

Susquehanna
Penna., USA

1959

Robert N. Yetter

Lalortel

Radicarium and Introduction

Hans Dubois
Bellinzona, Switzerland
2th Edition, 2022

LALORTEL RADICARIUM AND INTRODUCTION

Robert N. Yetter
Susquehanna, Penna.
U.S.A.
September 1959

2th Edition 2022
“Hans Dubois”

“Hans Dubois”
Dr Tazio Carlevaro
Viale G. Motta 32
CH-6500 Bellinzona
tcarlevaro@bluewin.ch

Rimarkoj pri Lalortel kaj pri ĝia aŭtoro

La lingvo Lalortel

« Lalortel »¹ estas planlingvo, kiun proponis usona presbiteria pastoro, Robert N. Yetter, en malgrada 22-paĝa poligrafita broŝureto, malfacile legebla. Probable por ŝpari paperon, kaj malpezigi la broŝureton, la aŭtoro densigis la tekston tiom multe, tiel ke ĝi fariĝis malfacile legebla. Li ŝparis ankaŭ pri la papero: hodiaŭ, sen akurata manipulo, ĝi disfalas al pulvo. Fine, multaj eraroj pensigas la nunan leganton, ke li hastis, en la pretigo de la broŝuro.

Ĝi respegulas la iamajn principojn de « logikeco », kaj en la konstruo de la vortoj (semantiko), kaj en la konstruo de la frazoj.

Tiutempe mi estis junulo: Lalortel iusence interesis kaj tuŝis min. Mi skribis kelkajn jarojn pli malfrue al R.N. Yetter. Mi demandis lin pri eventuala eĥo de lia publikajo. Li respondis al mi, ke neniu re-eĥo montriĝis, nek post la antaŭpublikigo en *The International Language Review*, kiu tiutempe aperis en Denver, nek sekve de la dissendo de la broŝuro, kiun hodiaŭ mi prezentas al niaj nunaj legantoj, feliĉe, en pli facile legebla formato.

Pri R.N. Yetter mi aŭdis plu nenion. Mi serĉis en Internet, ĉefe en Wikipedia (23.01.2022), ion certe mi trovis, sed nenion, kio aludas al liaj interesoj prilingvaj.

Ĉi tiu libreto estas, historie kaj lingvistike, eble ne tre interesa teksto, sed supozeble tre malmultaj ekzempleroj de tiu teksto troviĝas en bibliotekoj, ĉu publikaj, ĉu privataj. Nia nuna publikigo celas ĝuste redukti la riskon de forgeso.

Robert N. Yetter

En internet² mi trovis kelkajn cetere malmultajn (postmortajn) informojn pri la aŭtoro de Lalortel. Robert N. Yetter, presbiteria pastoro, naskiĝis la 16-an de majo 1927, kaj mortis, 74-jaraĝa, la 2-an de marto 2002.

Lia tombo troviĝas en Hollidaysburg Presbyterian Cemetery (en Hollidaysburg, Blair

¹ « Lalortel » estas vortkonstruaĵo konsistanta el lal ‘rilato’, kiu apartenas al la serer-vortogrupo (t.e. al vortoj indikantaj specifan koncepton semantikan). La dua konsistiga vorto estas ort(e), kiu apartenas al t.n. tuner-vortogrupo (t.e. vortoj, kiuj aktivigas apudstarantajn serer-vortojn). *Lalortel* signifas ‘paroli’, ‘komuniki’. La fina sufikso, -el, indikas, ke temas ja pri ‘ilo’.

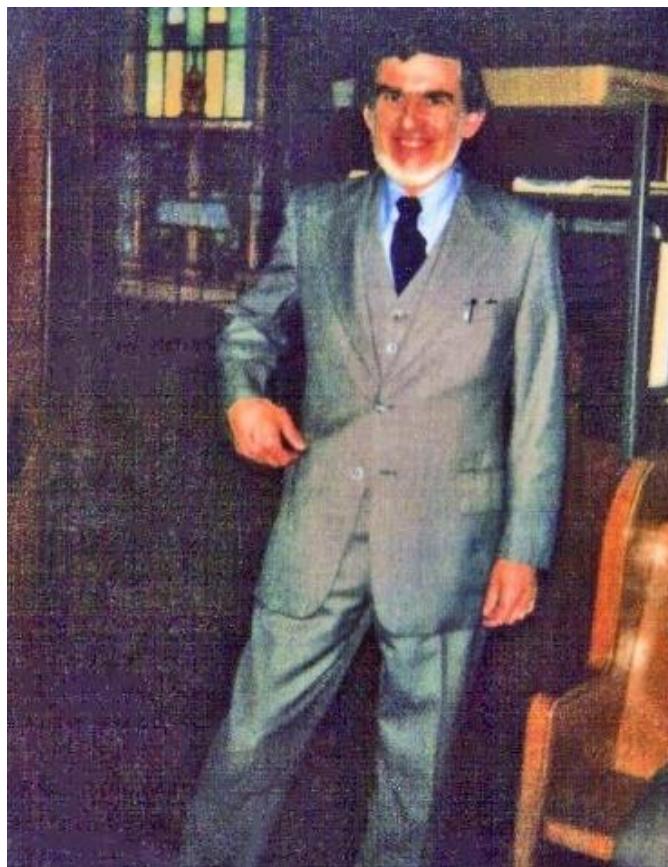
² <https://it.findagrave.com/memorial/85183909/robert-n-yetter#source>; laŭ esploro farita 23.01.2022.

County, Pennsylvania, USA).

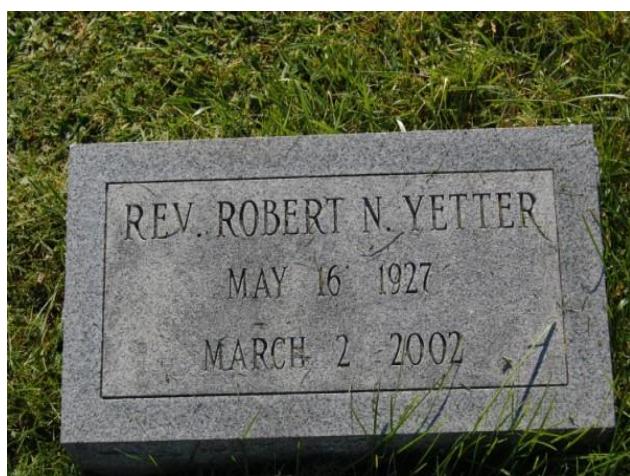
Ni nenion ekscias pri lia familio, kaj pri lia eklezia kariero, aŭ pri liaj alitemaj interesoj aŭ pretigitaj verkoj.

La primemora paĝo en www.findagrave.com proponas du fotografaĵojn.

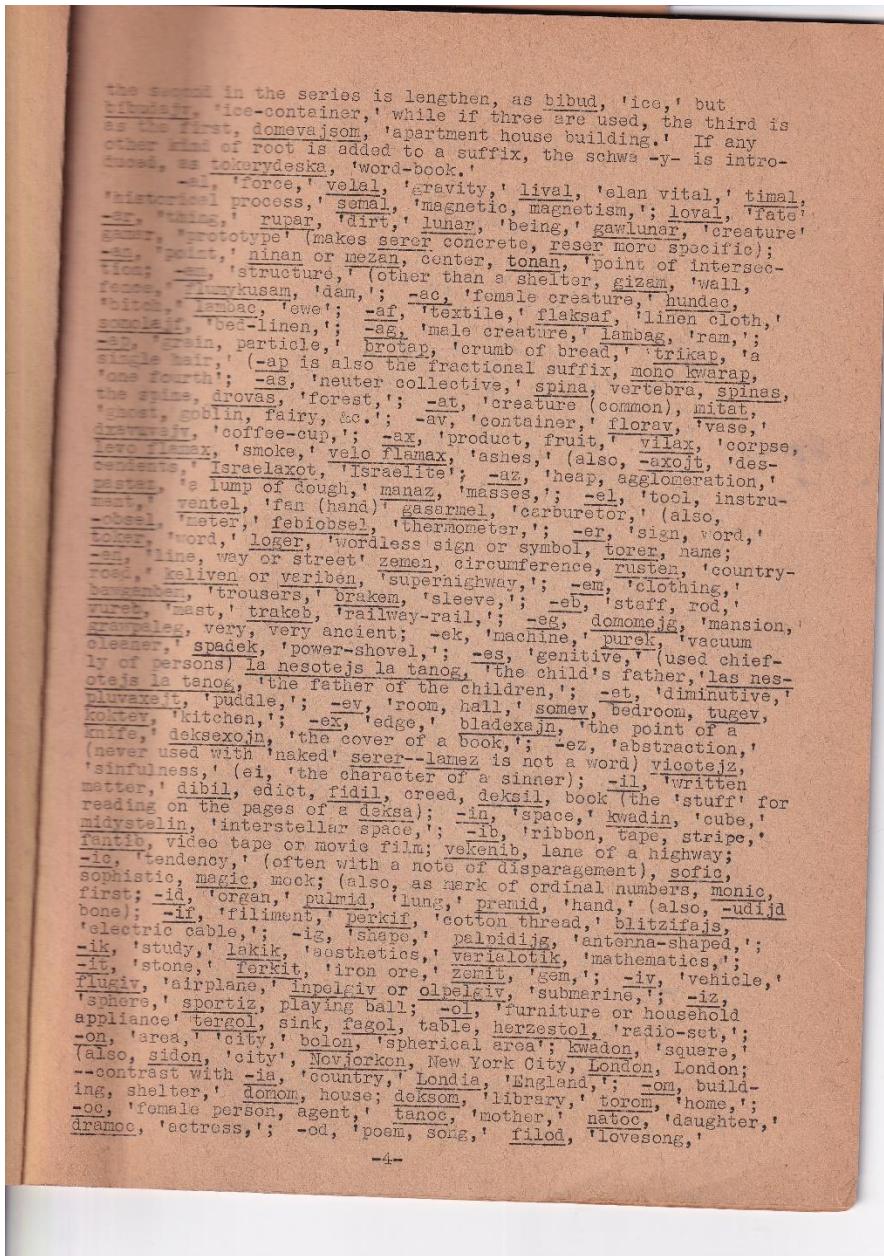
Foto portreto de R.N. Yetter, almenaŭ laŭ la tiea indiko:



Kaj jen la tombo:



Atentigo pri la limoj de mia transskribo



La fotokopio de tiu paĝo per si mem bone indikas la renkontitajn malfacilajojn. Robert N. Yetter, por ŝpari paperon, kaj tial eble ankaŭ ŝpari send-elspezojn, tajpis densege la paĝojn, sen konsidero pri la fakto, ke tia libro postulus teksto-disponon pli klaran kaj supervideblan.

Plurajn erarojn oni renkontas en la teksto mem. Temas pri anglaj ortografiah eraroj, temas ankaŭ pri eraroj en la prezento de Lalortel. Koncerne anglalingvajn erarojn, mi korektis ilin, tie, kie ili estas plej evidentaj. Tie, kie mi malcertis, mi tion indikis per

pied-paĝa noto.

Koncerne la erarojn pri Lalortel, estis por mi ne ĉiam klare distingi eraron, disde elekton far de la aŭtoro. Ĉie, kie mi malkovris eraron, kaj ĉie, kie mi supozis la ekziston de eraro, mi en piednoto indikis tion.

Ni ne plu bezonas « ŝpari paperon », ni ne plu hastas. Tial, en mia transskribo mi elektis kiel eble plej klaran kaj travideblan disponon de la teksto.

Tiu verketo enhavas nur skizan prezenton de la lingvo

Tiu ĉi verketo estas skiza prezento de la lingvoprojekto Lalortel. Tiu skizeco ne faciligis la disvastiĝon de la kono pri la lingvo mem, kaj pri ĝiaj lingvaj kaj logikaj principoj.

Malmulte da pri-interlingvistikaj verkoj ion konkretan skribas pri Lalortel. Ankaŭ en Wikipedio ne abundas informoj:

Lalortelo (Lalortel) estas internacia planlingvo proponita de usona pastro Robert N. Yetter (?-2002) el Susquehanna, Pensilvanio, en 1959. Ĝi estas miksa lingvo kun tri deformitaj radikoj kaj gramatiko bazita sur formala logiko. Kelkaj fontoj, kiel la hungara vikipedio kaj Tazio Carlevaro klasifikas ĝin apriora lingvo. Lalortelo celas kombini semantikon kun adekvata formo de vorto.

Lalortel Radicarium and Introduction

LALORTEL is an interlanguage which attempts to eliminate — as far as language *per se* can — the curse of Babel, a curse which afflicts not only international and intercultural relations, but interpersonal relations even among users of the ‘same’ language (and in fact the integrity of individual minds). It has been characterized as belonging to the genre of vaguely similar projects as an a priori language, because it subordinates the obviously borrowed elements to internal principles — ‘gestalt’ if you will. Yet unlike all previous apriori schemes, it does not propose to impose upon its users a new world-view or wholesale classification of the universe. It is not a library catalog.

It attempts to confine itself to a revolutionary approach to grammar, which could liably produce a re-orientation of one’s philosophy, for language is the form-giver of thought before it is the vehicle of communication: but the intention with which it is presented is the desire to grant the user as complete freedom of expression as structure permits -- in fact, to grant them liberation from the traditional formalisms of natural languages.

Lalortel is not a super-code like most interlanguages, such that est equals ist equals is equals estas, or that puer equals knabe equals boy equals knabo. Therefore, it cannot be presented in the manner of a foreign language (as between two of the Indo-european group).

A definitive presentation would require a volume more expensive in terms of time and money than the author can at present undertake. The shortcut plan upon which this presentation is based requires the reader acquire a Roget’s Thesaurus (Americans may buy an excellent paperback edition for 35¢ at almost any newsstand).

For, the chief burden of this opening work is essentially to provide a radicarium — a complete (as of September 1959) catalog of roots, from which the reader may himself experiment with word-formation and syntactical construction, following the illustrations and patterns provided. In fact, the constructive criticism of readers is heartily invited.

ALPHABET

(1) Vowels as in parenthesized words: a (‘alms’); e (‘end’); i (‘ill’); o (‘orb’); u (‘put’); ’ or y (‘cup’); aj (‘ice’); ej (‘ale’); ij (‘free’); oj (‘oil’); uj....; aw (‘now’); ew (German ‘Goethe’); iw (German ‘huebsch’); ow (‘glow’); and uw (‘due’).

(2) Consonants as in English, except as indicated: j (hallelujah); w; l; r (red); n; m; h; q (Scot. loch); s; z; c (ocean); x (vision); t; d; ll (thin); tt (they); p; b; f; v; k; g (get). The sound of ‘ch’ in chat is represented by tc, and the sound of ‘j’ is represented by dx (that is, as in jam).

The order of the consonants (J W L R N M H Q S Z C X T D ll TT P B F V K G) is the key to finding roots in this presentation — esp. serer.

