Occidental Course in 10 Lessons (English translation)

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0 Pronunciation and accent

Occidental is written with the 26 Latin letters. The letters of the alphabet are pronounced as *a, be, ce, de, e, ef, ge, ha, i, jot, ka, el, em, en, o, pe, qu, er, es, te, u, ve, duplic ve, ix, ypsilon*, and *zet*.

Pronunciation

The vowels *a, e, i, o*, and *u* have a continental pronunciation and are all sounded. The *y* (initial and medial) are pronounced as in "yes", *ey* (final) as in "they", and *eu* as éh-oo.

The consonants are pronounced as in English, with the following exceptions:

- **c** when before e and i = [ts]: *cive, helice*
- **g** when before e and i = [ʒ], French j, or English s in pleasure: *plage, giraffe*; but elsewhere c and g are hard as in can, go
- **ss** = [s] as in *pass*
- **s** between vowels = [z]: *rose, positiv*
- **z** = [dz]
- **zz** = [ts]
- **ch** = [ʃ], English sh: *chambre*
- **j** = [ʒ], French j, or English s in pleasure
- **t** as [t], except when followed by ia, io, iu, or ie and not preceded by an s. Thus the t in *nation* is pronounced [ts] but in *bastion* as [t].

Other doubled consonants are pronounced as a single consonant, unless when separated they would be pronounced differently. Ex. **grammatica** is pronounced as if written **gramatica**, but

occidental and **suggestion** are pronounced as if written as **oc** followed by **cidental**, and **sug** followed by **gestion**.

Stress

Words are generally stressed on the vowel before the final consonant: intercal**ar**, par**ol**, **for**me. Pluralizing a noun does not change the stress: par**ol**es, **for**mes. The endings **-bil**, **-ic**, **-im**, **-ul** and **-um** do not change the stress (even when more than one is present in a single word), nor does the adverbial ending -men: ra**pid**men, **dup**lic, bon**iss**im, **sin**gul, poss**i**bil, **max**imum, sta**tis**ticas. Two vowels together are diphthongized and do not count as two syllables for the purpose of stress: fa**mil**ie, po**ten**tie, unless the word is a single consonant or consonant cluster followed by two vowels: d**i**e, d**e**o. Compound words are stressed based on the last word in the compound: hod**i**e, substr**a**e. In cases where the accent is irregular, it is indicated by an accent: caf**é**, **í**npossibil, numer**ó**, n**ú**mere, felicit**á**.

1 Unesim letion

1.1 Texte

1.1.1 Un international congress

Noi have un grand international congress in li cité. Li nationes de Europa es representat per eminent cultural persones. Li centre del congress es in li palace del parlament. Elegant modern automobiles sta ante li portas e sur li stradas e plazzas. Li fassades es decorat per li national flaggas. Li flaggas del nordic landes have li cruce quam symbol. On vide delegationes de divers partes de Europa, de nord e sud, de ost e west. Un deputation visita li presidente del state in li grandiosi residentie contra li ópera. Special correspondentes fa observationes e scri articules por li redactiones de grand jurnales e telegrafa al burós de information.

In li grand sala del palace es li general convent. In li micri chambres li special comissiones e comités have secret conferenties. Nu li official programma comensa. Li borgomastre del cité saluta li congressantes. On electe un presidente. Du secretarios scri li protocolles. Un delegat del central states presenta un proposition pri li organisation del international trafic per aeroplanes. Li orator parla con fascinant eloquentie e li auditoria escuta con interesse e

applaude con entusiasme. Un polemic debatte comensa e it fini per un resolution in favor al propositor. On accepta li proposition e refusa li contrapropositiones.

In li vestibules e corridores sta gruppes de persones, famosi professores de universitás, rich directores de commercial firmas, energic secretarios de social e professional organisationes, e militares in gala-uniformes. Ili have portafolias con documentes e actes e discusse li actual situation e international aferes.

afere	affair	ili	they
ante li portas	in front of the doors	letion	lesson
cité	city	scri	write
con	with	visita	visit (verb)
contra	against	fa	do
grand	large	por	for
discusse	discuss	sala	room
escuta	listen	per	through, by
cruce	cross	parla	talks
quam	as	fascinant	fascinating
on vide	one sees	eloquentie	eloquence
parte	part	residentie	residence
propositor	proposer	portafolies	briefcases
famosi	famous	sta	stand (verb)
fini	finishes	unesim	first

1.1.2 Li macules in li sole

Un yun monaco sede in un turre e observa interessat li sole tra un telescope. Per hasard il fa un sensational observation: it existe macules in li sole. Il hasta al prior del monastere e exclama:
„Patre, qui nu posse esser sin macules, nam mem li sole have macules.“
Ma li prior responde tranquilmen:
„Tu erra, mi filio. Yo ha leet Aristóteles multvez, de comensa till fine, e necú il mentionapri macules in li sole. Tui ocules have macules, e ne li sole.“

monastere	monastery	tranquilmen	tranquilly	multvez	many times

exclama	exclaims	**nam**	because	**tu erra**	you err (=are wrong)
patre	father	**mem**	even	**mi filio**	my son
yo ha leet	I have read	**mentiona**	mentions	**esser**	be
responde	responds	**tui ocul**	your eye	**macul**	spot
turre	tower	**yun monaco**	young monk	**sede**	sits
hasta	rushes (lit. hastes)	**tra**	through	**hasard**	chance

1.1.3 Aforismes

Genie es un percent inspiration e ninant nin percent transpiration. (Edison.)

Li humore es un del elementes del genie, ma, si it dómina, solmen un surrogat de it; it es li compane del diminuent arte e destructe, anihila it in fine. (Goethe.)

Un bon comedie es plu durabil quam un systema de filosofie. (Hume.)

Grand artistes es li sol riches qui divide lor tot felicie con nos. (Pauly.)

ninant	ninety	**compane**	companion	**diminuent**	smaller, diminishing
nin	nine	**divide**	divide, share	**plu durabil**	more durable
lor	their	**si**	if	**quam**	than
tot	entire, whole	**dómina**	dominates	**destructe**	destroys
felicie	happiness, fortune	**sol**	sole, only	**nos**	us

1.2 Explanation

Reading the first lesson, we find that the majority of words in Occidental are already long familiar to us. That is, the vocabulary in Occidental is largely composed of already-existing international words, those that most countries in Europe (and of course countries in the Americas, in Australia, African countries with European languages, etc.) can already understand, and do not need to learn anew. These international words are, as we can see through these examples, used in an "unmutilated" form. But, - and this is what makes Occidental unique - in the language they are not foreign loanwords, but entirely regularly composed and derived from international root words, that have been chosen in such a way that all these completely international and natural words come into being by themselves. This has never been achieved before in existing planned world languages.

The word-building system in Occidental is in fact the same one that is found in international words, but as we will see later, can be easily learned and mastered with the help of a few rules.

But it's not just the vocabulary of Occidental that is natural and easy to learn; the grammar is also extremely easy thanks to its regularity.

1.2.1 Article

- un congress - a congress
- un lampe - a lamp
- li congress - the congress
- li lampe - the lamp

There is no grammatical gender in Occidental. **Un** is the indefinite article (a/an), and does not decline (change form).

Li is the definite article (the), which also does not decline.

1.2.2 Singular and plural

- genie - genius
- genies - geniuses
- congress - congress
- congresses - congresses
- lampe - lamp
- lampes - lamps
- suc - juice
- sucs - juices
- dictionnarium - dictionary
- dictionnariums - dictionaries

Plural is formed with an -s, -es after a consonant. Some consonant endings such as -g, -um, -c only add an -s for phonetic reasons.

1.2.3 Cases

de un congress - of a congress

a un congress - to a congress

del congress - of the congress

al congress - to the congress

For the definite article (the), a + li is abbreviated to al and de + il to del.

1.2.4 Adjectives

un modern automobil - a modern automobile

du modern automobiles - two modern automobiles

Adjectives in Occidental do not decline for gender, number or case.

