vorts in platdeuch, vlk vi ferstandn fan d samhang n di omstands; een andr mal saed klein henry odr mary adams een par vorts in english, vlk vi ferstandn fan d samhang n di omgivls (environments), een andr dag saed klein tomas, jakob n anna tveito, odr metli vorts, vlk di schumacher n adams'on kinds begripen.

di vorts, vlk vi hoern, vederhaln (repeated) vi lyd f t erinr de. it is naturli f jung kinds t vederhal vt de hoer, n ds helpn vi fiel t erinr vt var saed.

een shoen dag in 1852, vlk m kn good erinr, gaan vi kinds tsmn in d forest, f t pluk plums in vio haendkorbs. nk vi hd plukn vio korbs halvful, gaan tomas tveito forut n findn een niu plas, vor dar var mr plums, n dn roopn hi mt een lyd stem, "***kom her te me, kom her te me***", (come here to me; deuch, komm hierher zu mir). vegn d fershil in utsprek n betoning, ferstandn di deuch n english kinds hi nt in d begin, men m ferstandn hi good, als hi sprekn vio platnorgish dialekt. m loopn dn foran, n svingn min arms in d luft n gegn min brost, n roopn di andr kinds, *kom her te me, kom her te me*. darnak ferstandn di andr kinds, vt dse vorts meenen fan d samhang n di omstands, grad als de hd lernn d bedyding af di vorts in deo eign moderspraks.

d obn saedet (gesagte) is een bsp af ho *tututu*, vio kindish fereensprak, enstandn. "*me, te, her, kom*" var een vortsamling fan tomas tveito, vlk al bruken darnak. een andr dag saed emma schumacher, venand ovr smtng, "*me vil gaa heim te moder.*" vi andr kinds ferstandn dt, n in ds vis, krign vi tofali een niu vortsamling — "*modr, heim, gaa, vil*". in dis vis vaksn *tututu* fan dag t dag, fan veek t veek, n fan jaar t jaar, until vi hd een fuldstandi sprak f

al jene tngs n idees, vlk, vi ferstandn in vio eign betrefi modertungs — norgish, deuch n english. alles vt vi veetn om in vio eign spraks, dragen vi intu tutitu.

d sats, “*kom her te me*”, (km hier t m), is d eena (first) sats n vorts, dt m kn erinr. m betrakt, ds sats als geshiktli, fdt et var d begin af “tutitu”, vio kindish fereensprak. ja, m kn truli sag, “*kom her te me*”, var ok d anfang af ds teutonish. om dar hd nt var een forloopi “tutitu” in min vandrings door d forest nier milvaukee, kun m nt mr spaet h denkn om teutonish, een mr grootarti sprakfereen, at dt tid 1852 bfr m hd hoern een eensig vort om volapyk, esperanto, pasilingua, interpretor, spelin lingua, visona, clarison, anglofranca. bleu lang. (bolaks), idiom neutral, mundelingua n panroman, odr bfr m hd studirn norgish, deuch, english, hollandish, fransi odr griekish n latinish. utom tutitu in fry jungu kun m unmogli h denkn om teutonish in dekora koleg. min interesse f sodan niu fereensprak als teutonish, kun nt h vrdt sterk genug, t dving m t arbeid f et min ganz liv, om tutitu hd nt vaksn into min erfarrings n into min seel, so fry als et verkli don, fan min 5a t min 10a jaar af altr.

nk vi kinds hd var tsmn in ds vis 2 jaars, hd vi entvikeln n lernen vio tutitu fereensprak so fulstandi, dt vi kun dien als tolks (interpretors) tushn vio fershili sprekand elters. vi kinds var stolt af dis, dt vi hd virkli mkn een international sprak. vn hr, odr fr schumacher vul borg odr koop smtng fan min elters, hu ferstandn nt deuch, muste hr odr fr schumacher nem mt sg klein otto odr emma t dien als tolks. fr schumacher saed t emma in platdeuch, vt shi venshn fan modr; emma saed et t m in tutitu, n m saed et t modr in platnorgish (landsmaal). d antvort muste gaa rg d sami veg. vn modr vul gaa

t fr adams, da englanda, muste m odr min sistr anna gaa mt shi, n sag vt shi venshn t klein henry odr mary adams in tutitu, n de saed et vedr in english t fr. adams. tomas, jakob odr anna tveito muste tolkir f sn elters.

vn m vrdt mr old, utfindn m dt english n turkish is ok sodan miksn spraks. sodan sprakmiksing forkom, jede dag in amrika. so meni english vorts is miksn into deuch, dano-norgish, hollandish n sver-gish spraks, dt een mn odr vb, komand grad fan europa, kn oft nt ferstand vt is saed. om di teutons hd een algm n gemeensam fereensprak, vul et vrde mr leit t oprekthold rein n unferfalshn deo sprak ovr d ganz erdbal. et vul ok help di kirks seer fiel. dar is heufi 10 t 12 deuchos, 7 t 8 norgos n svergos in een naboru mt d sami religion. om de hd d sami sprak, kun de bau een kirk tsmn, men vn de is sonder-splitn bei meni fershili spraks, kn kein af de ernaer een pastor, n bau een, kirk, t oprekthold d religion n d sprak in fremd londs.

“*chinook*” is een seer lerrich paralel t tutitu. d rich “*hudson bay company*” in kanada hd so fiel svaarus mt di meni ferrshili indianish stamspraks, dt et krign een befeel 100 jaar sedart fan london, england, t mak een miksn kompromis indianish sprak, n leer et t di jung indianos, vegn bekvemliheid in handl. ds h gelingn so good, dt ds afsiktli mkn miksn kompromis sprak, is nu sprekn ovr ganz ka-nada, bei di indianos.

d) — in d jaar 1855, vn m var 10 jaars old, seln min elters sn farm, n hentrekn t blumaunds, dane kaunti, viskonsin, 150 meils mr fern vest, odr 20 meils fan madison, d hovdstad. hier koopn min elters een farm n plantn meni frukttrees dar. hier gaan m vedr t english n norgish shools. nk m var

konfirmirn in d lutherish kirk, krign m erlaub fan min eltrs t arbeit 2 jaars f een deuch koopman, f t lern hoegdeuch. hio nam var anton kellermann. hi hd een stor (laden) in d land, vor et var een gemiksn befolking af deuchos, englandos n skandinavos. m krign darfyr, hoe gr loon, dan gevoonli f een jung n unerfarn bube, fdt m kun sprek english, dano-norgish n svedish, n bald hd m ok bemeestern d hoegdeuch, at mnst, so dt mi kun handl mt deuch niukomos. m lernen mst deuch fan hr- kellermann'on dotr, katrina, hu var af d sami altr als mi. shi var een seer gemytli n keush maeden, men vi givn eenandr dok frievilli meni kyses. om m hd var so lang mt hr kellerman, als hi venshn, so hd gevis katrina vrdr min veif, f vi liebn eenandr oprikti, men vi var dn t jung, n m muste vekgaa t shool.