PREFIXES

Prefixes may be attached to any root (good general style would dictate their sparing use) — any root except tuner in their -e-form, which are invariable.

jaw-, implies approval, esp. social approval, as jawpulo, ‘marriage’, jawbeno, ‘tipping’ (contrast with fow-);

huw-, is the ‘short form’ of hokt-, ‘eight’ (short forms are used with (6.) fizer, ‘chemical names’, to composed vocable formulae);

law-, means ‘simple’ — it is an optional intensifier to provide contrast to vow-, ‘complex’, as in (law)sefo, ‘secret’, but yowsefo, ‘mystery’, and (law)turbo, ‘whirl’, but vowturbo, ‘wave-action’;

luw-, meaning ‘according to’ is the agglomerating form of the ‘preposition’ or laler in such combinations as luvkenta, ‘percentage’;

raw-, indicates ‘recurrence’: rawfako, ‘remaking’, (kafulto is ‘restoration’), revizo¹, ‘revisiting’;

row-, ‘it’, ‘sexless’;

ruw, ‘eleven’ (for duodecimal reckoning);

now-, ‘negative’, ‘non-’, ‘un-’ etc. (weaker than the opposite serer-form) nowluso, ‘opalescent’, nowfilablo, ‘inability, unable, to love’, nowgawfilablo, ‘unable to be loved’, nownapa, ‘any’, nownapas, ‘some’;

nuw-, short form of nint-, ‘nine’;

maw-, ‘momentary’, (contrast with vow-), mawflamo, ‘spark’, mawtego, ‘remember and promptly forget’;

mow-, ‘I’, ‘ego’, mowkogo, ‘egotism’;

muw-, ‘one’, ‘mono-’ ‘uni-’, muwpulotejz, ‘monogamy’;

saw-, ‘verbal plural’, masto, ‘biting’, sawmasto, ‘chewing’;

¹ Supozeble: ne revizo, sed rawvizo.

sow-, ‘self-’, ‘auto-’, sowmotir, ‘automobile’, sowgovo, ‘autonomy’;

suw-, abbrev. of sept-, ‘7’;

zaw-, meaning ‘artificial’, ‘humanly produced’, zawdentas, ‘dentures’, (the distinction of natural and artificial languages is inept — rather, it should be: *planned* vs. *unplanned languages*);

zow-, equals ‘retro-’, zow-muto, ‘avatism’;

zuw-, ‘zero’, ‘without’, zuwfomo, ‘utterly unproductive or sterile’ (stronger even than mofo);

caw-, ‘terminative’, ‘per-’, or ‘up -- as intensive’, cawsomo, ‘awakening’, ‘getting-up’, cawkavo, ‘filled-up, full’;

cow-, ‘she’, ‘female’, as in cowmonkom, ‘convent’, also, in cowzigar, ‘female snap on clothing’;

cuw-, abbrev. of ciks-, ‘6’;

taw-, ‘potential’, ‘about-to’, tawluno, ‘becoming’, tawtano, ‘pregnant’;

tow-, ‘personal’ (also considered as from the laler, tu): towtuno, ‘personal attention’;

tuw-, abbrev. of tert- ‘3’;

daw-, ‘inceptive’, dawlikta, ‘dawn’, dawsomo, ‘falling asleep’, dawfilo, ‘falling in love’;

duw-, abbrev. of dekt-, ‘10’;

paw-, ‘approximate’, ‘semi-’ as in pawpanliko, ‘uniformity’;

pow-, ‘you, thou’;

puw-, abbrev. of pent-, ‘5’;

baw-, ‘dual’, as in bawbraka, ‘two-arms, as a unit’;

buw-, ‘2’;

faw-, ‘natural’, (in contrast with zaw-) as in fawbibut, ‘natural-water-course’;

fow-, ‘socially disapproved’, fownebo, ‘bribery’, fowpulo, ‘illicit sex-relations’ (also contrast with suffix -uk, indicating personal disapproval, as nebaruk, ‘a stinking little gift’),

fuw-, is the agglomerating form of laler, fu;

vaw-, ‘continative’; while all Lalortel words expressing action are considered equivalent to the English progressive participle, the prefix vaw- emphasizes the idea, as in Cej akte vawkanto, ‘She kept on singing and singing’;

vow-, ‘complex’ (contrast klanos, ‘family, the immediate family’), vowklanos, ‘all those bearing the same name and their kin’;

kaw-, ‘hardly’, kawvero, ‘true, but almost false’, kawbibud, ‘slush’;

kow-, ‘with’, ‘fellow-’, ‘co-’, kowtugot, ‘fellowworker’;

kuw-, abbrev. of kwar-, ‘4’;

gaw-, ‘passive’, ‘that has got...’, somewhat parallel to ende in meaning), gawfako, ‘manufactured’;

gow-, ‘male’, gowmonkom, ‘monastery’, gowdunar, ‘male apparel’;

stuw-, parallels sato, ‘overly’, as in stuwsato, ‘miserly’²;

trow-, ‘diminutive’, trowflukso, ‘trickle’;

graw-, ‘magnifier’, grawpelga, ‘ocean’, grawlando, ‘continent’; and ‘very importantly’,

pluw-, ‘comparative (superlative)’: pluwmegō and liro megō both mean ‘larger’, while pluwliro megō means ‘largest’. The pluwmegō-type form is preferred with tuner, as in arme pluwmegō, ‘enlarge’.

NOTE:

The prefixes were under development during the time when the ILR³ article was prepared; so some of the foregoing may conflict with the above, but chiefly the passive prefix.

SUFFIXES

Suffixes may be compounded, following a serer-root or a serer-tuner-root compound or a reser-root or the semantic surd ‘w-’: gaton, ‘focus’, lamimpot, ‘benevolent spirit’, blitzav, ‘battery’, or welav, ‘toolbox’. If they are compounded, the second in the series is lengthen, as bibud, ‘ice’, but bibudajv, ‘ice-container’, while if three are used, the third is as the first, domevajsom, ‘apartment house building’. If any other kind of root is added to a suffix, the *schwa* -y- is introduced, as tokerydeska, ‘word-book’.

² Sat indikas eksceson, troon, dum tas indikas nesufiçon. Devus esti do stuwtaso ‘miserly’.

³ *The International Language Review*.

-al, ‘force’: velal, ‘gravity’, lival, ‘elan⁴ vital’, timal, ‘historical process’, semal, ‘magnetic, magnetism’, loval, ‘fate’;

-ar, ‘thing’: rupar, ‘dirt’, lunar, ‘being’, gawlunar, ‘creature’; gamar, ‘prototype’ (makes serer concrete, reser more specific);

-an, ‘point’: ninan or mezan, ‘center’, tonan, ‘point of intersection’;

-am, ‘structure’ (other than a shelter): gizam, ‘wall, fence’, flumykusam, ‘dam’;

-ac, ‘female creature’: hundac, ‘bitch’, lambac, ‘ewe’;

-af, ‘textile’: flaksaf, ‘linen cloth’, somolajf, ‘bed-linen’;

-ag, ‘male creature’: lambag, ‘ram’;

-ap, ‘grain, particle’: brotap, ‘crumb of bread’, ‘trikap’, ‘a single hair’, (-ap is also the fractional suffix: mono kwarap, ‘one fourth’);

-as, ‘neuter collective’: spina, ‘vertebra’, spinas, ‘the spine’, drovas, ‘forest’;

-at, ‘creature’ (common): mitat, ‘ghost, goblin, fairy, etc.’;

-av, ‘container’: florav, ‘vase’, dxavuvajv, ‘coffee-cup’;

-ax, ‘product, fruit’: yilax, ‘corpse’, levo flamax, ‘smoke’, velo flamax, ‘ashes’, (also, -axojt, ‘descendents’: Israelaxojt, ‘Israelite’);

-az, ‘heap, agglomeration’: pastaz, ‘a lump of dough’, manaz, ‘masses’;

-el, ‘tool, instrument’⁵: ventel, ‘fan (hand)’, gasarmel, ‘carburetor’, (also, -obsel, ‘meter’, febiobsel, ‘thermometer’);

-er, ‘sign, word’: toker, ‘word’, loger, ‘wordless sign or symbol’, torer, ‘name’;

-en, ‘line, way or street’: zemen, ‘circumference’, rusten, ‘country-road’, keliven or variben, ‘superhighway’;

-em, ‘clothing’: bawgambem, ‘trousers’, brakem, ‘sleeve’;

-eb, ‘staff, rod’: tureb, ‘mast’, trakeb, ‘railway-rail’;

⁴ *Élan vital*.

⁵ Ankaŭ en la vorto Lalortel, kies fina sufikso indikas *ilon*. Temas ja pri ‘komunikilo’.

-eg⁶: domomejg, ‘mansion’, grawpaleg, ‘very, very ancient’;

-ek, ‘machine’: purek, ‘vacuum cleaner’, spadek, ‘power-shovel’;

-es, ‘genitive’, (used chiefly of persons): la nesotejs la tanog, ‘the child’s father’, las nesotejs la tanog, ‘the father of the children’;

-et, ‘diminutive’: pluvaxejt, ‘puddle’;

-ev, ‘room, hall’: somev, ‘bedroom’, tugev, koktev, ‘kitchen’;

-ex, ‘edge’: bladexajn, ‘the point of a knife’, deksexojn, ‘the cover of a book’;

ez, ‘abstraction’ (never used with ‘naked’ serer; lamez is not a word): vicotejz, ‘sinfulness’, (ej, ‘the character of a sinner’);

-il, ‘written matter’: dibil ‘edict’, fidil ‘creed’, deksil ‘book’ (the ‘stuff’ for reading on the pages of a deksa);

-in, ‘space’: kwadin, ‘cube’, midystelin, ‘interstellar space’;

-ib, ‘ribbon, tape, stripe’: fantib, ‘video tape or movie film’; vekenib, ‘lane of a highway’;

-ic, ‘tendency’: (often ‘with a note of disparagement’), sofic, ‘sophistic’, magic, ‘mock’; (also, as mark of ordinal numbers: monic, ‘first’);

-id, ‘organ’: pulmid, ‘lung’, premid, ‘hand’, (also, -udijd ‘bone’);

-if, ‘filament’: perkit, ‘cotton thread’, blitzifajs, ‘electric cable’;

-ig, ‘shape’: palpidijg, ‘antenna-shaped’;

-ik, ‘study’: lakik, ‘aesthetics’, varialotik, ‘mathematics’;

-it, ‘stone’: ferkit, ‘iron ore’, zemit, ‘gem’;

-iv, ‘vehicle’: flugiv, ‘airplane’, inpelgiv, or olpelgiv, ‘submarine’;

-iz, ‘sphere’: sportiz, ‘playing ball’;

-ol, ‘furniture or household appliance’: tergol, ‘sink’, fagol, ‘table’, herzestol, ‘radio-set’;

-on, ‘area’, ‘city’: bolon, ‘spherical area’; kwadon, ‘square’, (also, sidon, ‘city’, Novjorkon, ‘New York City’, London, ‘London’; — contrast with -ia, ‘country’, Londia, ‘England’);

⁶ Ĉi tie mankas la senco de la sufikso -eg, kiu indikas ligitecon, originon, radikon.

-om, ‘building, shelter’: domom, ‘house’; deksom, ‘library’, torom, ‘home’;
-oc, ‘female person, agent’, tanoc, ‘mother’, natoc, ‘daughter’, dramoc, ‘actress’;
-od, ‘poem, song’: filod, ‘lovesong’, storod, ‘epic’;
-og, ‘male person, agent’, nuptog or jawpulog, ‘husband’;
-ok, ‘institution’: virok, ‘party’, gentok, ‘nation- state’, dotok, ‘church’;
-os, ‘personal, collective’: klanos, ‘family’, lotos, ‘church, as congregation’, (even when the root implies a collective idea the -os is used: redundancy is never to be feared);
-ot, ‘personal, common, agent’: virot, ‘ally’, manot, ‘human being’, Godimpot, ‘the Holy Spirit’;
-ost (contraction of -os-ot), ‘leader’: dotost, ‘minister’, gentost, ‘chief of state’;
-oz, ‘circle, ring’: brakoz, ‘bracelet’, floroz, ‘wreath’;
-ul, ‘manner, style’, (generally equivalent to “-ism”): Marksul, ‘Marxist, Marxism’; makergul, ‘strategy’;
-ur, ‘aero-form’, ‘gas’⁷: bibur, ‘steam’, livur, ‘air’;
-un, ‘time’: zigun, ‘juncture’, ginun, ‘inception’;
-um, ‘substance’: zigum, ‘cement, glue’, lusum, ‘glass, plastic’, gensium, ‘hydrogen’;
-ub, ‘tube, tunnel’: gasersub, ‘gas-pipe’, olflumub, ‘underriver-tunnel’;
-ud, ‘solid’: bibud, ‘ice’, dxavud, ‘coffee-grounds’;
-uk,⁸: petuk, ‘petty’, pezuk, ‘doggeral’ (-uk is pejorative);
-ut, ‘course’: vokut, ‘route’, (also, -unt, ‘tide, season’: harvunt, ‘autumn’, bramunt. ‘sun-cycle, year’, kowlivunt, ‘generation’);
-uv, ‘hydroform liquid’: ferkiuv, ‘molten iron’, vintuv, ‘wine, grape juice’,

Also somewhat in the nature of suffixes are the *special words of measurement*, which also stand alone:

⁷ La aŭtoro ĉi tie indikas “aero-form-liquid”, kio nenion signifas, ĉar, fakte, temas pri *gaseca* formo.

⁸ Eble: indiko pri malgrandeco, senkvaliteco, eta valoro.

esa, ‘second’;
ima, ‘minute’;
ora, ‘hour’;
ida, ‘day’ (septida, ‘week’);
oma, ‘month’;
ana, ‘year’;

and the metric names,

eta, ‘meter’,
aga, ‘gram’,
ila, ‘liter’, etc.

(1.) Mover:

The first independent category of words, the mover, correspond to prepositions and adverbs of place and time in traditional grammar — relational properties of the time-space continuum. Metaphorical extensions of the basic meaning are possible but should be conscious and deliberate. Their *gestalt* is V-C; the meaning of the vowels is:

a- (non-dimensional and personal);
e- (linear);
o- (surfaceal);
i- (spatial); and
u- (temporal):

<u>An</u>	at a point,
<u>Af</u>	not-at a point;
<u>Ap</u>	near a point,
<u>Ak</u>	far from a point,
<u>Az</u>	before a point,
<u>Ag</u>	after a point,
<u>Ax</u>	to the right of a point,
<u>Ab</u>	to the left...
<u>Ar</u>	above,-over a point,
<u>Al</u>	under, below a point,
<u>At</u>	through a point.

Persons (except in a medical or physiological sense) are considered points. Thus, Mej abre ag go go in la dramom, ‘I was behind him in the theater’, even though he and I are as 3- or 4-dimensional as the theatre. Ga karda abre in sa korpa, ‘His heart is in his body’.

It is virtually impossible to illustrate all the various combinations of pairs used for precision: apap is very precisely ‘at a point’, afap suggests motion toward, as Gej ambe afap mo, ‘He approached me’, while apaf would suggest ‘away from’.

Anan, afan, anaf do not make practical sense except in geometry or nuclear physics (implying coincidence) except in an interrogative context where anan implies enen, onon, etc. Ke cej ambe afan ko? ‘Where did she go?’—but more of questions later.