1.2.5 Persons

While verbs in English conjugate depending on the person and number, they do not in Occidental.

yo have	I have	yo es	I am
tu have	you have	tu es	you are
il have	he has	il es	he is
ella have	she has	essa es	she is
it have	it has	it es	it es
noi have	we have	noi es	we are
vu have	you (plural) have	vu es	you are
Vu have	you (polite) have	Vu es	you are
ili have	they have	ili es	they are
on have	one has	on es	one is

2 Duesim letion

2.1 Texte

2.1.1 Un dialog

Un yun mann promena sur li trottuore de un strada e observa li vive. Il incontra un amico, quel saluta le e strax comensa questionar:

"Bon die, mi amico. Quo Vu fa nu?"

"Yo promena."

"Quo Vu ha fat hodie? Yo ne ha videt Vos ante nu."

"Yo ha laborat."

"Quo Vu fat yer?"

"Yo esset in hem e reposat."

"Quo Vu hat fat anteyer, si Vu esset yer tam fatigat?"

"Yo hat laborat li tot die e nocte."

"Quo Vu va far deman?"

"Yo va scrir un long articul por un jurnal, e yo espera, que yo va har scrit it till fine posdeman."

"Mey Vu haver success in Vor interprense! Ma it vell esser interessant saver, pri quo Vu va scrir e por qui Vu va scrir."

"Ci noi ne posse star plu. Noi deve ear."

"Lass nos visitar un café! Ta noi posse seder e trincar un glass de bir e parlar. O si Vu vole, café o té. Ples venir con me!"

"Mersí pro Vor invitation! Ma ples pardonar: pro quo Vu vole saver quo yo fa, e pri quo e por qui yo scri?"

"Pro que un yun mann deve saver omnicos."

Note: hodie as a combination of ho+die is stressed as hodíe, and omnicos as a combination of omni (all) + cose (thing) is stressed as omnicós. They may be also written as hodíe and omnicós.

duesim	second	ne	not
promena	strolls (cf. promenade)	ante nu	before now
trottuor	sidewalk	laborar	work
vive	life	yer	yesterday
amico	friend	reposar	repose, rest
le strax	him right away	tam	so
bon die	good day	fatigar	tire
quo	what	nocte	night
questionar	question, ask	deman	tomorrow
hodie	today	Vos	you (object)
por	for	esperar	hope
o	or	que	that (as in "I hope **that**")
voler	want	posdeman	the day after tomorrow
venir	come	mersí	thanks
interprense	endeavour	pro	due to
Vor	your (polite form)	saver	know

pri quo	about what	**pro quo**	why ("due to what")
ci	here	**por qui**	for who(m)
plu	more	**pro que**	because ("due to that")
dever	must	**omnicos**	everything
ear	go	**ta**	there

2.1.2 Li furtard e li prestro

Un furtard veni a un prestro por confesser su mult peccas e reciver pardon e absolution. Li prestro sede in su stul e escuta benevolent, durant que li furtard raconta le pri su trics.

"Quo tu ha fat, mi filio?" questiona li prestro. – In li sam moment li furtard vide, que li prestro porta un fin aurin horloge in un tasca de su gilete. Il prende it sin que li prestro remarca to.

"Yo furte," li furtard responde.

"Talmen tu ne deve dir. Ples dir, yo ha furtet!" – Nu li furtard ja ha deposit li horloge in su tasca.

"Yo ha furtet," il confirma.

"Yes, bon, mi filio. Nu tu deve retornar to quo tu ha furtet."

"Esque Vu ne vole haver it?"

"No, tu deve dar it al possessor."

"Li possessor ne vole haver it."

"In tal casu, ples departer in pace. Tui peccas es pardonat."

furtard	thief	**sam**	same
prestro	priest	**portar**	carry
confesser	confess	**su**	his, hers, its
mult	much	**horloge**	watch (wristwatch)
fin	fine	**aurin**	golden
pecca	sin	**tasca**	pocket
reciver	receive	**gilete**	vest
prender	take	**durant que**	while
furter	steal	**racontar**	tell
remarcar to	notice it	**talmen**	thus, in that way
dir	say	**deposir**	put in / deposit
confirmar	confirm	**retornar**	return
to	it, that	**esque**	(asked to ask questions)
dar	give	**possessor**	owner (possessor)
tal	such a	**casu**	case
pace	peace	**tui**	your (informal)

2.1.3 Anecdotes

Li persian legates postulat del Spartanes terra e aqua quam signe de subjugation. Li Spartanes jettat les in un profund bronn: "Ta vu have terra e aqua."

Zeno, li filosofo, dit a un querellant yun mann: "Li natura ha dat nos du oreles e un bocca, por que noi mey escutar mult e parlar poc."

"Si yo va venir a Laconia, yo va extinter omnicos e omnihom per foy e gladie," scrit Philippos, li rey de Macedonia, al Spartanes. "Si," respondet li Spartanes.

Un asiatic potentate esset questionat, quel esset su opinion pri li vin. Il respondet: "It es un fluide, quel es extraet de lingues de féminas e cordies de leones, pro que, quande yo ha trincat vin, yo posse parlar sin cessar e combatter mem li diábol."

postular	demand	terra e aqua	earth and water
jettar	throw, toss	profund	deep
querellar	quarrel	orel	ear
bocca	mouth	por que	in order to ("for that")
poc	little	extinter	extinguish
omnihom	everyone	foy	fire
gladie	sword	quel	which
vin	wine	fluide	fluid
fémina	woman	cordie	heart
cessar	stop	combatter	combat
leon	lion	diábol	devil

2.1.4 Proverbies

- Mannes fa domes, ma féminas fa hemes.
- Li infante es li patre del mann.
- Plu vu studia, plu vu trova, que vu save necos.
- Aure dat por sanitá, ne es dat in vanitá.
- On ne posse seder sur du stules.
- Errar es homan, pardonar divin.
- Parlar es plu facil quam far.
- Quande li fox predica tolerantie, ples gardar vor ganses.

- Sur un rulant petre moss ne cresce.
- Li morites governa li viventes.
- Bon comensat es demí parat.
- Que sempre es comensant, nequande es finient.
- Mult homes es vocat, ma poc homes es electet.
- Li sapon es li mesura de bon-esser e cultura del state.

proverbie	proverb	dom	house
hem	home	infante	infant, child
trovar	find	necos	nothing
aure	gold	sanitá	health
in vanitá	in vain	du	two
homan	human	divin	divine
facil	easy	quande	when
predicar	preach	gardar	guard
rular	roll	petre	stone
crescer	grow	morir	die
parat	done	sempre	always
nequande	never	vocar	call
hom	person	sapon	soap

2.2 Explanations

2.2.1 Conjugation

Verbs in Occidental are all regular (except for the verb to be (**esser**) which is written **es** in the present). There is only one conjugation with four forms. Taking the verbal stem ama- (love) as as example we have the following four forms:

1. ama
2. ama**r**
3. ama**nt**
4. ama**t**

1. **ama** has the following uses:

a) Active present indicative (regular present form): **yo ama** = I love, **il ama** = he loves, **vu ama** = you love, etc.

b) Active present conjunctive: **Il di que il ama** = He says that he loves

c) Imperative: **ama**! = love! **veni**! = come!

2. **amar** is the infinitive. **amar** = to love, **venir** = to come, **presser** = to press.

3. **amant** is the active participle (English -ing). **amant** = loving, **venient** = coming, pressent = **pressing**

4. **amat** has the following uses:

a) Perfect participle (i.e. an adjective): **amat** = loved, **venit** = come, **presset** = pressed. **Li amat patria** = the (be)loved homeland.

b) Active indicative preterite (i.e. past tense): **yo amat** = I loved, **tu amat** = you loved, **il amat** = he loved, **noi amat** = we loved, **ili amat su patria** = they loved their homeland, etc.

The other forms are created with the help of auxiliary verbs.

Active:

Perfect	**yo ha amat**	I have loved
Pluperfect	**yo hat amat**	I had loved
Future I	**yo va amar**	I will love
Future II	**yo va har amat**	I will have loved
Optative	**yo mey amar**	I may love
Conditional	**yo vell amar**	I would love
Precative	**ples amar!**	please love!
Hortative	**lass nos amar!**	let us love!
Perfect infinitive	**har amat**	to have loved
Future infinitive	**va amar**	to will love
Perfect participle	**hant amat**	having loved
Future participle	**vant amar**	having to love

1. **har** resembles **haver** (to have) but is used for verb conjugation, while **haver** only refers to the verb to have. **yo ha venit** = I have come, **il ha esset** = he has been, **noi hat curret** = we had run, **il hat cadet** = he had fallen.