e) — in 1863 sendn min elters m t d norgish lutherish evangelish kolleg in dekora in nordostli iova staat, omtrent 250 meils nordvest fan blumaunds. **dekora kolleg** var grundn bei di meni norgish gemeentes in viskonsin, ilinoi, iova, minsota, dakota n andr staats in usona. et is hovdsaakli inriktn t erzie (educate) pastos, men ok andr jung mns gaa dar, f t krig een good kristli erzieung.

do forman var do tykti prof. dr. laur. larsen, under huo fervalting d kolleg mkn grt fortshrits. et var fervaltn ganz an europaish vis, mst nk norgish n deuch prinsips. di professos var al norgos n deuchos, odr hd studirn in d deuch anstalt in santluis, missouri. prof. dr. schmidt var een deucho, men hi kun dok underrikt n predik in norgish. prof. jakobsen, min fetro var dok mst sprakgevalti. hi kun predik in norgish, english, deuch, griekish n latinish.

m kmn t ds kolleg an d eena dag af niam (sept.) 1863, n beginen straks t studir 4 spraks d eena jaar; namli, norgish, english, deuch n latin. men latin

haatn m fan d eena mal dat m seen et, vegn eto unregliheid n eto ungeheur meni utnemls (exceptions). m kun nt begrip, vat nyt latin kun h. di old griekos, di profets n apostls studirn nt latin. et is nur ein katolish sprak, vlk shul nt plag lntherish students. m fragn eenmal vio president, prof. dr. laur larsen, varom hi kun nt lat vi studir d grt, velklingand, levand n vaksand spanish sprak, anstat d dod n svaar latin. "om vi" saed mi, "studir spanish kn vi dok lern di latinish roots, f t ferstand english, n di veetenshapli vorts in norgish n deuch, n ok darto lern een levand sprak mt een grt literatur n handl, veil latin help vi in kein betreking. f t ferstand veetenshapli vorts in medisin n kunst, kn vi studir besondr fak-leksikons, so fern als vi behoev." do president lafn blot at m, n saed, "u is t jung t ferstand d grt nyt dar is in latin".

f) — nk 2 jaars in "dekora kolleg", vandern m t d english hoegshool in lakros, viskonsin, ovr 100 meils nordost fan dekora, f t vrde mr fuldkomen in d english sprak. lakros lig an d link ufr af d grt veltberymen misipiflus. nk een jaar studie in d lakros hoegshool f t erzie shoolleeros n leeras, vandern m t springgrov, huston kaunti in sydostli minnnesota staat, omtrent 30 meils vest. m krign een serifikat af d kaunti superintendo, t hold shool.

at springgrov hd m d overmaati grt fergnygan (enjoyment. pleasure) t tref min mosistr, fr aslaug tveito, hio huusband, hr hans tveito, samt min fetros, tomas n jakob n min fetra anna tveito. de hd flytn (moved) fan nier milvaukee t springgrov. ja, nu trefn m min old sprakmakos af „t u t i t u”, vio kindish fereensprak, mkn fan deuch, norgish n english vorts, n vlk m h bfr ervaenen. nk vi hd sprekn tsmn ovr 2 dags in t u t i t u n opfrishn meni old erinerings, denkn m mt livhaftiheid an vt fadr n moder oft

saed, "et is slim, dt english, deuch n skandinavish, so nier aleik, h nt vrdt fereenen bei di regirings lang sedert."

g) — in 1867. nk m hd holdn english n norgish shoos 2 jaars n givn meni privat lesons in deuch t een halv duzin englandos, hd m ferdienen, so fiel peng (money), dt m kun betal min shuld n hd genog peng ovrig, vandern m rg t viskonsin t d "*albion akademie*". at ds akademie trefn m vedr min fori shoolkamerad, hr rasmus b. anderson, hu hd nu vrdt professo hier. hi vrdt mr spaet utnamen qei president cleveland als gesanto t d hof af danmark. albion akademie h ok d eer af having erzien (educated) hio eero (honor), do eerverti knute nelson, eks governo af minsota, n nu usonaish (united statesian) senato (senator). eerverti (honorable) knute nelson graduirn fan ds akademie, d jaar bfr m ankonn dar. m studirn at ds akademie 2 jaars n graduirn mt d titl, "*ph. b.*", vlk bedyd "*philosophiae baccalaureus.*" m var seer stolt af min titl dn. eenmal in d akademie, vrdt vio professo in sykologie sik, so dt m muste nem hio stel f mr dan een monat. di studiros kaln m, darfyr, professo, n meni leut h kaln mi so sedert' nk usonaish gebrek (custom), men m leik bst d eenfak titl "heer". als "hr molee", anstat, "prof. molee". et is dok t m, gleikgylti, om d leut sag "heer", odr "professo".

nk m var ferdi at albion akademie, reisen m t madison, viskonsin n studirn jurisprudens een kort tid mt eerverti knute nelson, men m muste gaa vek f t hold shool, t ferdien peng, als fadr shrivn t m dt hi kun nt help m eni mr, dn h hd don. hi saed, "een jung mn, 6 foots n 2 daums hoeg, gesund n sterk, shul help sg selv, om noodvendi".

h) — in 1868 vandern m fan madison, viskonsin,

vedr t springgrov, minsota staat, beina 300 meils nordvest, vor m hd fervantos n meni bekantos. m leikn t gaa t springgrov, fdt tomas, jakob n anna tveito, min fetros, vooenen dar, mt hu m kun sprek tutitu. m krign bald een shoolpost in d dorp. als m hd studirn een lit lq (law), vrdr m vaeln bei folkafsteming t is fredrikto (justice of the peace). dar var dok mr eer dan ferdienu, odr penggevin in ds amt. m entsheidn tshn een venig stridand persons, men min grootest fergnyg in ds amt var t fyg (join) huusbands n veifs tsmn in d heilig ektstand (matrimony). civil heiraadan is erlaubn in usona. di meestos gaan dok t d pasto, men nu n dn kmn heiraadandos (marrying ones) t m als rikto.

in 1869 findn m selv een vb t is min veif. nk m hd heiraadn, koopn m een klein farm nier d dorp af springgrov f een heim f min veif n m. m findn bald ut dt m var nt eignirn odr bestemen f t is een farmo odr gardno, fdt m hd t grt lust t studir om spraks. farmstudie is utom tveifl d mst nytli in algm. men andr studiros is ok nytli f een hoeg folkibildung. m heirn min veifibroder t help min veif t fervalt min farm, veil m holdn shool in d dorp, odr nt fern fan vio heim.

in 1874 vrdr m ervaeln (elected) bei folkafsteming t is kaunti kasiro (county treasnrer), mt een jaarli gehalt af 1250 dolrs (5000 marks). m hd ok een mithelpo, so dt m krign tamli fiel tid ovrig t studir an min liebi teutonish brodr spraks, als, english, deuch, dano-norgish, svergish, samt som fransi, spanish, rusish, turkish n kinaish. nk m var ervaeln kauntikasiro, flytn vi fan springgrov t kale-don (caledonia), 10 meils ost n koopn een klein 6 kamri huus mt een grt garden frukttrees. als min veif'on familie, velo, var mr bekant dan m, haln di leut mi den, "elias velo". m lat dt gaa, n nemen

selv d nam "velo", men in 1880 ferliern m min veif n min eensig kind, n dn nemen m rg min old eerli ervn fadernam "molee". kaunti beamtos (official) vael'is in minsota nur f 2 jaars, n dn ms de veder- vael'is, odr gaa ut af d amt, n een andr kandidat kom in.

