# The New Personal International Language 

 Esataby
PAFU

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## 1. Introduction to Esata

These pages describe the language Esata so that anyone interested can examine this newly proposed language. Esata is a 'bare bones' version of the English language, which has also been internationalized to a high degree. In the target language, Esata is a 'phrase word' meaning 'know (how to) speak.'

In Esata a compromise is being sought between the now globally dominant English, and the rest of the world's major languages. Many people have studied English and can speak it well, but millions of others who do not have the educational background are also speaking it, badly. Less competent speakers of English represent an ever increasing group. Eventually, we can expect that the numbers of those who speak some Creole or corrupted version of English will predominate over those who speak it correctly. In this context Esata is proposed as basis for a new standard international creole English. Esata thus represents an attempt to gain control over the 'vulgar' form of the English language, and influence its future development.

It is naive to think that the world will continue to move toward linguistic unity using English in its present form. Classical Greek and Latin were also dominant on a vast scale, but both lost out to vulgar dialects, that the common, poorly educated people could speak. The central issue is ease of learning. Simplified, internationalized versions of the English language may be able to support large user bases, and so have chances of being accepted as de facto international auxiliary languages.

It is also quite unfair to adopt any existing natural language as a world standard - other language groups should never accept such a degree of linguistic and cultural dominance. Esata should be able to overcome such cultural rejection, as it is sufficiently distant from English that it has more the appearance of an international auxiliary language.

Esperanto is the most significant constructed language which has been produced to date. In over a century however, it has failed to acquire the critical mass necessary to make it an instrument of real practical value. Experience with Esperanto has proved however, that an artificial language can effectively overcome the problems of communication between different language groups.

In this same period English has emerged as the de facto international language. English will continue to grow in importance as an international language, but it also has serious problems: it is relatively difficult to learn, and contains many irregularities, especially in orthography and pronunciation Esata attempts to remedy these problems: it is regular, and much simpler, so easier to learn. Esata also has lots of vocabulary and some grammatical elements from non English languages, so it has a more international flavor.

Many attempts have been made to rationalize English, in order to make learning it less onerous. Once the door has been opened to reworking the language significantly, why not use the occasion to make it more international? We should include lots (ideally, at least half) of the vocabulary from non English sources. A simplified and internationalized version of the language might be received enthusiastically, especially if it is close enough in look and sound so that learning it greatly facilitates the task of learning formal English.

An international language should recognize the predominance of the English language, but it should also provide scope for the other major languages of the world to be present to a significant degree. Most auxiliary languages based on English assign only token importance to other languages, but Esata allows all the major languages to continue to exist and thrive within an overall structure.

In any case, the author proposes Esata as an international 'personal language', rather than as a world auxiliary language. There are already many serious proposals for auxiliary languages, and some of them have significant backing. To enter into this arena would be both presumptuous and foolhardy, and would only serve to draw the hostility of the established players. Instead, Esata is offered as a simplification of English for those who need practical fluency without having to study more than necessary. It is also recommended for English speakers who want to acquire a second language, for personal use. Esata would be an ideal basis for teenagers' slang, for example. Every generation needs to find its own language, like it finds its own music.

In its current form this language description shows how vocabulary is imported, reviews the grammar, gives some example conversations, and Esata/English glossary of several thousand entries. In a future edition the author intends to amplify and improve this language description and double the size of the vocabulary. The present description should be adequate however, to allow anyone interested in the language to begin using it.

There are several features of Esata that should interest researchers in the area of artificial and constructed languages. It is regular and very compact, with text lengths much shorter than those of English. A novel feature is use of 'phrase words,' abbreviated forms allowing definition of new vocabulary and concepts, from English, all the other major languages, and for technical and special interest vocabulary. Esata also contains an (optional) new alphabet, which represents up to 4 normal letters in a compact yet easy to read matrix.

The author is solely responsible for the design of Esata and the complete contents of this language description. No other person participated in or influenced the definition of the language. Any similarity to other artificial languages is purely coincidental and entirely unintentional.

## Typefaces used in this text:

## This typeface is used for Esata words.

This typeface is used for the main text, including translations of Esata into English This typeface is used for the author's comments.

## 2. Esata Alphabet and Pronunciation

The Esata alphabet consists of all the 26 letters of the English language alphabet. In Esata, as opposed to English, all the consonants and vowels have unique pronunciations.

The vowels are pronounced as follows:
a has only the long sound as in father.
e has only the short sound as in get.
$i$ has only a long sound like ee in sweet.
o has only a long sound as in note
$u$ has only a long sound like oo in boot.
The consonants are pronounced as in English, with these qualifications:
c has the sound of ch in cheese, or cas in ciao.
$\mathbf{x}$ has the sound of $\mathbf{s h}$, not the ks sound as in box.
$\boldsymbol{g}$ has only the hard sound as in good.
$q$ is pronounced as though followed by the vowel $u$.
$\boldsymbol{s}$ has only the sound of the $\mathbf{s}$ in see, not the z sound as in goes.
$\boldsymbol{y}$ has only a consonant sound as in yes, not a vowel sound.
Typical pronunciation errors for native English speakers are:

1. Mispronouncing the consonants $\boldsymbol{c}, \boldsymbol{g}$, and $\boldsymbol{x}$.
2. Mispronouncing $\boldsymbol{a}$ as in 'make' or 'hat'.
3. Mispronouncing $\mathbf{i}$ as in 'like' or 'hit'
4. Mispronouncing $\boldsymbol{o}$ as in 'spot'.
5. Mispronouncing $\boldsymbol{u}$ as in 'gut' or 'duty'.

As an exercise, try to recognize and pronounce the following English words transcribed into Esata: hit, gem, cerc, pik, dak, pur, blak, mod, mud, fit, xem, cip, jat, not, wor, kek, kul. The correct answers are heat, game, church, peak, dock, poor, block, mowed, mood, feet, shame, cheap, jot, note, war, cake, cool.

There are no rules concerning use of emphasis in pronouncing the component syllables of words in Esata, except that verb forms, which end with the letter - $\boldsymbol{a}$, are often pronounced with emphasis on the final letter.

Author's notes: We stay with the standard English language alphabet because it is well known and used worldwide. Other alphabets discourage interest in learning languages - how many choose to learn Russian or Chinese compared to those learning French, German, or another language based on this familiar alphabet? There is a new alphabet proposal which accompanies this Esata language description (appendix $F$ ), but its use is completely optional.. The new alphabet is ideally suited to Esata, based on its syllable structure. It uses an easy to scan 16 segment grid to code up to four normal letters.

In Esata all letters have unique sounds. Pronunciation in English is highly irregular, and represents a serious obstacle for learners. Esata words transcribed from English often have a different, but always recognizable sound. Native English speakers may find the Esata pronunciation a bit awkward at first, but after a bit of practice, they will get used to these simplified sounds. Non English speakers should be pleased and relieved to see that words in Esata can be pronounced as they are written, something the English language would do well to implement, if it aspires to become the true lingua franca of the modern world.

## 3. Esata Syllables

Esata is based on two letter syllables consisting of one one consonant followed by one vowel. There are 105 possible syllables (any of 21 consonants followed by any of 5 vowels). Here is the complete list:

```
ba be bi bo bu
ca ce ci co cu
da de di do du
fa fe fi fo fu
ga ge gi go gu
ha he hi ho hu
ja je ji jo ju
ka ke ki ko ku
la le li lo lu
ma me mi mo mu
na ne ni no nu
pa pe pi po pu
qa qe qi qo qu
ra re ri ro ru
sa se si so su
ta te ti to tu
va ve vi vo vu
wa we wi wo wu
xa xe xi xo xu
ya ye yi yo yu
za ze zi zo zu
```

Esata words consist of one or more of these syllables, so words have length 2,4,6,8, etc. A practical maximum on word length would be 6 syllables or 12 letters. The format of Esata words is therefore consonant followed by vowel until the end of the word. An exception is made in the case of an unvoiced vowel $\boldsymbol{e}$ which may be dropped in the written form, to reduce character count. An $\boldsymbol{e}$ is generally assumed to be present when two consonants are written together, or a word ends in a consonant. In these cases the vowel $\boldsymbol{e}$ it is pronounced as though present. Another exception is for verb past tenses where the normal ending -a may be dropped.
author's notes: These rules give Esata a significantly different look and sound from English: Esata words begin with a consonant, and then continue with alternating vowels and consonants until the end of the word.. There are only a limited number of vowel sounds - normal English has more than twice as many. Mapping all of English (and other languages!) onto this limited set of sounds is a challenge - but if we succeed, then we will simplify the pronunciation and orthography of the language to the maximum - that's our objective!

Although natural Esata vocabulary respects these rules, there is another class of vocabulary called phrase words, starting with a prefix syllable of vowel plus consonant. The prefix syllables are language qualifiers, which are defined for all of the world's major languages. This allows Esata to import vocabulary from other sources. Prefix syllables allow to redefine the meanings of the individual component syllables in that word. Use of prefixes for natural languages and special dialects will be explained in detail later on.

## 4. One-Syllable Words: the Primary List

Each of the single syllables in Esata has the significance of a complete word. The assignment of meanings to the 105 possible syllables is called the primary meanings list. It is the kernel of Esata, and the first set of vocabulary that should be learned. With the primary meaning list alone, Esata can deal with many normal situations, and express many common sentences.

One-syllable words are abbreviations of 2 syllable words ending in $\boldsymbol{h e}$. One syllable words include all the pronouns, the conjunctions, the auxiliary verbs, some of the most common verbs, most of the interrogatives, some prepositions, and an assortment of frequently used nouns and adjectives.

Some of the one syllable words are introduced in conceptual groups below. The complete primary meaning list is given following. Note the resemblance to English words for most of them. Where this resemblance is missing, it is because a syllable had to be assigned to another meaning, and so a foreign word is substituted (eg. 'know' is sa from Spanish 'saber,' because the more assonant no has another meaning).

## Pronouns:

| $\boldsymbol{y o}$ | I | $\boldsymbol{w i}$ | we | $\boldsymbol{m i}$ | me |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{u}$ | you (familiar) | $\boldsymbol{y i}$ | you (formal) | $\boldsymbol{y e}$ | reflexive pronoun |
| $\boldsymbol{h i}$ | he | $\boldsymbol{z e}$ | they | $\boldsymbol{h e}$ | it |
| $\boldsymbol{x i}$ | she |  |  |  |  |

## Auxiliary verbs:

| $\boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{a}$ | have, has | $\boldsymbol{b i}$ | am, is, are | $\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{e}$ | may | $\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{u}$ | must |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{a d a} \boldsymbol{a}$ | had | $\boldsymbol{b i d a}$ | was, were | $\boldsymbol{k} \boldsymbol{e}$ | can | $\boldsymbol{x} \boldsymbol{u}$ | should |
| $\boldsymbol{v i h} \boldsymbol{a}$ | will have | $\boldsymbol{v i b i} \boldsymbol{i}$ | will be | $\boldsymbol{k} \boldsymbol{u}$ | could |  |  |

## Common verbs:

| $\boldsymbol{k o}$ | come | $\boldsymbol{g o}$ | go | $\boldsymbol{c} \boldsymbol{u}$ | eat | $\boldsymbol{l a}$ | like |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\boldsymbol{s a}$ | know | $\boldsymbol{g i}$ | give | $\boldsymbol{l} \boldsymbol{e}$ | let | $\boldsymbol{l o}$ | love |
| $\boldsymbol{s e}$ | say | $\boldsymbol{g e}$ | get | $\boldsymbol{p u}$ | put | $\boldsymbol{k i}$ | keep |
| $\boldsymbol{s i}$ | see | $\boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{u}$ | do | $\boldsymbol{r e}$ | run | $\boldsymbol{t a}$ | talk |

Common nouns:

## Adjectives:

| $\boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{o}$ | boy | $\boldsymbol{k} \boldsymbol{a}$ | car | $\boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{a}$ | bad | $\boldsymbol{r a}$ | right |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\boldsymbol{g a}$ | girl | $\boldsymbol{d o}$ | money | $\boldsymbol{g} \boldsymbol{u}$ | good | $\boldsymbol{r o}$ | wrong |
| $\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{a}$ | man | $\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{u}$ | future | $\boldsymbol{m o}$ | more | $\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{u}$ | new |
| $\boldsymbol{w} \boldsymbol{u}$ | woman | $\boldsymbol{l} \boldsymbol{u}$ | place | $\boldsymbol{l i}$ | little | $\boldsymbol{z i}$ | easy |

Interrogative pronouns:

| $\boldsymbol{w e}$ | when | wo | where |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\boldsymbol{v a}$ | what | ho | how |
| $\boldsymbol{w a}$ | why | $\boldsymbol{h u}$ | who |


| Articles: |  | Prepositions: |  | conjunctions: |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{e}$ | the | $\boldsymbol{n i}$ | in | $\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{a}$ and |  |
| $\boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{i}$ | this | $\boldsymbol{f o}$ | for | $\boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{e} \quad$ but |  |
| $\boldsymbol{d a}$ | that | $\boldsymbol{f e}$ | if |  |  |
| $\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{e}$ | an | $\boldsymbol{f a}$ | of |  |  |

## Primary meanings list:

This is the kernel of the Esata language, the one syllable or primary meanings list. Anyone interested in learning the Esata language should begin by mastering this list. For native English speakers this should not take more than about an hour. In most cases the syllables are close to the sound of their English equivalents. In some cases no suitable English word with a similar sound was found, and so a foreign source word was adopted. In the second column an alternative meaning for some syllables is given. The alternative meaning may be used when that syllable is part of a phrase word. Explanation on phrase words and alternate meanings for the primary list words will be given later. For the moment just focus on the meanings in the first column.


| Syll. | Primary Meaning | Alternate Meaning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ki | keep |  |
| ko | come |  |
| ku | could | cool |
| 1 a | like |  |
| le | let |  |
| $1 i$ | little |  |
| 10 | love |  |
| 1 u | place |  |
| ma | man |  |
| me | may |  |
| mi | me | middle |
| mo | more |  |
| mu | must |  |
| na | and | name |
| ne | a, an | net |
| ni | in | need |
| no | no |  |
| nu | new |  |
| pa | past |  |
| pe | pay |  |
| pi | please |  |
| po | power |  |
| pu | put |  |
| qa | there |  |
| qe | question |  |
| qi | here |  |
| qo | quote |  |
| qu | cool |  |
| ra | right |  |
| re | run, work |  |
| ri | read |  |
| ro | wrong |  |
| ru | room |  |
| sa | know |  |
| se | say |  |
| si | see |  |
| so | some | social |
| su | soon |  |
| ta | talk |  |
| te | thing |  |
| ti | think |  |
| to | to |  |
| tu | too |  |
| va | what | various |
| ve | very |  |
| vi | will |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Syll. } \\ & \text { vo } \end{aligned}$ | Primary Meaning or | Alternate Meaning vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| vu | (*escape*) | view |
| wa | why | walk |
| we | when | wait |
| wi | we | wheel |
| wo | where | word |
| wu | woman |  |
| xa | shop |  |
| xe | sure |  |
| xi | she | sheet |
| xo | show |  |
| xu | should | shoot |
| ya | yes |  |
| ye | yeh, refl.pronoun | yet |
| yi | you (formal) | year |
| yo | I |  |
| yu | you (informal) | young |
| za | (escape: data) | zap |
| ze | they | zero |
| zi | easy |  |
| zo | so |  |
| zu | alive |  |

Most of the words in the primary meanings list are short English words, which and are recognizable in these one syllable abbreviated forms. For those that are not an explanation of their origin is given below:
best fit for short English words starting with vowels

| he | it |
| :--- | :--- |
| na | and |
| ne | an |
| ni | in |

from Italian, no good fit found in English
ca hello 'ciao'
ce there is ' $c$ ' $e^{\prime}$
ju below 'giu'
qi here 'qui'
qa there 'qua' modified from 'here'
from other languages, and special cases
lu place: French 'lieu'
sa know: Spanish 'saber'
ci drink Spanish 'chicha'
$\boldsymbol{v a} \quad$ what: avoids overlap with wa why
$\boldsymbol{w o} \quad$ where: German 'wo', avoids overlap with we when
yo I: Spanish 'yo'
ji high: assonant opposite of $\boldsymbol{j u}$
co there's no: assonant opposite of ce there is

## 5. Using the Primary List

Though just a small set of words (slightly over 100), the Esata primary meanings list is nevertheless capable of expressing a large number of basic ideas. With the primary list alone, it is possible to generate thousands of useful sentences, and deal with many common situations in conversation. Esata one syllable words can often be written together, as run-on words. A few simple sentences are presented below. Note how succinct the Esata language can be for expressing these commonplace phrases.

```
questions:
hubiyu? who are you?
wobixi? where is she?
wayuti? what (do) you think?
bidara? is that right?
hobihiko? how is he coming?
weviyosa? when will I know?
bidavayuti? Is that what you think?
statements:
wixududa We should do that
zekujebini They could just be in
yonotavegu I don't talk very good
feyunosanose If you don't know, don't say
wikegotodexa We can go to the shop
minukanore My new car isn't running.
gidecutodabo Give the food to that boy.
```

For improved readability, longer Esata run-on words can be written in smaller groups of 3 or 4 syllables. Six syllables should be considered a practical limit on length; words longer than that can be a bit hard to scan.

I will go see him some place.
I don't think he knows her.
He says that thing can't be done.
Who is that man?
They must be coming for him.
He wouldn't say so
The man didn't tell us
Did he say if it's working just (yet)?
Is this the right room, or the wrong room?
When will we get to eat?

yovigo sihi solu<br>yonoti hisaxi<br>hise date kenobiduda<br>hubi dama?<br>zemubi kofohi

hiwuno sezo
dema nosedawi
sedahife hereje?
bidide raru vode roru?
weviwi gecu?

This run-on writing of one syllable words allows us to express many common sentences in one or two Esata words. Note how the translations correspond virtually word for word from English to Esata. We retain a close relationship in word sounds and order with the English language, to make it easy for English speakers learning Esata, and also to facilitate learning of English for those who start with Esata. The intention of the Esata language design is to include all of English in simplified form, and also a large amount of vocabulary from foreign sources. Esata also supports a large number of foreign, technical, and custom dialects.

## 6. Esata Grammar: First Pass

Now we give a quick introduction to Esata grammar based on the single syllable words seen so far. A more complete discussion of Esata grammar will be offered later in a 'second pass'.

Word Endings: The final vowel of Esata words indicates their part of speech (with exceptions noted): -e nouns, prepositions. A final vowel -e may be dropped in writing but the vowel sound is still pronounced.
$-\boldsymbol{a}$ verbs the verb past tense ending -ada is often abbreviated to -ad or -da
$-i$ adjectives and adverbs When modifying an adjective or adverb, the ending may be dropped.
-o personal names There are a few words ending in -o which are nouns or prepositions.
-u impersonal names Foreign source words imported into Esata can also take this ending.
These rules do not apply to the one syllable words (which are contractions of two syllable words ending in -he, $\boldsymbol{- h} \boldsymbol{a},-\boldsymbol{h i}$ ) but they do apply to their two syllable forms. Likewise the rules do not apply to run-on words which are several one syllable words written together. Other normal Esata words obey these rules.

## Personal Pronouns:

All the personal pronouns are written using single syllables. The same form is used for subject and direct and indirect objects pronouns.

| $\boldsymbol{y o}$ | I, me | $\boldsymbol{w i}$ | we, us | $\boldsymbol{m i}$ | I, me, my |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{u}$ | you | $\boldsymbol{y i}$ | you (formal/plural) | $\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{e}$ | reflexive pronoun |
| $\boldsymbol{h i}$ | he,him | $\boldsymbol{z e}$ | they,them |  |  |
| $\boldsymbol{x i}$ | she,her |  |  |  |  |
| $\boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{e}$ | it |  |  |  |  |

There is good assonance with English with $\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{h i}, \boldsymbol{x i}, \boldsymbol{w i}$, and $\boldsymbol{m i}$, and fair assonance with he and $\boldsymbol{z e}$. yi. reintroduces this old English form as an alternative for 'you' formal, but as in modern English, it is not required. For the pronoun 'I' there was no sound closer than ha, which is assigned to the verb 'have', so the Spanish language pronoun yo was adopted instead.

## Combinations of Pronouns:

When subject and object of verb are personal pronouns, the two pronouns can be placed together, eg yuyo you (to) me, wiyu - we (to) you, hixi - he (to) she. The first pronoun is the subject, the second is the object.

The reflexive form is formed with $\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{e}$, placed immediately after the pronoun. yoye - I myself, hiye - he himself. These forms can also be used to distinguish the passive voice. Yoye ksiderda I am considered.

Deference and respect can be indicated by prefixing (stronger) or appending the pronoun modifier $\boldsymbol{j i}$ : eg. $\boldsymbol{y} u j \boldsymbol{j}$ - your honor, jiyu - your excellency.

## Inanimate Pronouns:

All the personal pronouns are always written with only one syllable, so their two syllable forms are available for a somewhat different use, the inanimate pronouns. When we communicate with a program / machine instead of a human, use of these forms allow to make this distinction clear. Inanimate pronouns are the normal personal pronouns accompanied by their second syllable he (which conveniently, means 'it').

```
yohe I wihe we mihe I,me,my
yuhe you yihe you(formal)
hihe he zehe they
xihe she
```


## Possessives:

Possessives are formed by appending either the article $\boldsymbol{d e}$ or $\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{e}$ to the pronoun attributed:

| yode <br> yude | my |
| :--- | :--- |
| hine | your |
| xine | (one of) his |
| (one of) her |  |

The inanimate pronouns form the possessive in similar fashion, yohede my, yuhede your. The pronoun mi can be used directly as possessive pronoun: mika my car.

## Articles:

The definite article $\boldsymbol{d e}$ (the) and indefinite article $\boldsymbol{n e}(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{an})$ are used before a noun but aren't strictly required. When used, they can generally be written run-on with the associated noun. When omitted, no distinction is being made between the definite and indefinite forms: demago the man goes, nemago a man goes, mago (a, the) man goes. Use of articles is generally preferred for resemblance to English, and for clarity in speech.

## Plurals:

Plurals are formed by adding $\boldsymbol{z e}$ to the noun. In most cases the plural ending is abbreviated to $-\boldsymbol{z}$ alone, eg $\boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{o}$ boy, $\boldsymbol{b o z}$ boys. Some nouns ending in $\boldsymbol{- s} \boldsymbol{- w}$ or $-\boldsymbol{y}$ can simply substitute that final consonant for $-\boldsymbol{z}$ in the plural.

## Verb Tenses and Auxiliaries:

The infinitive, present tense, and present participle use the same form: go go, to go, going. Verbs are not conjugated, and are invariable in tense, except for a past participle, which is also used for the simple past. Tenses other than the simple present and past use auxiliaries 'to be' and 'to have', or the modal auxiliaries.
bi (am, is, are) present tense of the verb and auxiliary 'to be'
$\boldsymbol{h a}$ (have, has) present tense of the verb and auxiliary 'to have'
When the auxiliary short form $\boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{i}$ is used this indicates a transient condition, eg. $\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{u} \boldsymbol{b i q i} \boldsymbol{i}$ you are here. The long form biha indicates a long term or permanent condition, eg. yobihama I am a man. Other verbs can also make this distinction in the present perfect tense, eg. yobigo I am going, yobihago I go (repeatedly).

## Past tenses:

bida (was, were) the past tense of the verb and auxiliary 'to be'
hada (had) the past tense of the verb and auxiliary 'to have'
In Esata verbs are invariable, except for the simple past, also used as past participle, formed by appending -da to the verb: go go, goda went, gone: si see, sida saw, seen: ge get, geda got, gotten. For verbs without short forms, the final -a of the normal verb ending is often dropped, so tica to teach, ticda taught. English verb conjugations have obvious Esata equivalents, translating word for word the auxiliary and verb parts.

| yo goda | I went |
| :--- | :--- |
| yoha goda | I have gone |
| yobida go | I was going |
| yohada goda | I had gone |

As in English, whether an action is definite, or repeated or continuous, determines the auxiliary; the imperfect uses the past tense of the auxiliary to be, yo bida go I was going, whereas the past perfect tense uses the auxiliary to have, yo hada goda. I had gone.

## Future and Conditional tenses:

$\boldsymbol{v i}$ will, indicates the future tense, eg. yovigo I will go, wu would, conditional, yowugo I would go. When combined with auxiliaries, we get the future and conditional tenses viha, whha will have, would have, vibi will be, wubi would be. Choice of auxiliary depends on whether the indicated action is definite, or repeated or continuous: yoviha goda I will have gone (definite), yovi bigo I will be going (repeated or continuous).

This scheme is just a direct mapping of English, with some simplifications. We get rid of all verb irregularities (in particular the dreadful past tenses), and keep word for word correspondence in the conjugations. bi, ha, vi and wu are just the normal English auxiliary verbs.

## Modal Auxiliaries:

present tenses of the modal auxiliaries are similar to English
yodugo $\quad \mathrm{I}$ do go (emphatic present)
yomugo I must go (I am obliged to go)
yokego I can go (I am able to go)
yomego I may go (I am allowed to go, I might go)
Other verb tenses using the modal auxiliaries can always be performed as in English, but Esata permits some modal forms that are either absent or expressed otherwise in English.
yodudago I did go (emphatic past)
yovidugo I will (emphatic future) go
yomebigoda I may be gone
yomehagoda I may have gone
yomebikego I may be able to go
yomudago, yohadago I had to go
yovimugo, yovihago I will have to go
English uses an odd form of the auxiliary - 'to have to' to express obligation
yokugo I could go (I will be able to go)
yokudago I could go (I was able, was allowed, to go)
yovikego I will be able (can) to go
In English the auxiliaries 'can' and 'could' are sometimes ambiguous, Esata clarifies their use.
Combinations of modal auxiliaries in Esata can imitate word for word all the English forms of conjugation, but in many cases there are simpler alternatives, eg introducing past tenses of auxiliaries:
yomuha bidati, yomudabiti I must have been thinking
zenoha bidakege, zenokedage They have not been able to get
ximeha bidakego, ximedakego She may have been able to go
Like most creole languages, Esata contains a rich palette of verb forms, especially with modal auxiliaries.

## Reflexive Forms:

When the subject of the verb is also the object, and the subject is a pronoun, this reflexive form can be expressed by appending -ye to the subject pronoun or immediately after a short form verb.
yoyesi or yosiye I see myself
hiyegi or higiye he gets himself
With respect to conjugation, the reflexive forms behave just like normal pronouns, eg
yoye wuha sida I would have seen myself
hiye hada nodudahe he had not done it himself
The reflexive can also be used with intransitive verbs, in this case it is an emphatic form: yoyego I'm going, myself (as for me, I'm going).

## Indirect and Direct Object Pronouns

No distinctions are made in the verb forms between transitive and intransitive, only the presence or absence of an object distinguishes a verb as transitive or intransitive. An indirect object pronoun may be introduced by -to eg. tomi to me, tohi to him, but this is optional, unless there are both direct and indirect object pronouns, then it must be signaled with -to eg. yogidahe toxi I gave it to her. An indirect or direct object pronoun may be written together with a subject pronoun, yoxisi I see her instead of yosixi. This word order is not present in English, but is commonplace in other languages.

## Conjunctions and Negations:

These common conjunctions are in the primary meanings list:
$\boldsymbol{n a}$ and
vo or
be but
they can be written together in combinations eg. for logic functions,
nano and not,
beno but not
novo not or (neither..nor)
nona not and (not both)
combinations of pronouns and conjunctions can be written in run-on Esata words, eg.
yunayo you and I
hinaxi he and she
yuvoze you or they
jubenoyo you (plural) but not I

## Adjectives and Adverbs:

There are only a few of these in the primary list, eg. gu good, babad, mo more, $\boldsymbol{x e}$ sure. We can also use their long forms: guhi, bahi.

Comparison of adjectives/adverbs is done with $\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ more, and les less preceding the word modified: $\boldsymbol{m o g} \boldsymbol{u}$ better, les gu worse (there are also the words ber and wos). Superlatives can be made with demo the most, deles the least, before the word modified. Superlatives may also be formed with bes and mos, and lis and wos, usually written debes, dewos. As modifiers of adjectives, they do not require the adjectival ending -i.

## 7. Primary List Phrase Words

A two syllable Esata word prefixed by the letter sequence $\boldsymbol{e n}$ (as in English, and usually abbreviated to the letter $\boldsymbol{e}$ ) is interpreted using the primary list given previously. The meanings of the component syllables taken together suggests a meaning for the complete word. A prefix syllable consists of a vowel plus a consonant, but in all cases the presence of a leading vowel indicates a phrase word follows.

More than 10,000 phrase words are obtainable using combinations of the primary meanings list. At present we have introduced only one primary meanings list, but later over 100 others will be defined (at least categorically), by defining other prefixes and assigning different meanings to this same primary list of syllables. All of the major languages will be assigned a primary list. Other primary lists will be assigned for specialized, eg. technical vocabulary, and some lists will be available for users to define themselves.

In the primary meanings list, there were alternate definitions for some syllables, in particular the pronouns, prepositions, articles and interrogative pronouns. These alternate meanings give more scope to the English phrase words. Unfortunately, many phrase words based on the primary meanings have limited use, because these meanings are too general, eg. edewi the we, makes little sense, similarly edida this that, or evawa what why. With alternative meanings these become ewide dumb wheel, edida day doll, evawa various walk. The alternative interpretations are more likely to acquire specific meanings and prove useful in speech.

The author proposes to use the primary meanings for phrase words with the single letter -e as prefix, and the alternate meanings for phrase words with the -en prefix. This scheme will allow us to experiment with the alternate meanings and to determine whether they are worth the trouble. At present about one third of the syllables have suggested alternate meanings, but this could be expanded.

Now we have a scheme defining when the complete prefix syllable en or the abbreviated form -e is used. Phrase words from other dialects can sometimes omit the prefix syllables as well (eg.the prefix -it for Italian can be abbreviated as -i) if there is just one dialect with that prefix vowel is in use at a given time. In specific contexts where a phrase word is used repeatedly, the entire prefix syllable may even be omitted.

## Examples of Phrase Words

esayo know I, ie. self knowledge
epuro put wrong, eg. make a mistake
ewиха woman('s) shop
emore more run, eg. overtime
efifu feel for the future, eg. anticipation
These are all examples of phrase words formed from primary, not alternative meanings. Note that there is usually a significant difference in the meanings of phrase words with the order of syllables reversed. In most cases we will try to assign phrase words meanings by using the first syllable as a 'modifier' of the second.

```
eyosa I know, eg personal experience
eropu wrong put, eg. misplace
exawu shop woman, eg. salesgirl
eremo run more, eg. longevity
efufi future feel, eg. premonition
```

Note that yosa is a commonplace expression, so the phrase word eyosa has to be given a meaning quite different from 'I know'. This comment applies for phrase words made with pronouns, interrogatives, articles and prepositions. This is also the main reason why the author introduced secondary meanings for primary
list syllables in those categories, because it was not obvious that phrase words based on these commonplace 'glue words' of normal language could offer sufficiently interesting interpretations.

On first consideration phrase words like eyoxi and ewihi have little meaning, but with a little imagination useful interpretations can be invented, eg. 'my girl friend' and 'our male leader'. Similarly phrase words like evade, ehuwa, edida, appear useless until slightly distant meanings are associated, eg. 'what the heck', 'who can explain', 'this and that'. Once phrase word meanings are assigned, these typically prove more succinct than corresponding full word forms: yode ga frin, wide mahi lid, va dehek, huke splena, dinada.

The meanings of the individual syllables taken together give an approximate meaning of the phrase word, which is an important aid for those encountering the expression for the first time, but each phrase word should acquire a more specific meaning, as do associated word phrases in natural languages.

One intention of phrase words is to reduce the length of common expressions. Instead of exawu for shop woman we could also say xahi wuhe, but the first form is easier to write and pronounce. Plus, the phrase word allows to conveys a more specific meaning. The main motive of introducing phrase words however, is to allow for dialects from all major foreign languages to become formally part of the Esata language.

The phrase word approach to dialect definition is based on the principle of 'overloading', that is, the reuse of the same words with different meanings. By using different prefixes we will be able to assign each 2 syllable word over 100 completely different meanings! And any Esata speaker who learns 100 meanings of another primary list will in principle be able to understand and use up to 10,000 phrase words of a completely different spoken dialect, without ever having to learn the language!

We have a difficult task rewriting English and foreign sourced vocabulary so that their equivalents respect the Esata syllabic structure. But the benefits are great - we can derive over one million different phrase words, and an incalculable wealth of expression, from these two short syllables and the language prefixes.

The reason that only phrase words may start with a leading vowel is that this sound alerts our verbal brains that we must parse the word following into syllables and interpreted it in that different manner. Since leading vowels are never used for normal Esata words, when we hear a leading vowel sound, we will be able to react and understand the phrase word that follows in real time.

More examples of phrase words using the Primary List (prefix -e):

| egoge | go get - fetch |
| :--- | :--- |
| emunu | must new - urgent renewal |
| erisa | read know - book learning |
| epama | past man - predecessor |
| epoci | power drink - alcohol |
| emalu | man place - men's club |
| ewobi | where be - location |
| exegi | sure give - tithe |
| ebagu | bad good - pro and contra |
| ehogo | how go - means of transport |
| eceja | there is God - God exists |
| ekuko | could come - might happen |
| etiso | think some - reflect |
| elaka | like car - favorite auto |
| ecezu | there's life - it's lively |

Now some phrase words based on the alternative meanings of the primary list (these use the prefix -en):

| enmixo | middle show - intermission |
| :--- | :--- |
| enfife | friendly fun |
| encedi | check day - eg. payday |
| enniku | need cool |
| enwovo | word vote - eg. ballot |
| enyuyi | young year - infancy |
| enhicu | heat eat - cook |
| enbica | big change |
| enwexe | wait sure - announced delay |
| enfasi | far see - telescope |
| envuxi | view sheet - eg. public notice |

Phrase words offer an alternate means of expressing commonplace expressions. The existence of phrase words in Esata also encourages speakers to explore the meaning space in the language. Every syllable in Esata has the meaning of a complete word. Similarly, every prefixed combination of syllables is a phrase word, whose meaning can be inferred from the meanings of the component syllables.