<u>En</u>	‘on a line’
<u>Ef</u>	‘off a line’
<u>Enen</u>	‘on a line’
<u>Efen</u>	‘onto a line’
<u>Enef</u>	‘off of a line’
<u>Ep</u>	‘near a line’
<u>Ek</u>	‘far from a line’
<u>Eg</u>	‘after a line’ (as -- O)
<u>Ez</u>	‘before a line’ (O --)
<u>Ex</u>	‘to the right’ (O /)
<u>Eb</u>	‘to the left’ (/ O)
<u>Er</u>	(<u>Ø</u>)
<u>El</u>	(<u>Q</u>)
<u>Et</u>	(<u>Ø</u>)

As well as literal lines (edges of planes, circles, etc.), en and its brothers are used for streets, railroads and similar features found on maps. They are treated as they are on maps. Maj abre domo en Dxakson Bexen, ‘I live on Jackson Ave.’, but Mej obse a voperojz on la bexen, ‘I found a coin on the avenue’.

Points on a railway time-table would be (map-wise) an, af, etc: La flugivaj akte sawrudo an Detrojt nim Cikago, ‘The airplane stops at Detroit and Chicago’.

The basic meanings of On, Of, etc. can be deduced. Geographical features, cities, countries, continents, etc. take these mover. Note: Ot is ‘across’; a pin piercing a sheet of paper would be At. Op means not merely ‘nearness’ but suggests ‘surrounding’: La gizamaj acre opop la domomojn, ‘The fence surrounds the yard’, but La gizamaj abre epep..., ‘The fence runs along near one side....’ The points of the compass are indicated by Or, ‘north’, Ol, ‘south’, Ox, ‘west’, Ob, ‘east’.

In, If, Ip, Ik, etc. refer to solid, spatial objects. Ip suggests ‘envelopment’, La luftaj abre ipip la Jorda, ‘The air surrounds the Earth’. Ipir and Ikip suggest ‘departure from, or entrance into the envelope’ described relatively as Ip.

Un ‘at a time’, Uf ‘not at a time’, Up ‘around an instance’, Uk ‘far from an instant’, Uz ‘before an instance’, Ug ‘after...’, Ut ‘during, while’, Ufun, ‘until’.

Ux, Ub, Ur, Ul and certain other combined forms of course make sense only in science-fiction.

The student may explore numerous combinations of these radica to produce subtle distinctions, as perhaps, La rustomaj abre onon ep olol la monta, ‘The cabin is near the base of the mountain’. The chief frame of reference in knowing whether the doublet form is required

are the *tuner*: abre on the one hand denotes ‘situation’, while erse (transitive) and ambe (intransitive) set the pattern of ‘motion’:

Mej ambe onon Cikago fu olgrundiv, Mej ambe ofon Cikago fu trakiv, ‘I toured Chicago by subway’, but ‘I arrived in Cikago by train’. Mej abre ap Cikago, ‘I was near Chicago’, Mej ambe op Cikago, ‘I bypassed Cikago’, Mej ambe op(op) Cikago, ‘I circumnavigated Chicago’. Mej ambe okop Cikago, ‘I approached Chicago’. (nothing is said about entering it). Mej erse la florav oron la fantestol, ‘I put the vase on the TV-set’; but ...erse...oronon... suggests shoving it around on the top surface.

That *mover* can be used as prefixes was implied by the examples, olgrundiv, ‘subway’, inpelgiv, ‘submarine’. We may even use inifambo, ‘exit’, although ifnevo would be the basis of ifnevut, ‘exit’ (in case of fire). With suffixes, the semantic surd -w- may replace a meaningful root to form: inwot, ‘inhabitant’, agwot, ‘disciple’, ilwev, ‘basement’: all in a very loosest sense.

(2.) Suber

The gestalt of the *suber* is basically C-V: the meaning of the consonants follows:

<u>M-</u>	first person singular,
<u>S-</u>	first person plural,
<u>P-</u>	second person singular,
<u>Sp-</u>	second person plural,
<u>T-</u>	third person singular, common,
<u>St-</u>	third person plural, common,
<u>G-</u>	third person singular, masc.,
<u>C-</u>	third person, femin.,
<u>R-</u>	third person sing., neut.,
<u>S-</u>	reflexive,
<u>D-</u>	subordination,
<u>L-</u>	definite,
<u>K-</u>	interrogative,
<u>N-</u>	negative.

The basic ‘pro-noun’ form is the ‘objective’:

Mo,
Smo,
Po, etc.

The ‘tense-showing’ or ‘subjective’ form of the ‘pronoun’ is:

Maj in the present,
Mej in the past,

- Mij in the future (also, indicating irrealis) and
Moj for eternal, as in La veroj ekwe la kalo, ‘Truth is beauty’.

The reflexive is used in all three persons, although Maj akte skrabo so, and ... mo se, are possible. The subordinate word does not distinguish persons from things (nor does the interrogative): Gaj ekwe la manot daj edfe la novo domo, dij abre a purpa baptev, ‘He is the man who is building the new house, which will have a purple bathroom’.

L- definite, means in the ‘pro-noun’ form a definite thing or person which has not previously been mentioned as in I John I:1 : Smaj orte an po lej abre luno unuf la gino..., ‘That which was from the beginning... we declare unto you...’, once mentioned, if ever so generally, the subordinate takes us, do smej este..., ‘which we beheld’.

Note that the subordinate is a singular exception to the absolute word order. In the interrogative, the order is unaltered: subject -- verb -- object: Kaj ekwe po? ‘Who are you?’ Kai ekwe ro? ‘What is in?’ and even Ke paj vole akte ro? ‘What do you want to do?’

There are no other interrogative words in Lalortel save ko, ka, and ke; ‘prepositions’ or laler are used to convey more complex ideas: ‘why?’ linu ko? ‘for what reason’, kazu ko? ‘for what cause’, ‘because of what?’, nazu ko? ‘to what end?’, anan ko? ‘where?’, afan ko? ‘whither?’, fu ko? ‘how? By means of what?’, yeku ko? or fu ka veko? ‘how? by what path?’, Ke paj ambe afan ko? is most appropriate, for one cannot predict the answer, whether an Tom ‘to see Tom’ or ifin la deksom, ‘to the library’.

Lem-, ‘this’, lep- ‘that, the latter’, let- ‘that, the former’ follow the same pattern: unun lemo or lemun means ‘now, at this time’, unun lepo, ‘then’, etc.

The naked form o, as in English, is a vocative particle, O Godot, ‘O God’.

The endings of the suber as ‘pro-adjectives’ is -a and -as: ma, ‘my’, pa, ‘thy’, ga, ‘his’, ca, ‘her’, ra, ‘its’, ta, ‘one’s, their’, sma, ‘our’, spa, ‘your’, sta, ‘their’, etc.

Mas, pas, etc. makes the *nominal-word* following plural: ma grafek, ‘my typewriter’, mas grafek, ‘my typewriters’. Sa, sas, as reflexive, require no explanation.

Ka, kas means ‘whose or of which’, as do da, das in appropriate contexts. Lema, ‘this’, lemas, ‘these’, lepa, ‘that’, lepas, leta, ‘that (over there)’, and letas, ‘those (over there)’ should be perfectly clear.

La(s), the definite article, tends to follow the continental custom of use before words like la vero, ‘truth’, and la manos, ‘mankind’. Every subject and every sentence-object if it (the subj. or obj.) is not a suber is preceded by an article — if no other ‘*pro-adjective*’ is used. And if no other will do, the indefinite article always appears.

Prepositional objects may or may not take the pro-adjective or article, as one will: Smej ambe ofon Moskon fu trakiv, ‘We went to Moscow by train’. There are a few serer which follow the pattern of demonstratives: pana, ‘each’, napa (or na), ‘no’, panas, ‘every, all’, nownapa(s)

or nowpana(s), ‘any, some’, rava(s), ‘(a) few (of)’, vara(s), ‘many’. These require no preceding article. Redundancy should not be feared; it is true to information theory.

Other words derived or related are: se, used to fortify suber in all forms as the English ‘own’ or ‘-self’: ma se domom, ‘my own house’; Mij se akte ro, ‘I myself will do it’.

Ke is an initial vocalized question mark, whenever another interrogative word is not in first or second position, Nazu ko pej akte ro? but Ke pij ambe? ‘You are going?’ and Ke gej ambe inin ka domom? ‘Which house did he enter?’.

De is the subordinating conjunction, equivalent to the English ‘that’ and equally optional: Gej orte (de) gjij ambe, ‘He said (that) he would go’.

Ne is the adverbial ‘not’ and may be reduplicated nene.

Du is the subordinate preposition or laler, equivalent to the English ‘of’ and also to ‘to’ as the infinitive-sign.

Lu, ‘in relation to, than, as than’, is to be considered derived from the definite article or as the short form of lalu, ‘in relation to, at the rate of and/or’; lilu, ‘in comparison with’; fu, ‘by (means of)’ is the short form of futu from futo meaning ‘instrumentality’ and its ‘opposite’ tufo, ‘personal agency’, whence tufu, and its short form, tu.

(3.) Tuner

Although numerically the smallest category of roots, the tuner are the very core of Lalortel’s approach to grammar. It is here that, however, the most credit is due – to Lancelot Hogben; yet Lalortel represents considerable modification to his scheme. The tuner resemble the verbs of Basic English, and yet perhaps it is better to think of them as activators, for while they have all an independent existence à la verbs in more familiar languages, as Maj abre napa fonta nefu mono, on ma propon, ‘I have only one spring on my property’. In the example Ma dermaj abre bruna kazu bramybapto, ‘My skin is brown from sunbathing’, the word abre activates bruna (makes a verb of it). All tuner except ekwe, adse and edfe form such compounds.

Every sentence has a dater (d, ‘subject’) and a tuner at least, implied (tn). In addition, there may be a tader (td, object’) From this, there are four basic sentence patterns:

- (1) d / tn / (td)
- (2) d / tn / serer / (td)
- (3) d / tn / reser / (td)
and
- (4) d / tn / laler / (td)

Ekwe: d/ekwe/td, ‘d equals td’: Caj ekwe ma tanoc, ‘She is my mother’, DyGawlaj ekwe la Frankia gentost, ‘De Gaulle is French chief of state’. (If an ‘article’ is used, it is always definite).

Adse: d/adse/td, ‘d is part of td’: Sokrataj adse a manot, ‘Socrates is a man’, Gaj adse ma dokot, ‘He is my teacher’ (one of them); Raj adse ma(s), ‘It is mine’.

Ilke: d/ilke/td, ‘d is like td’; d/ilke/serer/td, ‘d is like td with respect to s.’: Ma gawfilotaj ilke a depo kerma flora, ‘My love is like a red, red flower’; Ca bawvixidaj ilke dumo la volka, ‘Her eyes are like the sky in color’.

Abre: d/abre/td, ‘d has td; d/abre/resier (e.i., serer or reser), ‘d has the quality r’; d/abre/laler/(td): Staj abre a fantestol, ‘They possess a TV-set’, Staj abre kalo, ‘They are beautiful’, La dunarajvaj abre swarta, ‘The suit case is black’, Raj abre inin, ‘It is inside’, Smaj abre onon la sidon, ‘We are in the city’.

Impe: d/impe/td, ‘d impels td’; d/impe/resier/td, ‘d impels td to do r’: La filej impe go, ‘Love drove him’, Goj impe soro sa rokot, ‘He made his attacker feel sorry’.

Espe: d/espe/td, ‘d responds to td’; d/espe/resier (adverbial idea) /(td), ‘d responds to, heeds, td in manner r’: Maj espe lego, ‘I obey the law’, Gej espe mo, ‘He answered me’, La volo kogidoj espe kimo la sobotez, ‘The free mind resists servitude’,

Akte: Akte is the ‘pro-verb’ as ‘do’ in English. It may often be omitted, (implied) in sentences where the compound is sufficiently concrete, with active reser: thus, Maj (akte) grafo or if the agent contains the idea, the same may be said, Maj akte fu grafel. d/akte/td, ‘I do td’; d/akte/resier/(td), ‘I do r to td’. Mej akte ro, ‘I did it’, Maj akte govo la provos, ‘I rule the province’ (Amer. state).

Orte: d/orte/td, ‘d says td’; d/orte/resier/(td), ‘d says td in the manner r’: La manotej orte a toker (an go), or ... orte go a toker, ‘The man spoke a word to him’; Maj orte tako lema feldon, ‘I choose this field’.

Ogne: (d/ogne/td, ‘d feels td’) d/ogne/r/td, ‘d feels td in the manner r: Maj ogne sebo la Gogot, ‘I fear God’.

Ambe: d/ambe/l/(td), ‘d go (or come) direction or location’; d/ambe/r, ‘d goes by means of r’: Maj ambe ofon la selion, ‘I am entering the market-place’; Mij ambe flugo, ‘I will fly (go by flying)’.

Edfe: d/edfe/td, ‘d builds td’: Gej edfe a stegam, ‘He built a roof’.

Ekse: Las steloj ekse luko, ‘The stars shine’, Las mundoj ekse lumo las stelyluko, ‘The planets reflect the star-light’, La proktoj, ekse piso if la korpa, ‘The anus excretes waste from the body’.

Este: Pa vixidej este la flaram, ‘Your eye(s) perceived the lighthouse’. Maj este fono la sono, ‘I hear the sound’, Maj este sono la turar, ‘I hear the sound of the door’, Maj este muno la sono

du la pjana fu ma dakta, ‘I feel the sound of the piano with my finger’.

Arme⁹: Cej armo a nebar an mo or.... arme mo a nebar, ‘She gave me gift’; Maj arme febo la gansel, ‘I heated the flat-iron’.

Obse: Smij obse a siton du parko, ‘We will find a place to park’; Maj volo obse febio ro, ‘I want to find out if it is hot or not’.

Ende: (the passive tuner) Maj ende bofo fu kanto, ‘I get by singing’; La lukolaj ende febo, ‘The lamp is getting hot’.

Erse: (the transitive counterpart of Ambe) Gej erse la brota in sa stoma, ‘He put the bread in his mouth’ (‘He put his hand up’, is best expressed: Ga handej ambe alar).

Ulte: (the opposite of Arme), meaning ‘take away, destroy’: Gej ulte naso la nesot, ‘He cured (destroyed the disease in) the child’.

Olse: (opposite of Ende); Gej olse naso, ‘He became well’.

Arke: Gej arke febo ro, ‘He kept it hot’, Raj arke dumo so, ‘It holds its color’. But, La Jordaj duro abre luno, or La Jordoj abre vawluno. ‘Earth abides’.

Erge: do, as a job: Gej erge doko as dawmatot, ‘He taught adolescents’, Gaj erge as mekar, ‘He tends machines’, Gej erge narko, ‘He worked as a druggist’.

Ovre: eat, absorb: La perkyflokoj ovre la bibur, ‘Cotton wool absorbs water’, La lambaxataj ovre la herba, ‘Lambs eat grass’.

Etce: buy, exchange, share: Smaj etce vixo, ‘We confront each other (exchange sight)’, Maj etce valo la deksa, ‘I am buying the book’ (with money is implied), Mij etce a bladas fu a vono tuwtroviv, ‘I will exchange an old tricycle for a penknife (the tricycle was mine; I receive the penknife)’.

Able, which equals poto akte is chiefly the source of -ablo as a semi-verbal suffix.

Apte is equal to abre valo, and is similar to able.