2 jaars nk m var eena vaeln, dreem (turned) d folksteming sg om, n d toa (second) parti vinen. m muste deel d shiksal af min parti, n ferlier min amt mt min parti. et mk kein fershil, veedr di amtos is good odr slekt, so sterk is d vild n unkri- tish folkistem. de veet nt vt de vl, odr vt is bst odr rekt. vi behoev mr fernufti utnemls bei d staat- holdo, als in kanada n europa.

i) — nk m hd ferliern min amt, vegn d partivind, vlk hd dreem sg om, ferliern m bald darnak min veif n min einsig kind. m hd darfyr nt mr lust t voon in ds gegend, men seln min farm in springgrof, 10 meils vest fan kaledon, samt min huus in kaledon n vandern t norddakota, omtrent 300 meils mr fern nordvest. hier koopn m een farm, vlk m paktn ut an shaers, n anfangn vedr t hold shool. di shool- leeros n leeras in europa, vl mogshee, fervundr sg, ho een mn kn gaa fan een sted t d andr n imr find ledig. stelings als leero. d samhang is ds, utn (except) in di hoegshools, kollegs, akademies n uni- versitats, is dar kein feest leerstand in usona. jede velerzien mn odr vb kn hold folki shool, ven hi krig een sertifkat dt hi odr shi h henreikand erzieung. leero n leeras is nur heirn f een termin af 3 t 8 mo- nats, den ms de vedervael'is, odr een andr kandi- dat nem d shoolpost, darfyr is et imr ledig shool- postes. m glaub et vul is betr t h een fest leer- stand als in europa, so dt een leero kun heiraad sg, om hi vul, n h een fest heim.

hier in norddakota staat, nier davenport, trefn

m min brodr halvord, hu hd ok flytn hier. m hd veder d grt freud t sprek mt hi in vio old kindish fereensprak t utitu, vlk vi hd mkn nier milvaukee mt otto n emma schumacher, henry n mary adams n mt tomas, jakob n anna tveito. hier hd m ok d ungeheur fergnyg t eena hoer om "volapyk". m shrivn straks t nujork f volapyk, vlk m krign fan "e. steiger n gesselshap". mr spaet teln min nujork korrespondent m om andr sprakplans: als "esperanto, lingua, interpretor, kosmos, pasilingua, spelin, anglo-franca", samt 3 amrikaish plans, "alvato, visona n min frend, g. w. wishard'on "the philosophical world language." et freudn m seer, dt ok andr mns vul arbeid f een good, grt veltsprak.

j) — nk 5 jaars ferbliv in norddakota, seln m ut alles in 1886 n vandrnt t bristol dorp in day kaunti, syddakota staat, omtrent 100 meils sydvest. hier koopn m vedr een farm t pakt ut an shaers. m holdn vedr shool f een kort tid. at bristol koopn m d english lokal blad avis, kaln "the bristol independent, een blad mt tushn 500 t 550 abonents, n een good liste af standi anzeigos (advertisers). m hd nu een avis selv, so dt m kun sag beina vt m denkn.

mi hd 2 unglyks in syddakota. 1893 in titoam (dec.) var m in een grt n kold vindstorm, so dt min rekt foot vrdt s hard friesn dt m var sik d ganz vintr n muste h opvartos dag n nat n betal hoeg heilistrekning. min pasto denkn dt m vul sterv, n givn m d heilig sakrament t bereed min seel f d himl.

d 2a unglyk var dt een landstyk, vlk m hd nemen fan d regiring als heimsted, undr d betingl dt m shul lev in gevis tid an d land n mk gevis ferbetrings. een mn, jake engler, trekn min rekt in tveifl. vi hd een geriktli proces darovr, vlk durn mr als 4 jaars, n kostn beid af vi, mr dan d land var vert. vi var beid t stolt f t kom t een utgleik (com-

promise) mang viselvs. vi ferlirn beid d land. een
3a person krign d land.

a—o) — nak 9 jaars in syddakota, seln m min
land n avis n vandern t minaplis, minsota, vor m
voonen een vntr. in 1895 vandern m t d grt velt-
stad shikago. hier dienen m d illinoi central eirn-
baan als landagent, f t reis door di staats, viskonsin,
minsota, iova n illinoi, f t krig leut t go t di sydli
staats t koop land n setl sg nedr dar. nk m hd
bringn meni families n landkoopos t di sydli staats,
reism door di staats kentuki, tenese, albama, jor-
gia, florida, lusana, texas, arkansas, misipi n misuri.
m leikn nt so fiel eirnbaani reiseri, fdt m muste fer-
saum min liebi ideal, "d teutonish fereen-
sprak." m vul liebr ferdien mndr peng, n arbeid
f een shoen menshli ideal. m gaan rg fan santluis
t shekago, n teln d illinoi central eirnbaan gessel-
shap, dt m vul nt is landagent mr lang. di beamtos
bydn (offered) m hoegr loon, men m vul nt annem
et.

an min reis fan santluis t shekago in d eirnbaan-
tog, seen m een seer vunderbar n een eigendomli syn
(scene). m seen 2 doof n stum persons, modr n
dotr, sprekn tsmn in d eirnbaantog foran m over 3
aurs mt d 2 haendi fingersprak. deo fingers gaan
op n nedr, t d rekt n d link seer snel, mi kun nt
begrip een eensig signal, men di doof n stum fer-
standn et leit, n lafn menimal hertli ovr vt de ferteln
eenandr. m denkn dn om, "ho bekvem et vul is
f allo, om vi hd een 100 signals lernin in di shoole,
vlk vi kun bruk in vindi vetr, odr larmand fabriks,
odr t signalir t eenandr ovr d straat, odr feld, vor et
is t fern t hoer d menshli stem." als m h shrivn mr
om ds idee in min book "teutonish" (fan vashing-
ton), vlk kn find'is in meni af di grootest universi-
tats, vl m nt sag mr om een veltsignal-
sprak.

a—a) — m vooenen 2 vintrs in shikago n latn dryk 3 af min books fan typs in klein oplags (editions). als jene books is nu ut af d handl, n hd seer meni feils, vl m nt besvaar di lesos bei giving een berikt af de. mi gaan in 1897 t minsota, vor m vooenen een jaar bei min sistr fr. anna holm n hio good huusband, een dano, bei nam mads nielsen holm, nier "stuartvil", olmsted kaunti, minsota. in 1898 vandern m vedr, leik een eensam fogl t "lake mils" in vinbago kaunti, iova, een 100 meils sydvest. hier koopn mi een klein farm, vlk m paktn ut, n vooenen mt di ferpaktos, n helpn di leut, vn de hd fiel t do, als in heuing, harvest n treshing. d ovrig tid studirn m teutonish n shrivn in di english n norgish avises.