Whether phrase words are nouns, verbs or adjectives, depends on their constituent syllables. Phrase words are not subject to the usual rules on Esata word endings determined by their parts of speech.

A complete list of all the phrase words and their suggested meanings based on the primary list will not be given in this language description. Instead an 'exercise for the reader' is suggested - make a selection of primary list syllables, and try to assign meanings to the phrase words resulting from random combinations. In this way you will get a feel for the way phrase words can be defined and come into use in the language:

## 8. Two Syllable Words: the Secondary List

The two syllable words (also called the secondary meanings list) are the main part of the Esata vocabulary, containing most of the frequently used words in the language. As for the other Esata words, the two syllable words are imported from English and foreign sources. At present about $90 \%$ of the two syllable word stems have been defined (appendix B). The intention is to eventually assign meanings to all the two syllable stems, which defines 2,000 words, or 6,000 counting the associated noun, verb and adjective/adverb forms.

Recall that Esata words, are distinguished by their vowel ending into the different parts of speech: words ending in $-\boldsymbol{e}$ are nouns, ie. naming words.
words ending in $-\boldsymbol{a}$ are verbs, ie. action words.
words ending in $-i$ are adjectives or adverbs, modifying nouns and verbs respectively.
words ending in -o mostly are used for people's nicknames, but are sometimes nouns or prepositions.
words ending in - $\boldsymbol{u}$ mostly are used for place names, ie. cities and countries, but may also be used for words imported from other languages.

Meanings of the two syllable Esata words are taken from English when there is a closely related sound, but from another language if there is not. Some examples of two syllable Esata words, starting with the letter 'b':

| bote <br> bire <br> bite | boat <br> beer |
| :--- | :--- |
| beat |  | these have nearly identical sounds as their English equivalents

Trans spelling changes the appearance of Esata words with respect to English. Practice is needed with the new vowel sounds and some consonants, especially $\boldsymbol{c}$ and $\boldsymbol{x}$.

Note also that we try to map from the English into the closest Esata equivalent, but in some cases this creates conflicts (eg. bic, bij) that have to be resolved as best can.

```
bewa beware bewe wariness bewi wary
bifo before
bega begin bege beginning (noun) begi beginning (adj/adv)
```

Note how part of speech and associated word meanings change depending on the word ending, $-\boldsymbol{a},-\boldsymbol{e}$, or $-\boldsymbol{i}$. The word 'before', is an exception: an -o ending has been used for this preposition, because it corresponds to a run-on of one syllable words. Most of the exceptions in the Esata endings involve words ending in -o.

After an English word has been assigned to a two syllable Esata word ending in either $-\boldsymbol{e}, \boldsymbol{- a}$, or $\boldsymbol{- i}$, the other two endings are automatically assigned to their related meanings with the other parts of speech. So for example, once we assign bite the beat, then bita must mean to beat, and biti means beating. When we assign bawe a bow, then bawa means to bow, and bawi means bowing. Similarly, bege means 'the beginning,' bega means 'to begin,' and begi is an adjective or adverb meaning 'beginning'.

Assignment of a meaning to a word ending in - $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$, doesn't result in assignment of the words with the same stem but other endings. Only the $\boldsymbol{e}, \boldsymbol{- a}$, and $-\boldsymbol{i}$ forms are linked in this manner. We may however, allow the linking, eg befo has the meaning 'before,' and the stem $\boldsymbol{b e f} f_{-}$is assigned to related meanings eg. befa to precede.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { bufa } & \text { to eat } \\ \text { beqi } & \text { comfortable } \\ \text { bera } & \text { drink }\end{array}$
Here the meanings we have assigned to the Esata words are not from English, but from other languages: buf comes from French slang 'boufer,' to eat; beq_ from German 'bequem,' comfortable, and ber from Italian 'bere,' to drink. In these cases there was no obvious choice of English word which was close in sound to the Esata root, so an alternative was chosen from one of the other natural languages.

Where there is a good correspondence, a two syllable Esata words is associated with English, but often words are from other sources. A primary objective of the Esata language is to make it highly international.

| bame | bomb |
| :--- | :--- |
| bome | tree |
| bogi | bogus |
| boxa | to boast |
| buze | buzz |

More examples show how Esata vocabulary is obtained: bame is close in sound to English 'bomb.' bome is assigned the meaning 'tree,' from Dutch and German. bogi is close to the English slang word 'bogus.' boxa is not as close in sound to English 'box,' as it is to 'boast.' In all cases where a word with an $-\boldsymbol{e},-\boldsymbol{a}$, or $\boldsymbol{- i}$ ending is defined, so also are two other words with the other endings. So when we define buze, we have also buza to buzz, and buzi, buzzy or buzzing. Similarly bama is the verb 'to bomb', and boxe is a boast.

English is quite liberal in its ability to create verb and adjective forms from nouns. This capability is formalized, extended, and simplified in Esata with the verb and adjectival forms for all nouns in the Esata natural vocabulary. In some cases these forms may seem a bit strange, especially when no corresponding English words exist; but in most cases associated verb and adjective forms will prove useful.

For example, there is the Esata noun bome, tree, so we also have boma, to tree, and bomi,'treelike.' English has a verb form, as in 'to tree a squirrel,' but in Esata we would try to avoid too narrow an interpretation, so boma might mean 'climb a tree,' and may eventually take on a wider meaning of 'climb.' Note that in Esata nouns and adjectives have regular endings; in English the related forms take many different endings and these have to be learned individually - a significant burden for anyone trying to learn the language.

Most Esata two syllable words ending in -o are people's nicknames, and most Esata two syllable words ending in $\boldsymbol{-} \boldsymbol{u}$ are abbreviated place names. Here are a few examples of personal nicknames in Esata:

| bobo | Bob | dono | Don |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| robo | Robert | salo | Sally |
| rico | Richard | jojo | George |
| maro | Mary | jano | John |
| jamo | James | wado | Edward |
| pipo | Phillip | beto | Elizabeth |

The characteristic -o ending gives us a clear signal that the word is a person's name. It is usually easy to find good correspondence in these short forms as nicknames, but we can also write persons' names in the longer form still with the -o ending, eg Leksandro Alexander. Transcribed names must still respect spelling rules.

Here are a few examples of place 'nicknames':

| paru | Paris | lonu | London |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| beru | Beruit | buru | Brussels |
| hoku | Hong Kong | beju | Bejing |
| meru | America | basu | Brazil |
| cilu | Chile | talu | Italy |
| panu | Spain | gipu | Egypt |

Place nicknames may seem awkward at first, but with a little familiarity, they become very convenient. In specific areas nicknames may be re-used for local place names. Longer words ending in -u are also typically used for place names, but any impersonal proper names, eg. company names and product names, to be imported from any natural languages and transcribed using this ending.

The categories of two syllable Esata words ending in -o and -u each contain more than 2000 possible entries. That's a lot of nicknames for people and places! Having these short forms will significantly reduce the length of common phrases, making our target language even more compact and easy to speak - that's our aim!

## 9. Secondary List Phrase Words

Just as we constructed phrase words using the primary list, we can also construct phrase words using the two syllable words of the secondary list. Primary list phrase words are in fact just abbreviated forms of secondary list phrase words, namely those ending in -he. The prefix syllable -en, usually abbreviated to -e, also marks the start of an Esata secondary list phrase word. It is not contemplated to define phrase words for other dialects based on secondary lists of other language origins. Dialects are limited to the primary lists.

In principle, any combination of words from the secondary list may be used in a phrase word. After we have assigned meanings to all of the more than 2000 elements in the secondary list (see Appendix A) we will have defined more than 4 million potential secondary list phrase words. That's a lot more that we will ever need, so in practice only a small subset of the phrase words in this vast array will ever effectively come into use. Even so, speakers of Esata are at complete freedom to select and use secondary list phrase words as they like, knowing that they these terms exist, and can acquire meanings by their use in context.

Here are some examples of secondary list phrase words, s with suggested meanings:

| epikwej | peak wage - top salary |
| :--- | :--- |
| exodwed | warm weather - eg. summer |
| exefpix | chef piece - piece de resistance |
| efekmon | fake money - counterfeit |
| efixceh | fish chase - eg. futility |
| ecikgon | chic skirt - eg. miniskirt |
| egosnoc | ghost night - eg. Halloween |
| enorrod | northern road - eg. underground railway |
| eceymam | chair mother - eg. female chairperson |
| eromcip | roam cheap - vagabond |
| erocmez | roach maze - tiny labyrinth |
| ecuzrix | choose rich - luxurious taste |
| egemlen | game length - playing time |
| elassan | last sand - eg. final seconds |
| ecidxow | seed shower - eg. spawning |
| ejokjuj | joke judge - eg. comic critic |

It might be argued that we achieve little with the introduction of phrase words, because these differ only slightly from the corresponding forms in free text - instead of saying xodi wed, we can say exodwed; instead of feki mone, we can say efekmon. The main significance of phrase words is not this reduction in length, but rather the stimulating effect they have on speakers of the language. The phrase word concept encourages users to explore this vast meaning space, and to coin and adopt phrase words of their own, assigning them more specific meanings, which are still related however, to the meanings of the phrase word parts.

As an example, egosnoc meaning 'ghost night', might be assigned the specific meaning of 'Halloween.' What has been gained by using a phrase word where a specific word already exists? Quite a lot actually - consider that non-English speakers have no idea what the word 'Halloween' means, but would have little trouble associating egosnoc to a specific context, ie. costumed kids in the streets. On the other hand, if some nonEnglish speakers began using egosnoc for an occasion of their own, English speakers might pick up the term, and learn something about someone else's other culture (for a change!).

The real significance of phrase words still may not be clear to readers. After all, we have gone to great lengths to restructure the English language so that it can be rewritten as repetitions of two letter syllables of the type consonant plus vowel, always starting with a consonant. This was principally in order to assign to
phrase words the vast category of words beginning with vowels. If phrase words are not really useful, then we have only made the language more awkward with this restructuring!

If on the other hand, phrase words are useful, then we have gained some significant things that current English does not have. First is the ability to support a wide variety of foreign and specific purpose dialects within the language. Second is a means to allow all speakers to define new words and introduce them into the Esata working vocabulary.

With each foreign language prefix, we generate new definitions of the 100 primary syllables, and with those another 10,000 short form phrase words. Learning a foreign language is a massive task - but learning new meanings for 100 syllables is not. In a few days anyone can learn a new primary meanings list, and start using the associated phrase words, which is equivalent to learning a full foreign dialect.

Phrase words are intended to provide a means to handle most of the complex vocabulary of the language in a simple and standard form. They represent a systematic approach to the problem of storing very large vocabularies and facilitating their use. We have 2000 three letter stems (consonant-vowel-consonant) from the two syllable words, which cover most of the basic words in natural language. With secondary list phrase words we have $2,000 \times 2,000$ combinations, which should be enough to handle most of the complex vocabulary we might need to define.

In natural language there is extensive use of word phrases, but foreign speakers encountering such phrases do not know that they may have specific meanings. In Esata, phrase words signal this condition. Normal word phrases also tend to grow in length, so the compactness of the language and efficiency of speech begin to suffer. Abbreviations are sometimes used, especially for technical terms, but this practice presents a very high cultural barrier for non native speakers and is not popular with native speakers either.

Phrase words represent a standardized approach to vocabulary expansion. In natural language, when new words are needed, we often put two existing words together, and that becomes the new word. So we have icecream, man-hole, station-wagon, self-help, and thousands of other two word combinations, with new ones being coined all the time. In the past Greek and Latin roots were used to form new words, and in this way English was able to incorporate much of its current scientific and technical vocabulary. With phrase words we are proposing a framework which both allows and encourages all speakers to invent new vocabulary words that could be useful in everyday life.

Similarly the specialized dialects, using other prefixes, offer a good opportunity for the definition of custom vocabulary for technical and professional areas such as law, engineering, and science. There are also other categories which are deliberately left open to allow room for individuals to experiment with their own language dialects, in a completely personalized way.

## 10. Three and more Syllable Esata Words

Three syllable and longer words in Esata are used to translate most of the longer words from English and foreign sources. We try our best to fit the most frequently used words into two syllables, but even so a large part of the vocabulary imported into Esata falls into the category of three and more syllable words.

There are more than one million possible three syllable Esata words. Clearly we will not try to assign meanings to all sequences of three syllables, as we do for the two syllable words. Still we will alway try to keep the Esata word lengths to a minimum, because we want a compact and functional language. So when we import words from English and foreign sources we will always be looking for the shortest recognizable forms. Here are some examples. This is an excerpt from the basic English to Esata vocabulary in appendix C.


The first column gives the English word. The Esata column has two syllable Esata words based on English, if there is a good match. The Esata_f column gives a two syllable Esata word based on a foreign language, and orig identifies language source (D-Dutch, F-French, G-German, I-Italian, S-Spanish, the most frequent sources). The next two columns give a 3 syllable translation and the language origin. The last two columns give an alternative translation of 3 or more syllables and its language origin.

Note that in most cases we have several alternatives for translations into Esata. We are often able to assign a two syllable Esata word to the English equivalent, with assonance varying from very good (eg. hit, hol, huk) to fair (eg. hep, hor, has, ho). There are often two syllable Esata words assigned from foreign origins: for example qor_ close to the sound of 'coeur,' meaning 'heart' in French, and kas_ close to 'casa' meaning 'house' in Spanish. The column orig indicates the origin of the foreign word.

In the 3_sil column are three syllable Esata words. The number of consonants in an Esata word determines the number of syllables. The final vowel is omitted, with an underline indicating that any of the terminal vowels $-\boldsymbol{e},-\boldsymbol{a}$, and $\boldsymbol{i} \boldsymbol{i}$ that may be used, corresponding to the noun, verb, and adjective /adverb parts of speech. Since the vowel $\boldsymbol{e}$ can often be omitted in writing within the word as well, many of the words in this column are written with four letters, of which 3 letters are consonants. The 2_ry column contains secondary choices for 3 syllable words, or words of 4 or more syllables.

Some of the three syllable Esata words are practically identical to the original English (hart, horn, hors). Others are truncated but still recognizable (hist, ptal). There is often a 4 syllable version of the translation which is proposed (histr, hoptal), which may be used if preferred to the truncated form.

In our English to Esata vocabulary about half of the Esata words are of foreign origin. This reflects a primary aim in the language design, to make it truly international by including vocabulary from different languages. In general we prefer the shorter words for translations. By taking vocabulary from many different sources we can usually find a short translation for frequently used words.

The basic English to Esata vocabulary list in appendix C only covers a limited set of words. The intention is to provide an equivalent in Esata for any English language word. In appendix D there is an English to Esata transcription dictionary. In this list are the English words which occur most frequently in text, with an indicator of the frequency (1-lowest, 8 -highest). Below is an extract from this transcription dictionary.

| freq. | English <br> 3 | Esata <br> alarm |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| hlarm |  |  |
| 2 | alas | hlas |
| 3 | albeit | biht |
| 7 | album | habum |
| 2 | alcohol | kahol |
| 4 | ale | hayl |
| 3 | alert | hlerta |
| 7 | alien | helyan |
| 1 | alike | halaki |
|  | aliment | halimn |


| freq. | English <br> allowances | Esata <br> halawz |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | allowed | halawda |
| 2 | allowing | halawi |
| 1 | allows | halawa |
| 2 | alloy | haloy |
| 1 | all_right | halra |
| 1 | all_the_same | haldesem |
| 5 | ally | halay |
| 7 | almost | halmos |
| 8 | alone | loni |
| 8 | along | hlon |

We take the English word and write it in Esata in a compact yet still recognizable form. We have to change English words beginning with vowels into Esata words beginning with consonants. We can do this in several ways. One way is by prefixing the English word with a consonant, usually the letter ' h '. This retains the initial vowel sound, where needed to recognize the word. In this way we transcribe album, ale, and alike. Another way is to introduce a leading h , but modify the leading vowel into an unvoiced $-e$ as for alas. Yet another way is to drop the leading vowel, and often an associated consonant, because those letters are not really essential to recognize the word. In this way we transcribe albeit, alcohol, alert, and aliment.

The rest of the word is transcribed as best we can, looking for the most compact representation which is still recognizably the original word, and is still distinguishable from other words close to it in sound. For lowhez allowances, we are pushing this to the extreme, whereas for other words, eg haloy alloy, halong along, we have changed them very little. We also see in this list the noun, verb, and adj/adv. forms of words, as well as past tenses eg. lowha allows, lowhad allowed, lowhi allowing. Most words are shorter in Esata than in English eg. loni alone, and especially if short forms can be used, eg. halra, all right.

We make additional reductions in lengths of Esata words compared to English by eliminating unvoiced -e sounds. This is only a convention to simplify the written language however - the syllabic construction of Esata words does not allow consonants to be voiced together, so it is assumed there is an unvoiced vowel -e between them. In Esata there are never more than two consonants written together. If necessary, an unvoiced $-e$ is introduced to avoid this. When a vowel $-e$ is stressed, it should also be written.

Hopefully, these examples will suffice to show how we transcribe the vocabulary of the English language. The elaboration of an extensive transcription dictionary was a task the author chose to defer for the present edition. Appendix D gives most of the more frequently used English words with suggested transcriptions in Esata. The basic English to Esata vocabulary in appendix C will eventually be extended to include all the important words in spoken language, with both English and foreign source equivalents.

## 11. Second Pass Esata Grammar

Now we make a second review of Esata grammar, treating some items not covered earlier.

## Vowel Endings:

In Esata, almost all words ending in $-e$ are nouns. This final vowel is usually dropped in writing, but it is still pronounced as though present. Proper names of persons and places end in -o, or $\boldsymbol{-} \boldsymbol{u}$ respectively. There are a only a few words ending in $-\boldsymbol{o}$ and - $\boldsymbol{u}$ that are not proper names. Nouns are invariable, ie. they do not have different forms for different cases. Gender is not indicated for inanimate nouns. For animate nouns, eg animals, gender may be indicated by prefixing -hi or -xi to the name: hibov bull, xibov cow.

Esata verbs end in $\boldsymbol{- a}$ In spoken Esata we often stress the final $\boldsymbol{a}$ of verbs to distinguish them clearly from the associated noun form. Verb conjugations were explained previously in some detail. Moods do not have distinct verb forms, but are indicated with the appropriate modal auxiliaries. For negation the word $\boldsymbol{n o}$ is inserted before the main verb or auxiliary.

English contains a large number of verbs formed by associating a preposition with a short verb, eg get up, get in, get over, do in, do with, come on, come over, which are basically idiomatic. We retain this wealth of useful verbs in Esata, transcribing them as single words, eg. gehupa, gehina, gehova, duhina, duwita, kohona, kohova, In the past tense they still may be written as single words, eg. gedahupa, dudawita, etc.

Esata adjectives and adverbs end in $\boldsymbol{- i}$. Adverbs are distinguished from adjectives only by proximity to a verb. In Esata prepositions end in $\boldsymbol{e} \boldsymbol{e}$ but are written without their vowel ending. Most of the rare exceptions to the vowel endings rule in Esata are words which are written with -o or - $\boldsymbol{u}$ endings, eg. beko because, teru true. These endings are normally used for proper names, so such exception cases are easy to recognize.

## Words of Foreign Origin

Longer personal and place names of foreign origin may be imported into Esata with the characteristic -o and -u endings suffixed: Jovano Giovanni Berlinu Berlin. If a name does not comply to the Esata format, then it may be adapted, eg Hanjeliko Angelica, or prefixed with the language origin and transcribed, itanjelika. Any foreign words may be imported into Esata with or without modifications by prefixing them with a language origin: udentschuldigung - German 'pardon', uspravda - Russian 'true', ansurtout - French 'above all.'

## Word Order

In Esata, as in English, the usual word order for simple sentences is: subject-verb-object. If subject and object are pronouns, then the form subject-object-verb may be used. If the object precedes the subject, then a special construction for passive voice of the verb should be used. If the verb precedes the subject this indicates either an interrogative or imperative.

## Interrogatives

As in English, there are several ways to ask a question:

- By starting a sentence with an interrogative word: wu who, $\boldsymbol{v} \boldsymbol{a}$ what, wa why etc. Following an interrogative word, it is not necessary to invert the order of subject and verb. For similarity with English word order the inversion is preforred: eg. wehiviko or better wevihiko when will he come, may be used.
- By inverting subject and verb (or auxiliary): eg. bihe fav klok Is it five o'clock? bihigo is he going? This is often used in case the subject is a pronoun, eg.yuha becomes hayu in the interrogative, and wibi becomes $\boldsymbol{b i w i}$. The same scheme applies for the future tenses, yuvi becomes viyu, and wivi becomes viwi. The auxiliary can be either in the present tense, hahigida has he given? or past tense hadahigoda had he gone?
- By using a specific question word of Esata, the most common of which are bide is it the..? and bine is it a..? and biteru (or bitru) is it true? There is also the general purpose question word qe (ie. question) which at the start of any normal sentence converts it into a question, qe yu fami? literally: question - you hungry?
- By using an English colloquial interrogative hoko how come, homu how much, wano why not, etc.
- With any of a set of Esata words formed with the interrogative $\boldsymbol{v a}$, including these variants:
vaman what man? (who)
vawey what way? (how)
vawan what one? (which)
vatam what time? (when)
vaples what place? (where)
variz what reason? (why)
vameh what may? (what is allowed)
vakeh what can? (what is possible)
vamin what mean?


## Imperatives

Direct imperatives are formed by inverting the verb and subject, goyu go! gowi let's go! The difference between interrogative and direct imperative is in the intonation in speech and punctuation (exclamation or question marks) in writing.

Indirect imperatives use modal auxiliaries can and should: yuxugo you should go, yumugo you must go. There are also past and future forms of these: hixuhagoda he should have gone, hivimugo he will have to go.

## Possession

In Esata, possession is indicated by appending the articles $\boldsymbol{d e}$ or $\boldsymbol{n e}$ to the pronoun or noun 'owner' immediately before thing possessed. An exception is -mi, which can be used alone for the possessive.
mi has my house
yude bic your bike
yone buk one of my books
wide kah our car
hene piz one of it's pieces (a piece of it)
bebede bal baby's ball
made nid man's need
possessives of the inanimate pronouns are formed in a similar fashion;
yohede my
yuhene one of your
The same method also applies for possessives based on proper names
janode John's
jimone (one of) Jim's
This form may also used to distinguish a member of a group, eg.
yideyu you (of you all)
zedehi he (of them all)
wideyo I (of us all)

The reverse order would indicate the individual's association with others:
yudeyi your group (literally 'your you all')
hideze his group (literally 'his they')
yodewi my group ('my us')
The possessive form may also be used for formal address:
yude dok your professorship
hide juj his honor (the judge)

## Table of Correlatives

This table illustrates the noun forms associated with the interrogatives: for example, the first row of the table would translate who - someone - no one - everyone. Although hu - sowan - nowan - hevwan can be used, the forms in the table are shorter, and so preferred. Note that the use of $\boldsymbol{v e}$ for 'every' does not conflict with the usual interpretation of this syllable 'very', which never occurs before these pronouns.

| category | query | some | no | every |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| person | hu | sohu | nohu | vehu |
| thing | va | sova | nova | veva |
| place | wo | sowo | nowo | vewo |
| time | we | sowe | nowe | vewe |
| way | ho | soho | noho | veho |
| reason | wa | sowa | nowa | vewa |

## Relative Pronouns

A distinctive form for the relative pronouns may be used by appending -de to the corresponding interrogative pronouns, thus vade which, hude whom, wede when, wode where, hode how, dade that. The indefinite forms of the relative pronouns append ne, eg vane one of which, hune one of whose, etc. When in English the relative and interrogative forms are the same, in Esata they can be as well, eg. we and wede are both usable.

## Contractions

In English, contractions contribute to the succinctness and efficiency of the language: he's, it's, you're, etc, are all very useful forms. Repeated use of -bi in Esata is boring, and also for improved similarity to English, we admit a number of contractions: $\boldsymbol{h i z}$ he's, $\boldsymbol{x i z}$ she's, hez it's. Since hi, xi, and he don't have plurals, these forms are easily recognized as contractions, and give better assonance with English. We also allow diz this is, daz that's, and derz there's. Note the difference from the plural forms dis these and das those.

We also allow many of the other usual contractions in Esata: yom I'm, yov I've, yur you're, $\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{u} \boldsymbol{v}$ you've, wir we're, $\boldsymbol{w i} \boldsymbol{v}$ we've, $\boldsymbol{z e r}$ they are, $\boldsymbol{z e v}$ they have. These forms can be used as well when the verbs are auxiliaries: yom go I'm going, yov bida I've been. Also present in Esata are the contractions with interrogatives: huz who's, $\boldsymbol{v a z}$ what's, $\boldsymbol{w a z}$ why's, $\boldsymbol{h o z}$ how's, $\boldsymbol{w e z}$ when's, $\boldsymbol{w o z}$ where's, as well as a few others, eg lez let's.

These contractions allow Esata to imitate the useful English contractions without actually formally introducing the irregularities of the conjugations to be and to have. Use of these contractions is completely optional, as in all cases the auxiliaries bi and ha cover all conjugation needs.

## Distinguishing Short Forms from Long Forms

Esata one syllable words are words ending in -he which have been abbreviated to one syllable. One syllable words can be written together in many circumstances. This reduces the length of sentences, and allows us to express many common phrases in 'run-on' words. Indiscriminate use of run-on words can cause confusion, so we will try to limit their use to certain combinations of short forms. Here is a suggested set of guidelines:

1. Generally, any single syllable words may be combined into run-on words, but in particular:

- Phrases starting with a personal pronoun eg. yovihagesosu I will have to get some soon.
- Phrases starting with an interrogative pronoun eg. waviyubidu when will you be doing?
- Phrases starting with an auxiliary $\boldsymbol{h a}, \boldsymbol{b i}, \boldsymbol{v i}, \boldsymbol{m e}, \boldsymbol{k e}, \boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{k} \boldsymbol{u}$, eg. hayusidaheje have you seen it yet?

The number of single syllable words written together in a single word is limited to 6 syllables. In case more that six single syllables are taken together, the phrase is split into several run-on words.
2. A non-short form word must be separated from a run-on word which precedes it. Exceptions are past tenses of short form verbs: eg. yovihageda I will have gotten, waviyuhaduda what will you have done, and possessives of pronouns: hihahide he has his, as well as combinations ending in short nouns, eg. nobidar is not there, nenuhat a new hat. Where de or ne are used to denote the possessive, they are the last syllable in a run-on word. zegidahine they gave him a., yokesiyude I can see your..
3. The conjunctions na, vo, be can be run-on with another conjunction, a definite or indefinite article, or the word no. eg. navo and/or beno but not.
4. The definite and indefinite articles $\boldsymbol{d e}$ and $\boldsymbol{n e}$ can be written with the words they accompany, even when those words are not short forms, eg. degaz the girls, negem a game, hinde in the, bayne by a. Similarly no can be written with the word it negates, eg nonteresi uninteresting, and the words $\boldsymbol{t u}$ too, and $\boldsymbol{v e}$ very can be written with the words they modify, tuleyt too late, vesimpli very simple.
5. Run-on words also may be written in these cases not involving primary list words:

- prepositions followed by a pronoun, wityu with you, hovhe over it.
- short prepositional phrases, nidecit in the town, hovnehas over a house.
- direct and indirect object pronouns following the verb, mekawi make us, livahe leave it.
- possessives with the word modified, micuz my choice, yodexuz my shoes, zeneqez one of their questions.
- verbs whose meaning is modified by a proposition, holdupa hold up, pasova pass over.
- certain combinations of frequently used verbs, eg. wonago want to go, lezgo let's go
- whenever the corresponding natural language word is written as a run-on, eg swicebled switchblade.
- short and common expressions, eg. tilnaw until now, jebot just about, wezdah when's that..
- short numbers, tenwan eleven; longer numbers should be broken into parts: sesmil sevhun tiytenfor six thousand seven hundred thirty four


## Numbers

The names for the numerals are all two syllable Esata words. Numbers can be expressed by writing them one after the other, or by using a 'polynomial' expression (thousands, hundreds, tens).

| zero | zer |
| :--- | :--- |
| one | wan |
| two | tuy |
| three | tiy |
| four | for |
| five | fav |
| six | ses |
| seven | sev |
| eight | het |
| nine | nan |
| ten | ten or $\boldsymbol{w a n z e r}$ |

eleven wanwan or tenwan
seventeen tensev or wansev or sevtin (for compatibility with English)
twenty tuyzer or tuyten
seven hundred and fifty sevfavzer or sevhun favten
three thousand tiymil or tiyzerzerzer
fraction point pun
fifty four point seven five favfor pun sevfav
Ordinal numbers are produced simply by adding -de to the end of the number, no special forms are used for first and second.

| wande | first |
| :--- | :--- |
| tuyde | second |
| tiyde | third |
| fiftinde | fifteenth |
| tiyzerfavde | three hundred fifth |

Numbers can be written together in run-on words, but not too long. Esata distinguishes -ty from -teen with -ten and -tin. The later form is included only for better assonance with English, it is not strictly required.

## Names of the Days

Mande, Tusde, Wesde, Tosde, Frade, Satde, Sunde
Names of the Months
Janru, Febru, Marsu, Prilu
Mayu, Junu, Julu, Hagu
Septu, Hoktu, Novmu, Dismu

## 12. Foreign Dialects: Italian

Here is a suggested primary meanings list for Italian, a language the author speaks fairly well. The idea is to select simple words readily associated with the syllable sounds. In most cases this was not difficult. Italian phrase words use the prefix syllable $i \boldsymbol{t}$, in context usually abbreviated to $\boldsymbol{i}$.

| Esata | Italian | English |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ba | bacio | kiss |
| be | bello | beautiful |
| bi | bici | bicycle |
| bo | boca | mouth |
| bu | burro | butter |
| ca | ciascuno | everyone |
| ce | celibe | bachelor |
| ci | citta' | city |
| co | cio' | that |
| cu | ciuffo | tuft |
| da | dare | give |
| de | debito | debt |
| di | dire | say |
| do | dottore | doctor |
| du | dubbio | doubt |
| fa | fare | make |
| fe | felice | happy |
| fi | finire | finish |
| fo | foro | hole |
| $f u$ | fumo | smoke |
| ga | gato | cat |
| ge | ghepardo | leopard |
| gi | gisa | cast iron |
| go | goffo | clumsy |
| gu | gufo | owl |
| ha | ha! | ouch! |
| he | he! | hey! |
| hi | hi! | ha-ha! |
| ho | oggi | today |
| hu | utile | useful |
| ja | gia' | already |
| je | gettone | token |
| ji | gita | tour |
| jo | gioia | joy |
| ju | giu' | down |
| ka | cadere | fall |
| ke | che | what |
| ki | chi | who |
| ko | coltello | knife |
| ku | cucire | sew |
| la | labra | lips |


| le | leggere | read |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| li | limone | lemon |
| 10 | logica | logical |
| lu | luce | light |
| ma | mafia | mafia |
| me | me | me |
| mi | minore | minor |
| mo | mossa | move |
| mu | muscolo | muscle |
| na | nascere | born |
| ne | nero | black |
| ni | nipote | nephew/niece |
| no | noce | nut |
| nu | nube | cloud |
| pa | palo | post, pole |
| pe | peccato | pity, shame |
| pi | piccolo | small |
| po | poco | not much |
| pu | puro | pure |
| qa | quadro | picture |
| qe | questione | question |
| qi | qui | here |
| qo | cuore | heart |
| qu | cupo | gloomy |
| ra | ramo | branch |
| re | rete | net |
| ri | ridere | laugh |
| ro | rotto | broken |
| ru | rubare | steal |
| sa | sale | salt |
| se | secco | dry |
| si | si | yes |
| so | soffice | soft |
| su | su | on |
| ta | tappeto | carpet |
| te | te | tea |
| ti | tipo | type |
| to | tornare | return |
| tu | tu | you |
| va | va | go |
| ve | vedere | see |
| vi | vizio | vice |
| vo | volare | fly |
| vu | vuoto | empty |
| wa | uva | grapes |
| we | vuole | want |
| wi | utile | useful |
| wo | uomo | man |


| wu | urto | shock |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| xa | sciame | swarm |
| $\mathbf{x e}$ | schemo | dummy |
| $\mathbf{x i}$ | sciare | ski |
| $\mathbf{x o}$ | sciolto | loose |
| $\mathbf{x u}$ | sciupato | used up |
|  |  |  |
| ya | 'yammo' | let's go |
| ye | ieri | yesterday |
| yi | gli'elo | to him |
| yo | io | I |
| $\mathbf{y u}$ | aiuto | help |
|  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{z a}$ | zanzare | mosquito |
| $\mathbf{z e}$ | zecca | tick |
| $\mathbf{z i}$ | zitto | quiet |
| $\mathbf{z o}$ | zoccolo | hoof |
| $\mathbf{z u}$ | zucca | pumpkin |

Now some examples of Italian phrase words based on this primary list. The syllables were chosen at random to show that most of the possible phrase words can prove to be useful or at least, interesting.
isasi sapere si know yes eg. know it's true
idove dottore vedere doctor see eg. medical exam
imubu muscolo burro muscle butter eg. all fat, no muscle
ixavo sciame volare swarm flying
imane mafia nero eg mafia in mourning
ilase labbra secco dry lips
iriso ridere soffice laugh softly
ikaro cadere rotto fall broken eg. collapse
iqare cuadro rete picture net, eg art network
ifalo fare logica make logic eg. make sense
iweye vuole ieri want yesterday, eg. nostalgia
izazi zanzare zitto mosquito quiet
isesa secco sale dry as salt
This examples shows how primary lists from other languages may be constructed, and phrase words based on these lists can be invented and enter into regular use in the Esata language. Of course any two given speakers must limit their choice of words to the dialects they both know. In a given area most likely only a local dialect is known, and a few of the phrase words from other dialects which have entered into common usage.