All these words may be used in an -o form as suffixes to be added to serer and reser, forming something in the nature of a modal gerund or participle. The -o, again a semantic surd, may be dropped and replaced by the suffixes.

Note that these combinations should preserve the original meaning in a straight-forward context: Gaj ende lagakto linu kamiorto, is to be tested by three simple sentences, Gaj akte lago, Gaj ende lago and Taj orte kamio; ‘He behaves anxiously (neurotic)’; ‘He is becoming neurotic’; and, ‘They speak about war and peace’, The complex sentence suggest, while he may have been neurotic all along, he is now exhibiting it in his behavior — presumably because of the current discussions of international tension.

(4.) Serer

Words in this category (root-gestalt, C-V-C) function as nouns, adjectives and adverbs without change. If they stand in their root-form with -o or the tense suffixes or the other

⁹ Arme indikas ‘doni, plenigi per’. Kp. ulte, pasiva esprimo.

suffixes with or without the tense suffixes. ‘Adjectives’ generally precede the noun -- follow the article or adj. suber. Adverbs follow the simple timer- or tuner-complex. Great freedom is permitted; generally, however phrases and clauses modifying the ruin clause precede it, or as an after thought follow it, while other modifying elements follow what they modify. Adj. prepositional phrases — if short — may be embraced by the article and noun, esp. if the relationship has been thoroughly explained earlier, as in Gen. I: *La ol gawfikam bibum*, ‘The water under the firmament’. If the article is used with the prep. phrase, the main article is also repeated, La ol la gawfikam la bibum.

With the -o, certain *serer* serve as auxiliary verbs, being placed between the subject and *tuner*: ex. debo, ‘should’, volo ‘want to’, etc. These are marked #. Semi-*suber* like varas will be marked ©. Words performing a relational function end in -u and are marked in the following by *. Conjunctions, which have no ending, are marked ¢. The numbers refer to Roget’s synopsis of categories: to know the area of meaning covered by the root, reference should be made to Roget. The idea index should begin to open up the whole language — not as well as a definitive dictionary, but the labor should prove a learning one.

Table of Serer

<u>lal-</u>	‘relation’ 9 *;
<u>lar-</u>	zenith, heaven, positive (981, 535);
<u>ral-</u>	nadir, hell, negative (982, 536);
	<u>lari-</u> , polarity;
<u>lan-</u>	establish(ed), (-ment);
<u>nal-</u>	cancelation, (divorce);
<u>lam-</u>	good(ness) 618, 648;
<u>mal-</u>	bad, evil 619, 646;
	<u>lami-</u> ‘ethical’ (cf. <u>deb-</u>);
<u>lat-</u>	late(ness) 133;
<u>tal-</u>	earl(y)(-iness) 132;
<u>lap-</u>	latent, distant future 121 (cf. <u>cer-</u>);
<u>pal-</u>	old, ancient 122 (cf. <u>von-</u> , <u>sen-</u>)
<u>lab-</u>	carry, convey (271, 534);
<u>bal-</u>	sending 270;
	<u>labi-</u> ‘communication’;
<u>laf-</u>	‘unpleasant’ 829 (cf. <u>dir-</u>);
<u>fal-</u>	comfortable, pleasure-producing 830;
<u>lav-</u>	worthless(ness) (644);
<u>val-</u>	valu(e)(able) (645)
	<u>vali-</u> ‘philosophy’;
<u>lak-</u>	‘ugly’ 846;
<u>kal-</u>	beauty(iful) 845
	<u>kali-</u> ‘aesthetic’;
<u>lag-</u>	anxious, discontent 832;
<u>gal-</u>	tranquil, ‘trustful’ 831.
<u>ler-</u>	high, height; (deep) 206;
<u>rel-</u>	low(ness) 207;

<u>len-</u>	moderation 174;
<u>nel-</u>	violent 173;
<u>lem-</u>	this ©; ¹⁰
<u>les-</u>	purchase, buying 795;
<u>sel-</u>	selling 796;
<u>seli-</u>	‘commerce, trade’;
<u>lez-</u>	irresolution;
<u>zel-</u>	zeal, resolution 604;
<u>let-</u>	that (over there) ©;
<u>led-</u>	prompt(ness) 134;
<u>del-</u>	untimely 135;
<u>lep-</u>	that (near you) ©;
<u>leb-</u>	blemish 848;
<u>bel-</u>	ornament 847;
<u>lef-</u>	sad, dejected (828);
<u>fel-</u>	827 happy, like to #;
<u>lev-</u>	rising, levity 319;
<u>vel-</u>	gravity, falling 320;
<u>lek-</u>	slow 275;
<u>kel-</u>	fast, swift 274;
	keli- ‘speed, velocity’;
<u>leg-</u>	legal 963;
<u>gel-</u>	illegal 964.
<u>lil-</u>	comparison 464 *;
<u>lir-</u>	superior, more 33;
<u>ril-</u>	inferior, less 34;
<u>lin-</u>	‘reason’, attribution of cause 155 *;
<u>nil-</u>	chance (cf. <u>zan-</u>) 156;
<u>lim-</u>	limited 749;
<u>mil-</u>	free 748;
<u>lis-</u>	adverse criticism;
<u>sil-</u>	(positive) advice /695;
<u>liz-</u>	decomposition 49;
<u>zil-</u>	combination 48, 357;
<u>lit-</u>	exact, precision 494;
<u>til-</u>	mistake, error 495;

¹⁰ mel- (<lem-) estas nenie trovebla en tiu ĉi teksto. Same: tel-, (<let-), pel- (<lep-).

<u>lib-</u>	appetite, desire 865;
<u>bil-</u>	disgust (for things natural to be desired) (867);
<u>lif-</u>	hate, hatred 898;
<u>fil-</u>	love 897;
<u>liv-</u>	alive, life 359;
<u>vil-</u>	dead, lifeless 360;
<u>lik-</u>	similar, like(ness) 17 *;
<u>kil-</u>	different 15, 18 *;
<u>lig-</u>	tie, knot 43;
<u>gil-</u>	loosen 44.
<u>lol-</u>	extent, degree 26 *;
<u>lor-</u>	top, north (210);
<u>rol-</u>	bottom, south (211);
<u>lon-</u>	lending 787;
<u>nol-</u>	borrowing 788;
<u>lom-</u>	hard 323;
<u>mol-</u>	soft(ness) 324;
<u>los-</u>	accompaniment, with 88 *;
<u>sol-</u>	sole, alone, singly 87;
<u>lot-</u>	great in quantity, much 31;
<u>tol-</u>	little 32;
	<u>loti-</u> ‘quantity’;
<u>lod-</u>	improving 658;
<u>dol-</u>	harm (ful) 659;
<u>lop-</u>	rude 895;
<u>pol-</u>	polite, courteous 894;
	<u>poli-</u> courtesy, etiquette;
<u>lof-, fol-</u>	employ(ment), hire (677);
	working for, serve (678) (cf. <u>bos-</u> <u>tug-</u>)
<u>lob-</u>	non-spherical;
<u>bol-</u>	spher(e) (-ical) 249
<u>lov-</u>	necessity 601 #;
<u>vol-</u>	will(ing), free 600 ¢ #;
<u>lok-</u>	poised, cool;
<u>kol-,</u>	anger, angry 900;
<u>log-,</u>	understanding 450;
<u>gol-,</u>	bewilderment (450a)
<u>lur-</u>	eccentric (614);
<u>rul-</u>	custom, habit, ‘used to’ 613 #

<u>lun-</u>	real 1;
<u>nul-</u>	unreal 2;
	<u>luni-</u> ontologic, ‘being and non being’;
<u>lum-</u>	resplendent, bright, reflecting (408, 423);
<u>mul-</u>	dim, dull, 408a; <u>lum-</u> and <u>mul-</u> apply to any electromagnetic phenomenon, echo, radio-waves ¹¹ ,
<u>lus-</u>	transparent 425;
<u>sul-</u>	opaque 422 (ditto the above);
<u>luz-</u>	luxury 954, 641;
<u>zul-</u>	need, requirement 630 #;
<u>lud-</u>	trickery 545;
<u>dul-</u>	guileless(ness) 543;
<u>lup-</u>	chastity 904;
<u>pul-</u>	sexual intercourse 903 (no hint of moral judgment);
<u>lub-</u>	lubricant 332;
<u>bul-</u>	friction 331;
<u>luf-</u>	compromise 774;
<u>ful-</u>	observance 772;
<u>luv-</u>	tasteful 850;
<u>vul-</u>	vulgar(ity) 851; <u>luvi-</u> ‘style’;
<u>luk-</u>	light 420;
<u>kul-</u>	dark(ness) 421;
<u>lug-</u>	lie, deceit 544;
<u>gul-</u>	honest(y), truthful(ness) 543.
<u>rar-</u>	number 84;
<u>ran-</u>	peak, point (as pyramid or cone) 210;
<u>nar-</u>	base 211;
<u>ram-</u>	obliteration 552;
<u>mar-</u>	marking 551;
<u>raz-</u>	adversity 735;
<u>zar-</u>	prosperity 734;
<u>rac-</u>	rash(ness) 863;
<u>car-</u>	caution, care(ful) 864;
<u>rat-</u>	reason(able) 476;
<u>tar-</u>	illogical, unreasonable, (‘intuition’) 477; <u>rati-</u> logic(al);
<u>rad-</u>	resignation 757;
<u>dar-</u>	try, test, attempt 675 #;

¹¹ Etc.

<u>rap-</u>	unready 674;
<u>par-</u>	ready, prepared 673;
<u>rab-</u>	‘vacuum’;
<u>bar-</u>	pressure, heavy with;
<u>raf-</u>	unfair 940;
<u>far-</u>	fair, just(ice) 939 (922);
<u>rav-</u>	few(ness) 103 © ¹² ;
<u>var-</u>	many, great in number 102 ©:
	<u>vari-</u> ‘number’;
<u>rak-</u>	danger 665;
<u>bar-</u>	safe(ty) 664.
<u>rer-</u>	recurrence, again 104;
<u>rem-</u>	whole(ness) 50 (cf. <u>pan-</u>);
<u>mer-</u>	part (of), piece 51;
<u>res-</u>	concrete;
<u>ser-</u>	abstract;
<u>rez-</u>	105 infinite;
<u>zer-</u>	nothing-at-all, zero 101;
<u>rec-</u>	recent, modern, just-past 122;
<u>cer-</u>	immanent 121;
<u>ret-</u>	structure 329, 357;
<u>ter-</u>	structureless, ‘powder(y)’ 330, 358;
<u>red-</u>	discontinuity 70;
<u>der-</u>	series, list, continuity 69 ‘86;
<u>rep-</u>	neglect, 460;
<u>per-</u>	care, concern, interest 459;
<u>reb-</u>	probable 472;
<u>ber-</u>	improbable 473;
<u>ref-</u>	tame, (370, 371);
<u>fer-</u>	wild, fierce, savage;
<u>rek-</u>	straight 246;
<u>ker-</u>	curved 245;
<u>reg-</u>	regular 138;
<u>ger-</u>	irregular 139;
<u>rev-</u>	false;
<u>ver-</u>	true (<u>ver</u> , ‘yes’) 494.

¹² La aŭtoro pro ebla tajperaro skribas @, dum supozeble © estus pli oportuna. Vidu ankaŭ var-.

<u>rin-</u>	hanging 214;
<u>nir-</u>	undergirding 215;
<u>rim-</u>	mediocre (871, 736);
<u>mir-</u>	amazing, wondrous 870 (cf. <u>seb-</u>);
<u>ris-</u>	despair 859 #;
<u>sir-</u>	hope(ful) 858 #;
<u>riz-</u>	root;
<u>zir-</u>	branch;
<u>rit-</u>	ritual, formal 998;
<u>tir-</u>	spontaneous, ‘free-form’;
<u>rip-</u>	776 loss;
<u>pir-</u>	acquisition 775;
<u>riv-</u>	competition, jealous(y) (708);
<u>vir-</u>	co-operation 709;
<u>rig-</u>	rigid 326;
<u>gir-</u>	non-rigid 325;
 <u>ror-</u>	opposite 237 *;
<u>rom-</u>	unorthodox, abnormal 82, 983a;
<u>mor-</u>	normal, orthodox 83, 984;
<u>ros-</u>	glad 951;
<u>sor-</u>	sorry, repentant 950;
<u>rot-</u>	‘the other’(à la M. Buber), ‘neighbor’ (6);
<u>tor-</u>	self, person(al) (5) (943);
<u>rod-</u>	odorless,
<u>dor-</u>	odor 398;
<u>rop-</u>	dissent 489;
<u>por-</u>	assent, agreement 488;
<u>rob-</u>	amusing 340;
<u>bor-</u>	wearisome 841;
<u>rof-</u>	contra (619) *;
<u>for-</u>	favorable, on behalf of (618) *;
<u>rov-</u>	wandering, nomadic (266);
<u>vor-</u>	settlement, civilized,
<u>rok-</u>	attack 716;
<u>kor-</u>	retaliation 718;
<u>rog-</u>	proud 878;
<u>gor-</u>	humble, modest 879.

run- non-extant 119;
nur- present-time 118;
rum- relative (9);
mur- absolute (7);
rus- doubtful 475;
sur- sure, certain 474;
rut- open(ing) 260;
tur- closure, shut 261;
rud- ceasing 142 #;
dur- continuing 143 #;
rup- dirty 653;
pur- clean, pure 652;
rub- elastic 325;
bur- inelastic 326;
ruf- failure 732;
fur- success 731;
ruv- horizontal 213;
vur- verticle 212.

nam- non-human;
man- human 372;
nas- disease(d), sick 655;
san- health(y), well 654;
naz- purpose 620 ¢ *;
zan- chance, haphazard 621;
nat- be born, birth 167;
tan- birth, propagation 166;
nap- no (536) ©;
pan- all 50 ©;
nab- noble, elite (875) (*à la* Ortega y Gasset);
ban- banal, proletariat (876);
naf- spatial infinity;
naf-¹³ ¹³ point, position 182;
nav- plain, modest (585);
van- showy, (584, 880);
nak- proffering 763;
kan- refusal 764.

¹³ La aŭtoro ĉi-tie skribas ja naf-, sed fakte devus esti fan-.