a--b) — nk 2 jaars voonhaft in iova staat, seln m min farm n vandern vedr an een lang, lang reise af beina 2,000 meils fan nordostli iova t d fern af staat vashington an d stilmeer (pacific) kyst in d nordvestli ek af usona. m leik t kal "united states of north amrika" bei d forkortn nam af "u s o n a"; fdt et lyd nt rekt t h so lang een nam f een eensig land. t kal d invoonos "amrikanos" is grad als om mn shul kal di deuchos "europanos". di leut in kanada, meksiko n brasil, is ok "a m r i k a n o s". "usona" is een seer vellydand nam, n mn kn bild beivorts darfan, grad so leit als fan "amrika", als *usonaish* f "amrikanish" (adj.), *usonano* f "amrikano". odr mr rikti, "unitedstatesian."

m kmn t lakros in vitman kaunti, vashington staat in triam (march) 1900 n koopn 480 aikrs land syd fan lakros in sektion 11. m seln ds nk 3 monats n koopn "sektion 1 - 14 - 39", 640 aikrs f 3 dalrs d aikr fan d northern pacific eirnbaan. dar is omtrent 2 n een halv aikrs in een kektair. m var nu in grt shuld n d eensig (only) norgo in du gegend f

beina 2 jaars. m voon d mst mt hr frank poschner fan baiern, deuchland, hu var een old unheiraadno. hi hd fiel land n een 100 styk fies. hi hd 2 dienos men dar var kein vb in vio huus. dar var tomals mr mns dan vbs in vio nu gegend. vi 4 mans muste kok, bak n hold d huus rein selv. m fegn d floor, mkn di beds, splitn d brenvood n dragn in vatr f min kost. jede muste vash sn eign kleeds, men vi var nt imr so opputsn als vi shul. dar var 2 deuch familis nierbei. hr beck n familie voonen een halv meil vest, n hr schreck n familie voonen een halv meil ost fan vi. min land var een meil vest, men et var vild treeelos (prairie) land, vlk muste bebau'is n oparbeid'is, bfr mn kun lev dar. di nabors besoekn eenandr oft. hr poschner hd een piano, een fedl n een singtyg (graphophone) in sn huus. di nabors kmn oft t vi n dn sprekn vi imr deuch n singn deuch lieds. m hd fiel tid ovrig hier, n dn studirn m an teutonish, n shrivn in di avises.

“nu,” denkn m, “ms m do somting t sel min land, kom ut af shuld n ferdien som peng bei d landhandl. m kun nt lev af teutonish, vlk var imr blot een tid n peng fersvend t m. di venig mns hier hd al d land dt de kun benyt, odr betal f”. m denkn dn om t grund een norgish koloni. m shrivn in di norgish avises: als, du *skandinaven* 27a af toam (feb.) 1901 in shikago, n at andr tids in *amerika* in madison, viskonsin, samt t d *dekora posten* in dekora, iova, om ho good n bilig land vi hd hier. mitin een jaar hd m grundn een norgish koloni, tushn di eirnbaan standorts, lakros n hay. een norgish kirk vrdt bald bauen. di nam af d eena ansetlos ms mi giv hier; namli, n. matson, n. o. haugan, john holst, peder vigen, jorgen vigen, jens vigen, john karlson, r. j. solibakken, k. knutson, n meni, meni andros vlk m kn nt erinr. al hd grt familis n peng. karlson hd

11 kinds. dar var ok 3 maedens fan 20 t 25 jaars hu kmn fan viskonsin, vegn mn shriveri in di avises; namli, emma n hanna bergseth samt anna hansen. de nemen jede 160 aikrs frie regiringland 3, odr 4 meils vest fan "hay". m h nt raum hier t shriv mr om "d norgish lakros n hay koloni in vashington staat. m hop dok dt jeman dar vl shriv een geshikte af et, bfr di old ansetlos sterv vek, n fiel intresant urkunde om di grt besvaarliheids af di old baanbrekos, is ferlirn.

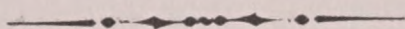
m se rg t ds koloni mt een hertli lieb, fdt et var nt nur een good koloni af good leut, men et helpn m forwards mt min teutonish fereensprak. m kmn dar aleen mt blot \$3,000, nk 3 jaars, gan m darfan mt 10,000 dalrs, vlk m hd ferdienen bei koopng land ungeheur bilig n seln at een hoe gr pries. om m hd holdn min land 2 jaars mr lang, kun m h ferdien 30,000 dalrs, men m var t begeerli t gaa t d stad takoma, so dt m seln m land t fry n t bilig. dar var so fiel anloop nk land at dt tid, dt een usonano (united statesian) mkn 100,000 dalrs in 3 jaars bei landspekulations. m mkn blot 10,000 dalrs n var tofredn darmit. m vul liebr h mndr peng n h mr tid t studir teutonish. m var at dt tid in grt tveifl vt m shul do mt di unregli artikls, "der, die, das, des, dem, den," n mt di fervirand *dativ*, *subjunktiv* n *omlyds*, vlk find'is in di deuch, skandinavish n hollandish old moderspraks. m vul gern bevaar so fiel af di old tungs als mogli in een regli fereensprak.

a -c) — in 1903 in niam (sept.), nk m hd seln min land, vandern m vedr als een eenli fogl t d livhaft stad takoma mt 10,000 dalrs (40,000 marks, odr krones). "nu", denkn m, "h mi genug f een eenfak n slikt liv utom familie. m is blot heiraadn t teutonish. een mn ms h somting t lieb n arbeit f, eidr familie, kunst odr veetenshap. tank

god f hio goodu (goodness) t m. nu h m genog t lev af nk 57 jaarsi kamp mt armu. nu kn m lev f m heilig ideal n vrde af nyt t min folkstam n d velt". m leikn nt t lev in d niu gegend rund lakros n hay, fdt dar var kein avises, kein akademies, kein teatrs kein bookeri, odr gelernen mns n vbs dar f min geistli naering. vn m kmn t takoma leenen m ut min peng odr kopn som land, n hyrn 2 voonkamrs f t lev n shriv ds book in.

lit geografie. takoma (tacoma), in vshington staat, is een stad af omtrent 80,000 invoonos, mt een diep stil havn n good doks f di grootest ships, an een arm af d stilmeer. takoma h eirnbaans, elektrish straatbaans in al riktings, n vaks seer snel in befolking. takoma h meni grt dagli avises, teatrs n 5 stoki hotels. di straats is 100 foots breed n belegn mt sten, sement n asfalt. dar is een universitat, hoegshools, geshaeftshools n een grt frie stadbookeri, mt inland n utland avises n monats-shrifts. frie burgoshools is overal in d stad. dar is een menge kirks af meni glaubs n spraks. handl mt inland n utland is livhaft. dar is 5 grt banks mt meni eenjens (millions) af hovdital (capital). dar is meni deuchos, englandos, skandinavos n hollandos. men di deuch n skandinavish spraks vrde imr mr svak, fdt de hold nt genog tsmn, n deuch n skandinavish is t unregli n svaar t lern f andr nations, vegn di unnaturli artikls, di dativs, akusativs, snbjunktivs n di omlyds.