2. **ples** in **ples amar** adds politeness to the imperative, in the same way as the English please. **ples venir!** = please come! **veni**! = Come!

Passive

Present	**yo es amat**	I am loved
Preterite	**yo esset amat**	I was loved
Perfect	**yo ha esset amat**	I have been loved
Pluperfect	**yo hat esset amat**	I had been loved
Future I	**yo va esser amat**	I will be loved
Optative	**yo mey esser amat**	may I be loved
Conditional	**yo vell esser amat**	I would be loved
Present infinitive	**esser amat**	to be loved
Perfect infinitive	**har esset amat**	having been loved
Present participle	**essent amat**	being loved

Other forms

1. Using the verb **ear** (to go): **Li dom ea constructet** = the house is being built. Using **ear** adds a sense of continuation (the construction is going on). **Li libre eat printat** = the book was being printed.

2. Using the verb **star** (to stand): **Li dom sta constructet** = the house is built. Using star adds a sense of finality (the house "stands" built). **Li libre stat printat** = the book was printed (the book's printing was all done).

3. Using **se** after a verb to make it passive or reflexive (to make it refer to itself). **Li jurnal printa se rapidmen** = the magazine is being quickly printed (the magazine "prints itself" quickly). **Li cose explica se simplicmen** = it's easy to understand ("the thing explains itself simply"). **Yo nómina le Brian** (I call him Brian), **il nómina se Brian** (his name is Brian = "he calls himself Brian"). Adding **se** to a verb may also give a sense similar to that in English: **Yo procurat un libre** = I got a book; **Yo procurat me un libre** = I got myself (me) a book.

Progressive form:

Present	**il es laborant**	he is working
Preterite	**il esset laborant**	he was working

Perfect	**il ha esset laborant**	he has been working

The progressive form is used much less often than in English, and is used to stress the fact that the action is ongoing.

Il esset laborant quande yo intrat. = he was working when I entered.

It works as an adjective in the same way as in English:

It va esser un tre fatigant annu. = It will be a very tiring year (from **fatigar**, to tire)

Triesim letion

3.1 Texte

3.1.1 Li creation

In li Bible sta scrit, que Deo ha **creat** li munde.
Pro to il es nominat li **creator** del munde.
Li **creation** durat six dies.
Noi ne have **creatori** qualitás, solmen Deo es vermen **creativ**.
Quo il ha creat? Nos e omni altri **creaturas**.

triesim	third	crear	create
Deo	God	**nominar**	name
munde	world	**durar**	to last
qualitá	quality	**vermen**	truly
altri	other	**creatori**	"creator-y"

3.1.2 Un brilliant carriera

Mi fratre have un amico, un ingeniero, qui ha fat un brilliant carriera. Ja quam yun studente su aspirationes evocat atention. Pos obligatori teoretic studies in un technical institute e practic preparatori labores in un micri fabrica, in quel il laborat quam reparator de electric motores e transformatores, il recivet un transitori ocupation quam supervisor del machines in un grand industrial

interprense. Mersí a su intensiv labor e su extraordinari organisatori talentes il avansat gradualmen, de position a position, e nu il es executiv director de un association de industries in li sam branche.

Su precessores esset in oposition a innovationes, ma quam successor de ti conservativ administratores il devet interprender mult reformationes e un total reorganisation del administration. Li production e vendition del productes e fabricates crescet enorm in comparation a to, quo ili esset ante il. Il ha prendet parte in mult negociationes con extran states, e li resultate ha esset plu e plu extensiv, comercial transactiones de exportationes e concessiones in exotic landes.

Difamatori lingues di, que il es un poc imperatori, ma to es exageration. Quande il ha decidet un afere, il es firm in su decision, ne tolera contradition e intervention, e pro to il have success in su interprenses. Tal qualificationes es anc absolutmen necessi a decisiv por un mann in su position.

Il es inventor de mult patentat aparates, queles es ancor in su exclusiv possession. Quam possessor de grand capitales, il ha fat mult donationes in favor a cultural institutiones, e pro to il have li reputation de un grand donator e favorisator del scienties e artes.

fratre	brother	ja	already
evocar	evoke	transitori	transitory
gradualmen	gradually	preceder	precede
innovar	innovate	succeder	succeed (follow)
vendir	sell	negociar	negotiate
extran	outside, abroad	extender	extend
transacter	transact	conceder	concede
difamar	speak ill of (cf. defamation)	imperar	order (cf. imperative)
exagerar	exaggerate	quande	when
intervenir	intervene (lit. "between-come")	anc	also
necessi	necessary	donar	give, donate

3.1.3 Li eterni problemas

It existe témpores, quande li filosofic speculation sembla haltar in total o partial resignation ante li grand problemas del vive, quande ne solmen definitiv ma anc provisori responses al eterni questiones sembla van. It concentra se a examination e inregistration de ti resultates, queles li exploratores e laboratores del special scienties presenta. It es periodes, quande li homan pensa fa quasi un sorte de guerre de position contra li eterni problemas, un guerre de position, quel postula mult devot perlaboration de detallies e penetrativ analise.

Ma it existe anc témpores, quande li pensa abandona su timid, defensiv position, marcha adavan e fa un general atacca. It es tal témpores, pri queles Hegel ha dit, que "li universal spíritu fa un choc adavan." Con egal justification on posse nominar les témpores de productiv erras. Tal periodes seque successiv un pos altri, in ritmic fluctuation quam sómmites e valleyes de undes.

Pos li potent flut del Renascentie, quel in fin manifestat se in li grand sistemas, sequet li rationalisme del enciclopedistes e lor imitatores. Ti rationalisme havet su culmination e su coronation, ma anc su contra-evolution in Kant, li titane del filosofie. Pos il sequet li romantica, con nov gigantic constructiones de sistemas.

E denove, pos li romantica, li filosofie devet retirar a su positiones. Li positivisme detronat li filosofie in favor al special scienties. Li materialisme devenit li successor de ti sublim, genuin idealistic spíritu, quel, malgré omni fantastic misprenses, esset li directiv factor del romantica. Li special scienties fa nov e nov decovritiones, ma nor spiritual horizonte deveni plu strett.

E nu, esque li signes de nor propri témpore ne da nos indicationes pri un nov era de filosofic speculation, un nov romantica e idealisme, támen con plu critic reflection quam li antiqui? Li munde fórsan ne es ancor tam senil, quam li profetes de fatiga vole far nos creder.

eterni	eternal	témpore	time	coronar	to crown
semblar	to seem	van	in vain	evoluer	evolve
ti	this, that	explorar	explore	retirar	retire
pensa	thought	guerre	war	detronar	dethrone
devot	devoted	penetrar	penetrate	devenir	become
abandonar	abandon	defender	defend	malgré	despite
adavan	forwards	spíritu	spirit	omni	all
choc	shock	justificar	justify	misprense	misunderstanding
les	them	erra	error	nor	our
sequer	follow	pos	after	strett	narrow
fluctuar	fluctuate	sómmite	summit	propri	own (one's own)
unde	wave	Renascentie	Renaissance	indicar	indicate
imitar	imitate	culminar	culminate	támen	however
fórsan	perhaps	senil	senile	fatiga	fatigue
		creder	believe		

Note: **omni** before a singular means **each** (same as **chascun**), while before a plural it means **all**.

3.1.4 Anecdotes

On questionat li filosof Aristippos de Kyrene, per quo li filosofos distinte se del altri homes. Il respondet: "Si omni leges vell esser abrogat, solmen li filosofos vell viver quam antey."

Alqui objectet que on frequent incontra li filosofos avan li portas del riches. Aristippos replicat: "Sam quam li medicos avan li portas del malades. Esque pro to li malades es plu reputat quam li medicos?"