- nen- equation 30;
- nem- experience;
men- conception, theory, plan 515;
- nes- young 127;
sen- old;
nesi- ‘age’;
- nez- familiar
zen- strange, odd;
- net- relinquishing 782;
ten- retention 777;
- ned- sparse, dilute 322;
den- dense, concentrated 321;
- nep- reward, 973;
pen- 972;
- nef- exclusive (‘only’) 55 *;
fen- inclusive 54 *;
- neb- gift-giving (784);
ben- thanks, grateful 916;
- nev- departure 293;
ven- arrival 292;
- nek- compensation, but 36 * ¢;
ken- imbalance.
- nin- middle 29, 222 * (cf. mez-);
- nim- addition(al) and with extra *
min- substract(ion), without 38a *
- nis- forbild 761 #;
sin- allowance, let, permit 760 # ¢;
- nit- insane, psychotic 503;
tin- sane 502;
- nid- weak 158 (575);
din- power(ful) 157 (574);
- nip- dull 254;
pin- sharp 253;
- nib- transient, short-time 111;
bin- durable, long-time 110;
- nif- external 220 (6);
fin- internal 221 (5);
- nik- counteraction 179, but, although ¢ *;
kin- concurrence 178;

<u>nig-</u>	end(ing) 67 #;
<u>gin-</u>	66 #, beginning.
<u>non-</u>	angle 244;
<u>nom-</u>	plurality 100;
<u>mon-</u>	one 87 ©;
<u>nos-</u>	silence 403;
<u>son-</u>	sound 402;
<u>noz-</u>	non-circle;
<u>zon-</u>	circle 247; not-parallel 216;
<u>not-</u>	parallel 216;
<u>ton-</u>	crossing, intersecting 219;
<u>nod-</u>	deduction 38a;
<u>don-</u>	addition 37 (cf. <u>nim-</u>);
<u>nob-</u>	useless 644;
<u>bon-</u>	useful 645 *;
	<u>boni-</u> utility;
<u>nof-</u>	deaf 419;
<u>fon-</u>	hearing 418;
<u>nov-</u>	new 123;
<u>von-</u>	old 124;
<u>nok-</u>	guilty 947;
<u>kon-</u>	innocent 946;
<u>nog-</u>	obtuse (angle);
<u>gon-</u>	acute (angle)/244,
<u>nun-</u>	times, instances;
<u>num-</u>	numb 381;
<u>mun-</u>	touch, feeling 379;
<u>nut-</u>	inactive, inert 681;
<u>tun-</u>	active, lively 680;
<u>nud-</u>	naked 226;
<u>dun-</u>	dress(ed) 225;
<u>nup-</u>	dull(ness), 843;
<u>pun-</u>	wit(ty) 842;
<u>nub-</u>	depression 308;
<u>bun-</u>	elevation, hill 307;
<u>nuf-</u>	perpetuity 112;
<u>fun-</u>	event, time 113;
<u>nuk-</u>	ignorance 491;
<u>kun-</u>	knowledge 490;

nug- spending 809;
gun- income 810.

mas- heavy 319;
sam- light 320;
masi- ‘weight’;

maz- appearance 448;
zam- disappearance 449;

mac- genuine;
cam- shame, hypocrasy;

mat- mature, ripe 673;
tam- immature 674/131;

mad- praise, blessing 931, 970;
dam- condemning, damning 932, 971;

map- chart, blueprint;
pam- ‘the field’;

maf- insignificant, commonality 876;
fam- famous, significant 873;

mak- war 722;
kam- peace 723, 721;

mag- copy 19;
gam original 20

mes- repulsion (physical);
sem- attraction, magnetic;

mez- middle 29, 222 *;
zem- peripheral;

met- solid;
tem- non-solid (liquid or gaseous);

med- respect 928;
dem- contempt 930;

mef- male 373;
fem- female 374;

mek- mechanical;
kem- chemical;

meg- large 31;
gem- small 32;
mezi- size;

mim- equal 27;
mis- repulsive (aesth.);
sim- nice 829;
miz- cheap, inexpensive 815;
zim- dear 814;
zimi- price;
mit- mythical 4, 515;
tim- historical, real 3;
mid- ‘inter-’ 148, 228 *;
dim- environment 227;
miv- inert(ness) 172;
vim- energy 171;
mik- friendly, kind 888;
kim- hostile, enmity 889;
mig- invisible 447;
gim- visible 446.

mom- standard, norm 80;
mos- awake 682;
som- sleep 683 (cf. tiv-);
mot- propulsion 284;
tom- drawing, traction 285;
mod- travel, journey 266;
dom- dwelling, residing 189;
mop- dejection 837;
pom- cheer(ful)(ness) 836;
mof- sterile 169;
fom- fertile 168;
mov- direction, intention (615);
vom- goal, aim 278;
mok- local, specific 79;
kom- common, general 78;
mus- music 413;
sum- discord 414;
mut- changing 140;
tum- constant, permanent, faithful 141;
mud- colorless 429;
dum- color 428;
muk- ornate 577, 847;
kum- simple 576, 849;

mug- brittle 328;
gum- tough 327.

sat- excessive 869;
tas- insufficient 630;

sad- cruel 609;
das- kind, tender 906;

sap- conflict 720;
pas- peace 721;

sab- refutation 468, 479;
bas- proof, witness 467, 478;

saf- difficult(y) 704;
fas- ease 705;

sav- thrift(y), economy 817;
vas- liberality 816;

sag- non-gaseous;
gas- 334.

set- state 7;
tes- condition, if 8 ¢;

sed- serious (837);
des- flippant (885);

sep- slippery (335);
pes- adhesive (46);

seb- reverential awe, fear 928;
bes- contempt(uous) 930;

sef- secret 533);
fes- confession, exposure (531, 950);

sev- severe, strict, 739;
ves- lenient 740;

sek- lay, amateur (997);
kes- profession(al) (996);

seg- short 201;
ges- long 200.

sit- 'area' (as magnetic field) 180, 181;

sid- residing (189) (cf. vor-, dom-);
dis- displacement 185;

sip- provision 637;
pis- waste 638;

<u>sib-</u>	half 91;
<u>bis-</u>	89 ©;
<u>siv-</u>	actual, (494);
<u>vis-</u>	appearance, seem 448 #;
<u>sik-</u>	dry 340;
<u>kis-</u>	moist, 339.
<u>sos-</u>	surface;
<u>sod-</u>	complex (59);
<u>dos-</u>	simple (42);
<u>sop-</u>	impossible 471;
<u>pos-</u>	possible, may 470 #;
<u>sob-</u>	'service' 746;
<u>bos-</u>	master(y), bossing 745;
<u>sof-</u>	wise, intelligent 498;
<u>fos-</u>	foolish, absurd, 499;
<u>sov-</u>	dumb;
<u>vos-</u>	voice;
<u>sok-</u>	social 892;
<u>kos-</u>	secluded, 893;
<u>sog-</u>	reversal, 145 (218);
<u>gos-</u>	'unalienable'.
<u>sud-</u>	sudden 508;
<u>dus-</u>	expectation 507;
<u>sup-</u>	healthful, edible 656;
<u>pus-</u>	toxic, septic 657;
<u>sub-</u>	substitute, instead of 147 *;
<u>bus-</u>	'in person';
<u>suf-</u>	simplicity 42;
<u>fus-</u>	mixture 41 (cf. <u>zig-</u>)
<u>sv-</u>	inattention 758;
<u>vus-</u>	attention 757;
<u>suk-</u>	aid 707;
<u>kus-</u>	hindrance 708.
<u>zaf-</u>	infrequent 137;
<u>faz-</u>	frequent 136;
<u>zak-</u>	result, effect 154 ¢ *;
<u>kaz-</u>	cause 153 ¢ *;

zag- following 63;
gaz- preceding 62;

zet-¹⁴ plasmal (nuclear physics);
zet-¹⁴ non-plasmal;

zep- verse, poetry 597;
pez- prose 598;

zif- immaterial 317;
fiz- material 316;

ziv- absent 187;
viz- present, visit 186;

zig- join, unite 43;
giz- separate 44;

zop- hasty 684;
poz- leisurely 685;

zob- sober, 958;
boz- ‘under the influence’: drink, drugs 959;

zub- lean;
buz- fat, thick (cf, pak-);

zug- posteriority 117;
guz- priority.

cap- symmetry 242;
pac- distortion 243;

caf- rear 235;
fac- front 234;

civ- virtue 944 (648);
vic- vice, sin 945 (649);

cud- influence 175;
duc- tendency 176;

cup- recoil 277;
puc- impulse 276;

cug- sweet 396;
guc- not-sweet.

xab- east;
bax- west / 236;

xeb-¹⁵ narrow 203;
xeb-¹⁵ wide 202;

¹⁴ Devus esti tez-, kaj ne zet-.

¹⁵ Ĉi ie, la termino devus ja esti bex-.

- xib- left 239;
bix- right 238;
- xiv- blind 442;
vix- sight 441.
- tat- enough 639;
- tad- take, accept 782;
dat- give 784 (cf. neb-)
- tap- chaos;
pat- order 58;
- tab- decay (358);
bat- growth (357)
bati- ‘metabolism’;
- taf- refreshing 689;
fat- fatigue 688;
- tak- choosing; either/or 609 * φ;
kat- rejecting, neither/nor 610 φ *
taki- ‘choice, decision, alternative’, ‘crisis’;
- tag- adjourning 73;
gat- gathering 72.
- ted- credit 805;
det- debt 806;
- tep- important 642;
pet- trivial, petty 643;
- teb- assurance;
bet- guess, hypothesis, if 514 φ;
- tef- remedy 662;
fet- bane 663;
- tev- willing(ness) 602;
vet- unwillingness 603;
- tek- smooth 255;
ket- rough 256;
- teg- memory 505;
get- oblivion, forgetting 506.
- tit- salt(y);
- tid- period, season, ‘cycle’ 108;
dit- course, ‘age’;
- tip- pliant, weak 160;
pit- resistant, strong 159;

<u>tib-</u>	base, alkali; acid;
<u>tif-</u>	unappropriate 647 (24);
<u>fit-</u>	suitable 646 (23);
<u>tiv-</u>	unconscious (683);
<u>vit-</u>	conscious (682);
<u>tig-</u>	tense (323);
<u>git-</u>	slack (324);
 <u>tot-</u>	reciprocal (148);
<u>tod-</u>	impiety 988;
<u>dot-</u>	piety, religion 987;
<u>top-</u>	incapable 158;
<u>pot-</u>	capable, can 157 #;
<u>tov-</u>	forswear, betray (764, 940);
<u>vot-</u>	promise 768;
<u>tok-</u>	meaning 516;
<u>kot-</u>	nonsense 517.
 <u>tud-</u>	disobedient 743;
<u>dut-</u>	obedient 742;
<u>tub-</u>	interval 198;
<u>but-</u>	contact 199 *;
<u>tuf-</u>	agent (170, 690) *;
<u>fut-</u>	instrumentality, 631 *;
<u>tuk-</u>	indiscrimination 465a;
<u>kut-</u>	discrimination, acute 465;
<u>tug-</u>	work, exertion 686;
<u>gut-</u>	repose, leisure 687.
 <u>llab-</u>	shallow 209;
<u>ball-</u>	deep 208 (also, <u>ler-</u> <u>rel-</u>).
 <u>dap-</u>	covering;
<u>pad-</u>	lining 224;
<u>daf-</u>	misjudgment 481;
<u>fad-</u>	judgment 480;
<u>dav-</u>	pursuit 622;
<u>vad-</u>	avoidance 623;
<u>dep-</u>	intensity (31) (404);
<u>ped-</u>	weak, dull, etc. (32) (405);

<u>deb-</u>	right, duty, ought to 922 #;
<u>bed-</u>	wrong, shouldn't 923;
<u>def-</u>	clever 698, 702;
<u>fed-</u>	clumsy, artless 699, 703;
<u>dib-</u>	command, insist 741 #;
<u>bid-</u>	forbid, prohibit 761 #;
<u>dif-</u>	disbelief 485;
<u>fid-</u>	belief, trust 484;
<u>div-</u>	factor;
<u>vid-</u>	product;
<u>dik-</u>	speaking 582;
<u>kid-</u>	silent (though able) 583;
<u>dod-</u>	remainder (40);
<u>dok-</u>	teaching 537;
<u>kod-</u>	learning, studying 539; <u>doki-</u> ‘education(al)’;
<u>dog-</u>	demonic 978;
<u>god-</u>	divine, holy 976;
<u>duf-</u>	flat 391;
<u>fud-</u>	taste 390;
<u>duk-</u>	chief 33;
<u>kud-</u>	secondary 34;
<u>dug-</u>	goodby, adieu;
<u>gud-</u>	hello.
<u>pak-</u>	thick 202;
<u>kap-</u>	thin 203;
<u>pag-</u>	ruthless(hess) 914a;
<u>gap-</u>	charity, pity 914;
<u>pek-</u>	insensitive 376, 823;
<u>kep-</u>	sensitive 376, 822;
<u>pik-</u>	distant 196;
<u>kip-</u>	near 197; <u>kipl-</u> ‘distance, proximity’;
<u>pov-</u>	poor 804;
<u>vop-</u>	rich, prosperity-803;
<u>pok-</u>	disharmony 713;
<u>kop-</u>	harmony 714;
<u>pub-</u>	public (527, 892);
<u>bup-</u>	private (528, 893);

puf- swollen 194;
fup- limp 195;
puk- loss;
kup- discovery (480a).

baf- baffling;
fab- clue (550);
bef- cold 383;
feb- hot 382;
 febi- ‘temperature’;
bev- hydro-form liquid 335;
veb- non-liquid;
beg- request, please 765 φ;
geb- granting 762;
bib- water 337;
big- obstinacy 606;
gib- apostasy 607;
bof- courage, brave 861;
fob- fear, cowardice 860 (862).

fav- give 784 (cf. dat- ‘initiative’ with the giver);
vaf- take 789;
fak- make 161;
kaf- destroying 162;
fag- nourishment, eating 298;
gaf- starving;
fev- excitement 824;
vef- apathy 866;
fek- perfect 729, 650;
kef- 651 imperfect;
fik- firm 150;
kif- loose 149;
fig- form 240;
gif- amorphous 241;

fuk- kuf- (every language must have an unmentionable word!)

vak- empty 53, 730;
kav- full, complete 52, 729;
vag- obscure 571, 526;
gav- manifest, clear 570, 525;

<u>vek-</u>	path 627 (278);
<u>kev-</u>	deviation, off the path 279;
<u>veg-</u>	motion, dynamic 264;
<u>gev-</u>	static 265;
<u>viv-</u>	space, volume 180;
<u>vig-</u>	blame, censure 938;
<u>giv-</u>	918;
<u>vog-</u>	laxity, anarchy 738;
<u>gov-</u>	authority 737.

<u>keg-</u>	question;
<u>gek-</u>	answer;
<u>kog-</u>	thinking;
<u>gok-</u>	unthinking;
<u>kik-</u>	same 13 *;
<u>gag-</u>	measure 466 *;
<u> geg-</u>	line;
<u>gig-</u>	extreme (231, 233) (cf. <u>nin-</u>).

These are the serer roots. The most fruitful source of subtlety and explicitness is the compounding of serer roots in several ways. First it must be pointed out that any pair can be referred to in the manner partially illustrated in the above list: febio, ‘temperature’, etc. In such compounds as febimuto, ‘temperature-change’, filikepo, ‘sentimental, romantic’, ‘sensitive to both love and hatred’, the 2nd element refers back the pair of serer suggested by the first element. If the reference is to but one of the pair, the inserted element is merely -o- as in febokepo, ‘sensitive to heat’, befokepo, ‘sensitive to cold’, befopeko ‘insensitive to cold’.

Elements of equal weigh (true compounding) is accomplished with the insertion of an -a-, as in: palarecar, ‘things ancient and modern’, fekakavo, ‘perfected’ (adj.), purapato, ‘emaculate’, varialotik, ‘mathematics, the study of few and loss, and much and little’.

This may also apply to reser-roots, smorabrota, ‘sandwich’, and smorabrotun, ‘smorgasbord’. Simple modification is shown by the insertion of the schwa, denoted either -ə-, or -y- (even this may be cautiously omitted, assuming the omission does no produce a homonym, and if the combination is euphonic): panyfizo, ‘world’, varyfigo, ‘multiform(ity)’, nelmuto, ‘revolution(-ary)’.