m h nu var ovr 3 jaars in takoma, een nu denk m imr an min reise t d old liebi europa. m vl gaa t berlin, koopenhayn, krishana n stokholm in femam (mai) 1907, om nits hindr m.



a—d) — *een vunderful droem.*

(a wonderful dream).

wilhelm n roosevelt,

an d avond, omtrent ur $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, an d (du) 3a dag af eenam (jan.), 1905, an min 60a birtudag in d stad takoma'on, hd m d mst vunderful droem in min livtid.

m anfangn an ds dag t reorganir d teutonish fer-eensprak f d 5a n lest mal, als m vul gern do smtng ekstra good n erinerigvert an min 60a birtudag. m besoekn ok ds dag een svergish n deuch familie, mt hu m vrdt bekant in viskonsin in min kindu. d svergish mn, almkvist, var een lutherish pasto, n d deuch mn, kryger, var een avisman. vi hd ok in-beedn een joodish familie, mozes, hu voonen tet (close, dicht) bei hr almkvist. omshon vi fertredn (represnted) 4 fershili spraks, deuch, svergish, norgish n joodish, var vi dok so glykli als t besit d mik-si english, als d gemeensam sprak, vlk vi al hd lern-n als good burgos ms do; dt is, vi lern-n beid d ge-meensam londisprak n vio old moderspraks. hier in amrika, beid nord n syd, smelt di fershili gefolki-heids (nationalities) tsmn mt mndr old haat n forur-deels dan in europa. et kom hier mr an d person-liheid, sprak n beneml, dan an old geshiktes. vi denk mr hier an d komtid, dan an d fortid.

vi samsprekn fiel om min reise fan takoma, in nordvestli usona (u. s. a.), t deuchland, holland, danmark, norge n sverge. vi sprekn om di grt mns keisr vilhelm n theodore roosevelt, samt om do klein zar nikolas, hu is nt instand t stop d morderi af di joods, hio eign best rusish underdanos (subjects)

nk vi hd eetn, drinkn, sprekn, singn n dekla-mirn, so fiel als vi behagn, gaan m at 11 ur t min voonkamr nt fern af. m var bald in bed n slaapn soet in. nk een kort tid hd m d mst vunderful

droem in min levtid. m foel sekr dt kein mensh vl find anstoot at min droem, vegn di nams af di grt levand persons givn darin. m giv ja di nams mt oprikti fereering n akting, n kein mensh kan is gegn eerli respekt, utom evl aktergedenks. d daad-saak dt m hd droemen om de, bevis dt m h respektful denkn om jene hoeg mns.

omtrent halv 12, dreen m miselv om in d bed, n dn droemen m, dt dar standn at min rekt side een gros *engl* in veibgestalt, mt viet kleeds, lang haar, n gros vings. in shio rekt haend holdn shi een book af d ferbetern teutonish fereensprak, n in shio link haend een svert f selvferteid. du engl saed mt lyd stem, "vak op molee. m is d teutonish geist, hu svev ovr di herts n gedenks af di folks in europa n nordamrika. m h een boodshap (message) f u, t nem mt u fan di teutonish kinds af nordamrika t nordvesli europa. ds book is een boodshap fan di teutonish kinds in nordamrika t deo elters in nor-vestli n middeuropa, om dt de ms fereen sn spraks, so dt di kinds n di elters vl imr ferstand eenandr in d komtid als de don in d oldtid. nem ds book mt u t europa, n lat et vederdryk'is, n mk et bekant mang di teutons.

m droemen dt m vrtd so ershreckn. dt m var nt instand t beveg min tung, dn kmn een andr engl in mangestalt t d link side af min bed n saed, "is (be, sei) nt bang molee, m vensh t help u, n sprek f di svakos, hu eerli arbeid f een good menshlieband bestrev. min nam is theodore roosevelt. m is du usonaish (u. s. a.) geist, n lieb d teutonish spraks af min nederdeuch forfars. m vl sprek f u t da teutonish engl.

roosevelt — (saed, vendand sg t da engl mt een aktverti beuging.) uo herliheid, bhg t sag, vt dau

vl dt ds arm n helplos mn shl do n sag t d velt. hi is so ershreckn dt hi kn nt sprek, men m vl sprek f hi, n hi vl do vt m begeer, ven hi km t sigselv.

engl — m vl dt uo ekselens shl help ds oprikti mn, n tel hi t gaa t denchland, holland, danmark, norge, sverge, n england, f t beed di teutonish elters in europa, fan deo teutonish kinds n fervantos in in usona, kanada, australia n sydafrika t vedr fereen deo spraks, so dt al teutons kn ferstand eenandr in d tokom als deo forfars don in d oldtid. min frend hio hoeg majestat, keisr wilhelm, kn help hi mst, farvel.

engl, roosevelt. — da teutonish engl, h nu fersvindn n dauo ershreckenu, molee, is mndr. m vl vederhal (repeat) t dau, d grt boodshap fan da engl, vlk var, dt dau shl beed di elters n fervantos in old liebi europa fan deo kinds n fervantos in nordamrika australia n afrika t fereen deo old modertungs into een niu gemimsam modertung, vlk al teutons kn ferstand in tokom.

(hier fersvindn d engl).

m droemen darnak, dt m vrdr fervandeln t een viet duv, n flyen fan d stilmeer kyst ovr nordamrika, ovr d atlantish meer, ovr england, holland n norddeuchland t berlin. et var een lang n intresant fly. m var so myd nk min reise dt m muste utru miselv an d dak af d universitat bilding in berlin ovr nat. in d morgn flyen m vedr in duvgestalt t d dyrgardn, vor m krign frymaal (breakfest) mang di andr fogls, men de kun nt se m, f m var unsiktbar. m var fyrktli bang, dt di andr fogls vul biet mi. nk een kort tid flyen m an d dak af du avis, *tageblatt* n ruen nk een good ful maaltid.

nk m hd beseen di kirks, teatrs, museums, shools, gardns n fabriks in berlin flyen m an d dak af d keiserli palas.

do keisr hd een ekstra raad.

m droemen dt m flyen door een opn vindu af d keiserli palas into d kamr, vor hio hoeg majestat, keisr wilhelm, h kaln tsmn een besondr raad, f t bedenkn besprek mt sn hoeg raadgivos, vt var bst t do mt d teutonish fereensprak. m sitn leuk een duv undr d tish, men niman kun se mi, f m var unsiktbar.

keisr wilhelm. — (*t sn raadgivos*). m h kaln u, min hoeg n gelernen raadgivos tsmn, f t sprek om, vt is bst t do mt d teutonish fereensprak. m h niuli lesn een book om et, vlk h meni good idees in et, dt is vert t nakdenk. om mogli, vul een algm teutonish fereensprak vrde seer bekvem n mk deuchland mr dan bfr d universitat af d velt, n d mst grt bookmarket t oplikt d velt n mk vio koopleut bekant in al londstreks. ds sprak af gemeen teutonish vords n romanish veetenshapli nams, kun mogshee, vrde studirn in di shools als een beitveig (by-branch) f erdbeshrivl, geshikte, kunst n veetenskap bei d side af vio eign modersprak. 2 leit fervant spraks kn gevis al leut lern in jungu. vt kn min hoeg raadgivos sag om teutonish?