The existence of phrase words from other languages reinforces the personal language aspect of Esata, since any small group of speakers can select foreign source phrase words for use in conversation with little chance of being understood by others. But other people can remember these words and look them up later!

Note that in addition to the phrase words that we can construct from this primary meanings list, there are also plenty of words of Italian language origin in the normal Esata vocabulary.

## 13. Prefix Syllables Definition

Here is a list of suggested assignments of prefix syllables to the most important natural languages, and to an assortment of specialist dialects. The specialist dialects can be serious eg medical, legal, or casual and whimsical, eg nonsense, caveman, for new and amusing word creations. Any of these categories can have a complete primary meanings lists which can be used to introduce new phrase words into the Esata language. Half of the entries have been assigned for the world major languages (bold), with the remainder for specialist dialects (cursive). Some categories are left open to allow users to invent their own dialects (normal text).

## Prefix Language/

Specific Dialect

| ab | basque |
| :--- | :--- |
| eb | bengali |
| ib | hebrew |
| ob | obscene |
| ub | burmese |
| ac | nature |
| ec | chech |
| ic | stimulating |
| oc | invented for the occasion |
| uc | invented for the occasion |
|  |  |
| ad | advertising |
| ed | nederlands |
| id | psychology |
| od | paranormal |
| ud | german |
| af | african (tribal) |
| ef | informatics |
| if | hypothetical |
| of | official |
| uf | football |
|  |  |
| ag | aging |
| eg | legal |
| ig | engineering |
| og | network |
| ug | drug |
| ah | thai |
| eh | one liners |
| ih | marathi |
| oh | min nau chinese |
| uh | dumb |
| aj | Javanese |
| ej | futuristic |
| ij | imaginary |
| oj | caveman |
| uj | gujarati |
| ak | cantonese |
|  |  |

```
ek
ik
ok
uk
al
el
il invented languages
ol polish
ul culinary
am mandarin
em medical
im military
om romanian
um nonsense
an french
en english
in hindi
on norwegian
un opposites
ap panjabi
ep persian
ip japanese
op portugese
up
aq happenings
eq mathematics
iq chemistry
oq literature
uq strange
ar arabic
er serbo
ir irish
or sports
ur urdu
as swahili
es spanish
is sindhi
os suomi
us russian
at tamil
et telugo
it italian
ot toddler
ut turkish
av statistics
ev everyday
iv vietnamese
ov lovers
```

```
uv
movies
aw hausa
    weather
    swedish
    automotive
    wu chinese
    FAQ
    history
    marine
    biology
    agriculture
    malay
    titles
    it's yours
    yoruba
    utterly yours
    azerbaijani
    popular sayings
    business
    aborigine
    music
```

Here's an illustration of how to define and use a specialist category, eg. for the prefix $\boldsymbol{u z}$, music, abbreviated to $\boldsymbol{u}$. We might have primary list elements: $\boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{a}$ bass, $\boldsymbol{g} \boldsymbol{i}$ guitar, $\boldsymbol{l i}$ lead, $\boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{e}$ rhythm, $\boldsymbol{d u}$ drum, $\boldsymbol{s i} \boldsymbol{i}$ sing, $\boldsymbol{k} \boldsymbol{o}$ chorus, ro organ, le electric, $\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{e}$ ensemble, pa player, $\boldsymbol{k e}$ backup. A traditional rock band might then have the instruments ubagi, uligi, uregi, uredu, ulero, and members ulisi, ugipa, ubapa, udupa, uropa and ukoke.

Such new phrase words may seem a bit strange on first encounter, but when you are working in the environment, such new words can catch on quickly. In the long run more compact forms of frequently used phrases save time and effort.

## 14. Considerations on Vocabulary

## Esata Vocabulary and Phrase Words

There are about 10,000 two syllable Esata words, and another 10,000 phrase words associated with each primary list. Eventually all of the 100 primary lists can be populated, by natural languages or special jargon (such as medical, automotive, computers, and invented categories). When these lists are populated, Esata will have nearly one million primary list phrase words. An Esata speaker may know only a few primary meanings lists and its associated phrase words, but any time he finds an interesting phrase word from another list he can add it to his personal vocabulary. Secondary list phrase words add four million potentially useful words. Taken together these lists offer an enormous wealth of vocabulary for the Esata language.

With the inclusion of three syllable words, we can transcribe most of the useful English language words into their Esata equivalents, as well as a rich sampling of words from foreign sources. There are about one million possible three syllable Esata words, only a few of them have assigned meanings. Those which are unassigned can be mapped in the future as the language grows, and includes more words from foreign sources.

Clearly the intention is not to define a minimalist language capable of dealing with only commonplace situations. The intention is rather to define a language structure which can support a truly vast vocabulary, much larger than that of any current natural language. Any group of speakers can import vocabulary from their languages, and also use phrase words of their own invention. The kernel of the Esata language will remain common and understandable to all speakers, but each different linguistic group can develop its own variant within the overall framework. This is done by using phrase words from their preferred dialect(s), and by using the standard Esata vocabulary imported from their language.

Any Esata speaker can improve his language skills by incorporating into his working vocabulary foreign source words. Foreign source words are as much a part of the language as the more familiar English equivalents. This is a most effective method for expanding natural language vocabulary. Esata formalizes the process, without having to wait for words to gain widespread usage, a process which can take decades.

Fundamental to Esata are support of slang and street dialects, which are expected to be the first serious use of the language. As it gains in popularity at the street level, it should also begin to attract the attention of the normally curious English speaking public. If the Esata user population begins to grow in the English speaking countries, then the language will start to attract attention as an international auxiliary language.

Esata vocabulary has been obtained by compressing English and foreign source words into more succinct forms with simple pronunciation and spelling. Many four and five syllable words have been reduced to three syllables. Shorter forms are always preferred for the compactness of the language. The intention is also to 'fill the meaning space' by assigning meanings to all the possible sequences of sounds (at least for the shorter words). The combined result is a language in which redundancy has been reduced to a minimum, resulting in a very compact written and spoken language. Compactness or the 'distance' between words is less, making it more important to distinguish between different words. But in Esata, the unique vowel sounds, strict syllabic structure, and elimination of consonant clusters result in an easy to understand spoken language.

Note that Esata does not eliminate or diminish ambiguity in natural language. This is too difficult an issue to address in a constructed language which intends to maintain a high degree of recognition for native speakers. In some cases ambiguity is lessened, but just as often it is increased, for example homonyms (words with the same sound but different spellings) often result in the same Esata word (eg. stil means both steel and steal). The author makes no apologies for this, because in spoken English different meanings were already assigned to the same sound, and the spoken language determines the degree of overlap in the meaning space. Our ability to deal with this ambiguity in natural language means that we can deal with it in Esata just as well.

## 15. Conclusions

Whether Esata, or something else, will eventually be adopted as basis for an international standard simplified English language remains to be seen. The author hopes that many of the ideas used in its construction will be carried forward into the new international creole English that will eventually emerge. Hopefully Esata will at least 'catch on' at street level, and develop into a widely used dialect in the English speaking countries.

Esata is a quick route to basic English for hundreds of millions of non native speakers who need to acquire a working knowledge of the language in a short time. By learning the primary list and a small amount of practical vocabulary, and then practicing with that language kernel, practical fluency in a near English dialect can be gained. After such experience, formal English will prove much easier to approach and master.

It was important to base this new language on English, while importing lots of foreign words. Also important was to define a method by which new vocabulary can be defined by its users and come into usage quickly. In Esata all these design objectives are met. In addition, the Esata phrase word concept is able to accommodate a great variety of both natural language and specific technical dialects within the framework of the language.

The author hopes that those interested in both natural and constructed languages will find Esata worth learning, or at least learning about. Contributions are solicited from native speakers of the world's major languages, to help extend the Esata vocabulary lists, and also to suggest definitions for the various primary meanings lists. Anyone interested in collaborating in the ongoing definition and promotion of Esata language is encouraged to contact the author at the Email address indicated at the end of the book.

## Appendix A. Example Texts in Esata

Now we present a few example texts, with translation. Esata is intended to be used as a spoken personal language, so most of these are typical conversations that you would expect to hear at street level.

```
Dlog wan: Jono na Jeno
ca jono
    hi John
ca jeno, hobiyu?
    hi Jane, how are you?
yobigu, nayu?
    I'm good, and you?
gutu dank, vayubidu?
    good too, thanks, what are you doing?
yobida teka brek fom studa.
    I was taking a break from studying.
mitu, fila mihed gobu.
    Me too, feel like my head is going to explode.
Sem witmi. Yola lera be jenefew horz het netam.
        Same with me. I like learning but just a few hours at a time
Ye, yura. zovayu godu naw?
        Yeh, you're right. So what are you going to do now?
Nosa, ti mebi goni decit.
        Don't know, think maybe go in the city.
Ni decit, wano? Wonago togeti?
    In the city, why not? Want to go together?
Ya, lezgo. Hirz jedebus, hayu netik?
    Yeh, let's go. Here's just the bus, have you a ticket?
Nohane, hayune sper?
    Don't have any, do you have a spare?
Tizo lemi ceka, ye hane.
    Think so, let me check, yeh have one.
hok, weke geni. Peyu nekof ni decit, yohasodo.
    OK we can get in. Pay you a coffee in the town. I have some money.
Dis sitz bi feri. Yu wona dewen?
        These seats are free. You want the window?
Yu sita dar. Yusa, bihepi siyu tud.
    You sit there. You know, I'm happy to see you today.
Rili? mitu bi hepi renita yuladi.
    Really? Me too, happy to run into you like this.
Ya, fayu wona, wike studa togeti haft.
    Yes, if you want, we can study together after.
Notu lati towh, yomu pasa da tes frade.
    Not too late though, I have to pass that test Friday.
Yuvi pasa he, no wera.
        You will pass it, don't worry.
Mebi wikuduso drilz hes wigo nito tawn.
        Maybe we could do some drills as we are going into town.
Va, brinda yude buk wityu? Lemi haw debus!
    What, did you bring your book with you? Let me out the bus!
je kida, yuxuha sidayude fac!
    Just kidding, you should have seen your face!
```


## Dlog tuy: Jimo na Wano

jimo, bidayu?
Jim, is that you?
Wano, yudama.
Juan, you're the man.
Vahup ma?
What's up man?
Note, je xuta so hupz.
Nothing, just shooting some hoops.
Yugobi dar tomar?
You going to be there tomorrow?
Yubeta yogobi dar, daz fomi vebigi dey.
You bet I'm going to be there, that's a very big day for me.
Ya, fayudugu yubiko nekayikin.
Yeh, if you do good you become a street king.
Kayikinz, demogu klan ni decit.
Street Kings, the best gang in the city.
Wi rula di par fa detawn, nohuse difi.
We rule this part of the town, nobody says different.
Be novehu gebi ne kin, jedebes.
But not everybody gets to be a King, just the best.
Yo wonabi wan fadebes, dawayo wonabi nekin.
I want to be one of the best, that's why I want to be a king
Yu gata xoyude stuf, he nogobizi.
You got to show your stuff, it's not going to be easy.
Yu gata bi tofi nayu gata bi smari.
You got to be tough and you got to be smart.
Ya, lazese, suva ni decay yunida bof.
Yeh, like they say, to survive in the street you need both.
Biko nekin, ewanteh, yumuta delang.
To become a King, first thing you must talk the language.
Yema, yobi werka da, hal detam.
Yeh man, I'm working that all the time.
Beyuke hredi tagu Esata, yubi lera fasi.
But you can already talk good Esata, you're learning fast.
Nobi tuhari pikupa, beyo nida prak spika.
It's not too hard to pick up, but I need practice speaking.
Daz va wita halde tam, hebiwide persi lang.
That's what we talk all the time, it's our personal language.
Yotidabi zoqu ha yuyede persi lang.
I think that's so cool to have your own personal language.
No soli da, wihatu nespexi dlek fode kinz.
Not only that, we have also a special dialect for the kings.
Yude dlek nobi pat fa Esata?
Your dialect isn't part of Esata?
Norili, ni Esata vehu ke dfina hixine dlek.
Not really, in Esata everyone can define his/her own dialect.
wiha wiyede wodz for lotz tez, da nohu lel ke kapa.
We have our own words for lots of things, that no one else can understand.
Wonz yu bi ni dekinz wigoxoyuda.
Once you're in the Kings we're going to show you that.
Noke weta tilden.
I can't wait till then.

## Dlog tiy: Tomo na Debreno

Skuzami, yoyu hovhirda taha Esata, wula jonina, fahez hok wityu?
Excuse me, I overheard you talking Esata and would like to
join in, if it's OK with you?
Xur, yubi welki. Vaz yude nem?
Sure, you're welcome, what's your name?
Yom Tomo, nayu?
I'm Tom, and you?
Yoye kala debreno.
I'm called the brain.
Mubifoyude telgen.
Must be for your intelligence.
Norili, bida miga hude gidami denem.
Not really, it was my girl who gave me the name.
Gaz bigu fogiha yu nedifni eyosi
Girls are good for giving you a different self image.
Ya, yuzli nemo sili eyosi
Yes, usually a sillier self image.
Lezno stara tabota gaz, ze breka mihed.
Let's not start talking about girls, they break my head.
Sem witmi, note be trubz, mosfa detam.
Same with me, nothing but troubles most of the time.
Hokoyu tazogu Esata?
How come you talk so good Esata?
Nekid het deskul bida spika he na gedami nteresi.
A kid at school was speaking it and got me interested.
Husli hapina lada, da bida hoyotu bginda.
Usually happens like that, that was how I began too.
Hofi yogoside ewebsat fode Esata lang, daz nteresi tu.
Often I go see the website for the Esata language, that's interesting too.
Ya, de ksazez fo traslet bi ewotduh, yo lera lotz fanu wodz dawey. Yes, the exercises for translation are worth doing, I learn lots of new words that way.
Yo fana dade beste bi mekupa kovesexn naden raytahe.
I find that the best thing is making up conversation and then writing it.
Dazgu, yov je terad praka dlogz fomde ewebsat.
That's good, I've just tried to practice dialogs from the website.
Ya, lera nelang bi difkuli, be Esata mubi demoszi lera lang fazehal.
Yes, learning a language is difficult, be Esata must be the easiest to learn language of them all.
Hewubi somu ber fiyohada sohu yokuta wit hettamz.
It would be so much better if I had someone I could talk with at times.
Hayuno frinz huketa Esata?
Do you not have any friends who can talk Esata?
No, yovbi lerahe miye, nayu?
No, I've been learning it on my own, and you?
Honli wituy, wiwula hamo pipl wihuta.
Only we two, we would like to have more people to talk with.
Mebi wiku mitgena sowe na tasomo.
Maybe we could meet again sometime and talk some more.
Yowula dat. Hirbi mifonnum. Satd biqi, semtam.
I'd like that. Here's my phone number. Saturday's I'm here, same time.

## Dlog for: Bobo na Karo

Bobo, jedema yo wonda si.
Bob, just the man I wanted to see.
Ca Karo, tida mebi fanayu nidemal.
Hi Karl, thought maybe (I'd) find you in the mall.
Yohage hawdehas het temz.
I have to get out of the house at times.
Mitu, sidayu debigi mec elasnoc?
Me too, did you see the big match last night?
Yu ber blifa misidahe. Vane ftasi gem!
You better believe I saw it. What a fantastic game!
Yo tida de wolvez hada winda het ehaftem, bede tigz kobekda nide fnali mintz. I thought the wolves had won at halftime, but the tigers came back in the final minutes.
Ya, wane greti gem, wan fadebes.
Yeh, what a great game, one of the best.
Ber fayu, yubine tigi fan.
Better for you, you're a tiger fan.
Xur, bede wolvez kuha winda tu, zebida ehesguh detigz.
Sure, but the wolves could have won too, they were as good as the tigers.
Fe honli zenohada lusda debal nide lasi momez, da kosda degem.
If only they hadn't lost the ball in the last moments, that cost the game.
Wel, daz va hepda mifrin, na ven yukeno cenjahe.
Well, that's what happened my friend, and even you can't change it.
Lez notamo bothe. Lezgo bera nebir togeti, yope.
Let's not talk more about it. Let's go drink a beer together, I'm paying.
Dazra, yupe, dabi degrim. Tiyoviha wan fadas kari portadi birz.
That's right, you're paying, that was the agreement. Think I'll have one
of those expensive imported beers.
Ya, yope de fers ron, de hoterz yukepe.
Yeh, I pay the first round, the others you can pay.
Jewan bir vibi nof fomi, pu nesrir hon mifac.
Just one beer will be enough for me, to put a smile (sourire) on my face.
Yubi srira sinz lasnat frin, nonida bir foda, be hinwy kolonga, lezgo. You're smiling since last night friend, you don't need beer for that, but anyway come along let's go.
Lezgo tode bloti tod, zehade pecerz fabir het honli favdalz.
Let's go to the bloated toad, they have the pitchers of beer at only $\$ 5$.
Vabot yudeta bot baya ne kari portadi bir?
What about your talk about buying an expensive imported beer?
Yosedada jesiyu muva yudehan proteka yude edolu.
I said that just to see you move your hand to protect your wallet.
Tiladi, yuge favdalz fommi, ke spinahe hon wan kari bir vo fav cipi wanz.
Think like this, you get five dollars from me, can spend it on one expensive beer or five cheap ones.
Dazno problem cuza fone brili matmat lami.
That's no problem choosing for a brilliant mathematician like me.
Yotida yubida studn fade plitiki sans na hist.
I thought you were a student of political science and history.
Dazra, be wit nespex ni bir hkont.
That's right, but with a specialty in beer accounting.

## Dlog fav: Nide resteran

Va kand cu yufila cuha?
What kind of food do you feel like eating?
Yola cinesi, nayu?
I like Chinese, and you?
Mitu, benotu hofi, na jelasi satd hada so.
Me too, but not too often, and just last Saturday I had some.
Derz de mesiki ples raqi, wona trayahe?
There's the Mexican place right here, want to try it?
Wuno mayna be yo vewe yita tumuc mesiki, den noslipa gu.
Wouldn't mind but $I$ always eat too much Mexican, then don't sleep well.
Wel wikugo tode sifud resteran. Fila yita sifud?
Well we could go to the seafood restaurant. Feel like eating seafood?
Yokugo fone bekda fix plet, dazgu nano kosa tumuc. Hobotyu?
I could go for a baked fish plate, that's good and doesn't cost too much. How about you?
Yola de mixi sifud platr wit sofa hevte, tune gudil.
I like the mixed seafood platter with some of everything, also a good deal
Hok, hez sifud den, legohina. lediz fersi.
Ok, it's seafood then, let's go in. Ladies first.
Hune lediy? Yobinewu, nane rilwan tu!
Who's a lady? I'm a woman, and a real one too!
Yubigimi negran haptit. Wona sita qi?
You're giving me a grand appetite. Want to sit here?
Das fayni, jenosita woyukesi detivu.
That's fine, just don't sit where you can see the TV.
Nowerya, yonogoge disraki.
Don't worry, I'm not going to get distracted.
Note disraka maz la negem hontivu.
Nothing distracts men like a game on TV.
(de wayres hrava)
(the waitress arrives)
Biyi redi horda?
Are you ready to order?
Ya, wi wona wan grilda fix plet na wan sifud platr, wit tuy midi drafi birz.
Yes, we want one grilled fish plate and one seafood platter, with two medium draft beers.
Yu pfera wit bekda ptat vo frayz?
You prefer with baked potato or fries?
Bekda ptat, dankyi.
Baked potato, thank you.
Yovi brina yude drinz rawey, yude fud vibi redi nibot favtin mnutz. I'll bring your drinks right away, your food will be ready in about fifteen minutes.
Sona gu. Wir bot hungri, zo nomekawi wayta longi!
Sounds good. We're both hungry, so don't make us wait long!
Halda fud smela zogu. Zehal gatda sifud platrez, luka nas.
All that food smells so good. They all got seafood platters, looks nice.
Duno speka migiyu pat fayode sifud platr, bitu hungeri tobi genrusi.
Don't expect me to give you part of my seafood platter, I'm too hungry to be generous.
Den duno spekami leyusi huz wina degem hontivu.
Then don't expect me to let you see who's winning the game on $T V$.

## Dlog ses: Nidexa

Wona godona todexa witme tud? Hagenenu per fajens.
Want to go down to the shop with me today? Have to get a new pair of jeans
Yono mayna gotodexa wityu, be yoyusa nawe yugoxa yu pasa eholdey der.
I don't mind going to the shop with you, but $I$ know you and when you go to
the shop you pass a whole day there.
Be daz weyobi loni. Feyugo witmi yovibi qiki, yo pramsa.
But that's when $I$ am alone. If you go with me I'll be quick, I promise.
Yu gata se homuc tam yugoha spena der.
You've got to say how much time you're going to spend there.
halra, hez jegoteka wanhor. Dazhok wityu?
All right, it's just going to take one hour. That's OK with you?
Yu sprazami sotamz. Feyu finxa ni tuyhorz hez vegu.
You surprise me sometimes. If you finish in two hours it's very good.
Hok, lezgo den. Yuke drava.
OK, let's go then. You can drive.
Ya, yom deber dravr yusa.
Yes, I'm the better driver, you know.
Vayosa na vayuti bi tuy difni tez.
What I know and what you think are two different things.

## (Zegetodexa)

(they get to the shop)
Naw yu jegotode wude pat, nawivi mitupa rahir het tenwan horz, hok?
Now you just go to the woman's part, and we will meet up right here at eleven o'clock, OK?
Daznok, yotida yukoda witmi hepmi cuza so naztez.
That's not OK, I thought you came with me to help me choose some nice things.
Yofi sili nidewude sekxun. Yuyego, yogo cekota de sporti guhz.
I feel silly in the woman's section. You go by yourself, I'm going to check out the sporting goods.
Jekowitami cuza per fajins, dazhal.
Just come with me to choose a pair of jeans, that's all.
Wiwuha pastuha de linji sekxun, yonola gohina dar.
We'd have to pass thru the lingerie section, I don't like going in there.
Yuno wonami hepayu cuza nenu ewamsut voso erehxuz?
Don't you want me to help you choose a new warm up suit or some running shoes?
Dazhok, yokedu miyexa. Yosavayola beya.
That's OK, I can do my own shopping. I know what I like to buy.
Den wikexo hico vawi bayda wewige hom.
Then we can show each other what we bought when we get home.
Dazhalra, je nospena tumucdo nidexa, wi hals gata pe debilz yusa. That's all right, just don't spend too much in the shop, we also gotta pay the bills, you know.
Fakors yosa, noweriha. Siyu ninehor. bay.
Of course I know, don't worry. See you in an hour. Bye.
Biyuno fgeta sote? Gimine kis, bay.
Aren't you forgetting something? Give me a kiss, bye.

## Dlog sev: Honderod (1)

Yu redi togo xuh? Gata vete togeti?
You ready to go dear (choux)? Got everything together?
Yotizo, lemi ceka milist fatez todu.
I think so, let me check my list of things to do.
Yubi vewe zogu horgani. Yo nevr rayta dawn tez layudu.
You are always so well organized. I never write things down like you do.
Wel wans yo livda fone longi trip, na haft nehafhor, yo rilazda da
Well once I left for a long trip, and after a half hour, I realized that
yohada livda mi edolu withal mido hethom.
I had left my wallet with all my money at home.
zo naw yu vewe meka yudelist.
So now you always make your list.
Ya be yo stil liva tez behan.
Yes but I still leave things behind.
Daz gu, bkas derz norum nidekar fovete yuha.
That's good, because there's not room in the car for everything you have.
Yu vewe gatabi dekemijn dunoyu?
You always got to be the comedian don't you?
Nedey wito laft bi nedey witomi.
A day without laughter is a day without me.
Fotuni dekonves bino teru. Hok, lezgo.
Fortunately the converse is not true. OK, let's go.
(hafhor layti) a half hour later
Yusa, yofi xuri dayoha fogetda sote mpori
You know, I feel sure data I have forgotten something important.
Wayuno xeka wit yudelist fatez yu livda bhan?
Why don't you check with your list of things you left behind?
Yu nevr go stapa joka witmi, mist kemijn?
You never going to stop joking with me, mister comedian?
Noles yohane haksedn na breka mi funibon.
Not unless I have an accident and break my funny bone.
Hoh, yo memba va bida livda bhan - mi nu srawhat.
Oh, I remember what was left behind - my new straw hat.
Daz traji wigata turona nagehe, ven fehe mina lusa tuyhorz.
That's tragic, we got to turn around and get it, even if it means losing two hours.
Yo pudahe hontap fadeklos zo dekat wuno pleya withe, den forgetda bothe.
I put it on top of the closet so the cat would not play with it, then
forgot about it.
Yumubi hovkom wit grif.
You must be overcome with grief.
Rilif rili, yoha fini membad va yohada fogetda.
Relief really, I have finally remembered what $I$ had forgotten.
Yoti mebi wuhabida ber fogeta va yu fogetda - sima mo lojiki.
I think maybe it would have been better to forget what you forgot - seems
more logical.
Hinwey yovije baya nuwan we wige der.
Anyway I'll just buy a new one when we get there.
Naw dazne wude logik foyi.
Now, that's a woman's logic for you.

## Dlog het: Honderod (2)

Yu goha filupa wit gas su? Yohagoto debatru.
Are you going to fill up with gas soon? I have to go to the bathroom.
Feyo hada filupa hevr tam yuhagoto debatru, yoxu drava tank truk stedfa nekar.
If I had to fill up every time you have to go to the bathroom, I should drive a tank truck instead of a car.
Qibine gas stexn, yuke stapa hir.
Here's a gas station, you can stop here.
Nosi hini batruz, munohane.
Don't see any bathrooms, must not have any.
halde gas stexenz gata batruz, slodona!
All the gas stations have got bathrooms, slow down!
Tuleti wipahenu
Too late, we're past it now.
Feyuno stapa su, yogoduhe raqini yudekar.
If you don't stop soon, I'm going to do it right here in your car.
No, weyta, yovi stapa ranaw nayukeduhe bayderod lanema. No, wait, I'll stop right now and you can do it by the road like a man.
Yonokeduhe lanema, yonoha demade priviparz.
I can't do it like a man, I don't have a man's private parts.
Wayu vewe telami tez yosa hredi?
Why are you always telling me things I know already?
(hafhor lati) half hour later
Nuyofi ber, vane relif, de waytez famiyayz bida torna joni.
Now I feel better, what a relief the whites of my eyes were turning yellow
Haft deksay fode fogetda hat nade spelodi bladr, nemomt fakam.
After the excitement of the forgotten hat and the exploding bladder, a moment of calm.
Yobi gled wi fini geda hawdehas nabi teka netrip sowo.
I'm glad we finally got out of the house and are taking a trip somewhere.
Ya, yode brod gobi sprazi wehisiwi het hidedor.
Yeh, my brother is going to be surprised when he sees us at his door.
Va, yuno fondahi? Hinosada wikoha?
What, you didn't phone him? He doesn't know we're coming?
Yo fondahi bot newik bek, seda mebi tifako, noxuri.
I phoned him about a week back, said maybe think of coming, not sure.
Vafehino der? Wi mekda forhor trip fonote?
What if he's not there? We made a four hour trip for nothing?
Hexubi der, hinogo haw muc, lisno riseni.
He should be there, he doesn't go out much, least not recently.
Yokeno bliva yude kopliti lak faplanz.
I can't believe your complete lack of plans.
Yo fana da plana meka layf bori. Yo nevr dumo dan nesri.
I find that planning makes life boring. I never do more than necessary.
Wel yoti dehopset, da nomuc hapena lesyu plenahe.
Well I think the opposite, that not much happens unless you plan it.
Wibinunine bigi discus, wan daku lasa nelayftam.
We are now in a big discussion, one that could last a lifetime.
beyuwuno planhonahe.
But you wouldn't plan on it.
Yugata minumr beb.
You've got my number, baby.

## Dlog nan: Honderod (3)

Fe yudebrod nobidar yuke baymi nenuhat. je telmi wewigedar.
If your brother isn't there, you can buy me a new hat. Just tell me when we get there.
Wibiqi, zodeqebi, hokeqibiqa?
We are here, so the question is: how can here be there?
Miflosofr fadebesurb. My philosopher of the absurb.
Yumu hmeta da hir kenobi der les hir na der bide sem.
You must admit that here can't be there unless here and there are the same
Yonosi woyubigo, beyokesi hoyugedar.
I can't see where you're going, but I can see how you get there.
Befe qinaqa bide semte, wawiha difi wods?
But if here and there are the same thing, why do we have different words?
Ndid, waha wodz hethal? Bino sahe neform fa hignor?
Indeed, why have words at all? Isn't knowledge a form of ignorance?
Fakors yura, bevayosebi mucmo profoni. Hirhez - fe qinaqa bide sem, co sparexn bitwi hini tuytez, zo deholi yuniv klapsa nitowan pont, na hal higsis stapa higsisa.

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        Of course you are right, but what I'm saying is much more profound. Here
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    it is - if here and there are the same, there is no separation
    between any two things, so the whole universe collapses into one point,
    and all existence stops existing.
    Sili mi, tilnaw biti wixu jebot bider.
Silly me, until now I've been thinking we should just about be there.
Fortuni der bida nehenxi Grik hu wans provda hez mposbeli hev gewo wigoha. Fortunately there was an ancient Greek who once proved it's impossible ever to get where we're going.
Ven de grikz muda sowe trowupa.
Even the Greeks sometimes had to threw up.
Woyu ridada?
Where did you read that?
Yonoridada, yo mekupdahe.
I didn't read it, I made it up.
Yo reknaza disrit, wibi jebotdar.
I recognize this street, we're just about there.
Yotida dabida kompliti mposbeli.
I Thought that was completely impossible.
Dibiqi hidehas, lesi fehiz hom.
This is his house here, let's see if he's home.
Mebi hi stapda hegsisa weyu dravupda.
Maybe he stopped existing when you drove up.
Derz nenot hondedor, hohno, hesehi livda gosi hidebrot!
There's a note on the door, oh no it says he left to go see his brother.
HaHa li brot, prilu fulde, gatayugu!
Ha Ha little brother, April's fool's, got you good!
Hez noprilu, nayu nofulami, sidayu hadi bhandedor.
It's not April, and you didn't fool me, I saw you hiding behind the door.
Yohane prilu fulde yir, none dey. Beko nidehas, yutu toto.
I have an April fool's year, not a day. But come in the house, you too
little brother.

## Manlog wan: Wamigodu tud?

Hez satd, vamigodu tud?
It's Saturday, what am I going to do today?
Tunat dabi degem hontiv, nowona misa da.
tonight there's the game on TV, don't want to miss that.
Fede tigrez wina, zevibi nidefinalz. Dawubi greti.
If the tigers win, they will be in the finals. That would be great.
Yovi wera mitigri xir nekep, daxu brinaze guluk.
I'll wear my tiger shirt and cap, that should bring them good luck.
Nide hafnun yowona gofo nejog.
In the afternoon I want to go for a jog.
Yomuki trena feyogobi niguxep wede futbol sisn komica.
I have to keep training if I'm going to be in good shape when the football season starts (cominciare).
gatare hetlis favklomz naden duso hintevalz.
Got to run at least five kilometers and then do some intervals.
Dimor yoku klinupa dehapar, benofimu laduhe.
This morning I could clean up the apartment, but don't feel much like doing it.
Yovipuso hodr nimikloz nawaxa yesdede dixz.
I'll put some order in my clothes and wash yesterday's dishes.
Yonogo swipupa vo vaka, lis notud.
I'm not going to sweep up or vacuum, at least not today.
Lonhes deples nosima tumesi, dabide menteh.
As long as the place doesn't seem too messy, that's the main thing.
Yogata klinupa dapal fepapirz na bukz hondetabl firs.
I've got to cleanup that pile of papers and books on the table first.
Haft gonage dreza, ber xeva tu, luka lane klox.
After go and get dressed, better shave too, look like a bum (clochard).
Den godona konah na geso brefas.
Then go down (to the) corner and get some breakfast.
Nebigi plet fa srambi hegz na tost wit kaf.
A big plate of scrambled eggs and toast with coffee.
Dan mebi rida depapr, venfe derzno munuz disdez.
Then maybe read the paper, even if there's not much news these days.
Yosava, yokuteka debic na gohova todepark waca de futbal prak.
I know what, I could take the bike and go over to de park to watch the footbal practice.
Mi hodi tim gobi srongi diyir, ze gata sogu plerz fodenu sisn. My old team are going to be strong this year, they've got some good players this season.
Mebi yoku kala fedo nasife hiz nodu sova, wiku mitupa nidepark.
Maybe I could call Fred and see if he's not doing something, we could meet up in the park.
Yomuge hawdehas, duno wona je steya hom waca tivu.
I have to get out of the house, don't want to just stay home and watch TV.
Fe fedo noha hotr plenz wiku mebi goto depub si degem dar tonat. If Fred doesn't have other plans meybe we could go to the pub to see the game there tonight.
Wel feyoduda hal, dazjebot edeyfol. Well if $I$ do that all, that's just about a day full (of things).