"Moné," il declarat, "yo prende del riches ne pro que yo besona it, ma por que ili mey saver in quel maniere ili posse investir it."

per quo	by what	distinter	distinguish
lege	law	**abrogar**	abrogate, repeal
viver	to live	**antey**	before
alqui	someone	**objecter**	to object
avan	before	**porta**	door
replicar	reply	**sam quam**	same as
medico	doctor	**malad**	sick
pro to	that's why	**plu reputat**	more reputed
moné	money	**besonar**	to need
in quel maniere	in which way		

3.2 Explanations

We have just seen a large number of expressive international words that end with the 5

3.2.1 suffixes -ion, -or, -ori, -iv, ura.

Note that these words in Occidental are regularly derived from verbs.

The words with **-ion, or, -ori, -iv** and **-ura** are created with the perfect stem of the verb. But dictionaries only give the infinitive of a verb. How do you find the perfect stem? This is where we come to

3.2.2 de Wahl's Rule.

First remove the **-r** from a verb, or **-er** for an **-er** verb. What is at the end?

1. If it's a vowel, then add a t:

Infinitive	Perfect stem	Derived word
decora/r, decorate	**decorat-**	**decoration**
defini/r, define	**definit-**	**definition**
le/er, read	**let-**	**letion**, reading/lesson
devo/er, to devote	**devot-**	**devotion**
institu/er, to institute	**institut-**	**institution**
extract/er, to extract	**extract-**	**extraction**
distint/er, to distinguish	**distint-**	**distintion**, distinction

Note: as in English, Occidental sometimes has two groupings of verbs with nearly the same meaning where the more Latin-like one has a more formal or heavy character. To derive **extraction** above the verb **extracter** is used, but the verb **extraer**also exists (lit. **ex-traer**, to pull out), which above would lead to **extra-er** --> **extrat** --> **extration**. This gives them a slightly nuanced meaning: an **extraction**, derived from **extracter** (to extract), is only an **extraction**. But an **extration**, derived from **extraer** (to pull out), is both a pulling out and an extraction.

Similarly, the word reader (**letor**, from **le/er** --> **let** --> **letor**) has a 'hidden' companion in the form of **lecter** that can be seen from the word **lector** (same meaning in Occidental as in English) that one can see derived as **lecter** --> **lect**- --> **lector**. The word **letion** above can also be written **lection**, which carries a more formal or pompous meaning. This freedom given to the user to explore the language oneself is a powerful tool for adding nuance in writing.

2. If it's a **d** or an **r**, then it becomes **s**:

Infinitive	Perfect stem	Derived word
explod/er, to explode	**explos-**	**explosion**
adher/er, to adhere	**adhes-**	**adhesion**
decid/er, to decide	**decis-**	**decision**

3. If it's a consonant, then you already have the perfect stem.

Infinitive	Perfect stem	Derived word
construct/er, to construct	**construct-**	**construction**
express/er, to express	**express-**	**expression**

opin/er, to opine	**opin-**	opinion

Five verbs are exceptions to the above and must be learned separately.

Infinitive	Perfect stem	Derived example
ceder, to cede	**cess-**	**recession**
seder, to sit	**sess-**	**session**
tener, to hold	**tent-**	**retention**
venir, to come	**vent-**	**intervention**
verter, to wind	**vers-**	**version**

Note: the original de Wahl's Rule included the exception **mover** (to move) --> **mot-**, from which is derived **motion**. The Occidental community noted however that **motion** (plus **emotion**) and **movement** are semantically different and that using two verbs **moer** (to move, to budge) and **mover** (to move) would allow greater precision while doing away with an irregularity. Thus, the word motion is regularly derived from **mo/er** --> **mot-** --> **motion**.

3.2.3 Meaning of the suffixes

-ion

The action, result or location of a verb.

fabrication, from **fabricar** (to fabricate)
administration, from **administrar** (to administrate)
expedition, from **expedir** (to send, to expedite)

-or

The acting person, thing or factor of a verb.

decorator, from **decorar** (to decorate)
fabricator, from **fabricar**
administrator, from **administrar**
expeditor, from **expedir**
compressor, from **compresser** (to compress)

-ori

Adjective derived from -or above, similar to English -ory. Refers to something that is dedicated to or working as:

un obligatori servicie = an obligatory service (from **obligar**, to obligate)

un organisatori talent = a talent for organization (lit. an organisor-y talent; Occidental allows greater freedom than English with such words)

un preparatori mesura = a preparatory measure (from **preparar**, to prepare)

un transitori stadie = a transitory stage (from transir, to cross)

contraditori propositiones = contradictory propositions (from **contradir**, to contradict)

un ilusori pensa = an illusory thought (from **iluder**, to feint or delude)

scritori crampe = writer's cramp (i.e. the cramp of a **scritor**)

defensori discurse = lit. "defensive discourse" (e.g. the speech on the defendant's side, from **defender**, to defend)

-iv

English -ive, forms adjectives that denote an active ability:

un decorativ vase = a decorative vase (**un decoratori vase** would be a vase intended for decoration, but uncertain as to whether it is actually decorative or not)

un obligativ promesse = a promise that obligates (**obligatori promesse** = an obligatory promise)

un explicativ exemple = an example that explains something (**explicar** = explain)

un consolativ response = a response that brings consolation (**un consolatori response** = a response given as consolation) (**consolar** = console)

un negativ resultate = a negative result (**negar** = deny)

un instructiv articul = an instructive article (**instructer** = instruct)

un decisiv parol = a decisive word (**decider** = decide)

-ura

Similar to English -ure. Forms verbal nouns denoting a concrete, realized action or its result.

garnitura = garnish (the English noun garnish, from **garnir**, to garnish)

scritura = writing, scripture (from **scrir** = to write)

politura = polish (the noun polish, from **polir** = to polish)

Note 1. The perfect stem plus an -e (to indicate a noun) is also used to form showing the result of the action of a verb.

tribute = tribute (from **tribuer**)

flute = flood (from **fluer**)

scrite = writing (also note **manuscrite**, a manuscript, from **manu** (hand) + **scrite**)

extracte = extract, from **extracter** (**extrate** for a slightly different nuance - see note above)

miscomprense = misunderstanding (from **miscomprender** = misunderstand)

The -e is technically optional but is used for clarity; it may be removed for euphonic purposes (usage poetry, to translate colloquial or informal speech, etc.).

The perfect stem on its own is also used as an adjective:

un apert fenestre = an open window (from aperter = open) (note the difference between this and **un apertet fenestre** = an opened window)

un pervers(i) opinion = a perverse opinion (from **perverter**, to pervert) Here again there is a difference between **perversi** (perverse) and **pervertet** (perverted).

un devot amico = a devoted friend (from **devoer** = devote). In cases where no obvious difference exists between the perfect stem (**devot**) and the past tense (**devoet**), the two tend to be used interchangeably. One could still imagine however situations where choosing one or the other is necessary.

Note: -i, like -e above, is affixed to show that the word is an adjective. -i is also optional, and tends to be used most often when euphony demands it (e.g. the word **micri**, small, could not be pronounced without it).

Note 2: The perfect stem is used when deriving (forming) words, but not for verb conjugation. Technically words above such as **apert**, **pervers(i)** etc. can be learned and thought of as separate entities but knowing how they are derived from verbs gives the user of the language a much greater range of options when speaking and leads to much less looking up of words in the dictionary.

4 Quadresim letion

4.1 Texte

4.1.1 Li misterie del cratere in Sall

In fine del septembre mill nin cent duant sett (1927) li conosset geofisico Professor Wegener (de Graz in Austria) visitat un ja de long conosset, ma per su orígine absolutmen misteriosi cratere in Sall sur li insul Oesel (Saaremaa), quel apartene al Republica de Estonia. Il esset in un societé de professores Kraus e Meyer del universitá in Riga e fat explorationes pri ti fenomen del natura.

In to omni expertes esset unanim till nu, que ci ne acte se pri un extint vulcan, quam on pensa in circules de laicos. Li max probabil opinion esset ti, que li cratere es un funel de ruition. Nu professor Wegener expresset un nov surprisant interpretation del orígine de ti strangi formation. Il pensa que on have ci un funel de penetration de un grandissim meteorite, simil al funeles de grenades, queles noi conosse desde li guerre mundan. Li cratere de Sall have un diametre de du cent quinant (250) e un profundore de deciquin (15) metres. It sembla esser un diminuet simil formation quam li famosi Arizona-crater in Nord America, quel advere have du mill (2000) metres in diametre.