(at ds punkt, spredn m min duvvingn n hypn fan undr d tish anto d top af een stool, unsiktbar).

reikkanslo buelow. — uo hoeg keiserli majestat, nk min darfyrholdan, vul gevis een algm, leitlernen, eenfak, regli, selvklar teutonish fereensprak vrde bekvem t vio ganz folkistam, n t d ganz menshu in literatur, velthandl n diplomatie; men m is dok bang, dt sodan een eenfak, regli n vellydand teutonish fereensprak mogte ferdrang vio old liebi modersprak, nk al kinds hd lernen t sprek et floedand in di folkishools. vn di maedns vaksn op, vul de ok sprek et t sn kinds, n dn vul dar entstand een niu modersprak, vlk vul ferdrang d old modersprak mitin 200 jaars.

prof. dr. grimm. — uo majestat, m glaub dt vio tokomi kinds skul n kn lern beid d old n d niu moderspraks, n dn shul vi overlatt t vio nakkomos, vlk af di 2 spraks de vl beihold als deo national tung. om „teutonish“ vul is instand t ferdrang vio old modertung, dn vul „panroman“ odr een andr romanish fereensprak ok is instand t ferdrang (crowd out) deuch, english, skandinavish n hollandish. om een niu, regli, eenfak n vellydand veltsprek is gefarli t vio modersprak, dn is et gevis mr klog

t annem een heimish teutonish fereensprak, dan een fremd latinish sprak. teutonish is virkli een ferbetern heimish sprak af vio eign folkistam. een art platdeuch, vlk is mr aenli (similiar) t hollandish, skandinavish n english dan rein hoegdeuch. beid leibnitz n von bismark h raadn vio shrivos t innem mr platdeuch vorts into vio sprak.

(nu spredn m min duvving n roopn
"amen", men m var unhoerbar.)

rabbi salomon. — m tank uo majestat fan min ganz hert f d inbeeding (invitation) t ds special bespreking af du international sprakfrag. af al folkistams trakt vi joods mogshee, mr dan andr leut nk een veltsprak, vlk vi hop vul mk al nations, besondr rusland, mr broderli n menshli. et mk kein fershil t vi, om d veltsprak is teutonish odr romanish, vn et kn nur vrde virkli een veltsprak. vio joodish folk find'is in al londs. m glaub dok dt d teutonish fereensprak, vn ferbetern n annemen bei een algm teutonish kongres, vul h een btr utsikt t vrde veltsprak, dan een romanish fereensprak, fdt di teutons is mr talrich n h mr dan 3 mals grootr utlondi handl. di gemeen grundvorts is ok mr aenli in di teutonish tungs dan in di romanish spraks, n darfy, mr leit t fereen, ferstand, n infoer; als, english *brother*; deuch, *bruder*, skandinavish, holanddish n platduch *broder*. in di romanish spraks is d fershil mr groot; als, fransi, *frere*; spanish, *hermano*; italish, *fradre*. di romanos kn ok nt ferstand eenandr, utom besondr studium.

redakto lessing. — m kn nt inse, uo majestat, varom een algm teutonish fereensprak vul nt is good f deuchland n f al vio fervant teutonish gefolks. m kan nt denk om eni gefarli, odr nakdeelish folge fan anneming sodan sprak f, at mnst, erdbeshrivl, geshikte, kunst n veetenshap, om vio folkistam in holland, belgia, di 3 skandinavish londs, samt ostreich n sveis, vul ok annem et. om england n nordamerika shul vis sg t is t konservativ, vul vi dok h so grt n leitlernen sprak, dt vi kun opnem d kamp gegn d svaar n gemiksn english, als veltsprak. vio nutidi moderspraks kun dok ferbliv als folkispraks, veil d eenfak, regli n ferbetern teutonish fereensprak kun bruk'is als een niu hoegdeuch, nk al teutons hd lernen et, n leikn et good genug, t annem et als deo gemeensam national sprak, sonst (else) kun al teutons nur studir et f erdbeshrivl n geshikte, n bruk deo fershili cld modertungs f al andr behoevs.

(at ds oogblik flyen m omkring d kramr
n tankn god.)

shio majestat, da keisera --- m h, mt intresse, horkn t uo overleging, om d teutonish fereensprak, n m h ok lesn d niu teutonish book af hr. molee, hu h een grt lieb f platdeuch. als ds sprak beru fiel an d gefoel n gesinning, glaub m dt di veibs shul ok mitsprek. et vul vrde seer bekvem f vio deuch folk, so vel als f vio teutonish nabors, om vi al hd een leit eenfak n regli gemeensam sprak. vio books n avises vul dn vrde mr lesn in di utlonds. deuch is svaar t lern t fremd leut, vegn di unregli *der die das des dem den*, n vegn di svaar deuch dativs, akusativs, infinitiv, subjuntivs, omlyds n personal endings in di tidvorts. mi kn erinr ho svaar et var f m, t lern di unregliheids n utnemls in di english n fransi spraks. nu, om et var mogli f vi t annem een mr eenfak n regli gemeensam sprak, glaub m et vul vrde een segn (blessing) f vio kinds in d tokom.

et vul vrde mr leit f al modrs t erzie sn kinds, n vio nakomos vul nt is dvingn t studir so meni spraks, om de hd d gemeensam teutonish. m leik besondr di 4 artikls in niu teutonish, *do, da, du, di*. de is al vellydand, n vn dar is 4 artikls, is d sprak mr klar n livhaft, n d sami artikl, behoev nt vederhal'is so seer oft, als vn dar is nur een artikl, als d english "the". vn vio liebi hollandish n skandinavish nabors is vilig t annem d teutonish fereensprak into deo shools f erdbeshrivl n geshikte, dn glaub m dt vio deuch folk n regiring shul help d good saak forwards, so snel als mogli.