## Manlog tuy: ehommek

Dirmi, darbi tumeni tez yo gatadu tud.
Dear me, there are too many things I've got to do today.
Waxa dekloz, hagaze draha, hrana deklini kloz, puze nideklaz Wash the clothes, hang them to dry, iron the clean clothes, put them in the closet.
Pikupa dekedz hetskul na tekaze tode bertdey fest kros tawn.
Pick up the kids at school and take them to the birthday party cross town.
Dan kuka dinr. Vawigo yita? Wihada spaget lasnat,
Then cook dinner. What are we going to eat? We had spaghetti
last night.
mebi tunat kuha fix witris na vegz. maybe tonight could have fish with rice and vegetables,
ber stara tawa de fix hredi.
better start thawing the fish already.
Feyo livahe haw dekat go yitahe foxe, ber kovupahe.
If I leave it out the cat's going to eat it for sure, better cover it up.
Wobi dekat niwey, hanosidahi fohorz.
Where is the cat anyway, haven't seen him for hours.
Dekidz muda ledahi hawsad, lesi fehiko weyo kala.
The kids must have let him outside, let's see if he comes when I call..
Qiqi kito. Dayubi yugofonote eharbal, ko nidehas nage yudemelk.
Here, here kitty. There you are, you good for nothing hairball, come in the house and get your milk.
Hoh, daz defon, yoko, yoko.
Oh, that's the phone, I'm coming, I'm coming.
Nore twin mifit kato, voyogiyu nekik foxe.
Don't run between my feet kitty, or I'll give you a kick for sure.
Helo, ca melo sava? Ya dugu, solo yozo bizi, noha tam xeta folong.
Hello, hi Emily how are you (ca va)? Yes, doing good, only I'm so busy, don't have time to chat for long.
Ya halde kidz bi difkuli sowe, ementeh bi noleze meka trubz fo hotr pipl. Yeh, all the kids are difficult sometimes, the main thing is don't let them make trouble for other people.
Yodeboz spena hal zede feritam pleya sporz, zebitu tardi gohawa meka trub. My boys spend all their free time playing sports, they're too tired to go out and make trouble.
Ya, yosa wixusi hico mo hoft, darbi zomeni tez todu, keno kipupa wit mifrinz. Yes, I know we should see each other more often, there are so many things to do, cannot keep up with my friends.
Yowulo koto yudehas Frad vniy. Bepilemi ceka firs wit hebo fe hiz feri. I would love to come to your house Friday evening. But please let me check first with Abe if he's free.
Yovi kalbekayu nibot hafhor na telyu fewikeko, hok? I'll call you back and tell you if we can come in about half an hour, OK?
Zo gled yu fonda melo, na dank foyude vitx. Zo nas tawitayu, cus.
So glad you phoned, Emily, and thanks for your invitation.
So nice talking with you, bye (tchuss).
Naw vabidati? Ya, veva yohadu. Dirmi darbi tumeni tez.
Now what was I thinking? Yes, everything I have to do. Dear me there are too many things.

## Manlog tiy: bekto skul

Bekto skul, ma hegobi tof ditam.
Back to school, man it's going to be tough this time.
Jewanmo yir naden gubay redbrik skulhas.
Anyway one more year and then goodbye red brick schoolhouse.
Gubay meriku hist, jomtir, na hengelu litetur, Goodbye American history, geometry, and English literature.
gubay jim, na taw fatz nidexar,
Goodbye gym, and towel fights in the shower,
na doz tupi bonhedz vewe pleya praki jokz,
and those stupid boneheads always playing practical jokes.
feyo nev size hagn hez tusu.
if I never see them again it's too soon.
Gubay weya nilayn folunx, na goha halde enbide simbliz, Goodbye waiting in line for lunch, and going to all the big-dumb assemblies,
na veki Miz Srit tela vehu nota nidehalz. and old (vecchio) Mrs. Street telling everyone not to talk in the halls.
na gubay tode haky tim woyohakida benx xodi fo tuy longi yirz. and goodbye to the hockey team, where I've kept the bench warm (chaud) for two long years.
Yoxunohada pleyda les zeledami stata.
I shouldn't have played unless they let me start.
Na gubay Viko miteru lo, huje wona bi frinz. Goodbye Vicky, my true love, who just wants to be friends.
Vayo wonda bine emiga none frini ga.
What I wanted was a girlfriend, not a friendly girl.
Ya wel, hini kand fega berdan nofrin, yo spoza, mebino.
Yeh, well, any kind of girl is better than no girl, I suppose, maybe not.
Yoxinogoti, wixa yowunoti botxi.
I'm not going to think about her. I wish I would not think about her.
Zomenitez nora, tez yo wonad difri, zomenitez. So many things not right, things I wanted different, so many things.
Nosafeyoke teka hnoti yir fa halda trub, vane west fatam. Don't know if I can take another year of all that trouble, what a waste of time.
Beden, vanobi newest fatam? Serti steyhoma nobiber. But then, what isn't a waste of time. Certainly staying home isn't better.
Niwey, bi halmosdar. Hoh Ja, qiwigo.
Anyway, am almost there. Oh God, here we go.
Hoh no, daz viko vamixigose?
Oh no, that's Vicky, what am I going to say to her?
Ca viko, vane spraz, honas siyu, hobigo vete?
Hi Vicky, what a surprise, how nice to see you, how's everything going?
Hobida yudezom, yuhada nasi vekexn? Layude drez, hez priti. How was your summer, you had a nice vacation? Like your dress, it's pretty
Mebi wivihaso klaz togeti diyir, yowulada.
Maybe we will have some classes together this year, I would like that.
Wona waka togeti na xera de lasi prexi mintz fafrid?
Want to walk together and share the last precious minutes of freedom?

## Manlog for: Esata Prestexn (1)

Ca vehu na welka todi prestexn honde Esata Lang.
Hello everyone and welcome to this presentation on the Esata language.
Hebi nenu lang ventad jene few yirs hago bey nema nemda Pafu.
It is a new language invented just a few years ago by a man named Pafu.
Esata bine simpli verx fa hengelu, wic bi vezi lera.
Esata is a simple version of English which is very easy to learn.
Heha regli spel na vesimpli gramat.
It has regular spelling and very simple grammar.
Hebida desanda fo tuy difni kandz fapipl.
It was designed for two different kinds of people.
Firs fodas hude nida keta benoha tam studa fomli hengelu. First for those who need to be able to talk but don't have time to study formal English.
Dis pipl viketa Esata qiki, na haft spikahe fowayl, These people will be able to talk Esata quickly, and after speaking it for a while.
hevibi vezi den foze kigo lera fomli hengelu.
it will be very easy then to keep going and learn formal English.
Be fokz huje wona ta hok withico nidi
But folks who just want to talk OK with each other in this
vezi dlek fa hengelu ke steya withe na kigebera.
very easy dialect of English can stay with it and keep getting better.
Haft so spirenz zexuketa hals wit normi hengelu spikz. After some experience they should also be able to talk with normal English speakers.
De hotr kand fapipl fohu Esata bi mekda bi pipl hude spik gu hengelu, The other kind of people for whom Esata was made are people who speak English well,
behuwula hazede personi lang. Sins mos pipl vinosa Esata,
but who would like to have their personal language. Since most people will not know Esata,
defew hudu viketa togeti be dehotz vinoke capa.
The few who do will be able to talk together but the others will not be able to understand (capire).
Mebi dehotrez vi capa sotez, beles zesa Esata, zenogoge tumu fahe.
Maybe the others will understand some things, but unless they know Esata, they aren't going to get too much of it.

Esata hals ha loti wodz fom farni langz,
Esata also has lots of words from foreign languages,
nifaq praki halde hengelu wodz viha wan vomo farni qivlenz.
In fact practically all the English words will have one or more foreign equivalents.
Layukese layf, vo vit vo vid.
Like you can say life, or 'vita' or 'vida'
Yekese geha vo prena vo konsiga.
You can say get or 'prendre' or 'conseguir'
Das wodz kofo hitalu, fransu, na spanyu, be darbi hals wodz
Those words are from Italian, French and Spanish, but there are also words
fom ducu, nedelanu, rusu, ven cinesu na japanu.
From German, Nederlands, Russian, even Chinese and Japanese.

## Manlog fav: Esata Prestexn (2)

Hnot ntersi te bot Esata bi hede yus fa fres wodz.
Another interesting thing about Esata is its use of phrase words.
Dis bi wodz mekupda fom puha tuy xori wodz togeti.
These are words made up from putting two short words together.
La stedfa se nebigi mane yukese enbima.
Like instead of saying a big man you can say enbima.
De min fade fres wod kofoma deminz fahede silebz.
The meaning of the phrase word comes from the meanings of its syllables
De prefis sileb stanfora delang, hir 'en' fo hengelu.
The prefix syllable stands for the language, here 'en' for English.
Di fres wodz konsep meka he vezi fopipl nvena nu wodz na yusaze,
This phrase words concept makes it very easy for people to invent new words and use them,
Venzo hoti pipl xuke kapa vazese, lis haft li prak.
Even so other people should be able to understand what they say, at least after a little practice.
Esata ha lotz wodz fa farni langz, be halzo hic farni lang keha hede hon dlek. Esata has lots of words of foreign languages, but also each foreign language can have its own dialect.
Dibiduda bay dfana nenu set faminz fode prami silebz fo hic difni farni lang, This is done by defining a new set of meanings for the primary syllables for each different foreign language.
De farni dlek bije defres wodz mekda wit das nu minz.
The foreign dialect is just the phrase words made with those new meanings.
Hic nu set fa hun xori wodz ginenu dlek fa tenmil fres wodz.
Each new set of hundred short words gives a new dialect of ten thousand phrase words
dar bi dlekz fo tekni na spexi katgerz tu, nasoda yuke dfana yuye.
There are dialects for technical and special categories too, and some that you can define yourself.

Ni Esata yukese pipelde nemz na ples nemz ni xori form,
In Esata you can say people's names and place names in short form,
La filo na sano fo philipo na alexandero,
like filo and sano for phillip and Alexander,
vo paru na lonu fo Parisu na Londonu.
Or paru and lonu for Paris and London.
Pipl nemz vewe henda ni vawl -o, plez nemz hend ni vawl -u.
People names always end in vowel -o, place names end in vowel -u.
Yukeha hupto tuymil eniknem ni hic grup, daz nelot!
You can have up to two thousand nicknames in each group, that's a lot!
Wel, yosada no vehu vi wona lera dinu lang.
Well I know that not everyone will want to learn this new language.
Beyukesi da hez priti simpli nada feyu tera lerahe, nogo tekayu mu tam.
But you can see that it's pretty simple and that if you try to learn it, it's not going to take you much time.
Naw yalgo si fe yu ke ta Esata. Tera rata ne fewi sentz. Yovisi, hebi funi!
Now you all go see if you can talk Esata. Try to write a few sentences.
You will see, it's fun!

## Manlog ses: waca tivu

Lesi vaz hontivu tonat. Xubi nefilm vosote.
Let's see what's on TV tonight. Should be a film or something.
Kanl tiy gata esophop be hez hamos finxad.
Channel three's got a soap opera but it's almost finished.
Hinwe dunola esophop vemu, yugata falowa zehe fomonz.
Anyway don't like soap operas very much, you got to follow them for months
Vaz hon kanl for? Vanaw, desirk, lewac nebit. Di lukla cirk desol.
What's on channel four? Wow, the circus, let's watch a bit. This looks
like cirque du soleil.
Zeha lotz fapipl nikostumz, hezne rili spektakl.
They have lots of people in costumes, it's a real spectacle.
Yola dekrobatz, zepuhona priti guxo.
I like the acrobats, they put on a pretty good show.
Vahels bi hon? Daz di kram sriz, mosli gu,
What else is on? There's this crime series, mostly good,
be hez hredi starda, nosafe yoke folwa het dipont.
but it's already started, don't know if $I$ can follow at this point.
Kiluka, hirbi deprogm da xoha deplis duha zedejabz.
Keep looking. Here's the program that shows the police doing their jobs.
Nteresi, das gayz hane tofjab yoteyu.
Interesting, those guys have a tough job, I tell you.
Dixobi botde holwud hwardz, ho bori.
This show is about Holywood awards, how boring.
Ne holot fapipl mosli binilo witzeye.
A whole lot of people mostly in love with themselves.
Derz musik tivu, yonoke waca folong, bekoma skizofeni.
There's music TV, I can't watch it for long, i become schizophrenic.
Hirbi nefilm, be hez ne yodwan, mekda hetlis tiyten yirz hago.
Here is a film, but it's an old one, made at least thirty years ago.
Zehada difni weyfa meka filmz bekden.
They had a different way of making films back then.
Stil difilm lukala hez woti waci.
Still this film looks like it's worth watching.
jene lasi qiki sken sife derz no hinte hels ber.
Just a last quick scan to see if there's not anything else better.
Helo vaz dihir, ne nimetad film, yola comdiy bes.
Hello what's this here, an animated film, I like comedy best.
Wow, di luka rili vefuni. Hok, lezki waca diwan.
Wow, this looks really very funny. OK, lets keep watching this one.
Jegatage soteci nasoticu, den yovibi seti.
Just gotta get something to drink and something to eat, then I'll be set.
Xeka nidefrij. Wigota bir na esofcih, ber esofcih.
Check in the fridge. We've got beer and soft drinks, better a soft drink.
Vacu? Gota cepz, no ber meka nesamic, hezber foyu.
What to eat? Got chips, no better make a sandwich, it's better for you.
Lemisi, ciz, butr na jam wit nebanan, da sonda gu.
Let me see, cheese, butter and jam with a banana, that sounds good.
Naw bek todexo. Hohno, hez je finxad! Naw yomu fana sote hels lukheta. Zut! Now back to the show. Oh no, it's just finished. Now I have to find something else to look at. Drat!

## Manlog sev: het debich

Vane perfeki dey fodebich: gu son, notuhoti, wat bi kami.
What a perfect day for the beach: good sun, not too hot, water is calm.
Notumeni pipl, haso spes puhupa yodembrel raqi.
Not too many people, have some space to put up my umbrella right here.
je drapa debag na predawa mital hondi klini san.
Just drop the bag and spread out my towel on this clean sand.
Diga guhol fodembrel na plantahe zohekeno faldona.
Dig a good hole for the umbrella and plant it so it can't fall down.
Xir hof, nanu debigi momt, nowan luka, xortez hof.
Shirt off, and now the big moment, no one's looking, shorts off.
Wow, dason fi hoti, ber puso sonesrin honmifac na ces.
Wow, that sun feels hot, better put some sunscreen on my face and chest.
Ne qiki sken hron, hini nteresi bebz miheg?
A quick scan around, any interesting babes my age?
Noraqi bemebi soviko srolbaya molati.
Not right here, but maybe some will come strolling by later on.
Nu srecawa nebet, hah, fini so laksexn.
Now stretch out a bit, ah, finally some relaxation.
Dibi delaf. Wayonobiko nebich bum?
This is the life. Why don't I become a beach bum?
Darz sote hari bnit detal, vazhe?
There's something hard beneath the towel, what is it?
Qibihe, nepic fa broki sixel - tasweyahe.
Here it is, a piece of broken seashell - toss it away.
Yogata smutawa desand hunddetal, dar dafiber.
I've got to smooth out the sand under the towel, there that feels better.
Hamos fgetda, mi soneglaz, naw yokesiber. Almost forgot, my sunglasses, now I can see better.
Hirko nepar fegu luka gaz nibikinz, lez xekawaze.
Here come a pair of good looking girls in bikinis, let's check them out.
Wel, mowuz dan gaz, be stel preti trakti. Well, more women than girls, but still pretty attractive.
Yola dewey deblon waka, lukla xiz flirta. I like the way the blonde walks, looks like she's flirting.
Nowitmi towh, xinoha ven lukda diwey.
Not with me though, she hasn't even looked this way.
Mebi yoxu tera wisla sofa 'dagafa hipanimu?'
Maybe I should try whistling some of 'the girl from Ipanema?'
Hoh, cekawa di, mist hunvers, klas fa milnanhun favtenfav.
Oh, check this out, mister universe, class of 1955.
Hokenema dahod stil hane bod dagu? Mu wokawa lotz.
How can a man that old still have a body that good? Must work out lots.
Yobifi nebit tersi, lesivaz nidekulr.
I'm feeling a bit thirsty, let's see what's in the cooler.
Haz koli kokz! Wanfoyu sir? Kohupa!
Ice cold cokes! One for you sir? Coming up!
je popa detab na.. zut, he srayda halhov mide ebatsut.
Just pop the tab and.. drat, it sprayed all over my bathing suit!
Wel, hebida tam fone swim niwey. Lez gohina. Well, it was time for a swim anyway. Let's go in.

## Manlog het: geha redi

Tonat bi denat, fini gegowata wit defabi jeno.
Tonight's the night, finally get to go out with the fabulous Jane.
Jeno de butfi, jeno de supi nteliji, hu tiltud
Jane the beautiful, Jane the super intelligent, who until today
Bida pliti nonteresi nili hodmi, be sote hapnad.
Was completely uninterested in little old me, but something happened.
Ximuha brokupda wit xide hodflem, vaz hidenem, dejok.
She must have broken up with her old flame, what's his name, the jock.
Hinwe hidelos bi migen, wekom tomilaf, lovi mis jeno.
Anyway his loss is my gain, welcome to my life, lovely miss Jane.
Qiyoge hedi fayoye, gota tekahe zihi, teka mitam.
I'm getting ahead of myself here, got to take it easy, take my time.
Yo gota mekaxi fi hetyiz, xoxi negutam, mekaxi lafa.
I've got to make her feel at ease, show her a good time, make her laugh.
Kihe layti, degaz laha fun, henokege tuseri. Keep it light, the girls like to have fun, it can't get too serious.
Wiviha ne nays mil, den godona todeklub haft.
We'll have a nice meal, then go down to the club afterwards.
Fexi wona dansa, fin, hotwaz jetanabi togeti.
If she wants to dance, fine, otherwise, just talk and be together.
Fexiye sima trakda, den yoke muva moklos, pune eramran.
If she seems attracted, then $I$ can move closer, put an arm around.
Jememba smala loti, na vewe bi degenm.
Just remember to smile a lot, and always be the gentleman.
Yo gota luka mibes, yovi wera minu xert nami bes jak, I've got to look my best, I'll wear my new shirt and my best jacket,
witne klini parfa jinz namigu xuz. with a clean pair of jeans and my good shoes.
Naw, ne klosi xev, dera klon, har komda jera.
Now, a close shave, the right cologne, hair combed just right
Yopuda nebatl fa efinvin nide frij cila.
I put a bottle of fine wine in the fridge to chill.
Yoxu ber sretnupa deples nebit nikes wiko bekhir.
I'd better straighten up the place a bit in case we come back here.
Daz novelaki, hon defirs det witde ejeswan mis jeno.
That's not very likely, on a first date with the one and only Miss Jane.
Hok, lesi, bewinu redi, bewigo redi?
OK, let's see, are we now ready, are we ready to go?
Gota vete? Kiz, edolu, wac, fon, kot, mbrel?
Got everything? Keys, wallet, watch, phone, coat, umbrella.
Wel, derz notelef bege nidekar na dravova.
Well, there's nothing left but to get in the car and drive over.
Deka waxda na klinotda hinsad, mifavri cidz bi lodad.
The car washed and cleaned out inside, my favorite CDs are loaded.
Vaviyose weyosixi? Hobot 'ca jeno, yom hir'
What will I say when I see her? How about 'hi Jane, I'm here'
Tam gego, lesi vaz hon dehotr sad fami efotdor.
Time to get going, let's see what's on the other side of my front door.

## Monlog nan: totode jokz

Dabida rilnas vist het mibrot dehas.
That was a real nice visit at my brother's house.
Hez rili lotz fafun, halwe meka jokz.
He's really lots of fun, always making jokes
Yo spoza sofada rubofda honmi hes yobida grohupa.
I suppose some of that rubbed off on me as I was growing up
Mosli hi pleyda lotz fa praki jokez het mikpens.
Mostly he played lots of practical jokes at my expense.
Yo rmemba wantam dahiseda dar bida normusi spadr
I remember this one time that he said there was an enormous spider
hund mibed, dahihada sidahe rehunda der, behebida zobigi da under my bed, that he had seen it run under there, but it was so big that
hibida skerda gohaftahe. Da nat yo hardi slipda, holdi ne pantuf he was scared to go after it. That night I hardly slept, holding a slipper
nimihan. Denex morn hiteldami dahenobida teru, hihada
in my hand. The next morning he told me that it wasn't true, he had
jes mekupda storiy skerami. Hinwey, he werkda pretigu. just made the story up to scare me. Anyway, it worked pretty good.
Yukesiwa hiseda dahihada neprilu fulde yir, nonedey.
You can see why he said that he had an April fools year, not a day.
Hon notr kesxun heseda da ceda nelapn nide bezmen,
On another occasion he said that there was a rabbit in the basement,
dawiwuha tera kecahe napuhe hawsad. Hi teldami that we would have to try to catch it and put it outside. He told me to
steya niposixn nawe delapn kobada kecahe nine pilokes. stay in position and when the rabbit came by to catch it in a pillowcase.
Den he gohofda fone longi wal, livimi holdi debag heszese.
Then he went off for a long while, leaving me holding the bag as they say. hondehol wehada lotz fafun togeti toh, na ven deli

On the whole we had lots of fun together though, and even the little
trikz he pleyda honmi hepdami hvoyda lotz fa simli sitwexenz.
tricks he played on me helped me avoid lots of similar situations
wit hotr pipl molathon nilayf. Hondehol hidesens fahumr bida with other people later on in life. On the whole his sense of humor was
wanfa hide man hasetz. Yotida debilet meklata fa wande one of his main assets. I think that the ability to make light of one's
pedikmenz bine savigrez. Serti negu humri pers biye ber predicaments is a saving grace. Certainly a good humored person is better
rsivda dan nemudi wan. Zoyo gesa yo howahe tomi hodi brot na received than a moody one. So I guess I owe it to my older brother and
hide funlovi natur dayobi hals klanda teka layf hes heko, his fun loving nature that $I$ am also inclined to take life as it comes,
wito gehi tupseti we tez nogo hes planda. Feyuti
without getting too upset when things don't go as planned. If you think
habot he, we tez go hes planda layf bi qat bori. De rili about it, when things go as planned life is quite boring. The really
plezi tez nilayf hamos halwe ko hes sprazez, yo fana.
pleasant things in life almost always come as surprises, I find.

## sez: sanase

sayings: know and say

## feyunosa yunose

If you don't know, you don't say
feyunoti yunosa
If you don't think, you don't know
feyunosi yunoti
If you don't see, you don't think
feyunoqi yunosi
If you're not here, you don't see
feyukeko yukego
If you can come you can go
feyukego yukege
If you can go you can get
feyukege yukegi
If you can get you can give
feyukegi yukeko
If you can give you can come

## hubidema hubidewu

who's the man, who's the woman?
hubidebo hubidega
who's the boy, who's the girl?

## tiyukere tiyuketa

think you can run, think you can talk?
tiyobiro tiyubira
think I am wrong, think you are right?

## vahaneho xuhanehu

what has a how, should have a who
vahanewa xuhanewo
what has a why, should have a where
vahanepa xuhanefu
what has a past, should have a future
huhadesa xuhadese
Who has the knowledge, should have the say

## Babel Text

Here is a translation of the Old Testament passage on the tower of Babel. Candidate constructed languages are invited to translate this example passage for posting on the langmaker website.

In the whole earth there was one language and one dialect.

## Nide holi ter, da bida wan lang na wan dlek.

And when they departed from the East, they found a valley in the nation of Shinar and they settled there.
Na wede ze dparda desde hist, ze fanda neval nidepas fa xinaru, na ze sedelda dar.
And they said to each other: Come, let's make bricks and let's fire them with fire. And they used the bricks as stones, and they used soft coal as lime.

Na ze seda hico: ko lez meka brikz na lewi beka ze wit fayr. Na ze yusda debrikz hes stonz, na ze yusda esofkol hes laym.

And they said: Come, let's build ourselves a city and a tower, whose summit will reach the sky, and let's get glory for ourselves, before we spread over the face of the whole world.

Na ze seda: ko, bilda wiye necit na netor, hude somt vi rica decel, na lez geye glor, befo wiye sparja hov defac fade holi worl.

And the LORD went down, to see the city and the tower the children of Man had built.
Na de LOR godonda, si decit na detor, dade calz fama hada bildad.
And the LORD said: Here is one people, and they all have one language; and here is what they started to do, and they won't be hindered in anything that they've decided to do.

Na de LOR seda: hirbi wan pipl, zeha hal wan lang, na hirz va zeha ebegduh, na zeye nobi hinda ni va zeha ecuzduh.

So let's go down, and let's confuse their language there, so that they don't understand each other's speech.

## Zo lezgo doni, na lez kfuza zede lang dar, zoda zeno kapa hicode spic.

And the LORD scattered them from there over the face of the whole world, and they stopped building the city.

Na de LOR sketdad ze desda hov defac fade holi worl, na ze stopda bilda decit.
That's why people called it Babel, because there the LORD confused the language of the whole world, and from there the LORD scattered them over the face of the whole world.
Daz wa pipl kalda he babelu, kaz dar de LOR kfuzda delang fade holi worl, na fomdar de LOR sketdad ze hov defac fade holi worl.

## Appendix B. Basic Esata to English Vocabulary

This lists all the two syllable Esata words, and their English Equivalents. Where the translation is based on a foreign language word, the translation is under the for. Eqv column. The third column gives the foreign language origin, F-French, I-Italian, S-Spanish, D-Dutch, G-German, with some C-Chinese, RRussian, P-Portugese; with H-Hindi/Urdu, J-Japanese and others to come.

| Esata | Engl Eqv | for.Eqv | Orig. | Esata | Engl Eqv | for. Eqv | Orig. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| bab |  | father | I | bic | bicycle |  |  |
| bac |  | kiss | I | bid | bead |  |  |
| bad | body |  |  | bif | beef |  |  |
| baf |  | moustache | e $F$ | big_ | large |  |  |
| bag_ | bag |  |  | bih_ | is |  |  |
| bah | bad |  |  | bij_ | beach |  |  |
| baj | budget |  |  | bik | beak |  |  |
| bak | bake |  |  | bil_ | bill |  |  |
| bal | ball |  |  | bim | beam |  |  |
| bam | bomb |  |  | bin | bean |  |  |
| ban | ban |  |  | bip | beep |  |  |
| bap |  |  |  | biq | ballpoint |  |  |
| baq_ | backwards |  |  | bir_ | beer |  |  |
| bar_ | bar,bear,bar |  |  | bis_ |  | repeat $F$ |  |
| bas | base |  |  | bit | beat,bit |  |  |
| bat_ | bat, bath |  |  | biv | beaver |  |  |
| bav |  | drool | F | biw | beware |  |  |
| baw | bow |  |  | bix | ambition |  |  |
| bax | bash |  |  | biy_ | bee |  |  |
| bay_ | buy, bye,by |  |  | biz | busy |  |  |
| baz | boss |  |  | bob | clown |  |  |
| beb | baby |  |  | boc |  | bloom I |  |
| bec | bet |  |  | bod | board |  |  |
| bed | bed |  |  | $b \circ f$ | both |  |  |
| bef | precede |  |  | bog- | false |  |  |
| befo | before |  |  | boh | boy |  |  |
| beg | beg |  |  | boj_ | budge |  |  |
| beh | but |  |  | bok | box | mouth IS |  |
| bej_ | badge |  |  | boku |  | much $F$ |  |
| bek_ | back |  |  | bol | bowl |  |  |
| beko | because |  |  | bom |  | tree $D G$ |  |
| bel | bell |  |  | bon_ | bone | good FI |  |
| bem |  |  |  | bop | hit |  |  |
| ben | bun | good I |  | boq |  | lots $F$ |  |
| bep_ |  |  |  | bor | bore |  |  |
| beq_ |  | comfort | G | bos_ | boast |  |  |
| ber_ | bear,better |  |  | bot_ | boat, both |  |  |
| bes | best |  |  | bov_ | cattle |  |  |
| bet_ | bet |  |  | bow | bow |  |  |
| bev_ |  | drink I |  | box | boast |  |  |
| bew | beware |  |  | boy | boy |  |  |
| bex |  | kiss B |  | boz | boys | angry $D G$ |  |
| bey_ | bay,obey |  |  | bub | error |  |  |
| bez | basis | without | $R$ | buc | much |  |  |
| bib_ |  | library $F$ | FISG | bud | build |  |  |


| buf |  | eat | F | cev_ |  | deer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| bug | bug |  |  | cew | chew |  |
| buh | boom |  |  | cex | cherish |  |
| buj | boo |  |  | cey | chair |  |
| buk- | book |  |  | cez | chess |  |
| buko |  | hole | $I$ | cib | food |  |
| bul | able |  |  | cic |  | drink |
| bum | bum |  |  | cid | acid |  |
| bun | burn |  |  | cif | chief |  |
| bup | bump |  |  | cig | cigar |  |
| buq_ | bouquet |  |  | cih | drink |  |
| bur_ | butter |  |  | cij_ |  |  |
| buro | bureau | office | FIS | cik | cheek |  |
| bus | bus |  |  | cil_ | chill |  |
| but_ | boot | goal, | purpose F | cim_ |  | top |
| buv |  | drink | $F$ | cin | chin |  |
| buw | boo |  |  | cip | cheap |  |
| bux | bush |  |  | ciq_ |  |  |
| buy | buoy | boil | F | cir_ | cheer |  |
| buz | boos |  |  | cis | chisel |  |
| cab_ |  |  |  | cit_ |  | city |
| cac |  | cha-ch |  | civ_ | achieve |  |
| cad | chide |  |  | ciw | swallow |  |
| caf | chaff |  |  | cix |  |  |
| cag |  |  |  | ciy_ |  |  |
| cah | hello |  |  | ciz_ | cheese |  |
| caj_ | charge |  |  | cob- |  |  |
| cak_ | chock |  |  | coc- |  |  |
| cal_ | child |  |  | cod |  |  |
| cam | chomp |  |  | cof_ |  |  |
| can | channel |  |  | cog_ |  |  |
| cap_ | chop |  |  | coh | there is no |  |
| caq_ | chalk |  |  | coj_ |  |  |
| car_ | char |  |  | cok_ | choke |  |
| cas_ | chase |  |  | col |  |  |
| cat_ | chat |  |  | com | chum |  |
| cav_ | chive |  |  | con |  |  |
| caw | chow |  |  | cop | chop |  |
| cax |  |  |  | coq_ | chaulk |  |
| cay_ |  | tea | C | COr_ | chore |  |
| caz |  |  |  | cos_ | close |  |
| ceb |  |  |  | cot |  |  |
| cec |  | eyes | A | cov_ |  |  |
| ced |  |  |  | cow |  |  |
| $c e f+$ | chef |  |  | cox |  |  |
| ceg |  | blind | IS | COY_ |  |  |
| ceh_ | there is |  |  | COZ- |  | cabin |
| cej_ | change |  |  | cub | chubby |  |
| $c e k$ | check |  |  | cuc | church |  |
| cel_ | cell | sky | F | cud | eaten |  |
| cem | chemniy |  |  | cuf_ |  | tuft |
| cen_ | chain |  |  | cug_ | chug |  |
| cep | chip |  |  | cuh | chew, eat |  |
| ceq_ | cheque |  |  | cuj_ |  |  |
| cer_ | chair |  |  | cuk | chuck |  |
| ces_ | chest |  |  | cul_ |  |  |
| cet_ | cheat |  |  | cum |  |  |


| cun |  |  |  | dig_ | dig |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cup |  | suck S |  | dih | this |  |
| cuq_ |  |  |  | dij_ | Digital |  |
| cur_ | chore |  |  | dik |  | thick DG |
| cus |  | goodbye G |  | dil | deal |  |
| cut_ |  | fall $F$ |  | dim | deem |  |
| cuv_ |  |  |  | din | dine |  |
| cuw | chew |  |  | dip | deep |  |
| cux | quiet! |  |  | diq |  |  |
| cuy_ |  |  |  | dir | dear, deer |  |
| cuz | choose |  |  | dis | these |  |
| dab | dabble |  |  | dit |  | finger, toe I |
| dac |  | cabin $R$ |  | div | divide |  |
| dad | dad |  |  | diw | this one |  |
| daf | therefore |  |  | dix | dish |  |
| dag | dagger |  |  | diy_ | idea |  |
| dah | that |  |  | diz_ | this is |  |
| daj_ |  |  |  | dizi | dizzy |  |
| dak | doctor | roof $D G$ |  | dob | double |  |
| dal | dollar |  |  | doc |  | shower I |
| dam | lady |  |  | dod |  | dead DG |
| dan | than |  |  | dof_ | doff |  |
| dap | drop |  |  | dog | dog |  |
| daq |  | agree $F$ |  | doh | money |  |
| dar_ | there |  |  | doj_ | dodge |  |
| das | those |  |  | dok | duck |  |
| dat_ | date,data |  |  | dol | doll | pain I |
| dav_ | dive |  |  | dom | dome |  |
| daw | dawn |  |  | don | down | mister S |
| dax | dash |  |  | dop | dope | after I |
| day_ | die |  |  | doq |  |  |
| daz | that's |  |  | dor |  | gold FIS |
| deb | debt | Owe FIS |  | dos |  | back $F$ |
| dec | decimal |  |  | dot_ | dot, daughter |  |
| ded | dead |  |  | dov | dove |  |
| def_ | deaf |  |  | dow | dough,though |  |
| deg |  | disgusting | F | dox |  |  |
| deh_ | the |  |  | doy_ |  |  |
| dej |  | breakfast | F | $\mathrm{doz}^{\text {d }}$ | doze |  |
| dek | deck |  |  | dub | double |  |
| del |  | about FIS |  | duc |  | German G |
| dem_ |  | tomorrow $F$ |  | dud | dude |  |
| den | then |  |  | duf_ | duff |  |
| dep | dip,depth |  |  | dug_ | dug |  |
| deq_ | decorate |  |  | duh | do |  |
| der_ | dare |  |  | duj_ |  |  |
| des_ | desert |  |  | duk_ | duke |  |
| det | debt |  |  | dul | dull | sweet IS |
| dev_ | develop |  |  | dum | dumb |  |
| dew | moisture |  |  | dun | dune | thin G |
| dex |  | already $F$ |  | dup_ | dupe |  |
| dey_ | day |  |  | duq_ | duke |  |
| dez | days |  |  | dur_ | during | to last FIS |
| dib |  | thief $G$ |  | dus | dust | thus DG |
| dic | ditch |  |  | dut | doubt |  |
| did | deed |  |  | duv_ | do what |  |
| dif | different |  |  | duw | do when |  |