If nelm- is given a meaning in the definitive radicarium, this would become a bit objectionable, esp. if nelm-ut made sense esp. if it took an additional suffix).

(5.) Reser

These roots begin and/or end with a consonant cluster. The vowel -o indicates action — being used chiefly in tuner-exemples, and most frequently with akte; otherwise, the ending -a is characteristic of reser. The ending -a indicates essentially ‘shape’ although it transcends this qualification without any stateable rule. However, to illustrate the basic distinction we cite: premo means ‘grasping’ (always equivalent to the English progressive); handa means ‘hand’

(the shape of the hand). Therefore, we say, A handa adse a premid, but not the reverse.

The tense may seem to create difficulty where the same: root is used for action and shape; however, we distinguish thus: La martoj adse a fakel, ‘The hammer is a construction-tool’, La martaktoj abre faso, ‘Hammering is easy’. Of course, martel provides a more precise reference.

The author regrets the present, necessary state of his files of *reser*-roots, being ordered somewhat irrationally: according the terminal consonant cluster (first) or terminal letter, and then by initial letter or cluster — and according to the Lalortel order of the alphabet: thus, ..,L, ...LN, ...LM, etc. ...R, ...RL, ...RN, ...RM.

Thus far, these are the roots: this is the most tentative area of the language — along with categories (6.) *Fizer* and (7.) *Liver*. Although (6.) is rather settled, (7.) is almost non-existent; both derive from *reser*-roots:

→ L

<u>smel-</u>	smell, the sense of;
<u>stal-</u>	steel;
<u>stel-</u>	star;
<u>stil-</u>	column, pillar;
<u>stol-</u>	sit (chair);
<u>stral-</u>	arrow;
<u>skal-</u>	climbing, ladder;
<u>skel-</u>	shell, exoskeleton;
<u>skil-</u>	art;
<u>fril-</u>	shiver (with cold);
<u>kwal-</u>	quality;
<u>gral-</u>	chalice;
<u>relm-</u>	area of concern, ‘kingdom’ (biol.);
<u>qalm-</u>	aloes;
<u>selm-</u>	noose;
<u>palm-</u>	palm-tree;
<u>pulm-</u>	breathing, lung (also? <u>lung-</u>);
<u>folm-</u>	palm (hand);
<u>galm-</u>	shape of Greek letter gamma;
<u>mels-</u>	bee (molsax, honey);
<u>duls-</u>	sweet like sugar;
<u>pols-</u>	wrist;
<u>zilz-</u>	shape, name of letter Z;
<u>palz-</u>	paralysis;
<u>balz-</u>	baIsa (wood);
<u>valz-</u>	waltz;
<u>calc-</u>	name, shape letter C;
<u>holt-</u>	wood;
<u>salt-</u>	jumping;
<u>delt-</u>	shape, Gr. Letter delta;
<u>pult-</u>	throw, hurling;
<u>falt-</u>	collapse (from weakness of structure);
<u>filt-</u>	filter, strain;
<u>valt-</u>	money;
<u>kolt-</u>	glue, adhesive;
<u>kult-</u>	cultivation, husbandry;
<u>galt-</u>	brick-earth, clay;
<u>stalt-</u>	rhythrical dilation

<u>bild-</u>	3-dimensional representation, idol;
<u>feld-</u>	field;
<u>veld-</u>	welding, uniting by heat;
<u>guld-</u>	yellow;
<u>palp-</u>	antenna, feeler;
<u>vulp-</u>	fox;
<u>kelp-</u>	sea-weed;
<u>kolp-</u>	sheath, vagina
<u>lalb-</u>	shape of letter L;
<u>balb-</u>	stammer;
<u>bulb-</u>	bulb-shaped;
<u>belf-</u>	transmission of voice by wire;
<u>falf-</u>	lucerne, alfalfa;
<u>kalf-</u>	cow, bull;
<u>solv-</u>	solution (chem.);
<u>delv-</u>	mining, quarrying;
<u>pelv-</u>	hip;
<u>pulv-</u>	dust;
<u>fulv-</u>	orange-colored;
<u>valv-</u>	regulation of the flow of ..., spigot, tube;
<u>velv-</u>	velvet;
<u>vjlv-</u>	the letter V;
<u>helk-</u>	ulcer;
<u>pelk-</u>	chop, hatchet;
<u>beIk-</u>	belch;
<u>faIk-</u>	hook;
<u>folk-</u>	people;
<u>velk-</u>	sky (heaven);
<u>vulk-</u>	volcano, -ic;
<u>kalk-</u>	heel, tread;
<u>mulg-</u>	milk (vb), drain;
<u>pelg-</u>	sea (salty);
<u>belg-</u>	bellows;
<u>felg-</u>	harrow
<u>fulg-</u>	lightning.

→ R

<u>smor-</u>	butter;
<u>star-</u>	star (shaped);
<u>stor-</u>	narrating, -ive;
<u>spir-</u>	coiling, spiral;
<u>spor-</u>	spore;
<u>sfer-</u>	ball, sphere;
<u>skur-</u>	shower, meteorology;
<u>plor-</u>	weep, wail, cry (cf. <u>larm-</u>);
<u>prur-</u>	itch;
<u>flar-</u>	beacon, signal-light;
<u>flir-</u>	giggle, titter;
<u>flor-</u>	flower, bloom;
<u>kwar-</u>	four (4);
<u>klar-</u>	argument, discussion;
<u>krur-</u>	leg, (<u>gamb-</u>);
<u>blar-</u>	blare, trumpet;
<u>parl-</u>	converse, speech;
<u>berl-</u>	pear-shaped;

<u>harn-</u>	harness, workgear for animals;
<u>dorn-</u>	thorn;
<u>parn-</u>	wing, (cf. <u>plan-</u>);
<u>pern-</u>	buzzard, hawk;
<u>porn-</u>	prostitution;
<u>bern-</u>	bear, ursus;
<u>fern-</u>	fern;
<u>forn-</u>	vault(ing) arch;
<u>varn-</u>	varnish;
<u>karn-</u>	flesh, meat;
<u>kern-</u>	stone, pit, kernel;
<u>korn-</u>	horn (shape, zool.);
<u>larm-</u>	cry(ing), tear;
<u>serm-</u>	interpretation, sermon;
<u>derm-</u>	skin, hide;
<u>borm-</u>	oats;
<u>ferm-</u>	fermentation;
<u>form-</u>	ant;
<u>verm-</u>	worm;
<u>kerm-</u>	red;
<u>germ-</u>	bacteria;
<u>gorm-</u>	blue;
<u>skirm-</u>	non-missive fighting, duel;
<u>rars-</u>	letter R;
<u>nars-</u>	nose, nostril;
<u>mers-</u>	dip;
<u>mors-</u>	telegraphy;
<u>tors-</u>	waist;
<u>dors-</u>	back (animal);
<u>burs-</u>	bag, purse, budget;
<u>fars-</u>	horse;
<u>persk-</u>	peach;
<u>vurst-</u>	sausage;
<u>herz-</u>	radio;
<u>berz-</u>	birch;
<u>marc-</u>	army;
<u>nurt-</u>	discipline, rearing, nurture;
<u>mart-</u>	hammer;
<u>mort-</u>	death;
<u>hart-</u>	heart-shaped (conventional);
<u>hort-</u>	garden, park;
<u>sart-</u>	hoe(ing);
<u>tert-</u>	three (3);
<u>tort-</u>	pie, tart;
<u>port-</u>	carrying;
<u>fert-</u>	anther (flower);
<u>vart-</u>	baby-sit;
<u>vert-</u>	turn (in motion);
<u>kart-</u>	paper;
<u>kert-</u>	certify(ing);
<u>kort-</u>	bark, cortex;
<u>swart-</u>	black;
<u>sport-</u>	playing, sport;
<u>tcart-</u>	chart, map;
<u>Jord-</u>	the Earth;
<u>murd-</u>	slaughter;
<u>hord-</u>	barley;
<u>perd-</u>	partridge;

<u>bird-</u>	bird, <i>Avis</i> ;
<u>bord-</u>	board, committee;
<u>ford-</u>	wading, ford;
<u>verd-</u>	green;
<u>kard-</u>	heart;
<u>kord-</u>	string, bind(ing);
<u>gird-</u>	dress;
<u>xerx-</u>	the letter X;
<u>herp-</u>	creep(ing);
<u>serp-</u>	snake (cf. <u>rept-</u>), <i>Reptilia</i> ;
<u>purp-</u>	purple;
<u>karp-</u>	fruit, bearing-fruit;
<u>korp-</u>	body;
<u>herb-</u>	grass, lawn;
<u>sorb-</u>	osmosis;
<u>turb-</u>	vortex, spiral-motion;
<u>barb-</u>	beard, chin;
<u>verb-</u>	word;
<u>virb-</u>	wave;
<u>korb-</u>	basket;
<u>gorb-</u>	pyrotechnic(al);
<u>morf-</u>	form;
<u>dorf-</u>	town, village, ‘city’;
<u>larv-</u>	larva;
<u>nerv-</u>	nerve;
<u>mory-</u>	cold (disease);
<u>harv-</u>	harvest, reap(ing);
<u>serv-</u>	serv(ing) (-ice);
<u>ferv-</u>	bubble as CO ₂ , boil;
<u>kary-</u>	carve, chisel;
<u>kerv-</u>	deer;
<u>kurv-</u>	curve.

<u>nark-</u>	drug;
<u>merk-</u>	commercial, business;
<u>mork-</u>	abort(ion);
<u>sark-</u>	muscle;
<u>tork-</u>	chest;
<u>park-</u>	park (vehicle);
<u>perk-</u>	cotton;
<u>pork-</u>	ham, pig;
<u>furk-</u>	fork;
<u>kerk-</u>	tail;
<u>kirk-</u>	church;
<u>kurk-</u>	the letter K;
<u>merg-</u>	unite, bring together;
<u>morg-</u>	mortgage;
<u>serg-</u>	silk;
<u>surg-</u>	tide, ebb and flow;
<u>terg-</u>	wash;
<u>perg-</u>	parchment;
<u>borg-</u>	security, down-payment;
<u>forg-</u>	work in metals, forge;
<u>karg-</u>	burden, load, freight;
<u>gorg-</u>	throat, swallow;
<u>dxarg-</u>	croak (as a frog).

→ N

<u>slan-</u>	elephant;
--------------	-----------

<u>ston-</u>	stone, rock;
<u>spin-</u>	vertebra;
<u>splen-</u>	spleen;
<u>sfen-</u>	wedge, wad, shim;
<u>sken-</u>	scenic, outlook;
<u>plan-</u>	air-foil;
<u>pron-</u>	lying-flat;
<u>prun-</u>	plum;
<u>flan-</u>	pillow, bolster;
<u>fren-</u>	brain;
<u>klan-</u>	family,
<u>klin-</u>	inclination, oblique, bowing;
<u>kran-</u>	skull;
<u>krin-</u>	lily;
<u>kron-</u>	crane, moving up and down and horizontally;
<u>blan-</u>	blister, bubble;
<u>blen-</u>	mucus;
<u>brun-</u>	brown;
<u>gren-</u>	grain, cereal;
<u>gron-</u>	groan;
<u>lens-</u>	lense;
<u>nins-</u>	nine (9);
<u>mens-</u>	measure;
<u>tens-</u>	tense (muscle);
<u>dans-</u>	dance;
<u>pans-</u>	belly;
<u>pens-</u>	pension;
<u>kens-</u>	count, reckoning;
<u>gans-</u>	press, iron;
<u>spons-</u>	sponsoring;
<u>frons-</u>	forehead;
<u>lent-</u>	shape of Greek letter Lambda;
<u>mant-</u>	divination;
<u>mont-</u>	mountain;
<u>zant-</u>	yellow;
<u>dent-</u>	tooth;
<u>pent-</u>	five (5);
<u>pont-</u>	bridge;
<u>fant-</u>	image (TV, movie);
<u>font-</u>	fountain, spring;
<u>vent-</u>	wind, blowing;
<u>vint-</u>	grape;
<u>kant-</u>	singing, song;
<u>kent-</u>	100;
<u>gent-</u>	nation;
<u>plant-</u>	plant;
<u>bront-</u>	thunder, explosion;
<u>grunt-</u>	grunt;
<u>land-</u>	dry land;
<u>mand-</u>	jaw, chew;
<u>mend-</u>	beg(ging);
<u>mund-</u>	planet, world;
<u>hand-</u>	hand;
<u>hund-</u>	dog;
<u>tend-</u>	tendon;
<u>tond-</u>	tone;
<u>pend-</u>	‘pendulum’ ¹⁶ , swing as a...;

¹⁶ La aŭtoro skribas “pendalum”.

<u>band-</u>	bandage, blindfold;
<u>bond-</u>	link (<u>bondas</u> , chain);
<u>bund-</u>	company, band;
<u>fund-</u>	pour;
<u>vind-</u>	wind,-swaddle;
<u>kind-</u>	family (as in biol.);
<u>stand-</u>	standing;
<u>strand-</u>	beach;
<u>spond-</u>	joint;
<u>sfend-</u>	sling (esp. shape);
<u>frond-</u>	branch, bough;
<u>brand-</u>	mark with hot iron, (tattoo);
<u>gland-</u>	gland;
<u>grund-</u>	ground, soil, earth;
<u>lank-</u>	lance;
<u>nink-</u>	the letter N;
<u>nunk-</u>	message;
<u>monk-</u>	monastic;
<u>honk-</u>	honk (sound of goose, car);
<u>donk-</u>	donkey;
<u>bank-</u>	banking;
<u>funk-</u>	radio-activity;
<u>vank-</u>	meander;
<u>genk-</u>	knee, kneeling (elbow?);
<u>flank-</u>	flank, groin;
<u>frank-</u>	voting, ballot(ing);
<u>drink-</u>	drinking;
<u>blank-</u>	white;
<u>blink-</u>	blinking, wink;
<u>brank-</u>	gill;
<u>ling-</u>	penis, phallus;
<u>lung-</u>	lung, (breath);
<u>ming-</u>	urinate;
<u>sang-</u>	blood;
<u>ting-</u>	die;
<u>pang-</u>	page (of book);
<u>bang-</u>	hitting, bang;
<u>fing-</u>	invent;
<u>fung-</u>	fungus, mold;
<u>plang-</u>	beat chest (as in grief);
<u>flang-</u>	flange;
<u>fling-</u>	throw aimlessly;
<u>stam-</u>	stamen;
<u>stom-</u>	mouth, aperture;
<u>spum-</u>	foam, froth.