Ma quo es significativ – per forationes on ja ha constatat in quar cent (400) metres sub li solea del cratere un enorm meteorite de circa mill du cent (1200) metres in diametre, it es, un córpore de dimensiones de un micri satellite. Wegener aprecia li grandore del meteorite, quel ha productet li cratere de Sall, ye circa cent til cent quinant (100 til 150) metres in diametre, e supposi que it deve trovar se in circa quinant till settant quin (50 til 75) metres de profundore. Adplu it es remarcabil, que in li vicinitá del principal cratere es situat pluri simil, ma mult plu micri, funeles, probabilmen causat per partes, queles ha separat se durant li cadida, quo es sovente observat che li cadidas de meteorites.

Si li suposition de prof. Wegener es rect, tande li cratere in Sall es un unic monument de natura in Europa, e li duesim sur li tot globe de terra.

quadresim	fourth	apertener	to belong
unanim	unanimous	acter	to act
acter se pri	to be about	extinter	to extinguish
laico	layperson (i.e. not a specialist)	circul	circle
max	most	probabil	probable
funel	funnel	ruir	collapse
orígine	origin	strangi	strange
penetrar	to penetrate	simil	similar
grandissim	huge	conosser	to know
profundore	depth	advere	indeed
forar	to bore / drill	solea	sole, bottom

córpore	body	grandore	size (cf. grandeur)
producter	produce	**suposir**	suppose
adplu	furthermore	**vicinitá**	vicinity
situat	situated, located	**pluri**	several
causar	to cause	**separar**	to separate
cader	to fall	**sovente**	often
rect	right, correct	**tande**	then
unic	unique		

4.1.2 Numbers

Li cardinal numerales, queles responde al question: **quant?** es:

1 un
2 du
3 tri
4 quar
5 quin
6 six
7 sett
8 ott
9 nin
10 deci

11 to 19 are formed by **deci** + the number:

11 deciun
12 decidu
13 decitri
14 deciquar
15 deciquin
16 decisix
17 decisett
18 deciott
19 decinin

Tens are formed with the suffix **-ant** after the number:

20 duant

30 triant

40 quarant

50 quinant

60 sixant

70 settant

80 ottant

90 ninant

Larger and more complex numbers:

100 cent

200 du cent

300 tri cent

400 quar cent

500 quin cent

600 six cent

700 sett cent

800 ott cent

900 nin cent

1000 mil

31 triant un

75 settant quin

1 000 000 un million

1 000 000 000 un milliard

4711 quar mill sett cent undeci

Per adjuntion del suffix -**esim** noi have li ordinal numerales, respondent al question **quantesim**:

quantesim:

1. unesim

2. duesim

3. triesim

4. quadresim

5. quinesim

10. decesim

30. triantesim

55. quinantquinesim

100. centesim

1000. milesim

Note: **decesim** (tenth) is written as **decesim** and not **deciesim** because -i in **deci** is the adjectival ending we encountered above (the root itself is dec-). This is another example of an adjective that requires the -i ending on its own as otherwise **dec** would be pronounced **dek**.

Note 2: -esim also gives rise to internationally-recognized words such as ínfinitesim (an infinitessimal part) and infinitesimal. In Occidental these words are regularly derived from common verbs: ín + fini-r (to finish) + t + esim + al = **ínfinitesimal**.

Similarly, sometimes the **-ant** is written **-anti** for euphonic purposes. But because -**ant** on its own is easy enough to pronounce the -**anti** form is much rarer.

Per adjunction del sufix -**plic** (-**uplic** pos consonantes) (del verbe **plicar** = anglesi "fold") noi recive li **multiplicativ** numerales, queles responde al question: **quantuplic**?

unuplic (simplic)

duplic

triplic

duantquinuplic

decuplic

duantuplic

qua**d**ruplic

centuplic

From these words are also derived many known words: **duplicitá** (duplicity), **triplicar** (to triplicate), etc. Also note the d in **quadr** to form recognizable terms such as **quadratic**, **quadrennial**, etc.

To summarize: **quant** asks how many, **quantesim** asks which place (the "howmany-ith"), and **quantuplic** how many times (the "howmany-uple").

Existe anc **colectiv** numerales, queles expresse un colection o un aproximativ númere:

unité

pare (a pair)

triene

quarene

quinene

sixene

decene

deciduene (dozen)

duantene

centene

milene

etc.

The above numbers are used collectively or approximatively in phrases such as **un centene de soldates**: a hundred soldiers. English uses collective nouns rarely (a group of people, a pair of ducks,) while Occidental allows it with any number with the **-ene** ending.

Li fractiones es:

1/1 : un tot

1/2: un demí

1/3 : un ters

1/4 : un quart

1/5 : un quinesim

1/100 : un centesim

0,1 : null e un decesim

2,3 : du tot e tri decesim (du comma tri)

1 1/2 : un e demí

2 3/4 : du e tri quart

2 x 2 = 4 : du vez du es quar

10 / 2 = 5 : deci sur du es quin

De 1/5 li fractiones es simil al ordinales.

Forms such as **un triesim** for 1/3 are of course permitted.

quant	how many	composir	to compose
in vice de / vice	instead of	**adjunter**	add to

quantesim	which place	**reciver**	receive
multiplicar	multiply	**colecter**	to collect
unité	unit	**pare**	pair

4.1.3 Li témpore e su division

Quel hora es? Quel es li témpore?

12:00 a decidu horas (precis), it es midí
12:45 a un hora ante un quart
1:00 a un hora (precis)
1:25 a un hora e duantquin

Sixant secundes es un minute.
Sixant minutes es un hor.
Duant quar hores es un die.
Sett dies constitue un semane.
In un mensu es circa quar semanes.
Decidu mensus es un annu.
Cent annus es nominat un secul, mill annus un millennie.
Li sett dies del semane es: soledí, lunedí, mardí, jovedí, mercurdí, saturdí.
Li decidu mensus es: januar, februar, marte, april, may, junio, julí, august, septembre, octobre, novembre e decembre.

Note 1: The word **hora** refers to the hour of the day. The word **hor** refers to an hour of time.
Note 2: The word **clocca** is an alternative to the word **hora**. It was replaced by **hora** during the 1940s but seems to have remained popular and has a bit of a slangy feel. **Ye clocca du = a du horas**.
Note 3: While we are on the subject, the same has happened with the word **flicca** (girl, from Swedish flicka), which was changed to **puella** a long time ago. Now **flicca** has a similar feel to English gal or chick.

Triant dies hav' septembre,
April, junio, novembre,
Triant un have altris tot,
Februar sol have duant ott;
Except in annus intercalar

Duant nin have februar.

In li verne plantes cresce in li renascet natura.

In estive flores vive e li dies es calid.

In autune flores mori e li fructes es matur.

In hiverne veni nive e li dies es frigid.

quel	which	**midí**	midday
die	day	**semane**	week
mensu	month	**annu**	year
secul	century	**millennie**	millennium
verne	spring	**estive**	summer
autune	autumn	**hiverne**	winter
renascer	be reborn (cf. renaissance, **renascentie** in Occidental)	**flore**	flower
nive	snow	**calid**	hot

4.1.4 Aforismes

In null altri ocasion on menti tant quam pos un chasse, durant un guerre e ante un election. (Bismarck.)

Si li veritá vell esser dat me con li condition, que yo deve celar it in me e ne dar it de me – yo vell refusar it. (Seneca.)

It es just egal, si on interprende liberar homes queles have null firm conceptiones ex lor erras, quam si on vole expussar un vagabunde qui have null firm dom ex su hem. (Locke.)

Quo noi nómina accidentie, es li asil del ignorantie. (Spinoza.)

null	no (none)	**veritá**	truth
interprender	undertake	**expussar**	chase out
ocasion	occasion, event	**accidentie**	accidence, chance
chasse	hunt	**celar**	to hide
liberar	to free, liberate	**ignorantie**	ignorance
mentir	to lie (not tell the truth)	**refusar**	to refuse

4.2 Explanation

Knowing how to derive words with prefixes and suffixes is of great importance in the understanding of international words, because being able to do this allows you to form a large number of internationally-understood words on your own from a single root. None of the prefixes or suffixes in Occidental, seemingly so large in number, were created from scratch, but already exist in many internationally known foreign words. The difference in that in Occidental they are not simply imported loanwords, and have been given a more precise sense and have been made for more general and meaningful use.