| dux | shower FIS | fip | flip |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| duy_ | do to oneself | fiq |  | put I |
| duz | dozen | fir | fear |  |
| fab | fable | fis | fish |  |
| fac | face | fit | feet |  |
| fad | fade | fiv | fever |  |
| faf |  | fiw |  |  |
| fag | fagot | fix | fix |  |
| fah | of | fiy | fee |  |
| faj |  | fiz | fizz |  |
| fak | fact | fob | phobia |  |
| fal_ | fall | foc | focus |  |
| fam | fame | fod | fodder |  |
| fan | fan | fof | off |  |
| fap | flop | fog | fog |  |
| faq_ | fuck | foh | for |  |
| far_ | far | foj- |  |  |
| fas | fast | fok | folk |  |
| fat | fat | fol_ | full |  |
| fav | five | fom | from, foam |  |
| faw | foul | fon | phone |  |
| fax | fax | fop |  | faux pas $F$ |
| fay | flaw | foq |  | seal $F$ |
| faz | phase | for | four |  |
| feb | february | fos | force |  |
| $f e c$ | fetch | fot | front |  |
| fed | federal | foto | foto |  |
| $f e f$ |  | fov | wild |  |
| feg | fag | fow | foe |  |
| feh | if | fox | fox |  |
| fej_ |  | foy | for you |  |
| fek | fake | foz | froze |  |
| fel | fellow | fub | footbal |  |
| fem | female | fuc |  | flee I |
| fen | fin | fud | food |  |
| fep |  | fuf | fluff |  |
| feq |  | fug | fuggitive |  |
| fer | free | fuh | future |  |
| fes | confess buttock $F$ | fuj_ | fudge |  |
| fet | faith | fuk | fuck |  |
| fev | fever | ful_ | fool |  |
| few | few | fum |  | smoke FIS |
| fex | fresh | fun | fun |  |
| fey_ | faith | fup | fill up |  |
| $f e z$ | fuzz | fuq |  |  |
| fib | fiber | fur_ | fur |  |
| fic | file $F$ | fus | fuss |  |
| fid | feed | fut | foot |  |
| fif_ | fief fear I | fuv_ |  |  |
| fig | fig | fuw | fuel | whip $F$ |
| fih | feel | fux | fuse |  |
| fij |  | fuy |  | escape $F$ |
| fik | fiction | fuz | confuse |  |
| fil | fill daughter FI | gab | gab, talk |  |
| filo | edge I | gac | gotcha |  |
| fim | film | gad | guard |  |
| fin_ | fine | gaf_ | gaffe |  |


| gag_ | gag |  | giy_ | give you |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| gah | girl |  | giz_ | gizmo |  |
| gaj_ | engage |  | gob | gob | humpback |
| gak |  |  | goc |  | drop I |
| gal | gall,gallon |  | god | God |  |
| gam | gamut |  | gof | $g o$ for |  |
| gan | gain | go DG | gog | goggle |  |
| gap | gap |  | goh | go |  |
| gaq_ |  |  | goj_ | gorge |  |
| gar_ | garden |  | gok | go by car |  |
| gas | gas |  | gol | goal |  |
| gat_ | got |  | gom |  | rubber FIS |
| gav |  | stuff $F$ | gon | going to | skirt I |
| gaw |  | team spirit G | gop | go up |  |
| gax | gosh |  | goq |  |  |
| gay_ | guy |  | gor | gore |  |
| gaz | girls |  | gos | ghost |  |
| geb |  | give G | got | goat |  |
| gec | get you |  | gov | government |  |
| ged | understand |  | gow | go away |  |
| gef_ | gift |  | gox | gosh |  |
| geg |  | opposite G | goy |  |  |
| geh | get |  | goz | goings |  |
| gej | gage |  | gub | goodbye |  |
| gek |  | crazy D | guc | good food |  |
| gel | freeze |  | gud | good |  |
| gem_ | game |  | guf | goof |  |
| gen | again |  | gug | google |  |
| gep_ | gape |  | guh | good |  |
| geq_ | get here |  | guj_ | good job |  |
| ger_ |  | war $F$ | guk | look |  |
| ges_ | guess |  | gul | glue |  |
| get | git |  | gum | gum |  |
| gev_ | given |  | gun | gun |  |
| gew_ | guess what |  | gup | goop |  |
| gex | guest |  | guq | good questio |  |
| gey_ | gay |  | gur | teacher |  |
| gez_ | guess |  | gus | goose |  |
| gib_ | give back |  | gut |  | good DG |
| gic_ | glitch |  | guv_ | groove |  |
| gid | guide |  | guw | 900 |  |
| gif_ |  | poison G | gux | gush |  |
| gig_ | gig |  | guy_ | good yes |  |
| gih | give |  | guz | goose |  |
| gij_ |  |  | hab | habit |  |
| gik_ | geek |  | hac | hatch |  |
| gil_ |  | tickle I | had | hard,ad,add |  |
| gim_ | gimme |  | haf | half |  |
| gin | begin |  | hag | hog |  |
| gip_ | give please |  | hago | ago |  |
| giq | give here |  | hah | have |  |
| gir_ | gear |  | haj_ |  | pilgrimag |
| gis |  | smelt I | hak | act |  |
| git_ | git |  | hal | all,hall |  |
| giv_ | give |  | ham | ham |  |
| giw_ |  |  | han | hand |  |
| gix_ |  | geisha J | hano |  | year FIS |


| hap_ | happy | hog |  | eye D |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| haq_ | water | hoh | how |  |  |
| har | hair | hoj_ | hoax |  |  |
| has | house | hok | OK |  |  |
| hat | hat | hol | hole |  |  |
| hav_ | hive | holo | hollow |  |  |
| haw | out, awe | hom | home |  |  |
| hax | hash,ash | hon | on, own |  |  |
| hay_ | hi,high | hop | hope |  |  |
| haz | haze | hoq |  |  |  |
| heb | able | hor | hour |  |  |
| hec | etch | horo |  | gold | FIS |
| hed | head | hos | horse |  |  |
| $h e f_{-}^{\prime}$ | half | hot- | hot |  |  |
| heg | egg | hov_ | over |  |  |
| heh | it | how | hoe, owe |  |  |
| hej_ | age, hedge | hox | hoax |  |  |
| hek | ache | hoy |  | today | S |
| hel | hell | hoz | how's, hose |  |  |
| hem | ham | hub | hub |  |  |
| hen | end | huc | hooch, hutch |  |  |
| hep | hip,help | hud | hood, whose |  |  |
| heq_ | hectare FIS | huf | hoof |  |  |
| her_ | air | hug | hug |  |  |
| hes | as | huh | who |  |  |
| het | at,eight | huj_ | huge |  |  |
| hev_ | heavy | huk | hook |  |  |
| hew | hew | hul_ | hull |  |  |
| hex | hash | hum | humor |  |  |
| hey_ | hey | hun | hundred |  |  |
| hez | it's | hup | up |  |  |
| hib | he is | huq | who asks |  |  |
| hic | each | hur_ | hurry |  |  |
| hid | hide | hus | house |  |  |
| hif |  | hut_ | hut |  |  |
| hig |  | huv | who will |  |  |
| hih_ | he | huw | who was |  |  |
| hij_ | he just | hux | hush |  |  |
| hik | hick | huy_ | who're you |  |  |
| hil | hill | huz | who's |  |  |
| him | hymn | jab | job |  |  |
| hin | inner | jac |  | bury I |  |
| hip_ | heap | jad | jade |  |  |
| hiq_ | equal | jaf |  |  |  |
| hir_ | here,ear | jag_ | jog |  |  |
| hiro | hero | jah | God |  |  |
| his | history | jaj_ | judge |  |  |
| hit | heat | jak | jacket |  |  |
| hiv | heave | jal | jealous |  |  |
| hiw |  | jalo |  | yellow | W I |
| hix | he or she | jam | jam |  |  |
| hiy_ | he (inanimate) | jan |  |  |  |
| hiz_ | he's | jano | John |  |  |
| hob | hobo | jap_ |  |  |  |
| hoc | very $R$ | jaq_ | jock |  |  |
| hod | old | jar_ | jar |  |  |
| hof_ | court | jas_ | just |  |  |

```
jat_ jot
jav_ jive
jaw_ jaw
jax_ josh
jay_
jaz_ jazz
jeb jab
jec_ ten I
jed
jef_
jeg_ jagged
jeh_ just
jej- edge
jek_ jack
jel_ gel
jem_ gem
jen_ engine
jenu knee F
jep_ jeopardy
jeq_
jer
jes_ just
jet_ jet
jev- did you ever
jew_
jex
jey_ jay
jez_
jib_
jic
jid
jif_ jiffy
jig_ jig
jih_ high
jij_
jik_
jil_
jim_
jimo Jim
jin_ jean
jip_ jeep
jiq_
jir_ jeer tour I
jis_ Jesus
jit_ trip I
jiv_ soul H
jiw_
jix_
jiy_ gee
jiz_
job_ job
joc
jod
jof_
jog_ jog
joh_ joy
joj_
```

| kaw | cow |  | kop | cop |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kax | cash |  | koq_ |  | shell | FI |
| kay_ |  | street $S$ | kor_ | chorus |  |  |
| kaz | because |  | kos_ | cost |  |  |
| keb | cab |  | kot_ | coat |  |  |
| kec | catch |  | kov_ | cove, cover |  |  |
| ked | sneaker |  | kow_ | cow |  |  |
| kef |  |  | kox_ | coast |  |  |
| keg | keg |  | koy_ | coy |  |  |
| keh | can |  | koz_ | cozy |  |  |
| kej | cage |  | kub_ | cube |  |  |
| kek | cake |  | kuc_ |  | puppy |  |
| kel | kill |  | kud_ | cud |  |  |
| kem | camp |  | kuf_ | cuff |  |  |
| ken | kin |  | kug_ |  | ball | G |
| kep | cap |  | kuh_ | could |  |  |
| keq |  |  | kuj_ | could you |  |  |
| ker | care |  | kuk_ | cook |  |  |
| kes | case |  | kul_ | cool |  |  |
| ket | kettle |  | kum_ | common |  |  |
| kev_ | cave |  | kun_ |  | art | DG |
| kew |  | water IS | kup_ | cup |  |  |
| kex | cash |  | kuq_ | cookie |  |  |
| key_ | cay |  | kur_ | cure |  |  |
| kez |  |  | kus_ |  | kiss | DG |
| kib |  |  | kut_ | cut |  |  |
| kic |  | kitch G | kuv_ | curve |  |  |
| kid | kid |  | kuw_ | cow |  |  |
| kif |  | indifferent $F$ | kux_ | cushion |  |  |
| kig_ |  |  | kuy_ | coo |  |  |
| kih | keep |  | kuz_ | cousin |  |  |
| kij_ |  |  | lab_ | laboratory |  |  |
| kik | kick |  | lac_ | latch |  |  |
| kil | keel |  | lad_ | lad |  |  |
| kim |  | kimono J | laf_ | laugh |  |  |
| kin | king |  | lag_ | lag |  |  |
| kip | keep |  | lah_ | like |  |  |
| kiq |  | grain I | laj_ | large |  |  |
| kir_ | care |  | lak | lack |  |  |
| kis | kiss |  | lal_ | all |  |  |
| kit | kit |  | lam_ | lamb |  |  |
| kiv_ |  |  | lan_ | land |  |  |
| kiw |  | rain jacket FI | lap_ | lap |  |  |
| kix |  | quiche $F$ | laq_ | lacquer |  |  |
| kiy | key |  | lar_ | liar |  |  |
| kiz | keys |  | las_ | last |  |  |
| kob |  |  | lat_ | late |  |  |
| koc | coach |  | lav_ |  | wash | FIS |
| kod | code | tail I | law_ | law |  |  |
| kof_ | cough |  | lax_ |  | let | I |
| kog_ | cog |  | lay_ | ally |  |  |
| koh_ | come |  | laz_ | lazy |  |  |
| koj_ |  |  | leb_ |  |  |  |
| kok | coke |  | lec |  | milk | IS |
| kol | coal |  | led_ | lead |  |  |
| kom | comb |  | lef_ | left |  |  |
| kon | cone | with FIS | leg_ | leg |  |  |


| leh | let |  | lox | lotion |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lej_ | ledge |  | loy | allow |  |
| lek | lick |  | loz | lozenge |  |
| lel | else |  | lub | lubricate |  |
| lem | limb |  | luc | light |  |
| len | length |  | lud | lewd |  |
| lep | lip |  | luf |  | $\operatorname{air} G$ |
| leq |  |  | lug | lug |  |
| ler_ | learn |  | luh |  | place $F$ |
| les | less |  | luj | sled |  |
| let | let |  | luk | luck |  |
| leto |  | bed I | lul |  | penis D |
| lev | live |  | lum | loom |  |
| lew | allow |  | lun |  | moon FIS |
| lex |  | lick F | lup | loupe | wolf $F$ |
| ley | lay |  | luq | lukewarm |  |
| lez | let's |  | lur_ | lure |  |
| lib |  | free FIS | lus | loose |  |
| lic | leach |  | lut | loot |  |
| lid | lead |  | luv | love |  |
| lif | leaf |  | luw | lewd |  |
| lig | league |  | lux | Iuxury |  |
| lih | little |  | luy | hallelujah |  |
| lij_ | legion |  | luz_ | lose |  |
| lik | leak |  | mab | mob |  |
| lil | little |  | mac | macho,male |  |
| lim | lime |  | mad | mad |  |
| lin | line |  | maf | mafia |  |
| lino |  | linen FIS | mag | thin |  |
| lip | leap |  | mah | man |  |
| liq | liquid |  | maj_ | magic |  |
| lir | lyric | read $F$ | mak | mock, mark |  |
| lis | least |  | mal | mile | bad IS |
| lit_ | literature |  | mam | mama |  |
| liv_ | leave |  | man | man |  |
| liw | leeway |  | map | mop |  |
| IIx | leash |  | maq |  | what the? I |
| liy |  | teacher C | mar | marry | sea IS |
| liz | lease |  | mas | mass |  |
| lob | lobe |  | mat | mat |  |
| 10 C | lunch |  | mav | marvel |  |
| lod | load |  | maw | mouth |  |
| lof | loaf |  | max | machine |  |
| log | log |  | may_ | May |  |
| loh | love |  | maz | maze |  |
| loj_ | lodge |  | meb | maybe |  |
| lok | lock |  | mec | match |  |
| lol_ | loyal |  | med | medical |  |
| 10 m | loam | the man FI | $m e f$ | distrust |  |
| $10 n$ | loan |  | meg | mega |  |
| lop | lope |  | meh | may |  |
| loq |  | speak L | mej_ |  | among $R$ |
| lor | lore,Lord |  | mek | make |  |
| los | loss |  | mel | mail |  |
| lot | lot |  | mem | memory |  |
| lov_ | love |  | men | many |  |
| low | low |  | mep_ | map |  |



| nex | next |  | nuq_ | nuke |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ney_ | neigh |  | nur | nouriture |  |
| nez_ | business |  | nus | noose | nut $D G$ |
| nib | nibble |  | nut | nut |  |
| nic |  | niche $F$ | nuv |  | cloud IS |
| nid | need |  | nuvo |  | new $F$ |
| nif |  |  | nuw | new |  |
| nig_ |  |  | nux | nurse |  |
| nih | in |  | nuy |  | noodle $F$ |
| nij_ | need you |  | nuz | news |  |
| nik | nick |  | pab | pub |  |
| nil | kneel |  | pac | patch |  |
| nim |  | enemy I | pad | pod,partner |  |
| nin | in a |  | paf |  | strike F |
| nip_ | nip |  | pag_ |  | pay IS |
| niq | sin |  | pah | past |  |
| nir_ | near |  | paj_ |  | page IS |
| nis | niece |  | pak | pack |  |
| nit | neat |  | pal_ | pal,pile |  |
| niv |  | level FIS | pam | palm |  |
| niw |  | new $D$ | pan | pan | bread FIS |
| nix |  | niche $F$ | pap | papa |  |
| niy_ | any |  | paq_ | easter |  |
| $n i z$ | knee |  | par | pair | even FIS |
| nob | knob |  | pas | pass | country FI |
| noc |  | night S | paso |  | pass,step S |
| nod | node |  | pat_ | path |  |
| nof_ | enough of |  | pav_ | pave |  |
| nog | still |  | paw | pow |  |
| noh | no |  | pax | peace |  |
| noj_ |  |  | pay | pie |  |
| nok_ | not OK |  | paz |  | piece IS |
| nol | an old |  | peb | pebble |  |
| nom |  | name FIS | pec | pitch |  |
| non_ | none |  | ped | pad,pedal |  |
| nop_ | no |  | pef_ | pay for |  |
| noq_ | no questions |  | peg |  | stick IS |
| nor_ | north |  | peh | pay |  |
| nos | noise |  | pej_ | page |  |
| not | note, knot |  | pek | pick |  |
| nov_ | November |  | pel_ | pal,pale | skin IS |
| now | know |  | pem | payment |  |
| nox | notion |  | pen | pen |  |
| noy_ | annoy | bore I | pep | pepper |  |
| noz | nose |  | peq | peck | why I |
| nub_ | cloud |  | per | per | for I |
| nuc | not much |  | pes | paste |  |
| nud | nude |  | peso |  | weight IS |
| nuf_ | enough |  | pet_ | pet |  |
| nug | nougat |  | pev_ | pave |  |
| nuh | new |  | pew | pew |  |
| nuj_ | nudge |  | pex | picture | fish IP |
| nuk | nuclear |  | pey_ | pay |  |
| nul | nul |  | pez_ | piece |  |
| num | number |  | pib | people |  |
| nun_ | noon |  | pic | peach |  |
| nup_ | marriage |  | pid |  | ask S |


| pif_ | inept |  | pux | push |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pig_ | pig |  | puy_ |  | then $F$ |
| pih | please |  | puz_ | puss |  |
| pij |  |  | qab | club |  |
| pik | peak |  | qac |  | nonsense $G$ |
| pil | pile |  | qad | quad |  |
| pim |  |  | qaf | coif |  |
| pin | pin |  | qag_ | clog |  |
| pip | pipe |  | qah | there |  |
| piq |  | pique FIS | qaj_ |  | collage $F$ |
| pir_ | peer |  | qak | quack |  |
| pis_ | peace |  | qal_ | equal |  |
| pit | pit |  | qam | clam |  |
| piv_ | peeve |  | qan_ |  | when $F$ |
| piw | peewee |  | qap | crop |  |
| pix | piece |  | qaq_ | quack |  |
| piy | pea foot |  | qar_ | choir |  |
| piz | piss |  | qas |  | almost I |
| pob |  | poor $S$ | qat | quite,quiet |  |
| poc | porch |  | qav_ | quaver |  |
| pod | pod |  | qaw_ | quarrel |  |
| pof | poof |  | qax | crash,squash |  |
| pog | pogo |  | qay | quarry |  |
| poh | power |  | qaz |  | quasi I |
| poj_ | opposed |  | qeb | crab |  |
| pok | poke |  | qec |  | grow I |
| pol | pole |  | qed_ |  | believe I |
| pom- | poem | apple $F$ | qef_ | cliff |  |
| pon | upon |  | qeg_ | college |  |
| pop | pop |  | qeh_ | question |  |
| poq |  | because S | qej_ | college |  |
| por | poor |  | qek | quake |  |
| pos | post |  | qel_ | quell |  |
| pot_ | pot | pal $F$ | qem_ |  | cream FI |
| pov |  | poor FIS | qen_ |  | who S |
| pow | poetry |  | qep_ |  | crepe $F$ |
| pox | potion |  | qeq_ | quack |  |
| poy_ |  | then I | qer_ |  | across $G$ |
| poz | pose |  | qes_ | quest |  |
| pub_ | public | publicity F | qet_ | quit |  |
| puc | pooch |  | qev_ | quiver |  |
| pud | puddle |  | qew_ | queue |  |
| puf_ | proof |  | qex | crash |  |
| pug | pug |  | qey_ | clay |  |
| puh | put |  | qez_ | questions |  |
| puj | pugilist |  | qib_ |  |  |
| puk | puke |  | qic | glitch |  |
| pul | pool,pull |  | qid_ | quid |  |
| pum | puma |  | qif_ | grief |  |
| pun | pun |  | qig_ |  |  |
| pup_ | doll |  | qih_ | here |  |
| puq_ |  | why $F$ | qij_ |  |  |
| pur | pour |  | qik | quick |  |
| pus | pus |  | qil_ |  |  |
| put_ | put, putt |  | qim_ |  |  |
| puv_ | prove |  | qin_ | queen |  |
| puw_ | power |  | qip_ | clip |  |


| qiq_ | clique queer |  | raj_ | radio |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| qir_ |  |  | rak | rock |  |  |
| qis |  |  | ral_ | rally |  |  |
| qit | quit <br> cleave |  | ram | arm | branch | $I$ |
| qiv_ |  |  | ran | right on |  |  |
| qiw |  |  | rap | wrap, rap |  |  |
| qix |  | cliche F | raq | racket |  |  |
| qiy_ |  |  | rar_ | right you |  |  |
| qiz | quiz |  | ras | rasor |  |  |
| qob |  |  | rat | write |  |  |
| qoc |  | bell $F$ | rato | rat |  |  |
| qod_ | clod |  | rav_ | rave |  |  |
| qof_ | clove |  | raw | raw |  |  |
| qog_ | cloak |  | rax | rash |  |  |
| qoh | quote |  | ray | ray,wry |  |  |
| qoj | clock |  | raz | rise |  |  |
| qok |  |  | reb | rebel |  |  |
| qol |  | collapse I | rec | wretch |  |  |
| qom | chrome |  | red | red,read |  |  |
| qon | clone <br> clop |  | ref | ref |  |  |
| qop_ |  | cigarette F | reg_ | regular |  |  |
| qoq |  | also I | reh | run |  |  |
| qor_ | close | heart FIS | rej_ | regime |  |  |
| qos_ |  |  | rek | wreck |  |  |
| qot_ | quota |  | rel | rail | relate | I |
| qov_ | clove |  | rem | rim |  |  |
| qow | grow |  | ren | rain |  |  |
| qox | clutch |  | rep | repeat |  |  |
| qoy | color |  | req | request |  |  |
| qoz_ | clothes |  | rer | rare |  |  |
| qub | club |  | res | rest |  |  |
| quc_ | cross |  | ret_ | rate |  |  |
| qud_ | crude |  | rev_ | revolve |  |  |
| quf_ |  | headphones I | rew | reverse |  |  |
| qug |  | clever $G$ | rex | rash |  |  |
| quh | cool |  | rexo | ratio |  |  |
| quj | clutch |  | rey |  | king I |  |
| quk | crook |  | rez | race |  |  |
| qul | cruel |  | rib | ribbon |  |  |
| qum | crumb |  | ric | reach |  |  |
| qun | clown |  | rid | read | wrinkle |  |
| qup_ | croup |  | rif | reef |  |  |
| quq_ |  |  | rig_ | rig |  |  |
| qur_ |  | color D | rih | ri,read |  |  |
| qus |  | cous cous A | rij_ | reject |  |  |
| qut_ | clutter |  | rik_ |  | rich IS |  |
| quv_ | groove |  | ril | real |  |  |
| quw | crew |  | rim | ream |  |  |
| qux | crucial |  | rin_ | ring |  |  |
| quy | clue |  | rip | reap |  |  |
| quz | cruise |  | riq | request |  |  |
| rab_ | rob |  | rir | rear |  |  |
| rac | arch |  | ris | rice |  |  |
| rad | rod |  | rit_ | right |  |  |
| raf_ | raft |  | riv_ | river |  |  |
| rag_ | rag |  | riw_ | rewind |  |  |
| rah_ | right |  | rix | rich |  |  |


| riy | area |  | sano |  | healthy I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| riyo |  | river $S$ | sap_ | sap |  |
| riz | reason |  | saq_ | sacred |  |
| rob | robe |  | sar_ | sorry |  |
| roc | roach |  | sas | sauce |  |
| rod | road |  | sat | site |  |
| rof | rough |  | sav | save |  |
| rog_ | org,rogue |  | saw | saw |  |
| roh | wrong |  | sax | sash |  |
| roj_ | erode |  | say_ | sigh |  |
| rok |  | smoke D | saz | size |  |
| rol_ | roll |  | seb |  | even though |
| rom | roam |  | sec | search |  |
| ron | round | rum $S$ | sed | sad |  |
| rop | rope |  | sef_ | safe |  |
| roq |  | hoarse F | seg_ | secret |  |
| ror | roar |  | seh | say |  |
| ros | rose | pink FIS | sej_ | sage |  |
| rot | rot |  | sek | sack | dry FIS |
| rov_ | rove |  | sel_ | sell |  |
| row | row |  | sem | same | seed FI |
| rox | roast |  | sen_ | send |  |
| roy | royal |  | sep | except |  |
| roz | rose |  | seq_ |  | century $F$ |
| rub | rub |  | ser_ | serious |  |
| ruc |  | hive F | ses_ | six |  |
| rud | rude |  | set | set |  |
| ruf | roof |  | sev_ | seven |  |
| rug | rug |  | sew | sue |  |
| ruh | room |  | sex | sex |  |
| ruj_ |  | red $F$ | sey_ | sail |  |
| ruk |  | back DG | sez | says |  |
| rul | rule |  | sib | sibling |  |
| rum | room |  | sic | beseech |  |
| rumo | rumor | noise FI | sid_ | seed |  |
| run | ruin |  | sif_ | see if |  |
| rup | troup |  | sig_ | cigar,ci | ette |
| ruq |  |  | sih | see |  |
| rur | rural |  | sij_ | siege |  |
| rus | ruse |  | sik | seek |  |
| rut | root, route |  | sil_ | silly |  |
| ruv_ | groove |  | sim_ | seem |  |
| ruw | ruin |  | sin_ | sign |  |
| rux | rush |  | sip_ | sip |  |
| ruy_ |  | street $F$ | siq_ | sequel |  |
| ruz | ruse |  | sir_ | sir |  |
| sab | sob |  | sis_ | sister |  |
| sac | such |  | sit_ | sit,seat |  |
| sad | side |  | siv_ | sieve |  |
| saf | soft |  | siw_ | see why |  |
| sag_ | sag |  | six | cease |  |
| sah | know |  | siy_ | sea |  |
| saj_ | sage | wise F | siz_ | seize,sc | rs |
| sak | sock |  | sob | sober | on,over I |
| sal | salt |  | soc | society |  |
| sam | psalm |  | sod | sod |  |
| san | song |  | SOf_ | sofa |  |


| sog | soak |  | tax | tax |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| soh | some |  | taxi | taxi |  |
| soj_ | soldier |  | tay | tie |  |
| sok | soak |  | taz | toss |  |
| sol | sole,soul | sun IS | teb | tab |  |
| solo | solo | only I | tec | attach |  |
| som | some |  | ted | today |  |
| son | son |  | tef |  |  |
| sop | soap |  | teg_ | tag |  |
| soq_ | soak |  | teh | thing |  |
| sor | sore |  | tehu | through |  |
| sos | source |  | tej | told you |  |
| sot |  | under I | tek | take |  |
| sov- |  | so much G | tel | tell |  |
| sow | sew, sow |  | tem | tame |  |
| sox | social |  | ten | ten |  |
| soy | soy |  | tep | tap |  |
| $\mathrm{SOZ}_{2}$ |  |  | teq_ | tech |  |
| sub | sub |  | ter |  | earth FIS |
| suc | such |  | teru | true |  |
| sud | south |  | tes | test |  |
| suf_ | suffer |  | tet | tit |  |
| sug |  | juice I | tev |  | too much D |
| suh | soon |  | tew | to what,when |  |
| suj_ | suggest |  | tex | texture |  |
| suk | suck |  | tey | tea |  |
| sul_ |  | on the I | tez | things |  |
| sum | sum |  | tib |  | lukewarm I |
| sun | soon |  | tic | teach |  |
| sup | soup |  | tid | think that |  |
| suq |  | market A | tif_ | thief | deep $D G$ |
| sur | sewer |  | tig | tiger |  |
| sus |  | startle S | tih | think |  |
| sut | suit |  | tij_ |  |  |
| suv_ | survive |  | tik | thick |  |
| suw | sewer |  | til | till |  |
| sux |  | sushi J | tim | team |  |
| suy_ | sue |  | tin | teen,thin |  |
| suz | soothe |  | tip | tip |  |
| tab | table |  | tiq_ | tick |  |
| tac | attach |  | tir_ | tear | pull FIS |
| tad | tide |  | tis | tissue |  |
| taf | tough |  | tit | teeth | small $F$ |
| tag | tog |  | tiv | active |  |
| tah | talk |  | tivu | television |  |
| taj |  |  | tiw |  |  |
| tak | talk |  | tix |  | table G |
| tal | tall |  | tiy_ | three |  |
| tam | time |  | tiz | tease |  |
| tan | $\tan$ |  | tob | tub |  |
| tap | type |  | toc | torch |  |
| taq | attack |  | tod | toad |  |
| tar | tar,tire |  | tof_ | tough |  |
| tas | taste |  | tog_ | together |  |
| tat | tot |  | toh | to |  |
| tav |  | table I | toj_ |  |  |
| taw | towel |  | tok | token |  |


| tol | toll |  | vec |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tom | thumb |  | ved | evade |  |
| ton | tone |  | $v e f$ |  |  |
| top | top |  | veg_ | very good |  |
| toq |  | touch I | veh | very |  |
| tor | tower |  | vej_ | vegetable |  |
| tos | toast |  | vek |  | old I |
| tot | tot |  | vel |  | sail IS |
| toto | brother |  | vem |  |  |
| tov. |  |  | ven | even | come FIS |
| tow | toe |  | vep |  |  |
| tox | toxic |  | veq_ |  | bishop F |
| toy_ | toy |  | ver_ | very |  |
| toz | toes |  | vero |  | true I |
| tub | tube |  | ves |  | dress IS |
| tuc | touch |  | vet_ | vet |  |
| tud | to |  | vev_ | velvet |  |
| tuf_ |  | dive I | vew |  |  |
| tug | tug |  | vex |  |  |
| tuh | too |  | vey_ |  |  |
| tuj_ |  | still, always F | vez_ |  |  |
| tuk | took |  | vib | vibrate |  |
| tul | tool |  | vic |  | vice I |
| tum | tomb |  | vid |  | empty $F$ |
| tun | tune |  | vif_ |  | live $F$ |
| tup | troup |  | vig_ | vigor |  |
| tuq_ |  | trick F | vih | will |  |
| tur_ | tour |  | vij_ | vigil |  |
| tus |  | cough F | vik | evict |  |
| tut | tooth |  | vil_ | will | vile FI |
| tuv |  |  | vim |  |  |
| tuw | two |  | vin | vine | wine FIS |
| tux | tuxedo |  | vip | VIP |  |
| tuy_ | two |  | viq_ |  |  |
| tuz_ | twos |  | vir_ | viril | turn FI |
| vab |  |  | vis_ | visa |  |
| vac |  |  | vit_ |  | life I |
| vad_ | which |  | viv_ |  | life $F$ |
| vaf_ |  | weapon $G$ | viw |  |  |
| vag_ | vague | wave $F$ | vix |  |  |
| vah | what |  | viy_ | view |  |
| vaj_ |  | trip FI | viz- | visa |  |
| vak_ | vacuum | COW FIS | vob_ |  |  |
| val | value |  | voc | voice |  |
| vam |  | go IP | vod | void |  |
| van_ | van |  | vof_ |  |  |
| vap | vapor | steam FI | vog_ | vogue |  |
| vaq_ | evacuate |  | voh_ | or |  |
| var_ | vary |  | voj_ |  |  |
| vas | vast |  | vok | evoke |  |
| vat_ | vat |  | vol_ | volume |  |
| vav_ | valve |  | vom_ | vomit |  |
| vaw | vow |  | von |  | from G |
| vax |  | COW $F$ | vop_ |  |  |
| vay_ |  | go! I | voq_ |  |  |
| vaz_ | what's | vase FIS | vor_ |  | before G |
| veb | verb |  | vos_ |  | you $P$ |


| vot | vote |  | wem | wham window |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| vov_ |  |  | wen |  |  |
| vow | vow |  | wep_ | whip |  |
| vox |  |  | weq | whack |  |
| voy_ | voyage voice IS |  | wer | worry |  |
| voz |  | voice IS | wes | west |  |
| vub |  |  | wet | wet,wait |  |
| vuc |  |  | wev | wave |  |
| vud |  |  | wew | whether |  |
| vuf |  |  | wex | wax |  |
| vug | (escape) |  | wey | way,weigh |  |
| vuh |  | view | wez_ | where's |  |
| vuj |  |  | wib |  |  |
| vuk | full |  | wic |  |  |
| vul |  |  | wid | weed |  |
| vum |  |  | wif_ | wife |  |
| vun | wound |  | wig_ | wig |  |
| vup |  |  | wih | we |  |
| vuq |  |  | wij_ | widget |  |
| vur |  |  | wik_ | week, weak |  |
| vus |  | desert G | wil_ | wheel | oil |
| vut |  | rage $G$ | wim | whim |  |
| vuv_ | view | rain I | win | win |  |
| vuw |  |  | wip | weep |  |
| vux |  |  | wiq_ | weak |  |
| vuy_ |  |  | wir_ | we're |  |
| vuz |  |  | wis_ | wise |  |
| wab | wobble |  | wit_ | with |  |
| wac | watch |  | wito | without |  |
| wad | wide,wad |  | wiv_ | we've, weave |  |
| waf | waffle |  | wiw | tiny |  |
| wag | wagon |  | wix | wish |  |
| wah | why |  | wiy_ | whee! |  |
| waj_ | wage |  | wiz_ | whiz |  |
| wak | walk |  | wob | wobble |  |
| wal | wall |  | woc |  |  |
| wam | warm |  | wod | word |  |
| wan | one |  | wof_ |  |  |
| wap | wipe |  | wog_ |  |  |
| waq |  |  | woh | where |  |
| war | wire |  | woj_ |  |  |
| was | wise |  | wok | work |  |
| wat | water |  | wol |  | well |
| wav_ | wave |  | wom | woman |  |
| waw | wow! |  | won | want |  |
| wax | wash |  | wop |  |  |
| way | wait |  | woq |  |  |
| waz | why's |  | wor_ | war |  |
| web | web |  | wos | worse |  |
| wec | witch |  | wot | worth |  |
| wed | weather |  | wov_ | woven |  |
| wef | waif |  | wovo |  | egg I |
| weg | weigh |  | wow | whoa! |  |
| weh | when |  | wox |  |  |
| wej_ | wedge |  | woy_ | woy |  |
| wek_ | wake |  | woz | where's |  |
| wel | well |  | wub |  |  |




| yuv_ | you've |  | zil_ | zeal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| yuw | you |  | zim |  |  |
| yux | usual |  | zin |  |  |
| yuy |  |  | zip_ | zip |  |
| yuz_ | you are |  | ziq_ |  |  |
| zab |  |  | zir_ |  |  |
| zac |  |  | zis | scissors |  |
| zad |  | seed D | zit |  | hush I |
| zaf |  | soft $G$ | ziv |  |  |
| zag | zag |  | ziw |  |  |
| zah |  |  | zix |  |  |
| zaj_ | massage |  | ziy_ | easy |  |
| zak | exactly |  | ziz | disease |  |
| zal_ | it was |  | zob |  | let's go C |
| zam | exam |  | zoc |  |  |
| zan | sand |  | zod |  |  |
| zap | zap |  | zof |  |  |
| zaq |  | matter D | zog |  |  |
| zar |  | tzar R | zoh | so |  |
| zas |  |  | zoj |  | stay I |
| zat_ |  | time G | zok_ | soak |  |
| zav_ | salve |  | zol_ |  |  |
| zaw |  |  | zom | zombie |  |
| zax |  |  | zon | zone |  |
| zay_ | anxiety |  | zop |  | Iimp I |
| zaz |  |  | zoq_ |  |  |
| zeb | zebra |  | zor_ |  | fox $S$ |
| zec |  |  | zos |  |  |
| zed |  |  | zot |  | stupid D |
| zef |  |  | zov_ |  | much G |
| $z e g$ | message |  | zow |  |  |
| zeh | they |  | zox |  |  |
| zej |  |  | zoy |  |  |
| zek |  |  | zoz |  |  |
| zel |  |  | zub |  |  |
| zem | them |  | zuc |  |  |
| zen | zen |  | zud |  | south FI |
| zep |  |  | zuf_ |  | too much G |
| zeq_ | executive |  | zug_ |  | train DG |
| zer_ | zero | very $G$ | zuh | animate |  |
| zes_ | zest |  | zuj_ |  |  |
| zet |  | set $D G$ | zuk |  | search D |
| zev_ | they've |  | zul_ |  | light blue I |
| zew |  |  | zum | zoom |  |
| zex |  |  | zun |  |  |
| zey |  |  | zup_ | supper |  |
| zez |  |  | zuq_ |  |  |
| zib |  |  | zur_ |  | blue I |
| zic |  |  | zus |  | sweet DG |
| zid |  |  | zut_ |  | drat! F |
| zif |  |  | zuv_ |  |  |
| zig_ | zig |  | zuw |  |  |
| zih | easy |  | zux |  | agree $G$ |
| zij_ |  |  | zuy_ |  |  |
| zik_ |  | sick D | zuz_ |  | together G |