→ M

<u>skam-</u>	blush;
<u>skem-</u>	plan;
<u>trem-</u>	tremble, quiver;
<u>plum-</u>	feather, (pen?);
<u>prem-</u>	grasping, prehensile;
<u>flam-</u>	combustion (cf. <u>blaz-</u>);
<u>flem-</u>	phlegm;
<u>flim-</u>	spin (chord);
<u>flum-</u>	river;
<u>fram-</u>	skeleton, (frame);
<u>from-</u>	cheese;
<u>kwam-</u>	nausea, seasickness;

<u>klam-</u>	proclaim, decree;
<u>klim-</u>	climate, weather;
<u>krom-</u>	color(ing);
<u>dram-</u>	play, drama, acting;
<u>drom-</u>	running, race;
<u>bram-</u>	sun, Sol;
<u>brim-</u>	surf;
<u>brum-</u>	fog, mist;
<u>glom-</u>	mass;
<u>glum-</u>	bran;
<u>grem-</u>	lap;
<u>grum-</u>	clot (as blood);
<u>skwam-</u>	scale (fish, reptile, armor);
<u>lamp-</u>	lamp, illuminating;
<u>rump-</u>	buttock;
<u>hump-</u>	egg-shaped, oval;
<u>pump-</u>	siphon(ing), pump;
<u>kamp-</u>	bell, ringing;
<u>komp-</u>	decay(ing);
<u>gamp-</u>	umbrella, parachute (shape);
<u>krimp-</u>	corrogate;
<u>lamb-</u>	sheep;
<u>lumb-</u>	loin;
<u>romb-</u>	diamond-shaped;
<u>bamb-</u>	bamboo;
<u>bomb-</u>	bomb;
<u>fimb-</u>	the Gr. letter Phi;
<u>kamb-</u>	cam;
<u>kumb-</u>	sit at table;
<u>gamb-</u>	leg (whole);
<u>limf-</u>	lymph;
<u>nimf-</u>	pupa (insect)

→ S

<u>stus-</u>	the letter S;
<u>stras-</u>	street;
<u>spes-</u>	species (biol.);
<u>pras-</u>	leek;
<u>klas-</u>	class(ification);
<u>kras-</u>	fat, grease,
<u>blas-</u>	brew, beer ale;
<u>glas-</u>	glass, vitreous;
<u>glos-</u>	tongue (physiol.);
<u>gris-</u>	grey;
<u>gros-</u>	(144);
<u>pasm-</u>	sprinkle;
<u>kasm-</u>	yawn;
<u>kosm-</u>	universe;
<u>spasm-</u>	spasm, fit;
<u>prism-</u>	prism;
<u>list-</u>	list, enrolment;
<u>rast-</u>	rake, raking;
<u>rust-</u>	countryside;
<u>mast-</u>	chewing, bite;
<u>mist-</u>	mystery, lodge;
<u>hast-</u>	trunk, proboscis;
<u>hist-</u>	tissue;
<u>test-</u>	testify, witnessing;
<u>llest-</u>	the Gr. letter Theta;

<u>past-</u>	dough, 'paste';
<u>pest-</u>	plague, pest;
<u>pist-</u>	piston;
<u>post-</u>	post(al), mail;
<u>bast-</u>	phloem;
<u>best-</u>	animal;
<u>fest-</u>	holiday, feast;
<u>fost-</u>	adoption;
<u>vest-</u>	clothing, wearing;
<u>kist-</u>	bladder;
<u>kost-</u>	rib, chop;
<u>kust-</u>	coast;
<u>gast-</u>	stomach;
<u>trust-</u>	responsibility;
<u>plast-</u>	mold;
<u>prist-</u>	saw(ing);
<u>krist-</u>	annoint;
<u>blast-</u>	bud(ding);
<u>blust-</u>	roar;
<u>brust-</u>	chest, breast;
<u>glast-</u>	laugh;
<u>resp-</u>	republic;
<u>rosپ-</u>	toad;
<u>masپ-</u>	eye;
<u>hosp-</u>	activity of inn, hotel;
<u>vesp-</u>	wasp, hornet;
<u>krisp-</u>	curl;
<u>mask-</u>	mask, (shield);
<u>mosk-</u>	fly, mosquito;
<u>ciks-</u>	six (6);
<u>disk-</u>	disc, wafer;
<u>pisk-</u>	fish (fishing?);
<u>fask-</u>	sheaf, bundle, bunch;
<u>fišk-</u>	tax;
<u>vask-</u>	compartment, vessel;
<u>visk-</u>	oil;
<u>kask-</u>	barrel, cask (shape);
<u>gask-</u>	washer, gasket;
<u>flask-</u>	bottle (shape);
<u>fresk-</u>	fresco-painting;
<u>frosk-</u>	frog;
<u>kresk-</u>	crescent;
<u>brask-</u>	cabbage.

→ Z

<u>skiz-</u>	splitting;
<u>kraz-</u>	scream, skreeck, shriek;
<u>kriz-</u>	wrinkle;
<u>blaz-</u>	blaze (visible combustion);
<u>broz-</u>	bush, ticket;
<u>gruz-</u>	hair-raising, horri-fy;
<u>bliz-</u>	electricity * -tz ¹⁷

→ C

<u>gwac-</u>	water-color(ing);
--------------	-------------------

¹⁷ Malfacile ekslikebla. Eble la aŭtoro volis skribi *electric*, (-ity), sed hasto misvidis lin.

glac- glacier;

→ T

<u>stat-</u>	(the whole structure of a sovereign entity);
<u>strat-</u>	shelf;
<u>spit-</u>	saliva;
<u>sput-</u>	argument (cf. <u>klar-</u>);
<u>spret-</u>	locust, grasshopper;
<u>skat-</u>	skating;
<u>skut-</u>	spying, espionage;
<u>tret-</u>	bore (brace and bit);
<u>plat-</u>	plane, flat;
<u>prot-</u>	embryo;
<u>flat-</u>	blow;
<u>flot-</u>	‘naval’;
<u>frut-</u>	shrub;
<u>krat-</u>	govern(ing) (-ment);
<u>kret-</u>	crayon, chalk;
<u>krit-</u>	judge;
<u>krot-</u>	(sound of) beating;
<u>blat-</u>	leaf;
<u>brat-</u>	roast;
<u>brot-</u>	bread;
<u>glot-</u>	language;
<u>grit-</u>	sand, grit;
<u>grut-</u>	pollen;
<u>tcet-</u>	the letter T;
<u>hutz-</u>	shake, jog, jolt;
<u>blitz-</u>	electricity, lightning (cf. <u>fulg-</u>)

→ D

<u>swad-</u>	opinion, persuasion;
<u>sted-</u>	a fixed-point, baseball base;
<u>spad-</u>	shovel, dig;
<u>skad-</u>	shadow;
<u>sked-</u>	pus, suppuration;
<u>skid-</u>	sky;
<u>plod-</u>	explosion (cf. <u>bront-</u>);
<u>kwad-</u>	square;
<u>klad-</u>	lame;
<u>klud-</u>	lock(ing);
<u>blad-</u>	knife, cutting;
<u>glad-</u>	sword, dueling;
<u>grad-</u>	walk(ing);
<u>madx-</u>	kingdom, royal;
<u>dadx-</u>	letter D

→ ll

llrill- the letter Π, Gr. letter Pi¹⁸

→ P

stap- stirrup;

¹⁸ Mi regule transskribis ja “ll”, sed, eble, temas pri la greka litero Π. Se tiel, tamen, Yetter nenie indikis ion ajn pri tio.

<u>step-</u>	step, pace;
<u>skap-</u>	shoulder;
<u>skip-</u>	skip (footwork);
<u>skop-</u>	observing;
<u>skrap-</u>	scrape, scratch;
<u>skrip-</u>	(cursive) writing;
<u>trop-</u>	turning, tropic (in place);
<u>prop-</u>	property;
<u>flip-</u>	flip (as fish fin, finger);
<u>krep-</u>	horseshoe-shaped, the Greek letter Omega;
<u>drep-</u>	sickle, reap with a ...;
<u>drop-</u>	drip(ping);
<u>drup-</u>	olive;
<u>grap-</u>	grapple, grappling-hook;
<u>grip-</u>	shako hands;
<u>laps-</u>	sliding, slipping, glide;
<u>seps-</u>	poison;
<u>sups-</u>	Gr. Letter Psi;
<u>dips-</u>	thirst;
<u>kreps-</u>	squeal, sound of fingernail on black-board;
<u>rapt-</u>	sew(ing);
<u>rept-</u>	reptile;
<u>rupt-</u>	burst;
<u>nupt-</u>	wedding, marriage;
<u>sept-</u>	seven (7);
<u>dept-</u>	department, ministry;
<u>dipt-</u>	dive;
<u>pept-</u>	digestion;
<u>popt-</u>	letter P;
<u>bapt-</u>	bath(ing);
<u>kapt-</u>	capturing;
<u>strept-</u>	plait (ing);
<u>klept-</u>	stealing;
<u>grapt-</u>	engraving;
<u>fopf-</u>	the litter F;
<u>kopf-</u>	head;

→ B

<u>stab-</u>	stab, pierce;
<u>skrab-</u>	shaving;
<u>trab-</u>	satellite, moon;
<u>trib-</u>	tribe;
<u>flab-</u>	fan (esp. shape);
<u>fleb-</u>	vein, artery;
<u>brub-</u>	the letter B;
<u>greb-</u>	comb (bird);

→ F

<u>staf-</u>	staff, pole, rod;
<u>stuf-</u>	stuff(ing), taxidermy;
<u>skif-</u>	cup-shaped;
<u>skruf-</u>	dandruff, scruf;
<u>glif-</u>	tunnel;
<u>graf-</u>	write;
<u>luft-</u>	air;
<u>baft-</u>	weave;
<u>graft-</u>	graft

→ V

<u>slav-</u>	slavery;
<u>stav-</u>	letter (<u>stavas</u> , ‘alphabet’);
<u>skav-</u>	scavenger(ing);
<u>skruv-</u>	propellor;
<u>plev-</u>	pledge;
<u>pluv-</u>	rain(ing);
<u>prov-</u>	province, U.S. State;
<u>flav-</u>	taste, flavor;
<u>klav-</u>	key;
<u>kliv-</u>	hill, slope;
<u>klov-</u>	trefoil, club (cards);
<u>driv-</u>	operate (vehicle)
<u>drov-</u>	tree;
<u>blav-</u>	vegetable (not grain or fruit);
<u>brev-</u>	corresponding, epistolary;
<u>grav-</u>	dig, hole;
<u>grev-</u>	shin, shank;
<u>dxav-</u>	coffee

→ K

<u>smok-</u>	smoke;
<u>stak-</u>	ear of corn;
<u>stik-</u>	line of verse;
<u>stuk-</u>	plaster;
<u>spak-</u>	space, volume;
<u>spek-</u>	specimen, illustrate;
<u>trak-</u>	rail;
<u>trik-</u>	hair, fur;
<u>trok-</u>	wheel;
<u>plak-</u>	biscuit;
<u>plik-</u>	fold;
<u>prek-</u>	pray(er)(ing);
<u>flok-</u>	wool(y);
<u>kluk-</u>	sound;
<u>krak-</u>	cracking;
<u>krik-</u>	jack;
<u>druk-</u>	print(ing);
<u>blek-</u>	bleat (neigh, bellow) ;
<u>brak-</u>	arm;
<u>brek-</u>	brake, stop with shoe;
<u>brik-</u>	brick;
<u>glok-</u>	spine, barb;
<u>grak-</u>	emur, thigh;
<u>laks-</u>	almon;
<u>maks-</u>	maxillary;
<u>miks-</u>	mixing;
<u>deks-</u>	book, codex;
<u>doks-</u>	glory;
<u>flaks-</u>	flax, linen;
<u>fleks-</u>	flex (muscle);
<u>fluks-</u>	flowing;
<u>kraks-</u>	chicken;
<u>lakt-</u>	milk;
<u>lekt-</u>	read(ing);
<u>likt-</u>	daylight;
<u>lukt-</u>	wrestling;
<u>rekt-</u>	direction, control;

<u>nekt-</u>	swimming;
<u>nikt-</u>	tobacco;
<u>nokt-</u>	night;
<u>hokt-</u>	eight (8);
<u>sekt-</u>	cutting, pruning;
<u>sikt-</u>	sight;
<u>takt-</u>	touch;
<u>dakt-</u>	finger;
<u>dekt-</u>	ten (10);
<u>dikt-</u>	pointing, indicating;
<u>dukt-</u>	adduct (muscle);
<u>pikt-</u>	picture;
<u>fikt-</u>	compose, ‘write’;
<u>vekt-</u>	lever, key;
<u>kakt-</u>	cactus;
<u>kokt-</u>	cook;
<u>strikt-</u>	tie, knot;
<u>spekt-</u>	rainbow, spectrum;
<u>plekt-</u>	interweave;
<u>prokt-</u>	anus;
<u>frakt-</u>	breaking;
<u>frikt-</u>	rubbing;
<u>glakt-</u>	galaxy

→ G

<u>slag-</u>	strike, sledge;
<u>steg-</u>	roof;
<u>trag-</u>	draw, drag;
<u>flag-</u>	whipping;
<u>flig-</u>	fleeing;
<u>flug-</u>	flying, aviation;
<u>frog-</u>	RR frog-crossing;
<u>krag-</u>	neck;
<u>krug-</u>	jug;
<u>brag-</u>	malt;
<u>breg-</u>	pound, crush, pestle;
<u>brig-</u>	broth, soup;
<u>glog-</u>	letter G;
<u>greg-</u>	crowd, herd, multitude;
<u>sign-</u>	sign, standard

→ Misc.:

<u>hams-</u>	humerus;
<u>sigm-</u>	Gr. letter Sigma;
<u>kanll-</u>	beetle;
<u>plankt-</u>	floating;
<u>lajr-</u>	letter A;
<u>nejm-</u>	letter E;
<u>hoth-</u>	letter H;
<u>sijz-</u>	letter I;
<u>jajv-</u>	letter J;
<u>cowx-</u>	letter O;
<u>qjuq-</u>	letter Q;
<u>tuwd-</u>	letter U;
<u>wowk-</u>	letter W;
<u>jurl-</u>	letter Y.

The names of the letters refer to the shapes, but they also are used to recite the alphabet; where

the shapes differ from Roman-Lalortel, the Greek are given special names; where they are the same shape the name is the same, even when the sound differs. For example, popta is the letter P, but the Greek Rho.