(m droemen dt m flyen t da hoeg n liebverti keisera, n legn m at shio foots.)

kronprins --- uo mojestats, fadr, moder n vio hoeg raadgivos, vn een gemeensam teutonish fereensprak var virkli mogli t gradvis infoer in al teutonish shools n londs door d studir af erdbeshrivl n geshikte, dn glaub m et vul is een good tng f vio liebi faderland. om vi vl nt annem een grt teutonish fereensprak, vl trusheinli, een andr veltsprak is annemen, n dn vl vi imr h een svaar n unregli sprak, vlk kn nimr vrde een virkli veltsprak, f et is nu t svaar n unregli f utlandos t lern.

om al teutons fereenen sg om een eenfak n regli gemeensam sprak, vul et vrde mr lesn n sprekn in sydamrika sovel als in vio naborlonds, russia, ungaria, italia n frans. et vul is mr leit t infoer et in vio kolonis. mt sodan grt teutonish n leitlernbar gemensam sprak, kun vi h d fergnygan t sprek et mt al vio fervant nations. m denk et vul is een grt eer f deuchland t gaa foran n help infoer d teutonish fereensprak, at mnst, f d studie af erdbeshrivl n geshikte, om vio good n eerverti nabors in ostreich, sveis, holland n di 3 skandinavish

londs vul ok infoer et, als een shoolstudie. m hop ok england n di fereenen staats af nordamrika vl anmem et.

reikkanslo buelow --- om uo majestat shul glaub dt et is eni gefar dt, een andr fremdarti veltsprak mogte fielleit (probably) annem'is, durand ds jaarhundr, vul et gevis is btr f d deuch folk n f vio teutonish folkistam t annem d forslagn n ferbetern teutonish fereensprak. et is d mst eenfak in sprakleer n d mst selvklar n ekonomish in vortshat af al di niu spraks. teutonish h ok d mst rektferdi grundlag f een veltsprak. di 20,000 gevoonli vorts shl is teutonish, n di 100,000 veetenshapli vorts shl is als nu fan di romanish n griekish spraks. et is vel tru, dt meni af di teutons ferstand romanish vorts, men nt d grt masse af d folk. fdt meni af vio folk h studirn, latin, shul de nt straf'is darfyr, n dving'is t annem een lautr romanish prak als veltsprak. di teutonos h omtrent 100 eenjens (millions) mr leut dan di romanos, n mr dan 3 mals mr ships n velthandl. darfyr glaub m dt d tokomish veltsprak ms is basirn an di teutonish vorts, so fern als d 20,000 gevoonli vorts angaa. om di teutons hd nur 10,000 gemeen vorts tsmn, kun de ferstand eenandr.

m denk et is een glykli omstand dt d forslag f een gemeensam fereensprak h kmn fan di foreenen staats, vlk is d grootest teutonish land. et vl giv d forslag een mr international karaktr n h grt influen an di amrikanos, t gaa tsmn mt deuchland, holland n skandinavia. do ferfato af teutonish, hr molee, is af norgish n deuch afstaming. een mr international anfang kn mn nt denk sg. deuchland ms dok gaa foran, vegn eto hoeg gelernenu in spraks, n vegn eto grt idialismu. utom help fan di fershili teutonish regirings, kn kein fereensprak annem'is. om nt di deuch fyrstos hd helpn martin luther, vul d "reformation" nt h gelingn. om nt keisr konstantin hd mkn d kristli religion d staat religion, at dt tid, vul mogshee paulus'on predikan nt h gelingn, so vel als et don. om eni folkistam h d rekt n d makt t infoer een veltsprak, ms al gefolks inse dt di teutons tsmn h dt rekt n dt makt, utom t shad eni andr grt folkistam mt d sami rekt.

mi dromen dt m lign at di foots af da
gud keisera, n seen vekselvis at do grt
keisr n do kronprins.)

hio majestat, keisr wilhelm --- min hoeg n gelernen raadgivos, m vensh dt u undersoek ds grt veltsprakifrag, n lat m veet uo eraktings een andr tid. m h dok lesn n hoern so fiel om "d teutonish fereensprak", dt m kn nu inse, dt et vul vrde

seer bekvem f vio ganz teutonish folkistam, evn om vi blot in-foern et in di shoos f erdbeshrivl n geshikte, so dt al kun lern t ferstand n sprek et, so vel als deo old moderspraks. vn al teutons annem et f geografistudie, n darbei mk et international, vul trusheinli di romanish n rusish nations ok benyt d sami algm geografie in di hoegr shoos, so dt d ganz bildn velt vul ferstand et.

m vensh meni af min professos vul erortr ds frag n dryk sn meenings in di avises n monatshrifts, n darbei kn vi km t mr klaru n national bevustu angaali een algm teutonish fereensprak. deuchland kn nt gaa aleen in ds underneml. m vl bald utsend een circular briv t al teutonish majestats n presidents, t utfind vt utsikt dar is f d anneml af een gemeensam velt schoolsprak. et vul help d saak fiel om di teutonish gesantos t deuchland, vul hold een erortering af ds frag, als een forloopi kongres. om et vis sg dt d teutonish fereensprak, at mnst f erdbeskrvl n geshikte, h findn anklang, vl mogli shio majestat, wilhelmine af holland, inbeed (invite) di teutonish regirings t send delegats t een algm teutonish sprakkongres, t eenir sg an d bookstaving, sprakleer n vortshat af 20,000 vorts door een 3 firas (§) meertal, n darnak bereed een schoolbook an algm erdbeshirvl mt 300 feerkortels n mt een anhang (appendix) om good beneml(ettiguette), om eerliheid, helpsamu, di 10 gebids, n ho t bevar korperli gesundu, nsf.

m droemen nu dt m hd hoern so meni
gud tings in d deuch palas, dt min hert var
so ful, dt m kun nt uthold mr.

m spredn nu min duvvings n buikn so hoefli als m kun t deo majestats, do keisr, da keisera, do kronprins n di hoeg raadgivos n saed "god bevar d good deuch keiserli familie n deuchland, d land af selvdenkos, d land af d "reformation". god bevar d land af martin luther, af kant, goethe, schiller, lessing, heine, schleyer, schopenhauer grimm, homboldt, fredrik do grto, bismark, moltke, keisr wilhelm do grto, n keisr wilhelm 2a, do viso (wise one).

m denkn bei miself, "an d festland af europa, ms eidr deuchland, odr rusia spiel d hovdrolle. et is ja gevis btr f d velt, dt deuchland vrde mr sterk dan rusia; dt di bildn teutons h d overhand, dan di slavonos n mongolos. al festlandi teutons shul mk een bund f selvferteid".

m flyen dn t d slot af deo majestats af danmark, norge sverge, dn rg t dt af holland, england, n rg t theodore roosevelt in d "viet huus" in vashington, usona (u. s. a.), n darnak t takoma.

sumiring (summary).

m glaub nu, dt m h bevisn fuldstandi, bei teori n praktis, dt teutonish kn bruk'is f al menshli zveks, f vlk een sprak behoev'is. m h oversetn fan d bibl, m h beedn n predikn in teutonish; als, "d heer'on beed", n min artikl, "om kirks n religion", (s. 85). m h ok shrivn geografie, biografie n dikt (poesie) in et; als, "d glykli land" m h ok shrivn somting leuk filosofie n veetenshap in teutonish; f bsp, in min erortering (discussion) om "sprakleer, forsilbs, n naksilbs". vn mn vl shriv mr om filosofie n veetenshap, behoev mn blot t inshuv (einschieben) mr romanish n griekish veetenshapli vorts, als do'is nu in deuch, skandinavish n hollandish. di heufi gemeen n ferbindand vorts bliv (remain) di sami in filosofie n veetenshap, als in gevoonli samsprekan, handl, deplomatie n dikting.