Let's take the root **centre** as an example (centre in English as well). From this word we already recognize words derived from it: **central, centrale, centralisme, centralisar, centralisation, centralisator, decentralisar, decentralisation, concentrar, concentration, excentre, excentric, excentricitá, subcentral**, etc. By learning Occidental's derivation one gains an understanding for how they are made up.

We are now going to look at prepositions, which in Occidental are not simply standalone particles but also used to form words.

4.2.1 Prepositiones

a, ad	to	**intra**	between
along	along	**malgré**	despite
alor	then	**per**	by, through
ante	before	**por**	for
apu	by, next to	**pos**	after
avan	before	**preter**	past
caus	because of	**pri**	regarding
che	at, with	**pro**	due to
circum	around	**secun**	according to
con	with	**sin**	without
contra	against	**sub**	under
de	of, from	**súper**	over
desde	since	**sur**	on
detra	behind	**til**	until
durant(e)	during	**tra**	through

ex	out	trans	across
except	except	**ultra**	beyond
extra	besides	**vers**	towards
in	in	**vice**	instead
infra	below	**ye**	preposition used when no other apt preposition comes to mind

Let's take a look at a few from all of these.

a
Of. Has many uses:

Il dat li flores a su amata = He gave the flowers to his girlfriend.

Un epistul a nor societé = A letter to our society (note: society as in a group or company).

Yo viagea a Berlin = I travel to Berlin.

Li vapornave ea a Lisbon = The steamboat goes to Lisbon.

Clar a departer = Ready (clear) to depart.

Un error a regrettar = A regretful error. (lit. an error to regret)

ante
Means before in terms of time and place (**avan** only refers to place).

Ante Cristo = Before Christ

Avan li dom = Before the house

caus
Because of. The reason for something goes right after **caus**, which is an abbreviation of the longer **in cause de**.

Caus vor intervention = Because of your intervention.

Caus li politic evenimentes = Because of the political events.

con
With.

Li filio ea con su patre = The son goes with his father.

Ella stat con lácrimes in li ocules. = She stood with tears in her eyes. (Note: the phrasing "the hands", "the eyes" to refer to body parts is more common internationally than the English his/her/their. But English also uses it sparingly such as in "look me in the eyes" (not "look me in my eyes")).

de
De has a wide usage, and oftentimes other prepositions can be used in its place.

Li dom de mi patre = The house of my father, my father's house

Li dramas de Schiller = Schiller's dramas

Ti libre es scrit de un fémina = This book is written by a woman (**per** fits here as well)

Un senior de Berlin = A gentleman from Berlin (**ex** fits here as well)

Li max grand de omnis = The largest of all (**ex** potentially fits here as well)

Un vase de aure = A vase of gold

desde
Since, for.

Desde du annus = For two years.

ex
Out (of), from.

Il venit ex su chambre = He came out ofhis room.

Yo trinca ex li glass. = I drinkt out of the glass.

Traductet ex german in Occidental. = Translated from German into Occidental.

per
By, through, with

Il defendet se per un gladie = He defended himself with a sword.

Il salvat se per svimmar = He saved himself by swimming.

Li moné ha esset furtet per un ínconosset hom = The money has been stolen by an unknown person.

por

Un libre por omnes e por nequi = A book for all and for nobody.
On manja por viver, on ne vive por manjar = You eat to live, you don't live to eat.

pri

Noi parlat pri politica = We talked about politics.
Yo mersía pro Vor auxilie = I thank (you) for your help.

til

Yo laborat til decidu horas. = I worked until twelve o'clock.
Til li extrem fine del munde = Until the very end of the world

tra

Yo videt le tra li fenestre = I saw him through the window.

trans

Lindberg volat trans li Atlantic Ocean = Lindberg flew across the Atlantic Ocean.

vers

Li avie volat vers li sole = The bird flew towards the sun.

These prepositions are also used to form other words.

aportar = to bring (**a** + **portar**, to carry)

antediluvian = antediluvian (**ante** + **diluvie**, a flood)

avanposto = outpost (**avan** + **posto**)

circumstantie = circumstance (**circum** + **stantie** from **star** = to stand)

constellation = constellation (**con** + **stelle** = star)

contravention = contravention (**contra** + **vention** = coming, from **venir**)

deportar = deport (**de** + **portar**, to carry)

exportar = export (**ex** + **portar**, to carry)

ex-imperator = former emperor

extraordinari = extraordinary (**extra** + **ordinari**)

inclusiv = inclusive (**in** + **cluder**, to close or shut)

intervalle = interval (**inter** + **valle**, a bulwark or embankment (related to English wall))

preterpassant = passing by (**preter** + **passar**, to pass)

subordination = subordination (**sub** + **ordinar**, to order)

traducter = to translate or render (**tra** + **ducter**, to lead)

transatlantic = transatlantic

vice-presidente = vice president (**vice** + **presidente**)

4.2.2 Prefixes

The following prefixes are only used in compound words.

bei-
Related by marriage. **belfratre** = brother-in-law (**fratre** = brother)

des- (usually **de**- before consonants):

1. Before nouns: nullation or opposing meaning, un-:

desagreabil = disagreeable (**agreabil** = agreeable, friendly)

deshonor = dishonour

desilusion = disillusion

2. On verbs: loss of something:

desarmar = disarm (armar = to arm)

dis-
Separation, moving away:

dismembrar = dismember (membre = limb)
distracter = distract (**tracter** or **traer** = to pull)

ín-
Opposite meaning, in/un/etc.:

ínoficial = unofficial
ínclar = unclear
íncurabil = uncurable
ínpossibil = impossible

Note 1: other more internationally-recognized forms such as **impossibil** (vs. **ínpossibil**), **irregular** (vs. **ínregular**) etc. were often used in Occidental but the user base showed a preference for a regular **ín-** and the other forms have become rarer.

Note 2: not to be confused with the unstressed preposition **in-**, similar to the one in English in words such as **inclusiv**, **inspecter**.

mis-
Wrong, improper, mis-:

miscomprender = misunderstand (**comprender** = to understand)
misparlar = misspeak (**parlar** = to speak)

pre-
Before, pre-:

prematur = premature (**matur** = mature)

prevenir = forestall, preempt, prevent (**venir** = to come)

prehistoric = prehistoric

pro-

Ahead, forth

producter = to produce (**ducter** = to lead)

projecter = to project (**jecter** = to throw)

re-

Again, re-:

reaction = reaction

renascentie = renaissance, rebirth (**nascentie** = birth)

revider = see again (**vider** = to see)

Which form to use?

When Occidental was first announced in 1922, Edgar de Wahl proposed a number of standalone and derived words that he believed to be equally valid, leaving the decision between them to the community to see which form it preferred. This process of ironing out took place over the next 25 years, at a very gradual pace as all changes in the end were very minor. Some examples of theoretically equally valid forms are the following:

(Etymologic -- doubled consonant -- modern single consonant form)

- adportar -- apportar -- **aportar** (to bring, from ad + portar, lit. to 'to pull')
- adnexion -- annexion -- **anexion** (to annex, from ad + nexer, lit. to 'to tie')
- adtractiv -- attractiv -- **atractiv** (to attract, from ad + tracter, lit. to 'to pull')
- obpression -- oppression -- **opression** (to oppress, from ob + presser, lit. to 'against press')
- subposition -- supposition -- **suposition** (to suppose, from sub + poser, lit. to 'under place')

The form on the left was rarely if ever used, due to 1) the uninternational appearance and 2) the possibility of appearing to have a different meaning. Subposition for example simply looks like "under position" and does not give the sense of supposition.

The second form was used for a time, but eventually the community settled on the form on the right for simplicity, with doubled consonants used in the cases mentioned in the beginning of the book (ss to maintain the [s] sound in all cases, ch for [sh], etc.).