(6.) Fizer

The periodic table is treated in a regularized form to permit pronounceable formulae. Each element is represented by a distinctive syllable which belongs in the *reser* listing (although not given above) and by an abbreviation of symbol (the first two or more letters of the syllable). The proper names of the elements follow with the distinctive atomic number; the abbreviation is capitalized:

Nº	Lalortel	Simbolo	Esperanto
1.	GENsium	H	Hidrogeno
2.	BLImpium	He	Heliumo
3.	LIntium	Li	Litio
4.	GLUKium	Be	Berilio
5.	BOrnium	B	Boro
6.	KArbium	Ca	Karbono
7.	NIrtium	N	Nitrogeno
8.	LOftium	O	Oksigeno
9.	FLOrnium	F	Fluoro
10.	NEsmium	N	Neono
11.	NAradium	Na	Natrio
12.	MAGnium	Ma	Magnezio
13.	DOMbium	Al	Alumino
14.	SILLium	Si	Silicio
15.	FOspium	P	Fosforo
16.	SOLfium	S	Sulfuro
17.	KLOrium	Cl	Kloro
18.	GRAngium	Ar	Argono
19.	POtsium	K	Kalio
20.	CAlkium	Ca	Kalcio
21.	SKAndium	Sc	Skandio
22.	TInllium	Ti	Titano
23.	VAndium	V	Vanado
24.	KROmbium	Cr	Kromo
25.	SKLERium	Mn	Mangano
26.	FERkium	Fe	Fero
27.	KObsium	Co	Kobalto
28.	SNIkium	Ni	Nikelo
29.	COrpium	Cu	Kupro
30.	ZINKium	Zn	Zinko
31.	GAlsium	Ga	Galio
32.	DXERmium	Ge	Germaniumo
33.	ZANllium	As	Arseno
34.	SLENium	Se	Seleno
35.	BROMium	Br	Bromo
36.	KRUptium	Kr	Kriptono
37.	BRUDium	Rb	Rubidio
38.	STRONTium	Sr	Stroncio
39.	JIRtium	Y	Itrio
40.	KLAPtium	Zr	Zirkonio

41.	KLUmbium	Nb	Niobio
42.	BLUndium	Mo	Molibdeno
43.	KInstium	Tc	Teknecio
44.	lUrnum	Ru	Rutenio
45.	VEltium	Rh	Rodio
46.	PAldium	Pd	Paladio
47.	GREntium	Ag	Argênto
48.	FRErdium	Cd	Kadmio
49.	PRImium	In	Indio
50.	STAnium	Sn	Stano
51.	STIbium	Sb	Antimono
52.	TERlium	Te	Teluro
53.	PRUpium	J	Jodo
54.	TRAvium	Xe	Xenono
55.	CEstium	Cs	Cezio
56.	BArmium	Ba	Bario
57.	LAntium	La	Lantano
58.	KErsium	Ce	Cerio
59.	PRAstium	Pr	Prazeodimo
60.	BRArium	Nd	Neodimo
61.	FLUftium	Pm	Prometio
62.	SMArium	Sm	Samario
63.	ROpsium	Eu	Eúropio
64.	GLAdxium	Gd	Gadolinio
65.	TREbium	Tb	Terbio
66.	DIspium	Dy	Disprozio
67.	HOlmium	Ho	Holmio
68.	SWEtium	Er	Erbio
69.	KLEvium	Tm	Tulio
70.	SWIsium	Yb	Iterbio
71.	TRUcium	Lu	Lutecio
72.	HApfium	Hf	Hafnio
73.	TAntium	Ta	Tantalo
74.	VOLfium	W	Volframio
75.	REnsium	Re	Renio
76.	SMInium	Os	Osmio
77.	RIdxium	Ir	Iridio
78.	PLAtcium	Pt	Plateno
79.	GOldium	Au	Oro
80.	MErcium	Hg	Hidrargo
81.	llAlgium	Tl	Talio
82.	PLUmbium	Pb	Plumbo
83.	SMUTium	Bi	Bismuto
84.	POLocium	Po	Polonio
85.	SKOmium	At	Astato
86.	DRAnium	Rn	Radono
87.	FRAncium	Fr	Franciumo
88.	RAdsium	Ra	Radio
89.	SLAbium	Ac	Aktinio
90.	TOrskium	Th	Torio
91.	PROltium	Pa	Protaktinio
92.	DROptium	U	Uranio
93.	DXAmpium	Np	Neptunio
94.	VIktium	Pu	Plutonio
95.	KRImbium	Am	Americio

96.	TCUrium	Cm	Kuriumo
97.	BRElkium	Bk	Berkelio
98.	KLIrflum	Cf	Kaliforniumo
99.	JEnstium	Es	Ejnštejnio
100.	FArmium	Fm	Fermio
101.	MIndium	Md	Mendelevio
102.	NOlbiun	No	Nobelio

These, with the numerical prefixes used to indicate subscript numbers, combine to make the names of chemical compounds; thus Sb_2S_3 becomes stibusotum; ‘table-salt’ is naklolum; ‘chloroform’ kageklotum; FeS_2 fesobum. ‘Water’ would be gebolumum.

As the student can see, the -mu- is sometimes omitted, and finally elided into the suffix -um. A special further abbreviation is possible in the ‘vital’ C-H-O-N elements, wherein the vowels (a-e-o-i) may be used for the element and the initial letter of the numerals for the number: thus, ‘water’ may be ebomum, ‘carbon dioxide’ amobum and ‘sugar’ ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) amybebybomyum rather than kamubugebubulomumum. Chemists will surely work out abbreviations for the commonest combinations. The basic pattern however is here given.

(7.) Liver

We almost hesitate to write anything about this category of biological words. However, we propose to abandon the Linnaean nomenclature, while preserving its spirit. Each species would be given a distinctive and descriptive binomial name — together with appropriate suffix indicating class (and among certain larger classes, order) according to the most accepted modern system of classification: thus, for example, -iska derived from piska would become the universal suffix for all members of the class Pisces, -irda from birda for Aves, -erva from Kerva, ‘deer’, for all ruminants. Thus, Sikon geskragerva or Geskraga Sikonerva (desert long-neck ruminant or long-neck desert ruminant) would be the pattern of biological terminology.

We decline to project further at present.

TEXTS TRANSLATED INTO LALORTEL

Genesis

Here follow some samples of texts translated into Lalortel: they are chosen for their availability to readers almost everywhere (Genesis I: l-II: 4).

Un gino Godotej arme dawluno la larin nim la Jorda. La Jordej abre gifo nim vako, nim la kulej abre or la baIIin, nim la Godimpotej akte meno or la bibuv (ginum). Godotej orte, ‘Dib la lukij abre luno’, nim la lukej ende luno. Godotej este la luko nim de rej abre lamo. Godotej arme gizo la luko of la kulo: gej orte klaso la luko Likta nim la kulo Nokta. La dawnoktej nim dawliktej elw/o la monic ida.

Godotej orte, ‘Dib a gawfikamij abre inin las ginum, nim dib rjiij arme gizo las mero ginum’. Godotej edfe la gawfikam nim arme gizo la ol gawfikam ginum of la or gawfikam ginum; nim rej ende raj. Godotej orte klaso la gawfikam Velka. La dawnoktej nim dawliktej ekwe la bisic ida.

Godotej orte, ‘Dib la ol velka. ginum ende gato in mono sito, nim la siko grunda ende gimo’, nim rej ende raj. Godotej orte klaso la siko grunda Landa, nim la gawgato ginum Pelga, nim Godotej este de rej abre lamo. Godotej orte, ‘Dib la landij arme fako la planta, la spermarmo herba nim la karpa drova doj arme karpo liku so nim da sperma abre in so’; nim rej ende raj. La landej arme fako la planta doj arme sperma liku so, la herba, nim la drova doj arme insowsperma karpa liku so; nim Godotej este de rej abre lamo. La dawnoktej nim dawliktej ekwe la tertic ida.

Godotej orte, ‘Dib as lukar abre in la velka. gawfikam nazu gizo la likta of la nokta; nim dib stij ekwe as loger, tidunt, ida nim ana. Nim, dib as lukar in velka gawfikam nazu arme luko la Jorda, nim stej ende luno. Godotej edfe bisas mego lukar: la pluwliro mego lukar du luko la likta nim la pluwrilo du luko la nokta nim nimo las stela. Godotej impe sto du abre in la gawfikam naz stoj arme luko la Jorda: du abre un la remida nim du arme gizo ro. La dawnoktej nim dawliktej ekwe la kwaric ida.

Godotej orte, ‘Dib las (bibuvij) ginumij arme fako las livabrar nim. las birdij ambe flugo or la Jorda it ol la velka gawfikam. Liku lepo Godotej arms luno las grawpelga fowmegar nim panas gevo livar doj ambe in bibuv — lu sas geno — nim pana gawparna birda — lu sa geno. Godotej este de rej abre lamo. Godotej orte medo sto, ‘Dib spij ende fomo nim pluwvaro nim arme kavo la pelga, nim dib las birdij ende pluwvaro on landa, La dawnoktej nim la dawliktej ekwe la pentic ida.

Godotej orte, ‘Dib la landij arme fako as livar lu sas geno: as gawrefablar, herpaktar nim landa ferar. Rej ende raj. Godotej edfe las besta, refo nim fero, lu sas geno nim las onlanda herpaktar lu sas geno. Godotej este de rej abre lamo.

Ug lepo Godotej orte, ‘Dib smij edfe las manot lu sma mago liku smo; nim stij abre govo las piska, las birda, las gawrefablar, panas Jordan nim las onlanda herpaktar. Godotej edfe la (daw)manot lu sa se mago — gej edfe go lu Godotejs mago; gej arme mefio sto. Godotej orte medo sto nim orte an sto, ‘Dib spij ende fomo nim pluwvaro, arme kavo la landa nim refo ro; abre govo las pelga piska, birda nim panas livar gevo on landa.

Godotej orte, ‘Dib este, maj arme po panas spermarmo planta doj abre on la remo Jorda — panas drova doj abre sperma in karpa: stij ekwe pa fagar. Nim-maj arme panas verda planta nazu fago an panas besta du landa, birda du lufta, herpaktar on landa nim livypulmar. Rej ende raj. Godotej panas do gej edfe nim, dib este, rej abre mego lamo. La dawnoktej nim dawliktej ekve la ciksic ida.

Liku lepo las larinej nim la Jordej ende fako — nim la remo gregasej du sto. Un las septic ida Godotej arme nigo sa fakej nim gej akte nuto. Kazu lepo Godotej orte medo la septic ida nim arme godo ro: kaz un ro Godotej rudo akte tuno du sa lunarmo.

Gamow

Follows a quote from the Introduction to a modern book on the same subject: George Gamow, The Creation of the Universe (Mentor, 1957):

The problems of cosmogony — that is, the theory of the origin of the world — have perplexed the human mind ever since the dawn of history.

Among the ancients, the origin of the world was necessarily associated with a creative act by some deity, who separated light from darkness, raised and fixed the heavens high above the surface of the earth, and fashioned all the other features that characterized the highly limited world picture of early man.

As the centuries rolled by and men gradually accumulated knowledge about the various phenomena taking place in the world that formed their environment, the theories of cosmogony took a more scientific shape.

The names of Buffon, Kant, and Laplace characterize the scientific era when the first attempts were made to understand the origin of the world as the result of natural causes.

The theories of that time, which were limited essentially to the origin of our solar system, later underwent a process of multiple evolution; culminating in a reasonably complete and consistent theory of planetary formation recently developed by Carl von Weizsaecker and Gerard P. Kuiper.

In the meantime the progress of observational astronomy opened entirely new horizons of knowledge of the universe and reduced the old riddle of the birth of planes to a minor incident within a much broader picture of the evolution of the universe.

The main problem of cosmogony today is to explain the origin and evolution of the giant stellar families, known as galaxies, which are scattered thorough the vast expanses of the universe as far as can be seen with the strongest telescopes.

... the American astronomer Edwin P. Hubble ... found that the galaxies populating the space of the universe are in a state of rapid dispersion ("expanding universe").

This implies that once upon a time all the matter of the universe must have been uniformly squeezed into a continuous mass of hot gas.

Unuf dawtimunt la mano kogidej ogne kego la kosmoginik.

La grawpalotej ogne swado de la kosmej ekwe lunendo tunax fu a godot, dej arme gizo luko af kulo, levo nim fiko las velka or Jorda, figo panas kilo visar du sta gemo kosma vixul.

Unut la nevo du's kentana, as manotej ende pluwloto kuno lu las varo nim kilo visar vego in ta pandimo: las kosmoginik menulej ende pluwatalito.

Las torer du Buffon, Kant, nim Laplace impe kogo la monic daro du logo la kosma. mimu kazio.

Las menej du lepo daro akte klaro no nifu la gino du las kowbramar, nok las menej ende varas lenmuto, nim nigo Carl von Weizsaecker nim Gerard P. Kuiper edfe a rato kavo nim insowkopo mono, du munda figendo.

Unut lepo la skopo stelikej arme pluwmege la kunorebo du kosma nim impe do la vono kogej du munda figendo gino ekwe a gemar du kosma figendo.

Duko nuro la kosmoginikaj daro orte kazo nim move las gramego stelaz, gawtoker glacta, daj abro site itin las grawloto du la kosma ik de la pluw- liro poto akskopolaj este.

La Merkia stelikojtej Edwin P. Hubble obse de las glaktaj ambe tago lu toto; la kosmaj ende pluwloto (a pluwloto kosma).

Lepaj impe mono de un mono dito la panfizej ekse a panliko gawdeno nim febo gasaz.

The close correlation between the observed phenomenon of expansion and certain mathematical consequences of Einstein's general theory of relativity was first recognized by an imaginative Belgian scientist, Abbé Georges Edouard Lemaître, who formulated an ambitious program for explaining the highly complex structure of the universe known to us today as the result of successive stages of differentiation which must have taken place as a concomitant of the expansion of the originally homogeneous primordial material.

La depmenogno Belgia patkunikojej Abbé Georges Edouard Lemaître monic obse lalo du las gawvixo visar du pluwlotendo nim nowpanas vario zako du Einsteinejs la komo muriomeno. Gej arme figo a fekolibo skema du klaro la grawsodo reto du nuro kosma: gej orte de rej ekwe a duczako du a pluwlotendo du a panliko ginum.

R.N. Yetter as a poet

To show Lalortel is not entirely bound to cold logic, I close with an original sonnet — left untranslated to tease the reader.

The English title is ‘Thanksgiving’:

Nownapas harvunt abre liro febo
Lu karpunt nimu ras kisferva livur.
La blanka brumud poso arme lobo
Las flora nim staj end du ekw as lavar,
La dawvil tidaj viso ekse dino
Liku dotnebo, kromo panas blata.
La regoj du s namar ne fu lino
Ne zano abro luno. La dor du brota,
As torta, nim la nuro brato turka*
Impe las nesot nim las senot du fago
Nim du ort bono in a fito kirka
Tis; kaz Godotejs sip stej olse Iago
La harvunt feboj ilk la libivilo;
La tore olse so, nek ende filo.

Unuaj versoj de “Patro nia”

Jen la versio laŭ la traduko troviĝanta en la tradicia esperantlingva Biblio, ĉe Mateo, 6: 9-13. La Lalortel-version mi trovis en Wikipedia, sub la cefvorto “Lalortel”.

Sma Tanog, doj abre in larin: Volu pa torer ende medo, pa govunt ende luno, nim pa nazo Ende kavo, on Jorda liku in larin.

“Patro nia kiu estas en la ĉielo, via nomo estu sanktigita. Venu via regno, plenumiĝu via volo, kiel en la ĉielo, tiel ankaŭ sur la tero”.

Enhavo de la broŝuro pri Lalortel

Rimarkoj pri R.N. Yetter, aŭtoro de Lalortel	p. 1
Atentigo pri la limoj de mia transskribo	p. 3
Tiu verketo enhavas nur skizan prezenton de la lingvo	p. 4
Lalortel Radicarium and Introduction	p. 5
Alphabet	p. 5
Prefixes	p. 6
Suffixes	p. 8
(1.) Mover	p. 12
(2.) Suber	p. 14
(3.) Tuner	p. 16
(4.) Serer	p. 18
(5.) Reser	p. 37
(6.) Fizer	p. 50
(7.) Liver	p. 52
Texts Translated into Lalortel	p. 53
R.N. Yetter as a Poet	p. 56
Unuaj versoj de “Patro Nia”	p. 56
Enhavo de la broŝuro	p. 57