vn mn vl shriv teutonish brivs, odr een afhandling, kn mn bruk di teutonish gemit (material), nak ds teutonish sprakleer, geist n forbild, odr vn mn h nt vorts genug in d nuisand (present) teutonish, kn mn bruk di old english, deuch odr skandinavish vorts, until een sprakkongres h utvidn (extended) d vortshat t 20,000 vorts. vn mn irshuv english, deuch odr skandinavish vorts, nak d lond af do ferfato, kn mn gevoonli ferstand di inshuvn vorts fan d samhang, odr mn kn opsoek d bedyd af di niu vorts in een betrefi leksikon.

et vul is een glykli omstand om een nation vul mk teutonish ganz national. m glaub dt om di teutons fereenen sg an een gemeensam teutonish sprak, vul skandinavia is d eena (first, erste) folk t infoer et ganz, nk 50 jaars af beistudi f geografie n geshikte, om deuchland, ostreik, sveis, belgia n holland vul blot fersprek t studir geografie in et 30 minuts jede shooldag in al geografie klases. et vl betal sg f deuchland aleen t fereenfak sn sprak. d danish leut kn, utom tveifl, ferstand teutonish mst leit, fdt so meni af de ferstand danish, deuch n svergish, n danish is ok seer fiel leuk hollandish n platdeuch. at een tid var platdeuch, besondr undr d regiring af erik af pommeren, sprekn at d hof af danmark, n bei di hoegr beamtos mr dan danish. de denkn een tid sogar t mk platdeuch d national sprak als di hollandos h don.

di 3 skandinavish folk is besvaarn (afflicted) mt spraks, sprekn af t wenig leut. dar is meni veetenshapli books n ensyklopedias, vlk loon sg nt t ferleg, (publish), f dt dar is t wenig koopos (market). ds omstand vl naturli mk di 3 skan-

dinavish londs n holland mr villig t annem een grootr fereensprak.

in femam, (mai) nekst jaar (1907), vl m gaa t europa, n lev dar d rest af min tid, fdt dar is mr intresse f een teutonish fereensprak in europa dan in amrika. norge n deuchland is di londs fan vor (wo) min forfars kmn. m glaub dok dt danmark vul is min bst virkiplas, fdt danmark is in so livhaft forkeer (omgang) mt deuchland, norge n sverge, n stand ok in good ferhold mt england.

min afsikt is t koop een landgut (farm, gaard) f een 40,000 krones (marks), vlk vul giv m een inkom af 2,000 odr 2,400 krones jaarli, so lang m lev, n nk dt vul m giv et t d universitat in koopenhavn, f t utnam (appoint)een af deo professos (hoegleeros) t hold een fordrag, af mnst 5000 vorts in gunst af d teutonish fereensprak, jede jaar an d 3a dag af eenam (jan), n lat it overset'is into danish, deuch e english n inryk'is, at mnst in een danish, norgish, deuch n english avis odr monatschrift, jede jaar. f t ferstand di niu vorts, kn di lesos fertel'is om di vortsliste in teutonish. do professo kn ok nem intredpries fan di tohoeros. nak een algm teutonish fereensprak is anemen, shl do ervaenen professo hold fordrag ovr d teutonish literatur, n om d bst utdrykings, n ho t spred teutonish mang utlonde, hoegshools, f imr in d tokom, so als t mk ds fereensprak, mt ferbetring n korrigiring, so international als mogli.

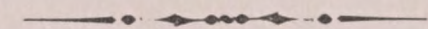
om deuchland, england n amrika shl nt vensh t anslut sg t teutonish, at mnst f geografie studie, dn shl do forervaenen professo, hold fordrags in gunst af een skandinavish sprakfereneing, mit holland n island om mogli. do saed professo kn shriv sn fordrag in sn frietids, een 3 t 4 monats forut n les et ovr so dat hi kan forles et floedand n deutli. et vul ok is good om hi kun sprek et t een klas eenmal d veek, tyb sg in sprek- ing teutonish.

et vul is een seer good tng f vio nakkomos om sm rich mns n vbs, vul oprikt sodan fordragfonds in andr shools in europa n amrika, mt di nams af di good givos. et vl h mr good influ an d velt, dan t oprikt een bookeri odr kolleg. hu vl do et? om m var een rich mn, kun m h don mr good in ds rikt- ing, men m kn blot giv d velt min tid, intellekt n hert mt nur venig peng t giv.

m h meni anbefeels fan avises, tidshrifts, professos, pastos, anvalts, ferfatos n riktos in gunst af ds teutonish fereensprak mang al teutonish leut n spraks, men m vl nt infoer de hier, als m veet dt di hoeg n gerlernen heeren, fruen n regir-

ings, vl dok overdenk ds grs saak selv, n shriv darom in di avis-
es n tidshrifts, n korrigir min feils.

m hop n beed, dt min livarbeid vl find een frendli n good-
modi emfang mang di teutonish professos, pastos, redaktos n
shrivos, samt mang vio hoeg keisers, kings, kingas n presidents,
f t drag di teutons tsmn in sprak, pengvesn, maat, vikt, kleed-
ing n veetenshap. — amen.



inhold (contents).

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ferbetringa.

nak mi had drykn en bindn dis book, lesn mi, hier en dar, fan fershili spraka, fyr to se vilk var di meest vellydande. mi beopaktn den dat vio liebi teutonish spraka ha nit genug vokala fyr velkling. vi al vensh nit nur to mak teutonish "regli, selfklar, rein en ekonomish", men ok "vellydande," so dat kein andr folkstam vil vorde instand to mak een betr fereensprak. mi ha, darfyr, beraadn mi mit geleren englandos, deuchos, skandinavos en hollandos om di ferbetringa givn untn. de denkn al dat et vul is een good ferandring in teutonish. al di andr vorta en regla ferbliv als de is; dus—

1) *meertalbildung*. set "s" nak vokala, en set "a" nak konsonanta; so "een fru, 2 frus; een dag, 2 daga. ("a" is oft beid du latinish en du skandinavish meertalteekn).

2) "and, heid, ion, tat, hav" ferandr'is to "**ande, hei, io, ta, ha**"; so, *singande* (singend. singing); *herlihei* (herliheid); *natio*, (nation), *natioli* (national) *natiolihei* (nationalitat) *universita* (universitat), *vi ha* (vi hav). "ha" is seer oft hoern mang di skandinavos; als, *me ha tvo hesta*" (vi ha 2 paarda).

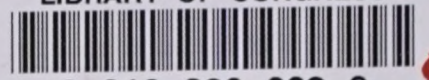
italiash, esperanto, japanish en finish ha to fiel endvokala. man vorde myd fan di evig vederkeerande "a, o, u, i". "teutonish" vil nu hav ungefaer so meni endvokala als in griekish, en vorde vokalrich genug, mit sin moderat afveksling af vokala en konsonanta. vi mus dok erinr dat du best eigenshap in jede sprak is "doorsiktihei, reglihei en ekonomie." in femam (mai) dis jaar, 1907, hop mi to gaa to du "*musa stad*", berlin to lev, en vorde in *berlino*.

uo velvenshande, elias molie.

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