Quinesim letion

5.1 Texte

5.1.1 Regress e progress

Etsi it sempre ne es litteralmen ver que it custa torrentes de sangue por pussar li homanité in moventie un millimetre adavan, it támen es ínnegabil e pruvat del experientie, que íncredibil mult eforties es necessi por far li homanité comprender un nov idé, benque it vell aportar it grand avantages. It existe tro mult homes, queles relate con índiferentie e indolentie a lu nov, o monstra admaxim un platonic benevolentie, e anc tales, queles combatte it con apert íntolerantie e mem acumula barrieres e impedimentes por desfacilisar li progress del cultur. In consequentie de lor ignorantie ili quasi time líber pensada e li aparentie de nov idés, e ili da preferentie solmen a to, quo sta in acordantie a lor propri restrictet saventies. Qual perseverantie de su pioneros ha postulat e va postular li movement por un lingue international, qual persistentie in li confidentie e esperantie al final victorie del nobil idé!

Omni progress es li resultate de un tenaci luctada inter du tendenties: un, quel crede in li permanentie de lu existent e insiste in li conservation de it, e un altri, quel crede in li existentie de alquicos plu bon. Fórsan con un cert exageration on nómina li unesimes frenatores e reactionarios, li duesimes fantasistes e utopistes. Li fundamental differentie inter li du partises es proprimen to, que li regressistes ne conosse li essentie del nov idés e pro to ne posse apreciar lor valore e importantie, durant que li progressistes es tro inclinat depreciar li existentie del conservativ leges del realitá e li potentie del temporari circumstanties. On vell posser nominar ti du partises realistes e idealistes, de to ne vell esser alquant ínjust, nam anc li realistes have su ideales, e anc li idealistes calcula con un realitá, quel posse fórsan esser plu ver quam li evident.

Un filosof unquande ha expresset li sam pensa per ti paroles: "Li munde sempre ha ridet pri to quo plu tard ha verificat se. In omni témpores existe homes qui pensa, e homes qui ride. Quande li témpore ha passat e un nov intrat – it ha sempre esset talmen, ne existe exceptiones – tande li munde ha regardat a retro e erectet monumentes a tis qui pensat, e ridet pri tis qui ridet."

etsi	although	líttere	letter
custar	to cost	sangue	blood
pussar	to push	mover	to move
negar	to deny	pruvar	to prove
effortie	effort	avantage	advantage
tro mult	too much	relater	to relate
índiferentie	indifference	indolentie	indolence
admaxim	at most	monstrar	to show
apert	open	acumular	to accumulate
barrar	to bar	impedir	to impede
quasi	as if, quasi	timer	to fear
aparer	to appear	acordantie	accordance
restricter	to restrict	perseverar	to persevere
persister	to persist	confider	to confide
victorie	victory	nobil	noble
tenaci	tenacious	luctar	to fight, struggle
insister	to insist	alquicos	some thing
fórsan	perhaps	cert	certain
frenar	to brake	partise	party
essentie	essence	apreciar	to appreciate
valore	worth	importantie	importance
inclinar	to incline, tend	depreciar	to depreciate
lege	law	potentie	might, power
circumstantie	circumstance	alquant	quite
ínjust	unjust	calcular	to calculate
unquande	once	rider	to laugh
verificar	to verify	intrar	to enter
regardar	to regard	retro	backwards, retro
erecter	to erect, raise	exception	exception

5.1.2 Economisation

Si noi vole economisar moné, noi deve deposir it e ne spoliar it in omnidial micri expenses. Ma si noi vole economisar témpore, nor hores e minutes, noi deve utilisar les, e plu exclusivmen ili es usat por digni scopes, plu ili es transformat in un capitale de caractere, intelligentie e potentie. Noi cresce ne in aritmetic, ma in geometric progression, li flut de nov vive ne es solmen addit, ma multiplicat per lu antean. Un nov pensa, quel on excisela, ne es solmen juntet al anteyan pensas, ma transforma les e multiplica les, da nos nov vispunctus, de queles noi vide omni relationes e idés in un altri perspective.

Un passu ancor ad-supra li monte fa li horizonte plu vast in omni directiones.

(Channing.)

economisar	to economize, save	moné	money
spoliar	to spoil, waste	plu...plu	the more...the more
usar	to use	digni	dignified
scope	goal, aim	flut	flood, flow
anteyan	former	excisélar	to chisel out (**ciselar** = to chisel)
junter	to join	passu	a step
ancor	still, yet	ad-supra	up
monte	mountain	vast	vast

5.1.3 Li division de labor

Noi ha studiat mult e perfectionat mult, durant li ultim témpore, concernent li grand invention del civilisation: li division de labor. Solmen noi da it un fals nómine. It ne es, si noi expresse li veritá, li labor, quel es dividet, ma li homes: dividet in segmentes de homes, ruptet in micri fragmentes e pezzes de vive, talmen que li micri parte del intelligentie, quel resta in un hom, ne es suficent por far un pivote o un clove, ma exhauste se per far li fine de un pivote o li cap de un clove. E li grand cri, quel eleva se ex nor industrial cités, plu sonori quam lor sofflada de fornes – omnicos deriva de to, que noi fabrica omnicos in ili, except homes. Noi inpallida coton, e indura stal, e raffina sucre e modella ceramica, ma clarar, indurar, rafinar o modellar un singul vivent anim, tó nequande trova se in nor calculationes de profite.

(Ruskin)

Note: **to** is only written with an accent here to show emphasis ("...**that** is never found in our profit calculations").

ultim	final, recent	**restar**	to remain
cap	head	**derivar**	to derive
concerner	to concern	**suficent**	sufficient
cri	a cry	**inpallidar**	to bleach (also **pallidar**, **in-** strengthens the verb a bit as in to bleach in)
fals	false	**pivote**	fulcrum, hinge
clove	nail	**elevar**	to elevate, raise
coton	cotton	**sonori**	sonorous
indurar	to harden	**rupter**	to break, rupture
anim	soul	**forn**	oven
pezze	piece	**fine**	end

5.1.4 Sofistica

Un yun greco hat aprendet de Protágoras li arte de sofistes contra payament de 50 mines ínmediatmen e ulterior 50 mines, quande il hat victet in su unesim processu. Proque il tardat payar li ultim parte, Protagoras comensat processu contra il. In ti die, in quel li judicament evenit, li du parties incontrat ante li deliberationes del judicos.

"It es plu bon, que tu paya me nu," dit li mastro, "nam si yo victe, tu va esser judicat a payar, e si tu victe, tande tu ya ha victet in unesim processu, e va dever payar me anc in ti casu."

"No, ples atender un poc," replicat li yun mann, "si tu victe, tande yo ne ha victet in mu unesim processu, e tande, comprensibilmen, yo ne deve payar te e si yo victe, tande li judicament ya va esser tal, que yo ne deve payar."

aprender	to learn	**judicar**	to judge
comprensibil	understandable, natural (**comprensibilmen** = of course)	**payar**	to pay
mine	mine (Ancient Greek currency)	**tardar**	to delay
victer	to win	**evenir**	to happen
judico	a judge	**atender**	to wait
ínmediatmen	immediately	**replicar**	to reply

mastro	master	**comprender**	to understand

5.1.5 Li max perfect lingue

Un lingue, aprioric e logic, in quel chascun parol vell esser solmen un signe de un sol fix notion, un lingue sin images e metáfores e sin alcun associationes de idés, queles nequande vell lurar li pensa a altri notiones, un tal lingue vell esser perfectissim, pur principiarimen, pur teoricmen. Li paroles vell esser solmen instrumentes del pensa e necos plu.

Ma, it es un fact, noi nequande vell posser aprender un tal lingue. To es, si noi ne presuposi, que li vocabularium deve esser micrissim possibil. Ma tande it ne vell esser possibil expresser to, quo un civilisat nation, mem li micrissim popul, posse expresser per su lingue. Li homan memorie besona firm punctus por adherer, ma sur li calv, glacie-polit superficie del logic notiones it ne posse retener se. Just caus lor ínperfectitás e ruditás li natural lingues da nos plu secur adhesion por li memorie.