## Appendix C: Basic English to Esata Vocabulary

Here translated into Esata is the famous Basic English Vocabulary list, amplified to about one thousand frequently used words. In many cases there are several alternative translations. We are often able to assign a two syllable Esata word to the English equivalent, under the column Esata. There are many cases of two syllable words assigned from foreign origins, under the column Esata_f. In these cases The column f_org indicates the origin of the foreign word (typically F-French, I-Italian, S-Spanish, D-Dutch, G-German, occasionally R-Russian; P-Portuguese, C-Chinese, J - Japanese, H-Hindi)

The Esata words end with an underline indicating that any of the terminal vowels $\boldsymbol{- e}, \boldsymbol{a}$, and $-\boldsymbol{i}$ may be used, corresponding to the noun, verb, and adjective/adverb parts of speech corresponding to the English word. In the 3_sil column are three syllable Esata words, always containing three consonants, but with vowel $\boldsymbol{e} \boldsymbol{e}$ often omitted in writing. The 2_ry column contains secondary choices for 3 syllable words, or longer words in case no shorter Esata equivalent was found to be suitable.



| English E | Esata Esata_F f_org | 3_sil f_org | $2 r y$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| bread | pan_ FIS | bred | brod_ DG |
| breath |  | bret | haln_ $F$ |
| brick |  | brik | maton_ I |
| bridge |  | brij_ | pont_FIS |
| bright |  | brat |  |
| broken |  | brek |  |
| brother | toto | brot_ | frat_ I |
| brown |  | brun |  |
| brush |  | brux |  |
| bucket |  | bukt | seky_ I |
| building |  | bild |  |
| bulb |  | bulb |  |
| burn | bun | bern | brul_ F |
| burst |  | burs | skop_ I |
| business | biz |  |  |
| but | be (h_) | pero IS |  |
| butter |  | butr_ |  |
| button |  | butn_ |  |
| by | bay |  |  |
| cake | kek | tort_ FIS |  |
| camera |  | kamr_ |  |
| canvas |  | kanv_ |  |
| card |  | kard |  |
| care | ker_ |  |  |
| carriage |  | karj_ |  |
| cart |  | kart_ |  |
| cat | kat_ | gato IS |  |
| cause | kas_ | bkas_ | pask_F |
| certain |  | sert_ |  |
| chain | cen_ | katn_ |  |
| chalk |  | calk_ |  |
| chance |  | cans |  |
| change |  | cenj_ | kamb_ I |
| cheap | cip_ | bomax_ $F$ | bileg_ G |
| cheese | $c i z \_k a s \_D G S$ |  |  |
| chemical | cem_ |  | kemkal |
| chest | ces | cest |  |
| chief | cif_ |  |  |
| chin | cin_ |  |  |
| church |  | cerc_ | gliz_ $F$ |
| circle | ran |  | cirkel_ |
| clean |  | klin |  |
| clear |  | klir_ |  |
| clock |  | klok |  |
| cloth |  | klot |  |
| cloud | nuv_ IS | klud |  |
| coal |  | kohl_ | karbon |
| coat | kot | mant_FI |  |
| cold | qu(h_) kul_ | kold_ |  |
| collar |  | kalr_ |  |
| color | qer | kolr_ | farb_ G |
| comb | kom |  |  |
| come | ko (h_) ven_ FIS |  |  |
| comfort |  | komf_ |  |
| committee |  |  | kmitiy_ |


| English Esata Esata_F f_org 3_sil f_org 2ry |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| common kamn_ kmun_ FGIS |  |  |  |  |  |
| company |  |  |  | kopn | kopniy |
| comparison |  |  |  |  | kompar_ |
| competition |  |  |  | kompet |  |
| complete |  |  |  | plit_ |  |
| complex |  |  |  | plex |  |
| condition |  |  |  | dixon | kdixn |
| connection |  |  |  | knek_ |  |
| conscious |  |  |  | konx_ |  |
| control |  |  |  | kotrol |  |
| cook | kuk |  |  |  |  |
| copper |  |  |  | kopr |  |
| copy | kap |  |  | kapy |  |
| cord |  |  |  | kord |  |
| cork |  |  |  | kork |  |
| cotton |  |  |  | kotn_ |  |
| cough | kof_ |  |  |  |  |
| country |  | pas_ | FIS |  | kontir_ |
| cover | kov_ |  |  | kovr |  |
| cow | kuw | vak | IS |  |  |
| crack |  |  |  | krak |  |
| credit |  |  |  | kred |  |
| crime |  |  |  | krim |  |
| cruel |  |  |  | krul | krudl_ I |
| crush |  |  |  | krux |  |
| cry |  |  |  | kray |  |
| cup | kup_ | tas_ | FIS |  |  |
| current |  |  |  | kurn |  |
| curtain |  |  |  | kert | kertn_ |
| curve |  |  |  | kurv_ |  |
| cushion |  |  |  | kuxn_ |  |
| damage |  |  |  | damj_ |  |
| danger |  |  |  | denj_ | pligr_ I |
| dark |  |  |  | dark_ | skur_ IS |
| daughter | dot_ | fil_ | FIS |  |  |
| day | dey_ | tag_ | $D G$ | jurn_ FI |  |
| dead | ded | tot_ | G | mort_ FIS |  |
| dear | dir_ | karo | IS |  |  |
| death | ded_ | tot_ | G |  |  |
| debt | det_ |  |  |  |  |
| decision |  |  |  | dsad |  |
| deep | dip |  |  |  |  |
| degree |  |  |  | digr_ |  |
| delicate |  |  |  | dlik_ | fraj_ |
| dependent |  |  |  | dpen_ |  |
| design |  |  |  | dsan |  |
| desire |  |  |  | dsar | lust_ G |
| destruction |  |  |  | sroy | sruk |
| detail |  |  |  | dtel_ |  |
| development | dev_ |  |  |  |  |
| different | dif_ |  |  |  |  |
| digestion |  |  |  | dijes |  |
| direction |  |  |  | drek_ |  |
| dirty |  |  |  | dirt |  |
| discovery |  |  |  | skov_ |  |


| English E | ta Es | ta_F | f_or | 3_sil f_org | $2 r y$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| discussion |  |  |  | dikus |  |
| disease | ziz |  |  | dziz |  |
| disgust |  |  |  | sgus |  |
| distance |  |  |  | distas_ |  |
| distribution |  |  |  | srib | sribut |
| division | div |  |  |  |  |
| do | $d u(h+$ |  |  |  |  |
| dog | dog_ | $k a n$ | I | hund_ DG |  |
| door | dor_ |  |  | port_ FIS |  |
| doubt | dut |  |  |  |  |
| down | don |  |  |  |  |
| drain |  |  |  | dren |  |
| drawer |  |  |  | drar_ | drawr |
| dress | ves |  |  | dres_ | vest |
| drink | bev_ | I |  | drin_ | drink |
| driving |  |  |  | drav | kdir_ FIS |
| drop | dap_ | goc | I | drop_ |  |
| dry |  | sek_ | $F I S$ | drah_ | trok_ DG |
| dust | dus |  |  | dust_ | polv_ IS |
| ear | hir_ |  |  |  |  |
| early |  |  |  | herl | fruh_DG tepr_I |
| earth |  | ter_ | I | velt_ $D G$ |  |
| east |  |  |  | hist_ |  |
| edge | jej_ | filo | I |  |  |
| education |  |  |  | jket_ |  |
| effect |  |  |  | fekt_ |  |
| egg | heg_ | wovo | I |  |  |
| elastic |  |  |  | latik |  |
| electric |  |  |  | letik |  |
| end |  | fin | FIS | hen- |  |
| engine | jen_ | mot_ |  | njen_ | motr_ |
| enough | nof |  |  |  |  |
| equal | qal_ |  |  | hgal_ FIS |  |
| error | yer_ |  |  | hrer_ | sbal_ I |
| even | ven_ | par_ | I | hven |  |
| event |  |  |  | hevt_ | suces_I |
| ever | hev_ | tuj_ | F |  | semp_ I |
| every |  | xak_ | F | hevr |  |
| example |  |  |  | zamp_ | zampel_ |
| exchange |  |  |  | xcej_ | skam_ I |
| existence | bi (h_ |  |  | ksis_ |  |
| expansion |  |  |  | spax |  |
| experience |  |  |  | pirn_ | spirn_ |
| expert |  |  |  | spert_ |  |
| eye | yay_ | hok_ | I |  |  |
| face | fac |  |  |  |  |
| fact | fak |  |  | fakt_ |  |
| fall | fal_ | kad | I |  |  |
| false |  |  |  | fals |  |
| family | fam |  |  | faml |  |
| far | far_ |  |  |  |  |
| farm |  |  |  | farm |  |
| fat | fet_ |  |  | gras_ FI | gord_S |
| father |  | bab_I |  | fatr_ | padr_ IS |
| fear | fir_ |  |  | phur_ I |  |




| English Es | Esata Esata_F f_org |  | 3_sil f_org | $2 r y$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| island |  |  | halan | I | FIS |
| jelly | jel |  |  |  |  |
| jewel | jul_ biju | F |  |  |  |
| join | jon_ |  | jown |  |  |
| journey |  |  | jurn_ |  |  |
| judge | juj_ |  |  |  |  |
| jump | jum |  | jump |  |  |
| keep | ki(h_) kip_ |  | tenr_ FIS |  |  |
| kettle |  |  | ketI |  |  |
| key | kiy |  |  |  |  |
| kick | kik |  |  |  |  |
| kind |  |  | kand |  |  |
| kiss | kis_ bac_ | I |  |  |  |
| knee | niy_ jenu | $F$ |  |  |  |
| knife | naf |  |  |  |  |
| knot | not |  |  |  |  |
| knowledge | e sa(h_) ken_ |  | nolj |  |  |
| land | lan_ pas_ | FI | land_ |  |  |
| language |  |  | lang_ |  |  |
| last | las |  |  |  |  |
| late | let |  |  |  |  |
| laugh | laf |  |  |  |  |
| law | law |  |  |  |  |
| lead | lid |  |  |  |  |
| leaf | lif_ |  |  |  |  |
| learning | ler_ |  | lern |  |  |
| leather |  |  | ledr_ | kwoy_ | I |
| left | lef |  |  |  |  |
| leg | leg |  | gamb_ I |  |  |
| let | le(h_) |  |  |  |  |
| letter |  |  | letr_ |  |  |
| level |  |  | levl_ |  |  |
| library |  |  | libr |  |  |
| lift |  |  | lift_ |  |  |
| light | $1 z^{\prime}$ | IS | layt_ |  |  |
| like | la(h_)lak_ |  |  |  |  |
| limit |  |  | Iimt_ |  |  |
| line | lin |  |  |  |  |
| linen | lino | IS |  |  |  |
| lip | lep |  | labr_ I |  |  |
| liquid | liq_ |  | liqid |  |  |
| list |  |  | list |  |  |
| little | li(h)_lil_ |  | ptiy F |  |  |
| living | lev_ viv_ | FIS |  |  |  |
| lock | lok_ |  |  |  |  |
| long |  |  | long_ |  |  |
| look | luk |  |  |  |  |
| loose | lus |  |  |  |  |
| loss | los |  | perd_ FIS |  |  |
| loud |  |  | lawd | lawt | $D G$ |
| love | lo(h_) lov_ |  |  |  |  |
| low | low |  |  |  |  |
| machine | max |  | maxn_ |  |  |
| make | mek |  |  |  |  |
| male | ma(h_) mac_ | IS |  |  |  |






| English <br> sharp | Esata Esata_F | f_org | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3_sil f_org } \\ & \text { xarp_ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 r y \\ \text { filat_ IS } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sheep | xip |  |  |  |
| shelf |  |  | xelf_ |  |
| ship | xep_ |  |  |  |
| shirt |  |  | xirt_ | kamic_ I |
| shock | xok |  |  |  |
| shoe | xuw |  |  |  |
| short |  |  | xort | kort_ D |
| shut | xut |  | ferm_ FIS |  |
| side | sad |  |  |  |
| sign | sin |  | sayn |  |
| silk |  |  | silk_ |  |
| silver |  |  | silv_ |  |
| simple |  |  | simp_ | simpel_ |
| sister | sis_ sisi |  | sorl_ I |  |
| size | saz_ |  |  |  |
| skin | pel | IS | skin |  |
| skirt | gon_ | I | skir_ | skirt_ |
| sky | cel_ | I | skay_ |  |
| sleep |  |  | slip_ | dorm_ FI |
| slip |  |  | slep_ |  |
| slope |  |  | slop_ |  |
| slow |  |  | slow | lent_ FIS |
| small | tit_ | F | smol_ | klen_ DG |
| smash |  |  | smax |  |
| smell |  |  | smel |  |
| smile |  |  | smal_ | srir_ $F$ |
| smoke | fum | FIS | smok |  |
| smooth |  |  | smut_ |  |
| snake |  |  | snek_ | serp_ FIS |
| sneeze |  |  | sniz_ |  |
| snow | nej_ | F | snow_ |  |
| so | $z 0$ (h_) |  |  |  |
| soap | sop_ |  |  |  |
| society | SOC |  | soct_ |  |
| sock | sok |  |  |  |
| soft | sof |  |  |  |
| solid |  |  | solid |  |
| some | so(h_) som_ |  |  |  |
| son | son_ |  |  |  |
| song | san_ |  | song | xans_ $F$ |
| sort | sor_ |  | triy_ F |  |
| sound |  |  | sond | swon_ I |
| soup | sup_ |  |  |  |
| south | sud | $F I$ | sawt_ |  |
| space |  |  | spas |  |
| spade |  |  | spad |  |
| special |  |  | spex |  |
| sponge |  |  | ponj_ | sponj_ |
| spoon |  |  | spun |  |
| spring | mol | I | prin_ | pring_ |
| square | qad | I | sqer_ |  |
| stage | xen_ | I | stej_ |  |
| stamp |  |  | stam | timr_ FIS |
| star |  |  | star_ | stel_ IS |



| English Ethis | Esata Esata_F f_org |  |  | 3_sil f_org |  | $2 r y$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | di(h_) - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thought | ti (h_) |  |  | tink |  | gorj | F |
| thread | filo |  | I | tred |  |  |  |
| throat |  |  | trot |  |  |  |
| through | tehu |  |  |  | trav_ |  |  | FI |
| thumb | tom |  |  | polc | I |  |  |
| thunder |  |  |  | tund |  | twon | I |
| ticket |  |  |  | tikt_ |  | biyt_ | FIS |
| tight | tet |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| till | til_ | bis_ | $I$ |  |  |  |  |
| time | tam_ | zat_ | G | tempo | IS |  |  |
| tin |  |  |  | tihn_ |  | blek | G |
| tire | tar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| to | to (h_) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| toe | tow |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| together | tog_ | zuz_ | G | toget_ |  |  |  |
| tomorrow |  | dem_ | $F$ | tmar_ |  |  |  |
| tongue |  |  |  | tong_ |  | lang_ | F |
| tooth | tut |  |  | dent_ | FIS |  |  |
| top | top |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| touch | tuc |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| town |  |  |  | tawn |  |  |  |
| trade |  |  |  | tred |  |  |  |
| train |  |  |  | tren_ |  |  |  |
| transport |  | $m e z_{-}$ | I |  |  | trasp_ |  |
| tray |  |  |  | trey_ |  |  |  |
| tree |  | bom_ | DG | trih_ |  |  |  |
| trick |  |  |  | trik_ |  | truk | $F$ |
| trouble |  |  |  | trub |  | trubl_ |  |
| trousers |  |  |  | tros |  | pans_ |  |
| true | teru | vero | IS | truh |  |  |  |
| turn |  | vir_ | FI | turn_ |  |  |  |
| twist |  |  |  | twis_ |  |  |  |
| umbrella |  |  |  | brel_ |  |  |  |
| under | ju(h_) | ) sot_ |  | hund_ |  |  |  |
| unit |  |  |  | yunit_ |  |  |  |
| up | hup_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| use | yus |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| value | val_ |  |  | valuw_ |  |  |  |
| verse |  |  |  | vers_ |  |  |  |
| very | ver_ | $z e r$ _G | hoc_R |  |  |  |  |
| vessel |  |  |  | vesl_ |  |  |  |
| view | vuw |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| violent |  |  |  | valn_ |  |  |  |
| voice |  | voz_ | IS | voys_ |  |  |  |
| waiting | wet |  |  | weyt_ |  | wart_ | $D G$ |
| walk | wak_ | gan | DG | walk_ |  |  |  |
| wall | wal_ | mur_ | FIS |  |  |  |  |
| war | wor_ |  |  | gwer_ | FIS | krig_ | DG |
| warm | wam | xod | F | warm_ |  |  |  |
| wash | wax | lav_ | FIS |  |  |  |  |
| waste | was_ |  |  | wast_ |  |  |  |
| watch | wac_ |  |  |  |  | sorv_ | FIS |
| water | wat_ | haq_ | IS | watr_ |  |  |  |
| wave | wev_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| English <br> wax | Esata Esata_F f_org | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3_sil } \\ & \text { waks } \end{aligned}$ | f_org | $2 r y$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| way | wey |  |  |  |  |
| weather | wed | wedr |  | temp_ | S |
| week | wik | sman | FIS |  |  |
| weight | wey_ peso S |  |  |  |  |
| well | wel_ gut_DG bon_F |  |  |  |  |
| west | wes_ | west |  |  |  |
| wet | wet_ nas_ G |  |  |  |  |
| wheel | wil |  |  |  |  |
| when | we (h_) qan_ $F$ |  |  |  |  |
| where | wo (h_) |  |  |  |  |
| while |  | wayl |  | wern_ | G |
| whip | wep_ | fwet_ | F |  |  |
| whistle |  | wisl_ |  | fisk_ | $I$ |
| white |  | wayt_ |  | blan_ | F |
| who | hu(h_) qen_S |  |  |  |  |
| why | wa(h_) peq_ IS | warum | $D G$ |  |  |
| wide | wad_ | wayd |  | hanc_ | IS |
| will | vi (h_) |  |  |  |  |
| wind |  | wind |  | vent_ | FIS |
| window | wen_ | wenow |  | fnet_ | $F$ |
| wine | vin_ IS | wayn |  |  |  |
| wing |  | wing_ |  |  |  |
| winter |  | wint_ |  | vern_ | IS |
| wire | war_ | wayr_ |  |  |  |
| wise | was_ saj_ FI |  |  |  |  |
| with | wit_ kon_ FIS |  |  |  |  |
| woman | wu(h_) fem_ FI | wum |  |  |  |
| wood | wud |  |  |  |  |
| wool | wul |  |  |  |  |
| word | wod | word |  |  |  |
| work | wok_ | work |  | trav_ | $F$ |
| worm |  | worm |  | verm | $F$ |
| wound | wun | wund |  |  |  |
| writing | rat | rayt_ |  |  |  |
| wrong | ro(h_) | ron_ |  | fals_ | FIS |
| year | yir_ | hano | FIS |  |  |
| yellow |  | yelo |  | jalo | $I$ |
| yes | ya(h_) yes_ |  |  |  |  |
| yesterday | yer_ FIS | yest_ |  |  |  |
| you | yu(h_) yi(h_) |  |  |  |  |
| young | yun_ jov_ I | yung_ |  |  |  |

## Appendix D: English to Esata Transcription

This section contains an English to Esata translation. The English words are taken from a complete list containing nearly ten thousand words. The frequency of word usage is indicated by the number in the left column ( $1=$ least, $9=$ most). This shows how English vocabulary can be transcribed into Esata. Only equivalents of English words are given, foreign source equivalents are not mentioned.

| a | ne | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| abandon | habadon | 1 |
| abbey | habey | 1 |
| abilities | habilitz | 7 |
| ability | habilit | 4 |
| a_bit | ne bit | 5 |
| able | habl | 2 |
| abnormal | hanorm | 9 |
| aboard | bord | 2 |
| abode | habod | 1 |
| abolish | habolxa | 1 |
| abolition | habolx | 3 |
| abortion | haborx | 1 |
| about | habot | 3 |
| above | habov | 2 |
| abroad | habrod | 3 |
| abruptly | habrup | 4 |
| absence | habsen | 3 |
| absent | habseni | 2 |
| absolute | hasolut | 2 |
| absolutely | hasoluti | 2 |
| absorb | bsora | 1 |
| absorption | bsor | 5 |
| abstract | besrak | 2 |
| absurd | bsur | 2 |
| abundant | habundi | 1 |
| abuse | habus | 5 |
| ac | hahcih | 3 |
| academic | hakademi | 4 |
| academics | hakademz | 7 |
| academy | hakadem | 1 |
| accelerate | selreta | 4 |
| acceleration | selret | 1 |
| accent | haksen | 2 |
| accept | hasepta | 3 |
| acceptable | hasepti | 2 |
| acceptance | hasept | 1 |
| accepted | haseptda | 3 |
| accepts | hasepta | 1 |
| access | haces | 2 |
| accessible | hacesi | 1 |
| accident | ciden | 7 |
| accidental | cideni | 9 |
| accidentally | cideni | 1 |
| accidents | cidenz | 2 |
| accommodate | komdeta | 8 |
| accommodation | komdet | 1 |
| accompanied | komnida | 1 |


| accompany | komniya |
| :---: | :---: |
| accomplish | kompla |
| accomplishment | kompl |
| accord | hakor |
| accordance | hakor |
| according | hakori |
| accordingly | hakori |
| account | hakont |
| accountability | hakontbeli |
| accountable | hakontbel |
| accountancy | hakonti |
| accountant | hakontr |
| accountants | hakontrez |
| accounting | hakont |
| accounts | hakontz |
| accumulate | kumla |
| accumulation | kuml |
| accuracy | kurat |
| accurate | kurati |
| accurately | kurati |
| accusation | quz |
| accusations | quzez |
| accuse | quza |
| accused | quzda |
| accustom | kusta |
| accustomed | kusti |
| ache | hek |
| achieve | civa |
| achievement | haciv |
| acid | hasid |
| acids | hasidz |
| acknowledge | haknalja |
| acknowledged | haknaljad |
| acquaintance | haqetn |
| acquire | haqara |
| acquired | haqarda |
| acquiring | haqara |
| acquisition | haqar |
| acquisitions | haqarz |
| acre | heker |
| acres | hekerz |
| across | hkros |
| act | hak |
| acted | hakda |
| acting | haki |
| action | hakx |
| actions | hakxez |
| activate | haktiva |


| active | haktivi | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| actively | haktivi | 7 |
| activist | haktivr | 3 |
| activities | haktivz | 3 |
| activity | haktiv | 5 |
| actor | hakter | 4 |
| actress | haktes | 7 |
| acts | haka | 7 |
| actual | hakxul | 2 |
| actually | hakxuli | 3 |
| acute | hakuti | 1 |
| ad | had | 3 |
| adapt | dapta | 3 |
| adaptation | dapt | 3 |
| adapted | daptad | 1 |
| add | hada | 8 |
| added | hadad | 2 |
| adding | hadi | 5 |
| addition | hadix | 2 |
| additional | hadixi | 1 |
| additions | hadixz | 3 |
| address | hadres | 1 |
| addressed | hadresda | 2 |
| adds | hada | 2 |
| adequate | hadqati | 6 |
| adhere | dhera | 6 |
| adhesive | hadisi | 1 |
| adjacent | hajesi | 8 |
| adjective | hajektiv | 1 |
| adjoin | hajona | 7 |
| adjust | hajusa | 5 |
| adjustment | hajus | 8 |
| adjustments | hajusez | 8 |
| administer | minesreta | 7 |
| administration | minesret | 4 |
| administrative | minesreti | 1 |
| administrator | minesretr | 6 |
| admiration | hamir | 3 |
| admire | hamira | 6 |
| admission | hamit | 1 |
| admit | hamita | 2 |
| admittance | hamit | 3 |
| admitted | hamitda | 3 |
| admittedly | hamitdi | 2 |
| adopt | hadapta | 1 |
| adopted | hadaptad | 7 |
| adopting | hadapta | 3 |
| adoption | hadapt | 1 |
| adorn | hadorna | 1 |
| adult | hadult | 7 |
| adults | hadultz | 3 |
| advance | havansa | 1 |
| advanced | havansad | 5 |
| advancement | havans | 1 |
| advances | havansez | 4 |
| advantage | havantej | 6 |
| advantages | havantejz | 3 |


| advent | havent |
| :---: | :---: |
| adventure | havetur |
| adverb | haveb |
| adverse | haversi |
| advertise | hadvetaza |
| advertisement | hadvetaz |
| advice | havas |
| advise | havasa |
| advised | havasad |
| adviser | havasor |
| advisers | havasorz |
| advisory | havasori |
| advocate | havoketa |
| aesthetic | steti |
| a_few | ne few |
| affair | hafer |
| affairs | haferz |
| affect | hafeka |
| affected | hafekda |
| affecting | hafeki |
| affection | hafek |
| affects | hafeka |
| affinity | hafint |
| affirm | hafirma |
| afford | hafora |
| afraid | hafredi |
| Africa | hafriku |
| after | haft |
| aftermath | haftmet |
| afternoon | haftnun |
| afterwards | haft |
| again | gen |
| against | gens |
| age | hej |
| aged | hejda |
| agencies | hjensez |
| agency | hjens |
| agenda | hjend |
| agent | hjent |
| agents | hjentz |
| ages | hejez |
| aggregate | greget |
| aggression | grex |
| aggressive | grexi |
| agitate | gteta |
| ago | hago |
| agony | gonih |
| a_good_deal | ne gudil |
| a_great_deal | ne greti dil |
| agree | griya |
| agreed | griyad |
| agreeing | griyi |
| agreement | griy |
| agreements | griyz |
| agricultural | grikuli |
| agriculture | grikul |
| ah | hah |


| ahead | hedi | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aid | heyd | 8 |
| aim | heym | 3 |
| aims | heyma | 4 |
| air | her | 3 |
| aircraft | herkraf | 1 |
| airforce | herfos | 1 |
| airline | herlin | 1 |
| airmail | hermel | 3 |
| airplane | herplen | 2 |
| airport | herpor | 1 |
| airship | herxip | 7 |
| alarm | hlarm | 7 |
| alas | hlas | 3 |
| albeit | biht | 6 |
| album | habum | 3 |
| alcohol | kahol | 2 |
| ale | hayl | 3 |
| alert | hlerta | 1 |
| alien | helyan | 2 |
| alike | halaki | 3 |
| aliment | halmin | 3 |
| a_little | ne lil | 2 |
| alive | levi | 4 |
| all | hal | 1 |
| all_but | halbe | 3 |
| allēgation | halej | 3 |
| allegations | halejez | 1 |
| allege | haleja | 2 |
| alleged | halejad | 3 |
| allegedly | haleji | 1 |
| allegiance | halijens | 1 |
| alliance | halayn | 2 |
| allied | halayi | 1 |
| allies | halayz | 1 |
| allocate | halketa | 2 |
| allocated | halketad | 2 |
| allocation | halket | 7 |
| allow | halawa | 4 |
| allowance | halaw | 8 |
| allowances | halawz | 1 |
| allowed | halawda | 2 |
| allowing | halawi | 2 |
| allows | halawa | 4 |
| alloy | haloy | 5 |
| all_right | halra | 1 |
| all_the_same | haldesem | 6 |
| ally | halay | 3 |
| almost | halmos | 4 |
| alone | loni | 1 |
| along | hlon | 1 |
| alongside | lonsad | 4 |
| along_with | hlonwit | 2 |
| a_lot | nelot | 1 |
| aloud | lawdi | 2 |
| alphabet | hafbet | 2 |
| already | hredi | 1 |


| alright | zara |
| :---: | :---: |
| also | hals |
| altar | haltar |
| alter | haltera |
| alteration | halter |
| alterations | halterz |
| altered | halterda |
| alternate | halteri |
| alternative | ternativ |
| alternatively | ternativi |
| alternatives | ternativz |
| although | haldoh |
| altogether | haltogeti |
| aluminium | lumin |
| always | lawez |
| am | bi |
| a.m. | fonun |
| amateur | matur |
| amaze | meza |
| amazing | mezi |
| ambassador | basdor |
| ambiguity | bigut |
| ambiguous | biguti |
| ambition | bixn |
| ambitions | bixnz |
| ambitious | bixi |
| ambulance | blans |
| ameliorate | meyora |
| amend | hamen |
| amendment | hamenmet |
| amendments | hamenmetz |
| America | meru |
| american | meruni |
| American | meru |
| americans | merunz |
| amid | nimidi |
| ammunition | munix |
| among | mog |
| amongst | mog |
| amount | munt |
| amounts | muntz |
| amp | hamp |
| ample | hampli |
| amuse | muza |
| amusement | muz |
| amusing | muzi |
| an | ne |
| analogy | nalog |
| analyse | nalaza |
| analysed | nalazda |
| analyses | nalaza |
| analysis | nalaz |
| analyst | nalazr |
| analysts | nalazerz |
| analytical | nalisi |
| analyze | nalisa |
| anarchy | narkiy |


| ancestor | cest | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ancestors | cestez | 2 |
| ancient | hanxi | 4 |
| and | na | 3 |
| and/or | navo | 4 |
| and_so_on | nasona | 1 |
| angel | njel | 2 |
| angels | njelz | 8 |
| anger | mad, nger | 8 |
| angle | ngel | 1 |
| angles | ngelz | 1 |
| angrily | grili | 2 |
| angry | ngeri | 1 |
| animal | nmal | 1 |
| animals | nmalz | 3 |
| ankle | nkel | 3 |
| anniversary | nivser | 1 |
| announce | nawensa | 1 |
| announced | nawensad | 8 |
| announcement | nawens | 2 |
| announcer | nawenser | 2 |
| announcing | nawensa | 2 |
| annoy | noya | 1 |
| annoyance | noy | 5 |
| annual | nuwali | 2 |
| annually | nuwali | 3 |
| annul | hanul | 1 |
| anonymous | nonemi | 6 |
| another | hnot | 1 |
| answer | nsera | 6 |
| answered | nserda | 3 |
| answering | nseri | 4 |
| answers | nsera | 1 |
| ant | fomik | 3 |
| antibody | hanibod | 2 |
| anticipate | ticipata | 1 |
| anticipated | ticipatd | 2 |
| anticipation | ticipat | 5 |
| anxiety | xes | 1 |
| anxious | xesi | 1 |
| anxiously | xesi | 1 |
| any | niy | 3 |
| anybody | nibod | 2 |
| anyhow | niho | 5 |
| any_longer | niy longe | 7 |
| anyone | niwan | 2 |
| anything | nite | 2 |
| anything_but | nite be | 1 |
| anyway | niwey | 2 |
| anywhere | niwo | 2 |
| apart | hpari | 2 |
| apart_from | par fom | 4 |
| apartment | patmen | 2 |
| apologise | palja | 6 |
| apologize | palja | 2 |
| apology | palj | 2 |
| appalling | palni | 3 |

6 2 4 3
njelz 8
mad, nger 8
ngel
grili
ngeri
nmal
nmalz
nivser 1
nawensa 1
nawensad 8
nawens
nawensa
noya
nuwali
nuwali
nonemi
not
nserda
nseri
fomik
hanibod
ticipata
ticipatd
xes
xesi
niy
nibod
niy longe
niwan
nite be
niwey
niwo
par fom
patmen
palja
palj
palni

| apparatus | parat |
| :---: | :---: |
| apparel | haprel |
| apparent | hapari |
| apparently | hapari |
| appeal | hapil |
| appealing | hapili |
| appeals | hapila |
| appear | hapira |
| appearance | hapirn |
| appearances | hapirnez |
| appeared | hapirda |
| appearing | hapiri |
| appears | hapira |
| appellation | plelaxn |
| appendix | pendix |
| appetite | haptit |
| applaud | haploda |
| applause | haplod |
| apple | hapl |
| apples | hapelz |
| applicable | pladi |
| applicant | plader |
| applicants | pladerz |
| application | plad |
| applications | pladz |
| applied | pladi |
| applies | plada |
| apply | plada |
| applying | pladi |
| appoint | haponta |
| appointed | hapontad |
| appointment | hapont |
| appointments | hapontz |
| appraisal | presel |
| appreciate | prixeta |
| appreciated | prixetad |
| appreciation | prixet |
| approach | proca |
| approached | procda |
| approaches | proca |
| approaching | proci |
| appropriate | propreti |
| appropriately | propreti |
| approval | hapruv |
| approve | hapruva |
| approved | hapruvad |
| approximately | proxemi |
| April | prilu |
| aquarium | qaryum |
| arab | rabu |
| arbitrary | bitrari |
| arbitration | bitrex |
| arc | hark |
| arch | harc |
| archaeological | hakloji |
| archbishop | cebixp |
| architect | kitek |


| architects | kitekz | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| architectural | kiteki | 2 |
| architecture | kitekur | 1 |
| archive | harkav | 1 |
| are | bi | 1 |
| area | riy | 1 |
| areas | riyz | 6 |
| arena | harn | 6 |
| argue | raguha | 1 |
| argued | raguhad | 2 |
| argues | raguha | 1 |
| arguing | raguhi | 8 |
| argument | ragmen | 1 |
| arguments | ragmenz | 1 |
| arise | rasa | 9 |
| arisen | rasad | 1 |
| arises | rasa | 3 |
| arising | rasi | 1 |
| arithmetic | retmetik | 7 |
| arm | ram | 1 |
| armchair | hamcer | 1 |
| armed | hamda | 1 |
| armies | hamiyz | 3 |
| armor | hamor | 1 |
| arms | hamz | 2 |
| army | harmiy | 1 |
| arose | haroza | 1 |
| around | ron | 2 |
| arouse | rawsa | 1 |
| arrange | hrenja | 3 |
| arranged | hrenjad | 2 |
| arrangement | hrenj | 1 |
| arrangements | hrenjz | 1 |
| array | hrey | 4 |
| arrest | hrest | 3 |
| arrested | hrestad | 3 |
| arrival | hrav | 2 |
| arrive | hrava | 2 |
| arrived | hravad | 1 |
| arrives | hrava | 1 |
| arriving | hravi | 3 |
| arrow | hrow | 1 |
| art | hart | 4 |
| artefact | hatefak | 2 |
| artery | hartr | 1 |
| article | rtikl | 1 |
| articles | rtiklez | 3 |
| articulate | rtikla | 5 |
| artificial | rtifizi | 4 |
| artillery | rtilriy | 5 |
| artisan | hartisn | 1 |
| artist | hartis | 4 |
| artistic | hartisi | 3 |
| artists | hartiz | 7 |
| arts | hartz | 1 |
| as | hes | 1 |
| as_a_whole | hes ne hol | 3 |


| ascent | hsent |
| :---: | :---: |
| ascertain | hsertena |
| ascribe | skraba |
| as_far_as | hes far hes |
| as_for | hes fo |
| as_good_as | hes gu hes |
| ash | hax |
| ashamed | xemdi |
| Asia | haxu |
| asian | haxuhi |
| Asian | haxuni |
| aside | hsad |
| as_if | hes fe |
| as_it_were | hes he bida |
| ask | haska |
| asked | haskad |
| asking | haska |
| asks | haska |
| asleep | haslipi |
| as_long_as | hes long has |
| as_of | hes fa |
| as_opposed_to | hes pozda to |
| aspect | hespek |
| aspects | hespekz |
| aspiration | spirexn |
| aspirations | spirexnez |
| as_regards | hes rigarz |
| ass | hars |
| assail | hsela |
| assault | hsalta |
| assay | hsaya |
| assemblage | sembel |
| assemble | sembela |
| assembly | sembel |
| assert | serxa |
| assertion | serx |
| assertive | serxi |
| assess | sesa |
| assessed | sesad |
| assessing | sesi |
| assessment | ses |
| assessments | sesez |
| asset | hset |
| assets | hsetz |
| assign | hsana |
| assigned | hsanda |
| assignment | hsan |
| assist | sista |
| assistance | sist |
| assistant | sisten |
| assistants | sistenz |
| associate | soxeta |
| associated | soxetad |
| association | soxet |
| associations | soxetz |
| as_soon_as | hes su hes |
| assume | hsuma |


| 2 | assumed | hsumda | 7 | attract | hatraka |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | assumes | hsuma | 1 | attracted | hatrakda |
| 1 | assuming | hsumi | 6 | attraction | hatrak |
| 3 | assumption | hsum | 1 | attractions | hatrakz |
| 1 | assumptions | hsumz | 5 | attractive | hatraki |
| 3 | assurance | hwur | 3 | attribute | hatrib |
| 1 | assure | hwura | 1 | attributed | hatribda |
| 2 | assured | hxurda | 1 | attributes | hatriba |
| 1 | as_though | hes dow | 3 | auction | haxun |
| 1 | astonish | hes to | stosxa | 5 | audible |


| 8 | baby | bebe | 8 | bitter | bitr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | back | bek | 8 | black | blak |
| 8 | bad | ba | 7 | blade | bled |
| 9 | bag | bag | 7 | blame | blem |
| 6 | bake | baka | 7 | blind | blan |
| 7 | balance | balens | 7 | block | blok |
| 8 | ball | bal | 8 | blood | blud |
| 7 | bank | bank | 9 | blow | blow |
| 8 | bar | bar | 8 | blue | bluw |
| 7 | bare | bar | 8 | board | bor, bord |
| 7 | base | bas | 8 | boat | bot |
| 6 | basic | bezi | 9 | body | bad |
| 6 | basin | besn | 7 | boil | buy |
| 7 | basis | bez | 9 | book | buk |
| 8 | basket | bask | 6 | boot | but |
| 8 | bath | bat | 7 | border | bord |
| 8 | battle | batl | 8 | borrow | barowa |
| 6 | bay | bey | 7 | both | bot, both |
| 8 | be | bi | 2 | bother | brot |
| 8 | bear | bar | 9 | bottle | botl |
| 6 | beard | bird | 8 | bottom | botm |
| 6 | beast | bist | 6 | boundary | bondr |
| 8 | beat | bit | 6 | bow | bow |
| 6 | beautiful | butyi | 8 | bowl | bol |
| 7 | beauty | buty | 8 | box | box |
| 6 | because | kaz,bekaz | 8 | boy | bo |
| 9 | become | biko | 8 | brain | bren |
| 8 | bed | bed | 8 | branch | brac |
| 6 | bee | biy | 6 | brass | bras |
| 6 | beer | bir | 7 | brave | brevi |
| 7 | before | befo | 9 | bread | bred |
| 6 | beg | beg | 9 | break | brek |
| 8 | begin | bgin | 7 | breakfast | brekfas |
| 7 | behind | bhan | 6 | breast | bres |
| 6 | being | bihe | 7 | breath | bret |
| 8 | belief | bliv | 7 | breathe | brita |
| 9 | believe | bliva | 6 | breed | brid |
| 8 | bell | bel | 8 | brick | brik |
| 8 | belong | blon | 8 | bridge | brij |
| 7 | below | bilow | 7 | bright | brat |
| 8 | belt | belt | 9 | bring | brin |
| 7 | bend | bend | 7 | broad | brodi |
| 6 | beneath | bnit | 6 | broadcast | brodkas |
| 7 | beside | bsad | 7 | brother | brot |
| 5 | besides | bsadz | 8 | brown | brun |
| 7 | best | bes | 8 | brush | brux |
| 7 | better | ber | 7 | bucket | bukt |
| 8 | between | twin | 8 | build | bilda |
| 8 | beyond | byon | 8 | building | bild |
| 8 | bicycle | bic | 7 | bunch | bunc |
| 8 | big | big | 8 | burn | buna, berna |
| 8 | bill | bil | 7 | burst | bers |
| 6 | bind | bind | 6 | bury | berya |
| 9 | bird | berd | 7 | bus | bus |
| 8 | birth | birt | 9 | bush | bux |
| 6 | birthday | birtdey | 9 | business | biznes |
| 7 | bit | bit | 5 | businessman | bizman |


| 8 | busy | bizi | 8 | character | kerter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | but | be | 7 | charge | carj |
| 8 | butter | bur | 7 | charm | carm |
| 7 | button | butn | 4 | chase | cas |
| 8 | buy | bay | 7 | cheap | cipi |
| 6 | by | bay | 9 | check | cek |
| 3 | bye | bay | 7 | cheek | cik |
| 3 | cab | keb | 7 | cheer | cir |
| 6 | cage | kej | 9 | cheese | ciz |
| 8 | cake | kek | 6 | chemical | kimkali |
| 6 | calculate | kalkula | 6 | chemistry | kimkal |
| 5 | calendar | kaledr | 7 | chest | ces, cest |
| 8 | call | kal | 8 | chicken | cikn |
| 7 | calm | kam | 9 | chief | cif |
| 8 | camera | kamr | 9 | child | cal |
| 8 | camp | kem, kemp | 7 | childhood | calhud |
| 8 | can | ke | 7 | chocolate | coklet |
| 6 | candle | kandl | 8 | choice | cuz |
| 7 | cap | kep | 9 | choose | cuza |
| 7 | capital | kaptal | 8 | church | cerc |
| 7 | captain | kapten | 6 | cigarette | sigret |
| 5 | capture | kaptur | 6 | cinema | sinm |
| 7 | car | ka | 8 | circle | sirkel |
| 8 | card | kard | 6 | circular | sirkeli |
| 8 | care | ker | 4 | circumstance | sirkusn |
| 6 | careful | kerfol | 7 | citizen | sitz |
| 5 | carpet | kapet | 9 | city | cit |
| 7 | carriage | karj | 6 | claim | klem |
| 9 | carry | kara | 8 | class | klas |
| 8 | cart | kart | 7 | clay | kley |
| 8 | case | kes | 9 | clean | klin |
| 6 | cast | kas,kast | 8 | clear | kliri |
| 7 | castle | kasl | 7 | clerk | klerk |
| 8 | cat | kat | 8 | clever | klevi |
| 3 | catalog | katlog | 7 | cliff | klif |
| 8 | catch | kec | 8 | climb | klam |
| 5 | category | katgor | 8 | close | klosa |
| 7 | cattle | katl | 9 | cloth | klot |
| 9 | cause | kas | 7 | clothes | kloz |
| 5 | cautious | kaxusi | 6 | clothing | kloz |
| 6 | cave | kev | 8 | cloud | klud |
| 5 | celebrate | cebreta | 8 | club | klub |
| 7 | cell | cel | 8 | coal | kol |
| 5 | cent | sent | 7 | coast | kost |
| 6 | center | senr | 7 | coat | kot |
| 6 | central | senri | 8 | coffee | kaf |
| 7 | century | hunyir,sentur | 9 | coin | kown |
| 3 | cereal | siryel | 7 | cold | kul, kold |
| 7 | ceremony | sermon | 6 | collar | kalr |
| 7 | certain | serti | 9 | collect | kleka |
| 8 | chain | cen | 5 | collection | klek |
| 9 | chair | cer | 7 | college | kolj |
| 7 | chairman | cerman | 6 | colony | koln |
| 8 | chalk | calk | 7 | color | kolr |
| 4 | champion | camyon | 5 | comb | kom |
| 9 | chance | cans | 7 | combine | kombina |
| 9 | change | cej, cenj | 9 | come | ko |


| 8 | comfort | komf | 9 | cover | kovr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | command | komana | 8 | cow | kaw |
| 5 | comment | komn | 6 | crack | krak |
| 8 | committee | kmitiy | 6 | crash | krax |
| 8 | common | kamn | 6 | cream | krim |
| 8 | company | kopn,kopniy | 6 | create | kreta |
| 7 | compare | kompera | 7 | creature | kritur |
| 5 | comparison | komper | 5 | credit | kredt |
| 7 | compete | kompita | 6 | criminal | krimnel |
| 6 | competition | kompit | 5 | crisis | kris |
| 7 | complain | komplena | 7 | crop | krop |
| 9 | complete | kopliti | 8 | cross | kros |
| 5 | complex | koplexi | 7 | crowd | krod |
| 7 | composition | kopzix | 7 | crown | kron |
| 6 | computer | komput | 8 | cruel | krul |
| 5 | concentrate | konsetr | 6 | crush | kruxa |
| 5 | concept | konsep | 8 | cry | kraya |
| 7 | concern | konsern | 5 | cultivate | kulveta |
| 6 | concert | konsert | 6 | culture | kultur |
| 4 | concrete | kokrit | 7 | cup | kup |
| 9 | condition | kodixn | 6 | cupboard | kupbod |
| 7 | confidence | kofden | 8 | cure | kur |
| 6 | confident | kofdeni | 5 | curl | kerl |
| 5 | confuse | fuza | 8 | current | kurn |
| 6 | connect | kneka | 7 | curtain | kurten |
| 6 | connection | knek | 7 | curve | kuv, kurv |
| 7 | conscience | konxens | 8 | customer | kusmer |
| 6 | conscious | konxusi | 9 | cut | kut |
| 7 | consider | kesidr | 7 | cycle | sikl |
| 5 | consist | kesisa | 5 | cylinder | silner |
| 7 | contain | ketena | 7 | daily | deyi |
| 6 | container | ketenr | 6 | damage | damej |
| 5 | content | konten | 9 | dance | dans |
| 7 | continent | kotnet | 8 | danger | deng |
| 7 | continue | kotina | 5 | dangerous | dengi |
| 6 | continuous | kotini | 8 | dare | dera |
| 6 | contract | kotrak | 8 | dark | dark |
| 8 | control | kotrol | 7 | date | dat |
| 6 | convenient | konvini | 7 | daughter | dot, dotr |
| 6 | conversation | kovesexn | 9 | day | dey |
| 8 | cook | kuk | 7 | dead | dayad |
| 7 | cool | kula | 5 | deaf | defi |
| 8 | copper | kopr | 8 | deal | dil |
| 8 | copy | kap,kapiy | 7 | dear | dir |
| 8 | corn | korn | 8 | death | day |
| 8 | corner | konr | 7 | debt | det |
| 7 | correct | kreka | 7 | decay | dkey |
| 7 | cost | kos | 8 | decide | dsada |
| 8 | cotton | kotn | 7 | decision | dsad |
| 6 | could | ku | 8 | declare | deklera |
| 6 | council | konsel | 5 | decoration | dekrexn |
| 7 | count | kont | 6 | decrease | dekrisa |
| 9 | country | kotriy | 6 | deed | did |
| 8 | courage | kurj | 8 | deep | dip |
| 8 | course | kors | 7 | deer | dir |
| 6 | court | kort | 6 | defeat | dfit |
| 5 | cousin | kuz, kuzn | 7 | defend | dfena |


| degree | dgriy | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| delay | dley | 5 |
| delight | dlat | 8 |
| deliver | dlivr | 6 |
| demand | dman | 8 |
| department | dpar, dparmen | 8 |
| depend | dpen | 9 |
| depth | dep, dept | 8 |
| describe | sraba | 8 |
| desert | dsera | 7 |
| design | dsan | 8 |
| desire | dsar | 6 |
| desk | desk | 7 |
| destroy | sroya | 3 |
| destruction | sroy | 8 |
| detail | dtel | 6 |
| determination | dtermin | 7 |
| determine | dtermina | 8 |
| develop | velpa | 9 |
| development | velp | 8 |
| device | dvas | 7 |
| devil | dvil | 8 |
| diamond | damon | 8 |
| dictionary | dixner | 9 |
| die | daya | 8 |
| difference | dif | 7 |
| different | difi,difni | 9 |
| difficult | difkuli | 8 |
| difficulty | difkul | 7 |
| dig | diga | 6 |
| dinner | denh | 7 |
| direct | dreka | 6 |
| direction | drek | 8 |
| director | drektor | 8 |
| dirty | derti | 6 |
| disappear | dispira | 6 |
| discover | skova | 6 |
| discovery | skov | 5 |
| discuss | diskusa | 7 |
| discussion | diskus | 6 |
| disease | ziz,dziz | 7 |
| dish | dix | 8 |
| dismiss | dismisa | 7 |
| dispute | disputa | 5 |
| distance | distas | 6 |
| district | ditrik | 5 |
| divide | dvada | 7 |
| division | dvad | 5 |
| do | du | 7 |
| doctor | dak, daktor | 5 |
| document | dokmen | 6 |
| dog | dog | 9 |
| dollar | dal, dalr | 7 |
| door | dor | 9 |
| dot | dat | 7 |
| double | dub, dubl | 5 |
| doubt | dut | 7 |


| down | don |
| :---: | :---: |
| drag | dreg |
| draw | drawa |
| drawer | drawr |
| dream | drim |
| dress | dres |
| drink | drin |
| drive | drav |
| drop | drap |
| drug | drug |
| drum | drum |
| drunk | druk |
| dry | drayi |
| dual | duwli |
| duck | dok |
| dull | duli |
| during | dur, durn |
| dust | dus,dust |
| duty | dutiy |
| each | hic |
| eager | higr |
| ear | hir |
| early | herli |
| earth | ter,hirt |
| east | hist |
| easy | zi |
| eat | yita |
| edge | jej |
| educate | jketa |
| education | jket |
| effect | fekt |
| effective | fekti |
| effort | hfor |
| egg | heg |
| eight | het |
| either | yitr |
| elbow | lbow |
| elect | lekta |
| electric | letriki |
| electricity | letrik |
| element | lemen |
| elephant | lefan |
| else | lel, hels |
| emergency | mergens |
| emotion | hmoxn |
| empire | mpar |
| employ | ploya |
| employee | ploye |
| empty | mtiyi |
| enclose | nkelosa |
| encourage | nkurja |
| end | hen |
| energy | nerj |
| engine | jen |
| engineer | jenir |
| engineering | jeniri |
| enjoy | njoya |


| 8 | enough | nof, nuf | 8 | eye | yay |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | enter | ntera | 9 | face | fac |
| 5 | entertainment | ntertenm | 7 | fact | fak |
| 5 | entire | ntari | 3 | factor | faktor |
| 6 | entrance | nter | 8 | factory | fakriy |
| 7 | envelope | vlop | 7 | fail | fel |
| 5 | environment | varnem | 8 | fair | feri |
| 8 | equal | qal | 9 | faith | fet |
| 6 | equipment | qipm | 5 | faithful | feti |
| 5 | error | yer,yerer | 8 | fall | fal |
| 8 | escape | skepa | 6 | false | falsi |
| 5 | especially | spexi | 6 | fame | feym |
| 5 | essential | senxel | 7 | familiar | familri |
| 5 | establish | tablixa | 9 | family | famil |
| 6 | establishment | tablix | 7 | famous | feymi |
| 4 | eve | yiv | 6 | fan | fan |
| 7 | evening | yivn | 5 | fancy | fansi |
| 9 | event | hvent | 8 | far | far |
| 7 | ever | yev | 7 | farm | farm |
| 8 | every | yer | 5 | farmer | farmer |
| 7 | everyone | vehu | 7 | fashion | faxn |
| 6 | everything | vete | 8 | fast | fas |
| 6 | everywhere | vewo | 7 | fasten | fasna |
| 6 | evidence | vdens | 9 | fat | fat |
| 6 | evil | hvil | 6 | fate | feyt |
| 7 | exact | zakt | 8 | father | fatr |
| 5 | examination | zam | 6 | favor | fevr |
| 9 | examine | zama | 4 | favorite | fevri |
| 8 | example | zamp, zampel | 8 | fear | fir |
| 6 | except | sep | 7 | feather | fetr |
| 6 | exchange | xcej | 8 | feed | fida |
| 7 | excite | ksata | 9 | feel | fila |
| 4 | excitement | ksat | 7 | feeling | fih |
| 5 | exclusive | skuxi | 7 | fellow | fel |
| 6 | excuse | skus | 8 | female | fem |
| 7 | exercise | ksersaz | 8 | fence | fens |
| 5 | exile | ksal | 8 | fever | fivr |
| 6 | existence | xsis | 7 | few | few |
| 5 | expand | xpana | 9 | field | fild |
| 7 | expect | xpeka | 5 | fierce | firsi |
| 6 | expensive | xpensi | 9 | fight | fayt |
| 9 | experience | xpirn | 8 | figure | figr |
| 6 | experiment | xpirmen | 9 | fill | fila |
| 7 | expert | xpert | 7 | film | film |
| 9 | explain | xpelna | 5 | filter | filter |
| 6 | explanation | xpeln | 6 | final | fanl |
| 6 | explode | xpeloda | 9 | find | fand |
| 5 | explore | xpelora | 7 | fine | fini |
| 6 | explosion | xpelos | 8 | finger | fing |
| 5 | explosive | xpelosi | 7 | finish | finxa |
| 5 | export | kpora | 8 | fire | fayr |
| 9 | express | xperesa | 7 | firm | ferm |
| 6 | expression | xperes | 7 | first | fers |
| 7 | extend | xtina | 9 | fish | fix |
| 6 | extent | xtent | 5 | fisherman | fixman |
| 5 | extra | xteri | 8 | fit | fet |
| 7 | extreme | xrimi | 7 | fix | fiksa |


| 5 | fixed | fiksad | 8 | furniture | furnix |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | flag | fleg | 6 | further | furteri |
| 6 | flame | flem | 8 | future | futur |
| 5 | flash | flex | 8 | gain | gen |
| 8 | flat | flet | 9 | game | gem |
| 7 | flesh | flex | 6 | gap | gap |
| 6 | flight | flat | 6 | garage | graj |
| 7 | float | flot | 8 | garden | gadn |
| 8 | flood | flud | 6 | garment | garmet |
| 8 | floor | flor | 9 | gas | gas |
| 6 | flour | flur | 7 | gate | get |
| 8 | flow | flow | 8 | gather | gatera |
| 8 | flower | flur | 5 | gay | gey |
| 5 | fluid | fluwid | 7 | general | jenral |
| 8 | fly | flay | 6 | generous | jenrosi |
| 7 | fog | fog | 8 | gentle | jenteli |
| 7 | fold | fold | 7 | get | ge |
| 8 | follow | falowa | 8 | gift | gift |
| 7 | fond | fondi | 7 | girl | ga |
| 7 | fool | ful | 9 | give | gi |
| 5 | foolish | fuli | 7 | glad | gled |
| 9 | foot | fut | 8 | glass | glas |
| 6 | football | futbal | 8 | glory | glor |
| 7 | for | fo | 9 | go | go |
| 5 | forbid | fobida | 5 | goal | gol |
| 9 | force | fors | 6 | goat | got |
| 8 | foreign | farni | 8 | god | Ja |
| 8 | forest | fares | 8 | gold | gold |
| 6 | forgive | fgiva | 6 | golden | goldi |
| 6 | fork | fork | 8 | good | gu |
| 9 | form | form | 6 | goods | guhz |
| 7 | former | fomr | 5 | govern | gova |
| 7 | forward | forw | 6 | government | gov |
| 6 | four | for | 6 | grace | grez |
| 7 | fox | faks | 6 | gradual | gradi |
| 7 | frame | frem | 8 | grain | gren |
| 5 | fraud | frod | 7 | grammar | gramr |
| 8 | free | feri | 5 | grammatical | gramri |
| 6 | freedom | fer | 6 | grand | grani |
| 7 | freeze | friza | 6 | grandfather | granpap |
| 6 | frequent | freqi | 6 | grandmother | granmam |
| 7 | fresh | frexi | 9 | grass | gras |
| 9 | friend | frin | 6 | grave | grev |
| 7 | friendly | frini | 5 | gray | greyi |
| 5 | friendship | frinxe | 7 | great | greti |
| 6 | frighten | frayta | 8 | green | grini |
| 7 | from | fom | 6 | greet | grita |
| 8 | front | fron | 5 | grief | grif |
| 9 | fruit | frut | 6 | grind | grana |
| 5 | fuel | fuw, fuwl | 9 | ground | grond |
| 8 | full | foli | 9 | group | grup |
| 7 | fun | fun | 8 | grow | growa |
| 4 | function | funxen | 6 | growth | grow |
| 6 | funeral | funral | 7 | guard | gard |
| 7 | funny | funi | 8 | guess | ges |
| 7 | fur | fur | 8 | guest | qest |
| 5 | furnish | furnixa | 5 | guidance | gidens |


| guide | gid | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| guilt | gilt | 8 |
| gun | gun | 6 |
| habit | habt | 5 |
| hair | har | 5 |
| half | haf | 8 |
| hall | hal | 7 |
| hammer | hamr | 6 |
| hand | hand | 5 |
| handkerchief | hankiy | 8 |
| handle | hanl | 7 |
| hang | heng | 8 |
| happen | hapna | 9 |
| happy | hapi | 7 |
| hard | hardi | 6 |
| hardly | hardi | 5 |
| harm | harm | 8 |
| harvest | haves | 5 |
| hat | hat | 7 |
| hatred | heyt | 5 |
| have | ha | 8 |
| he | hi | 7 |
| head | hed | 7 |
| heal | hiyla | 7 |
| health | helt | 6 |
| healthy | helti | 7 |
| heap | hip | 8 |
| hear | hiyra | 7 |
| heart | hart | 8 |
| heat | hit | 6 |
| heaven | hevn | 7 |
| heavy | hevi | 5 |
| height | hay | 8 |
| help | hep,help | 6 |
| helpful | helpi | 7 |
| hen | galin | 7 |
| her | xi | 5 |
| here | hir | 7 |
| hero | hiro | 6 |
| hers | xide | 9 |
| herself | xiye | 5 |
| hide | hida | 6 |
| high | hayi | 7 |
| hill | hil | 7 |
| him | hi | 5 |
| himself | hiye | 6 |
| hire | hayra | 7 |
| his | hide | 5 |
| hit | hiyt | 5 |
| hold | hold | 5 |
| hole | hol | 6 |
| holiday | holdey | 8 |
| holy | holiyi | 8 |
| home | hom | 6 |
| homework | homwok | 6 |
| honest | honesi | 9 |
| honor | hanr | 5 |


| hook | huk |
| :---: | :---: |
| hope | hop |
| horizon | hrazn |
| horizontal | hrazni |
| horn | horn |
| horse | hos, hors |
| hospital | ptal,hoptal |
| host | host |
| hostile | hostali |
| hot | hoti |
| hotel | hotel |
| hour | hor |
| house | has,hus |
| how | ho |
| however | hohev |
| huge | huj |
| human | humn |
| humor | hum, humr |
| hunger | hugr |
| hungry | hugri |
| hunt | hunt |
| hurry | hur |
| hurt | hurt |
| husband | husb |
| hut | hut |
| ice | hays |
| idea | diy |
| if | fe |
| ill | zik |
| image | maj |
| imagine | maja |
| immediate | midyat |
| important | mpori |
| impossible | mpasbeli |
| improve | mpruva |
| in | ni |
| inch | hinc |
| include | kluda |
| income | nkom |
| increase | kris |
| indeed | ndid |
| indoor | hindori |
| industry | ndus |
| influence | fluwens |
| influential | fluwensi |
| inform | nforma |
| information | nform |
| ink | hink |
| inn | hiyn |
| inner | hini |
| inquiry | nqir |
| insect | nsek |
| inside | nsad |
| instead | sted |
| institute | stitut |
| instrument | srumn |
| insurance | nxur |


| 5 | insure | nxura | 8 | lamp | lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | intend | ntena | 9 | land | lan, land |
| 8 | interest | nteres | 8 | language | lang |
| 5 | interesting | nteresi | 8 | large | larji |
| 7 | international | ntenaxi | 7 | last | lasi |
| 5 | interrupt | nterupa | 7 | late | leti |
| 7 | into | nito | 5 | lately | leti |
| 8 | introduce | nterdusa | 5 | later | molet |
| 6 | introduction | nterdus | 8 | laugh | lafa |
| 5 | invent | nvena | 5 | laughter | laf |
| 6 | invention | nven | 8 | law | law |
| 5 | invest | nvesa | 6 | lawyer | lawr |
| 7 | invite | nvata | 9 | lay | leya |
| 8 | iron | harn | 5 | layer | leyr |
| 8 | island | haln | 7 | lazy | lazi |
| 7 | issue | hxuh | 8 | lead | lida |
| 7 | it | he | 5 | leader | lidr |
| 6 | its | hede | 8 | leaf | lif |
| 6 | itself | heye | 7 | lean | lina |
| 5 | jail | jeyl | 7 | learn | lera,lerna |
| 8 | jaw | jaw | 5 | learning | ler,lern |
| 6 | jealous | jelsi | 7 | least | lisi |
| 6 | jewel | jul | 6 | leather | ledr |
| 6 | job | jab | 8 | leave | liva |
| 8 | join | jona | 8 | left | lefi |
| 6 | joint | jont | 8 | leg | leg |
| 7 | joke | jok | 5 | legal | ligl |
| 8 | journey | joniy | 7 | lend | lend |
| 7 | joy | joy | 1 | lender | lender |
| 8 | judge | juj | 7 | length | len |
| 5 | judgment | jujm | 7 | less | les |
| 8 | juice | jus | 7 | lesson | lesn |
| 8 | jump | jum, jump | 8 | let | le,leta |
| 7 | just | je,jes | 8 | letter | letr |
| 6 | justice | justis | 8 | level | levl |
| 5 | keen | kini | 7 | library | labriy |
| 9 | keep | ki,kipa | 8 | lid | liyd |
| 5 | kettle | ketl | 8 | lie | lah |
| 8 | key | kiy | 9 | life | layf |
| 7 | kick | kik | 7 | lift | lift |
| 8 | kill | kila | 9 | light | layt |
| 7 | kind | kand | 8 | like | la |
| 8 | king | kin | 6 | likely | lakli |
| 7 | kingdom | kindom | 7 | limb | lem |
| 7 | kiss | kis | 7 | limit | limt |
| 7 | kitchen | kicn | 9 | line | layn |
| 7 | knee | niz | 6 | link | link |
| 8 | knife | naf | 7 | lion | layn |
| 8 | knock | nak | 8 | lip | lep |
| 7 | knot | not | 8 | liquid | liq,liqid |
| 8 | know | sa | 9 | list | list |
| 7 | knowledge | sa,nolj | 7 | listen | lisna |
| 5 | laboratory | labtor | 7 | literature | litetur |
| 7 | lack | lak | 7 | little | li,lili |
| 8 | ladder | lader | 7 | live | leva |
| 7 | lady | lediy | 6 | load | loda |
| 7 | lake | leyk | 5 | loaf | lof |


| loan | $10 n$ | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| local | lokli | 6 |
| lock | lok | 7 |
| log | log | 8 |
| lonely | loni | 8 |
| long | long | 7 |
| look | luka | 6 |
| loose | lusi | 8 |
| lord | lor | 5 |
| lose | luza | 7 |
| loss | los | 7 |
| lot | lot | 5 |
| loud | lawd | 5 |
| love | love | 5 |
| low | lowi | 8 |
| lower | lowa | 9 |
| loyal | loli,loyli | 5 |
| luck | luk | 7 |
| lump | lump | 7 |
| lunch | lunc | 7 |
| lung | lung | 6 |
| machine | maxin | 7 |
| machinery | maxinz | 7 |
| mad | mad | 8 |
| magazine | magzin | 5 |
| magic | majik | 6 |
| mail | mel | 7 |
| main | meyni | 8 |
| majority | majort | 6 |
| make | meka | 7 |
| male | mac | 5 |
| man | ma, man | 8 |
| manage | maneja | 6 |
| manager | manejr | 8 |
| manner | manr | 5 |
| manufacture | manfak | 5 |
| many | meni | 7 |
| map | mep | 8 |
| march | marc | 8 |
| mark | mak | 8 |
| market | makt | 6 |
| marriage | mar,marj | 7 |
| married | marad | 7 |
| marry | mara | 9 |
| mass | mas | 7 |
| master | mast | 8 |
| match | mac | 8 |
| material | matir | 5 |
| matter | mater | 8 |
| may | mey | 8 |
| maybe | mebi | 8 |
| me | mi | 8 |
| meal | mil | 7 |
| mean | mina | 9 |
| meaning | min | 8 |
| means | minz | 7 |
| measure | mexr | 9 |


| meat | mit |
| :---: | :---: |
| mechanism | mekzem |
| medical | medisi |
| medicine | medis |
| meet | mita |
| meeting | mit |
| melt | melta |
| member | memb |
| membership | membex |
| memory | memr |
| mention | menxa |
| merchant | mercen |
| mercy | mers |
| merry | meri |
| message | mesj |
| metal | met, metl |
| meter | mitr |
| method | metod |
| middle | midl |
| might | mayt |
| mild | mald |
| mile | mal |
| military | milteri |
| milk | melk |
| mill | mel |
| million | miyon |
| mind | mand |
| mine | mi,min |
| mineral | minral |
| minister | minester |
| minority | minorti |
| minute | minut |
| mirror | miror |
| miss | misa |
| missile | misl |
| mist | mist |
| mistake | mistek |
| mix | mixa |
| mixture | mix |
| model | modl |
| moderate | modreta |
| modern | modeni |
| moment | momen |
| money | mon,moniy |
| monkey | monkiy |
| month | mont |
| moon | mun |
| moral | morl |
| more | mor |
| morning | morn |
| most | mos |
| mother | mam, mutr |
| motion | moxn |
| motor | motr |
| mountain | monten |
| mouse | maws |
| mouth | maw, mawt |


| 8 | move | muva | 7 | nothing | note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | movement | muv, muvm | 8 | notice | notisa |
| 7 | much | muc | 6 | noun | nawn |
| 8 | mud | mud | 7 | now | naw |
| 5 | multiply | mutipla | 6 | nowhere | nowo |
| 7 | murder | mord | 9 | number | numr |
| 7 | muscle | musl | 7 | nurse | ners |
| 9 | music | musik | 7 | nut | nut |
| 6 | must | mu | 6 | obey | beya, hobeya |
| 6 | my | mi | 8 | object | hobjek |
| 5 | myself | miye | 5 | observation | hobzer |
| 6 | mystery | mistiy | 6 | observe | hobseva |
| 9 | name | nem | 5 | obtain | hobtena |
| 7 | narrow | nar, naro | 6 | occasion | kexn |
| 7 | nation | nexn | 7 | ocean | hoxn |
| 5 | national | nexni | 5 | odd | hoydi |
| 6 | native | nativ | 7 | of | fa |
| 6 | natural | naturi | 7 | off | fof |
| 9 | nature | natur | 8 | offer | hofr |
| 5 | naval | navehi | 9 | office | hofs |
| 6 | navy | naveh | 7 | officer | hofsir |
| 7 | near | niri | 8 | official | hofsi |
| 5 | nearly | niri | 5 | offspring | hofperin |
| 7 | neat | nit | 7 | often | hafn |
| 6 | necessary | nesi,nesri | 9 | oil | hoyl |
| 8 | neck | nek | 5 | okay | hok |
| 8 | need | nid | 8 | old | hod |
| 8 | needle | nidl | 5 | old-fashioned | hod fexnad |
| 6 | neighbor | neyber | 7 | on | hon |
| 6 | neither | nitr | 7 | once | wans |
| 6 | nerve | nerv | 8 | one | wan |
| 8 | nest | nest | 5 | oneself | wansef |
| 8 | net | net | 6 | onion | honyon |
| 6 | network | netwerk | 8 | only | honl |
| 5 | neutral | nutreli | 8 | open | hopna |
| 7 | never | nevr | 8 | operate | hopreta |
| 8 | new | nu | 8 | operation | hopret |
| 8 | news | nuz | 5 | operator | hopretr |
| 7 | newspaper | nuzpapir | 9 | opinion | piny, pinyen |
| 8 | next | nex | 6 | opportunity | hoptun |
| 7 | nice | nas | 7 | opposite | hopsit |
| 8 | night | nat, nayt | 6 | opposition | hopsit |
| 6 | nine | nan | 8 | or | vo |
| 5 | ninth | nande | 7 | orange | horj, horenj |
| 8 | no | no | 9 | order | hord, horder |
| 7 | noble | nobli | 7 | ordinary | hodneri |
| 8 | noise | nos, nows | 8 | organ | hogan |
| 6 | nonsense | nosens | 6 | organization | hognas |
| 5 | noon | nun | 4 | organize | hognasa |
| 7 | nor | nano | 7 | origin | horjen |
| 5 | normal | normi | 7 | other | hotr |
| 8 | north | nor, nord | 6 | otherwise | hotwaz |
| 6 | northern | nori, nordi | 6 | ought | hawta |
| 8 | nose | noz | 6 | our | wide |
| 7 | not | no | 5 | ours | widez |
| 8 | note | not | 5 | ourselves | wiye |
| 5 | notebook | notbuk | 7 | out | haw |


| outdoor | hawdori | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| outer | hawi | 6 |
| outside | hawsadi | 7 |
| over | hov | 8 |
| overcome | hovkoma | 6 |
| owe | howa | 5 |
| own | hon | 5 |
| oxygen | hoxjin | 8 |
| pack | pak | 5 |
| package | pakj | 7 |
| packet | pakt | 6 |
| page | pej | 5 |
| pain | peyn | 6 |
| painful | peyni | 7 |
| paint | pent | 8 |
| painting | pentin | 8 |
| pair | par | 8 |
| palace | palas | 7 |
| pale | peli | 6 |
| pan | pan | 6 |
| paper | papir | 6 |
| parallel | parlel | 8 |
| parcel | pars,parsel | 8 |
| pardon | padn | 9 |
| parent | pern | 7 |
| park | park | 9 |
| parliament | parlemn | 6 |
| part | par, part | 9 |
| particle | patikl | 5 |
| particular | patikuli | 8 |
| partner | partenr | 6 |
| party | patiy | 9 |
| pass | pasa | 7 |
| passage | pas | 7 |
| passenger | pasjer | 8 |
| past | pa,past | 6 |
| pastry | pastiy | 5 |
| path | pat | 6 |
| patience | pexn | 7 |
| patient | pexni | 7 |
| pattern | patn | 6 |
| pause | paws | 6 |
| pay | pe, peha | 9 |
| payment | pe, peh | 8 |
| peace | pis | 7 |
| pen | pen | 8 |
| pencil | pensil | 6 |
| penny | peniy | 7 |
| people | pipl | 7 |
| pepper | pepr | 7 |
| per | per | 6 |
| percent | persen | 8 |
| perfect | perfek | 5 |
| perform | perfoma | 7 |
| performance | perfom | 7 |
| perhaps | praps | 7 |
| period | peryod | 7 |


| permanent | pemani |
| :---: | :---: |
| permission | pmixn |
| permit | pmit |
| person | pers |
| personal | persi |
| persuade | pesweda |
| pet | pet |
| photograph | foto |
| photography | fotgraf |
| phrase | fres |
| physical | fiski,fiskali |
| physics | fizikz |
| piano | piyan |
| pick | peka |
| picture | pex, pexr |
| piece | pis |
| pig | pig |
| pile | pal |
| pilot | pilot |
| pin | pin |
| pink | pink |
| pipe | pip |
| pity | pitey |
| place | lu,ples |
| plain | plen |
| plan | plan |
| plane | plen |
| plant | plant |
| plastic | platk |
| plate | plet |
| platform | pletfom |
| play | pleya |
| pleasant | plesi |
| please | pi,pliz |
| pleasure | plex |
| plenty | pleni |
| plot | plot |
| plural | pluri |
| pocket | poket |
| poem | pom |
| poet | powt |
| poetry | pow |
| point | pont |
| poison | posn |
| pole | pol |
| police | plis,polis |
| policy | polsiy |
| polish | polxa |
| polite | plati |
| political | poltiki |
| politician | poltikr |
| politics | poltikz |
| pond | pand |
| pool | pul |
| poor | puri |
| popular | poplari |
| population | poplexn |


| 6 | port | port | 8 | promise | promis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | position | psixn | 7 | proof | pruf |
| 6 | possess | posesa | 7 | proper | propri |
| 6 | possession | poses | 7 | property | prop,proptiy |
| 8 | possible | posbi, posbeli | 6 | proposal | propos |
| 7 | post | post | 7 | propose | proposa |
| 8 | pot | pat | 7 | protect | proteka |
| 7 | potato | potato | 7 | protection | protek |
| 7 | pound | pond | 6 | protest | protesa |
| 7 | pour | pura | 8 | proud | pradi |
| 9 | powder | pawd, pawder | 7 | prove | prova |
| 7 | power | po, powr | 6 | provide | provada |
| 5 | powerful | powi | 5 | province | provins |
| 7 | practical | praki | 5 | provision | provad |
| 7 | practice | praka | 8 | public | pub, publ |
| 8 | praise | pres | 6 | publication | publix |
| 6 | pray | preya | 5 | publish | publixa |
| 7 | precious | prexi | 4 | publisher | publixr |
| 5 | prefer | pefera | 8 | pull | pula |
| 5 | pregnant | pegnani | 7 | pump | pomp |
| 5 | preparation | prepar | 6 | punish | punxa |
| 8 | prepare | prepara | 5 | punishment | punix |
| 6 | presence | pres | 7 | pupil | pupl |
| 8 | present | presa | 5 | purchase | purcasa |
| 7 | preserve | peserva | 8 | pure | puri |
| 8 | president | presden | 6 | purple | purpeli |
| 8 | press | pres | 8 | purpose | purpos |
| 7 | pressure | prex | 9 | push | puxa |
| 6 | pretend | pretina | 8 | put | pu |
| 7 | pretty | priti | 5 | puzzle | puzl |
| 7 | prevent | prevena | 9 | quality | qalt |
| 8 | price | pras | 9 | quantity | qant |
| 7 | pride | prad | 7 | quarter | qart |
| 6 | priest | prist | 7 | queen | qin |
| 5 | prince | prins | 7 | question | qe |
| 5 | principle | prensipl | 7 | quick | qik |
| 8 | print | pren, prent | 7 | quiet | qati |
| 7 | prison | priz,prizn | 2 | quit | qit |
| 5 | prisoner | prizr,prizner | 7 | quite | qat |
| 7 | private | privi,privati | 8 | rabbit | rabt |
| 7 | prize | praz | 7 | race | ras |
| 5 | probability | prabl | 7 | radio | raj,rajo |
| 8 | probable | prabli | 7 | rail | rel |
| 8 | problem | problem | 6 | railway | relwey |
| 5 | procedure | prosidur | 8 | rain | ren |
| 8 | process | pros,proses | 7 | raise | resa |
| 5 | procession | prosexn | 6 | range | renj |
| 8 | produce | produsa | 9 | rank | rank |
| 9 | product | produs | 7 | rapid | rapdi |
| 8 | production | produxn | 7 | rare | reri |
| 6 | profession | profexn | 7 | rat | ret |
| 5 | professional | profexnel | 7 | rate | rat |
| 5 | professor | profesr | 6 | rather | ratr |
| 6 | profit | proft | 4 | ratio | rexo |
| 7 | program | program | 7 | raw | rawi |
| 8 | progress | progres | 5 | ray | ray |
| 6 | project | projek | 5 | re | ri |


| 8 | reach | ric | 8 | rice | ris |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | reaction | rakx,rakxen | 8 | rich | ric |
| 8 | read | rida | 8 | rid | riyd |
| 5 | reading | rid | 9 | ride | rad |
| 7 | ready | redi | 9 | right | ra,rayt |
| 8 | real | rili | 8 | ring | rin |
| 6 | reality | ril | 6 | ripe | rayp |
| 8 | reason | rizn | 8 | rise | rays |
| 7 | reasonable | rizni | 6 | risk | resk |
| 5 | rebel | rebl | 8 | river | rivr |
| 8 | recent | riseni | 9 | road | rod |
| 6 | recognition | reknaz | 6 | rob | rob |
| 7 | recognize | reknaza | 8 | rock | rok |
| 9 | record | rekod | 9 | rod | rad |
| 8 | red | red | 6 | role | rol |
| 6 | reduce | ridusa | 8 | roll | rol |
| 6 | reduction | ridus | 8 | roof | ruf |
| 5 | refer | rifera | 9 | room | ru, rum |
| 5 | reform | rifom | 8 | root | rut |
| 7 | refuse | rifusa | 7 | rope | rop |
| 8 | regard | rigad | 6 | rose | ros |
| 5 | region | rijn | 8 | rough | rofi |
| 6 | regret | regr,regret | 8 | round | rond |
| 8 | regular | regli,reglari | 8 | row | row |
| 9 | relation | rlexn | 6 | royal | royl |
| 5 | relationship | rlexn | 7 | rub | ruba |
| 6 | relative | retivi,reltivi | 7 | rubber | rubr |
| 5 | release | rlis | 5 | rubbish | rbix |
| 8 | religion | rlij | 5 | rude | rudi |
| 5 | religious | rliji | 5 | ruin | runa |
| 8 | remain | rmena | 8 | rule | rul |
| 7 | remark | rmak | 7 | ruler | rulr |
| 9 | remember | rmemba | 8 | run | re |
| 6 | remind | rmana | 7 | rush | rux |
| 7 | remove | rmuva | 6 | sacrifice | sakfas |
| 6 | rent | rent | 7 | sad | sad |
| 8 | repair | rpera | 8 | safe | sefi |
| 6 | repeat | rpita | 6 | safety | sef |
| 8 | report | rpor | 7 | sail | seyl |
| 7 | represent | represena | 6 | sale | seyl |
| 7 | representative | represeni | 9 | salt | salt |
| 7 | republic | rpublik | 8 | same | semi |
| 7 | request | req, rqes | 8 | sand | sand |
| 6 | rescue | resq | 6 | satisfaction | sasf |
| 5 | research | rserc | 5 | satisfactory | sasfi |
| 4 | reserve | rserv | 7 | satisfy | sasfa |
| 6 | resist | rsisa | 5 | sauce | saws |
| 5 | resistance | rsis | 8 | save | seva |
| 6 | respect | spek | 8 | say | se |
| 6 | responsible | rponsibi | 7 | scale | skal |
| 8 | rest | res,rest | 7 | scene | sin |
| 7 | restaurant | resteran | 9 | school | skul |
| 8 | result | resut | 9 | science | sans |
| 8 | return | rtur | 7 | scientist | santis |
| 5 | review | rvuw | 5 | scissors | siz |
| 7 | reward | rwar | 5 | score | skor |
| 5 | rhythm | ritm | 5 | scratch | skerac |


| 6 | screen | skerin | 7 | shock | xok |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | screw | skeruw | 8 | shoe | xue |
| 8 | sea | siy | 8 | shoot | xuta |
| 8 | search | serca | 9 | shop | xa, xap |
| 8 | season | sisn | 8 | shore | xor |
| 8 | seat | sit | 7 | short | xorti |
| 8 | second | sekn | 6 | shot | xot |
| 8 | secret | seg,segret | 6 | should | xu |
| 5 | secretary | sekter | 8 | shoulder | xold |
| 6 | section | sekxun | 8 | shout | xowt |
| 5 | security | skur | 8 | show | xo |
| 8 | see | si | 5 | shower | xar |
| 8 | seed | sid | 7 | shut | xuta |
| 6 | seek | sika | 8 | sick | siki |
| 6 | seem | sima | 9 | side | sad |
| 6 | seize | siza | 9 | sign | sayn |
| 6 | select | sleka | 7 | silence | salen |
| 5 | selection | slek | 7 | silent | saleni |
| 8 | self | self | 7 | silk | silk |
| 8 | sell | sela | 6 | silly | sili |
| 8 | send | sena | 8 | silver | silv |
| 6 | sensation | senxun | 6 | similar | simli |
| 9 | sense | sens | 4 | similarity | siml |
| 7 | sensitive | sensi | 8 | simple | simp,simpel |
| 7 | sentence | sintens | 7 | since | sins |
| 8 | separate | spara | 7 | sing | sing |
| 5 | separation | spar | 7 | single | singl |
| 5 | sequence | siqens | 8 | sink | sink |
| 6 | series | siris | 6 | sir | ser |
| 7 | serious | sirusi | 7 | sister | sis |
| 8 | servant | server | 8 | sit | sita |
| 8 | serve | serva | 9 | situation | sitwex |
| 7 | service | serv | 6 | six | ses |
| 9 | set | set | 7 | size | saz |
| 8 | settle | setela | 7 | skill | skil |
| 6 | seven | sev | 5 | skilled | skili |
| 7 | severe | sviri | 9 | skin | skin |
| 7 | sex | sex, seks | 7 | skirt | skir,skirt |
| 7 | shade | xad | 5 | skull | skol |
| 8 | shadow | xadow | 8 | sky | skay |
| 8 | shake | xek | 7 | slave | slev |
| 7 | shall | xal | 8 | sleep | slip |
| 6 | shallow | xalowi | 6 | slide | slada |
| 7 | shame | xam | 6 | slight | slayt |
| 8 | shape | xep | 9 | slip | slepa |
| 7 | share | xer | 8 | slope | slop |
| 8 | sharp | xarpi | 7 | slow | slowi |
| 7 | she | xi | 7 | small | smol |
| 8 | sheep | xip | 8 | smell | smel |
| 8 | sheet | xit | 6 | smile | smal |
| 7 | shelf | xelf | 8 | smoke | smok |
| 7 | shell | xel | 7 | smooth | smuti |
| 7 | shelter | xelt | 7 | snake | snek |
| 8 | shield | xild | 8 | snow | snow |
| 7 | shine | xana | 7 | so | zo |
| 9 | ship | xep | 8 | soap | sop |
| 8 | shirt | xert | 8 | social | soxi |


| 8 | society | soc | 8 | stay | stey |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | sock | sak | 7 | steady | stedi |
| 7 | soft | sofi | 7 | steal | stila |
| 8 | soil | soyl | 8 | steam | stim |
| 8 | soldier | soljer | 8 | steel | stil |
| 9 | solid | sald | 6 | steep | stip |
| 5 | solution | solv | 6 | stem | stem |
| 6 | solve | solva | 8 | step | step |
| 8 | some | so, som | 9 | stick | stek |
| 7 | someone | suhu, sumwan | 5 | sticky | stiki |
| 7 | something | sote, somteh | 6 | stiff | stifi |
| 6 | sometimes | somtamz | 7 | still | stel |
| 6 | somewhere | sowo, somwoh | 5 | sting | stina |
| 7 | son | son | 8 | stomach | stom, stomk |
| 9 | song | song | 8 | stone | ston |
| 8 | soon | su,suni | 8 | stop | stop |
| 6 | sore | sori | 8 | store | stor |
| 7 | sorry | soryi | 8 | storm | storm |
| 7 | sort | sort | 8 | story | storiy |
| 8 | soul | sol | 7 | straight | sreti |
| 9 | sound | sond | 8 | strange | srenj |
| 8 | soup | sup | 8 | stream | srim |
| 6 | source | sors | 7 | street | srit |
| 7 | south | sawt | 7 | strength | srent |
| 5 | southern | sawti | 8 | stretch | sreca |
| 9 | space | spas | 7 | strike | srak |
| 5 | spade | spad | 8 | string | srin |
| 5 | spare | spera | 7 | stroke | srok |
| 7 | speak | spik | 8 | strong | sron |
| 5 | special | spexi | 7 | structure | sruk, sruktur |
| 5 | speech | spic | 7 | struggle | srugl |
| 5 | speed | spid | 7 | student | studr |
| 5 | spell | spela | 8 | study | studa |
| 6 | spend | spena | 7 | stupid | stupi |
| 6 | spin | spin | 6 | style | stal |
| 7 | spirit | spirt | 8 | subject | sujek |
| 5 | spite | spayt | 6 | substance | sust,sustans |
| 6 | splendid | plendi | 6 | substitute | sustuti |
| 6 | split | plit | 7 | succeed | suksa |
| 8 | spoon | spun | 7 | success | suks |
| 8 | sport | sport | 7 | such | suc |
| 7 | spot | spot | 6 | suck | suka |
| 7 | spread | preda | 8 | sudden | sudeni |
| 8 | spring | pring | 6 | suffer | sufera |
| 8 | square | sqer | 8 | sugar | xug, xugr |
| 5 | stable | stebl | 6 | suggest | suja,sujesa |
| 6 | staff | staf | 5 | suggestion | suj, sujes |
| 7 | stage | stej | 7 | suit | sut |
| 7 | stair | ster | 6 | sum | sum |
| 7 | stamp | stam,stamp | 8 | summer | sumr |
| 8 | stand | stan | 8 | sun | sun |
| 8 | standard | stanr | 3 | super | supr |
| 8 | star | star | 7 | supper | sepr |
| 8 | start | stat | 8 | supply | seplay |
| 9 | state | stet | 9 | support | supor |
| 6 | statement | stetm | 7 | suppose | spoza |
| 8 | station | stex, stexn | 8 | sure | xuri |


| surface | serfas | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| surprise | supraz | 6 |
| surround | srona | 6 |
| swallow | swala | 5 |
| swear | swera | 5 |
| sweep | swip | 8 |
| sweet | switi | 7 |
| swell | swel | 4 |
| swim | swima | 7 |
| swing | swin | 6 |
| sword | sord | 7 |
| sympathetic | simpati | 6 |
| sympathy | simpat | 8 |
| system | sist,sistem | 7 |
| table | tab, tabl | 7 |
| tail | teyl | 8 |
| take | teka | 9 |
| talk | ta, taka | 5 |
| tall | tali | 5 |
| tank | tank | 8 |
| tap | tap | 7 |
| tape | tep | 6 |
| target | taget | 6 |
| task | task | 6 |
| taste | tas,tast | 6 |
| tax | tax,taks | 9 |
| taxi | taxi | 5 |
| tea | tey | 6 |
| teach | tica | 8 |
| team | tim | 8 |
| tear | teyr | 8 |
| technical | tekniki | 6 |
| technique | teknik | 7 |
| technology | teknolj | 7 |
| telephone | fon | 7 |
| television | tivu | 6 |
| tell | te, tel | 7 |
| temper | temper | 7 |
| temperature | temtur | 5 |
| temple | tempel | 6 |
| ten | ten | 5 |
| tend | tenda | 9 |
| tendency | tend | 7 |
| tender | tender | 7 |
| tennis | tenis | 5 |
| tense | tens | 7 |
| tent | tent | 5 |
| term | term | 9 |
| terrible | terbeli | 7 |
| territory | tertor | 7 |
| terror | teror | 6 |
| test | test | 6 |
| text | teks | 8 |
| than | dan | 6 |
| thank | dank | 8 |
| that | da | 6 |
| that_is | daz | 8 |


| the | de |
| :---: | :---: |
| theater | tihter |
| their | zede |
| them | ze, dem |
| themselves | zeye |
| then | den |
| theory | tiriy |
| therapy | terpiy |
| there | dar |
| therefore | darfo |
| these | dis |
| they | ze |
| thick | tiki |
| thief | tif |
| thin | tini |
| think | ti, tinka |
| thing | te |
| third | tiyde |
| thirst | ters |
| this | di |
| thorough | turow |
| those | das |
| though | towh |
| thought | tida |
| thousand | mil,tasn |
| thread | tred |
| threat | tret |
| three | tiy |
| throat | trot |
| through | truw |
| throw | trowa |
| thumb | thum |
| thunder | tunder |
| thus | dus |
| ticket | tikt |
| tide | tayd |
| tidy | taydi |
| tie | tay |
| tiger | tayger |
| tight | tayti |
| till | til |
| time | tam |
| tin | tiyn |
| tip | tip |
| tire | tar |
| tired | tarda |
| tissue | tixuh |
| title | titel |
| to | to |
| tobacco | tabak |
| today | tud |
| toe | tow |
| together | togi,togeti |
| tomorrow | tmar |
| tongue | tong |
| tonight | tunat |
| too | tu |


| tool | tul | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| top | top | 7 |
| topic | topk | 5 |
| total | totl | 7 |
| touch | tuc | 8 |
| tour | tur | 8 |
| tourist | turis | 6 |
| toward | towar | 6 |
| towel | taw, tawl | 4 |
| tower | tawr | 7 |
| town | tawn | 6 |
| toy | towy | 6 |
| track | trak | 8 |
| trade | tred | 5 |
| traffic | trafk | 6 |
| train | tren | 4 |
| translate | trasleta | 4 |
| translation | traslet | 8 |
| transparent | trasperi | 8 |
| transport | trasp,traspor | 6 |
| trap | trap | 9 |
| travel | travl | 6 |
| tray | trey | 6 |
| treat | trita | 8 |
| tree | triy | 7 |
| tremble | trembela | 4 |
| trial | trayl | 7 |
| tribe | trab | 5 |
| trick | trik | 5 |
| trip | trip | 8 |
| tropical | tropki | 7 |
| trouble | trub, trubl | 4 |
| trousers | tros | 7 |
| truck | truk | 7 |
| true | teru,teruhi | 7 |
| trunk | trunk | 6 |
| trust | trus | 6 |
| truth | trut | 4 |
| try | tray | 4 |
| tube | tub | 8 |
| tune | tun | 4 |
| turn | turn | 8 |
| twice | tuytam | 7 |
| twist | twis | 4 |
| two | tuy | 6 |
| type | tap | 4 |
| typical | tipli | 6 |
| $u g l y$ | hugli | 8 |
| umbrella | brel | 7 |
| uncle | hunkel | 4 |
| under | hund | 7 |
| understand | destana | 8 |
| uniform | yunfom | 8 |
| union | yunyon | 5 |
| unit | yunit | 8 |
| unite | yunata | 9 |
| universal | yunversi | 5 |


| universe | yunvers |
| :---: | :---: |
| university | yunversit |
| unless | nles |
| until | ntil |
| up | hup |
| upper | hupi |
| upset | pseta |
| upstairs | hupseterz |
| upwards | hupi |
| urge | hurja |
| urgent | hurji |
| us | wi |
| use | yus |
| used | yusda |
| useful | yusi |
| useless | yusles |
| user | yusr |
| usual | yusali |
| valley | valiy |
| valuable | valbeli |
| value | val,valuw |
| variety | vary |
| various | varyi |
| vegetable | vegbel |
| vehicle | vikl |
| vein | ven |
| verb | verb |
| verse | vers |
| vertical | vetkali |
| very | veri |
| vessel | vesl |
| victim | viktem |
| victory | viktor |
| view | vuw |
| village | vilej |
| violence | valn |
| violent | valni |
| virtue | virtuh |
| virus | virus |
| visit | vist |
| visitor | vister |
| voice | voc |
| vote | vot |
| vowel | vowl |
| voyage | voyj |
| wage | wej |
| waist | weys |
| wait | wet, weyt |
| waiter | weyr |
| waiting | weyta |
| wake | weka |
| walk | wak |
| wall | wal |
| wander | wanr |
| want | wona |
| war | wor |
| warehouse | warhas |


| 7 | warm | wami, warmi | 9 | wind | wind |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | warmth | wam | 8 | window | wen, wenow |
| 7 | warn | warn | 7 | wine | vin,wayn |
| 8 | wash | waxa | 8 | wing | wing |
| 7 | waste | wast | 4 | winner | wenr |
| 8 | watch | wac | 7 | winter | winter |
| 8 | water | wat, watr | 5 | wipe | waypa |
| 8 | wave | wev | 8 | wire | war,wayr |
| 4 | wax | waks | 6 | wisdom | was |
| 9 | way | wey | 8 | wise | wasi |
| 7 | we | wi | 8 | wish | wix |
| 7 | weak | wik | 7 | with | wit |
| 7 | wealth | welt | 7 | within | witni |
| 7 | weapon | wepn | 7 | without | withaw |
| 8 | wear | wera | 6 | witness | witnes |
| 8 | weather | wed, wedr | 4 | wolf | wuf |
| 6 | weave | wiv | 8 | woman | wu, wum |
| 5 | wedding | wedin | 7 | wonder | wonder |
| 4 | weed | wid | 9 | wood | wud |
| 8 | week | wik | 6 | wooden | wudi |
| 5 | weekend | wikhen | 6 | wool | wul |
| 5 | weekly | wiki | 9 | word | wod, word |
| 7 | weigh | weya | 9 | work | wok, work |
| 7 | weight | wey | 5 | worker | wokr |
| 7 | welcome | wel kom | 5 | works | woka |
| 8 | well | wel | 4 | workshop | wokxa |
| 7 | west | wes, west | 8 | world | wold |
| 5 | western | wesi,westo | 7 | worm | werm |
| 8 | wet | weti | 7 | worry | werih |
| 3 | whale | weyl | 7 | worse | wersi |
| 8 | what | va | 6 | worship | wexep |
| 7 | whatever | vahev | 5 | worst | wersi |
| 8 | wheat | wit | 8 | worth | wert |
| 8 | wheel | wil | 5 | worthy | werti |
| 7 | when | we | 7 | would | wu |
| 6 | whenever | wehev | 8 | wound | wun |
| 6 | where | wo | 7 | wrap | rap |
| 6 | whether | wedr | 7 | wrist | rist |
| 7 | which | wic | 8 | write | rata |
| 5 | whichever | wichev | 4 | writer | ratr |
| 7 | while | wayl | 5 | writing | rayt |
| 7 | whip | wep | 8 | wrong | ro,ron |
| 6 | whistle | wisl | 8 | yard | yard |
| 8 | white | wayti | 4 | yarn | yarn |
| 6 | who | hu | 9 | year | yir |
| 5 | whoever | huye | 4 | yearly | yiri |
| 8 | whole | holi | 8 | yellow | yelo |
| 6 | whose | hude | 6 | yesterday | yest |
| 6 | why | wa | 7 | yet | yet |
| 6 | wicked | wekd | 5 | yield | yild |
| 7 | wide | wadi | 8 | you | yu |
| 6 | width | wad | 7 | young | yuni |
| 7 | wife | wayf | 6 | your | yude |
| 8 | wild | wald | 6 | yours | yude |
| 7 | will | vi | 7 | youth | yut |
| 6 | willing | wela | 6 | zero | zer |
| 8 | win | wina |  |  |  |

## Appendix E: Repeated Syllables - Kiddie Talk

Children usually start talking using repeated syllables. Esata should make it easier for everyone to learn to speak, including toddlers. To this effect, we reserve all words in the Esata language formed with repeated syllables for the "kiddy talk"dialect. This set of words is proposed as an international language for toddlers. Note that these words are formally part of the Esata language, and so can be used by grownups as well!

In the first column are the definitions of the primary list syllables seen previously. In the second column are the definitions proposed for the kiddy talk dialect, where different from the primary list meanings. Note that many of the primary list meanings are unchanged in the kiddy talk dialect. In many cases kiddy talk words are are close to English equivalents, but in other cases foreign source words were adopted.

Anyone interested in starting his child off in the right direction for a lifetime of language learning should consider teaching his toddler to use this simple dialect, which is sure to accelerate his child's progress towards understanding and using speech.


| jiji | high | get up |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| jojo | joy | toy |
| juju | low | sit/lie down |
| kaka | car |  |
| keke | can | cookie |
| kiki | keep | kid |
| koko | come |  |
| kuku | could | surprise! |
| lala | like |  |
| lele | let |  |
| lili | little |  |
| lolo | love |  |
| lulu | place |  |
| mama | man | mother |
| meme | may | aunt |
| mimi | me |  |
| momo | more |  |
| mumu | must | milk |
| nana | and | grandmother |
| nene | a, an | nanny |
| nini | in | any |
| nono | no |  |
| nunu | new | grandfather |
| papa | past | father |
| pepe | pay | uncle |
| pipi | please | urine |
| popo | power | feces |
| pupu | put | smell |
| qaqa | there |  |
| qeqe | question |  |
| qiqi | here |  |
| q०qo | quote | word |
| ququ | cool | funny |
| rara | right |  |
| rere | run, work |  |
| riri | read |  |
| roro | wrong |  |
| ruru | room |  |
| sasa | know |  |
| sese | say | cousin (fem.) |
| sisi | see | sister |
| soso | some |  |
| susu | soon | doll |
| tata | talk |  |
| tete | thing | cousin (masc.) |
| titi | think | teat |
| toto | to | brother |
| tutu | too | clothes |


| vava what |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| veve very | too much |
| vivi will | later |
| vovo or | choose |
| vuvu (*escape*) | TV |
|  |  |
| wawa why | water |
| wewe when | wet |
| wiwi we |  |
| wowo where |  |
| wuwu woman |  |
|  |  |
| xaxa shop | be quiet! |
| xexe sure | slow down! |
| xixi she | dear |
| xoxo show |  |
| xuxu should |  |
| yaya yes | that's right |
| yeye refl. pronoun | everyone |
| yiyi you |  |
| yoyo |  |
| yuyu you |  |
|  |  |
| zaza (escape: data) | busy |
| zeze | they |
| zizi | easy |
| zozo so | penis |
| zuzu alive | teddy bear |
| animal |  |

## Appendix F: The Esata Compact Symbol Set



This is the basic Esata character matrix


The vowels each have a dedicated line. Repeat/inverse means that the same two vowels are present, or the order of vowels is inverted.

The assignment of vowels to the different lines uses this logic: I and 0 are pronounced in the front of the mouth; $A$ and $U$ are pronounced in the back; $E$ is in the middle. I, $E$, $A$ are pronounced open; $\mathbf{O}$ and $U$ are closed. So the diagram corresponds to how vowels are pronounced in the mouth.


In one Esata matrix we can code two vowels and two consonants. The two vowels are indicated in straightforward manner with the corresponding lines, using the repeatinverse line in case a vowel is repeated or the vowel order is inversed.


The plosive, stop, and nasal aspects of consonants are clear. The form bits, regarded as a two bit sequence, take values from 0 to 3. These values are assigned to the positions in which the consonant is pronounced in the mouth: 0-lips, 1-teeth, 2-palate, 3 -gutteral. The values go low to high as the position goes from the front to the back of the mouth. In some cases the nasal bit has to be used to distinguish two consonants that are have the same values otherwise.

So, each of the lines in the horizontal (and vertical) matrices has a 'physical' significance, and the representation of the letter in fact tells you how to pronounce it. If there are any other alphabets whose pronounciation can be derived from the shape of the letters, the author would like to know about them!

Now, here's the list of the consonants and their associated representations:




Now we're ready to put it all together - we ll try some Esata two syllable words, by inserting vowels into the consonant combinations shown above:


Now we ll give a few brief sentences in Esata using the compact matrix alphabet.


This ends our brief exposition of the Esata matrix alphabet. Note that in writing, any two Esata syllables may be written together, independent of how words are separated.

## Edition History:

```
draft . }1\mathrm{ - first released on the internet 03/10/04
draft .2 - released 25/10/04 slight corrections to draft . }
draft . 3- released 27/09/06 substantial rewrite with much additional material:
20 pages of example texts, expanded vocabulary (3000 words)
```

> The Esata language designer Pafu invites all interested to participate in the continuation of this project: write to pafu@beginnersgame.com.