Li amore al metáfores es tam inradicat in nor mentes, que, etsi noi vell posser dispensar li metáfores, noi támen ne vell voler it. In omni lingues, nov e antiqui, on posse constatar li fenomen, que simplic, descolorat nómines es viceat per paroles, queles per su images e associationes de idés es quasi plu vivent, plu interessant. E noi posse profetisar, que tam long quam nor homanité ne ha perdit se ancor in pur ration, tam long quam sentiment e imagination ancor lude un rol, tam long quam homes ama li flores del verne ne solmen li sicc folies del autune – tam long un lingue aprioric, sin historie e sin metáfores ne va esser parlat sur ti ci globe.

chascun	each	**rud**	rude, rough
perdir	to lose	**fix**	fixed, fast
sentir	to feel	**amore**	love
luder	to play	**besonar**	to need
radica	a root	**rol**	role
lurar	to lure	**adherer**	to adhere
mente	mind	**sicc**	dry
pur	pure	**calv**	bald
dispensar	to dispense,	**necos**	nothing (n.b. derived from ne+cose, thus accented as **necós** and often written with the accent)

	rid oneself of		
glacie	ice	**presupposir**	to presuppose
superficie	surface	**vicear**	to replace

5.1.6 Proverbies

Honestie es li max bon politica.

Exemples es plu bon quam prescrites.

Laude fa bon homes plu bon, e mal homes plu mal.

Fortuna favora li braves.

Li oldes save, quo li yunes ne conosse, ma li yunes aprende, quo li oldes ne posse.

Li bravo merite li bella.

De lu sublim a lu comic es sovente solmen un passu.

Leges es quam li texturas del aranés; li micri moscas es captet, li grandes trapassa.

texter	to spin	**mosca**	a fly
laude	praise	**arané**	spider
fortuna	fortune	**meriter**	to merit
capter	to catch	**brav**	brave
trapassar	to pass through		

5.1.7 Li historie

Per li studia del historie noi percepte li intim conexion, quel existe inter lu present e lu passat. Li present moment es un transient cose, su radicas es in lu passat, su esperas in lu futuri. Si omnicos vell depender del subtil fil del fugient moment, quel ilumina e dura solmen durant un move del ocul, solmen por evanescer in li abyss de Nihil, tande omni vive vell significar solmen un exeada ad in li morte. Noi es tro inclinat regardar lu passat quam alquicos mort, ma it existe ye vivent evidentie in nor animas hodie. It opresse nos e stimula nos al action, it tirannisa nos e inspira nos a coses plu sublim.

percepter	to perceive	**passat**	past
subtil	subtle	**Nihil**	Nothing

conexion	connection	**futuri**	future (adjective)
fil	thread	**significar**	to mean / signify
transir	to transit, go by	**fugir**	to flee
exeada	exit	**evanescer**	to evanesce
morte	death	**mort(i)**	dead
depender	to depend	**abiss**	abyss

5.1.8 Aforismes

Li historie demonstra, que un energie e scop-conscient labor finalmen triumfa, ne pro que grand masses de homes auxilia realisar alcun cose, ma sovente pro que li iniciatores sin repose acte por li idé. (O. Fehlmann.)

Sovente it es plu desfacil viver por un idé quam morir por it. To es li diferentie inter heróes e martiros. (O. Wilde.)

Du levul gantes de fa un pare de gantes, du demí veritás ne fa un veritá. (Multatuli.)

scop-conscient	goal-conscious	**auxiliar**	to help
iniciar	to initiate, start	**gante**	glove
alcun	some	**repose**	repose
finalmen	finally	**cose**	thing
levul	left		

5.2 Explanations

Endings for types of words such as nouns, adjectives and the like are no more obligatory in Occidental than in natural languages. Vowels at the end of words are mainly justified by ease of pronunciation. Internationally-known words found in many languages are just as diverse in Occidental as in other languages. Some of them are: firma (company), boa, auto, conto (account), cangurú (kangaroo), marabú (a type of tree), tabú, colibrí (hummingbird), lampe, idé (idea), etc. Nouns, adjectives and particles can end in any vowel or consonant, as long as the word can be clearly spoken. A very common end vowel in Occidental is:

-e

which does not have any particular meaning, but is used for ease of pronunciation and to distinguish words from others. Nouns: teatre, centre, lampe (nouns). Adjectives: pie (pious), varie (varied). An adverb: sovente (often). The -e is also seen in plurals after a consonant before the -s: nation, nationes. It can also play a role in distinguishing a noun from an adjective: central (central), centrale (headquarters). The most commen adjectival ending is:

-i

which is also used for pronounciation and distinguishing types of words:

vivaci = vivacious/lively, sagi = wise, omni = all, stormi = stormy (storm = storm), uniformi (the noun is **uniform**).

For nouns referring to living creatures, the ending

-o

is used to indicate the male gender, and

-a

the female, when necessary. (Genderless or unspecified: -e or no ending): **un germano** = a German man, **un germana** = a german woman, **amico** = friend, **amica** = female friend, **cavallo** = male horse (stallion), **cavalla** = female horse (mare),**gallino** = rooster, **gallina** = hen.

In many other words the -o ending is used for a specific item, while -a refers to something in a more collective sense, a location or time. **rosiero** = rose bush, **rosiera** = rose garden, **barberia** = barbershop, **auditoria** = auditorium, **imperia** = empire, etc.

Substantival (noun) adjectives may be used as nouns:

li rich e li povri = the rich and the poor
li riches e li povres = the rich and the poor (lit. the rich ones and the poor ones)

The same endings can be used on adjectives to indicate the gender:

li bello = the handsome man
li bella = the beautiful woman

li yunos = the young ones (boys)

li yunas = the young ones (girls)

The ending can also be used on the definite article itself if there is no particular noun in mind:

Masculine: **lo bell** = the handsome

Feminine: **la bell** = the beautiful

Neutral: **lu bell** = the beautiful

Note: lu is by far the most often used of the three above.

Finally, the ending -um can be used on an adjective to form a noun that expresses the general idea of something: **novum** = newness, **bonum** = goodness, **caracteristicum** = characteristicness.

5.2.2 Comparative forms

Comparative (more, less) and superlative (most, least) adjectives are formed in the following way:

li bell flore = the beautiful flower

li **plu** bell flore = the more beautiful flower

li **max** bell flore = the most beautiful flower (also **maxim**)

li **min** bell flore = the less beautiful flower (also **minu**)

li **minim** bell flore = the least beautiful flower

li bell**issim** flore = the very beautiful (gorgeous, etc.) flower

The above are the regular comparative forms. Other less regular forms exist due to their being part of already existing international words:

bon = good

melior = better (a**melior**ar, to improve)

optim = best (**optim**ist)

mal = bad

pejor = worse (**pejor**ativ)

pessim = worst (**pessim**ist)

grand = large

major = larger (**major**ité)

maxim = largest (**maxim**al)

micri = small

minor = smaller (**minor**ité)

minim = smallest (**minim**al)

(note: minim included here for the sake of completeness even though it is part of the regular comparative forms)

5.2.3 Diminutive

The usual diminutive (making smaller) suffix is:

-ett

filietto = sonny, **filietta** = little daughter (**filie** = child)

brunetti = brunette (brun = brown), **rosette** = rosette (from rose, rose)

cigarette = cigarette (**cigare** = cigar)

pincette = pincette (**pince** = pincers)

foliettar = leaf through (**folie** = leaf)

volettar = flutter (**volar** = fly)

The same suffix is used to indicate small tools or instruments. Example: **inflammette** = match (from flamme, flame), **tenette** = grip, hilt (on a sword, from **tener**, to hold)

5.2.4 Pejorative

The usual suffix to make something pejorative is:

-ach

cavallacha = nag (cavall = horse)

populache = mob, the unwashed (popul = people)

criticachar = complain, bitch (criticar = to criticize)

imitachar = to ape (imitar = imitate)

Many other expressions can be pejorative on their own: **simiar** also means to ape (**simie** = monkey, ape).

5.2.5 -ar

Verbs are usually formed with the -ar suffix, the most commonly used for immediate derivation.

formar = to form (from **form**, form)

laborar = to work (from **labor**, work)

salar = to salt (from **sale**, salt)

motivar = to motivate (from **motiv**, motive)

coronar = to crown (from **coron**, crown)

scruvar = to screw (from **scruv**, screw)

brossar = to brush (from **bross**, brush)

lactar = to milk (from **lacte**, milk)

sanguar = to bleed (from **sangue**, blood)

dominar = to dominate (from **dómino**, master)

plenar = to fill (from **plen**, full)

exsiccar = to dry out (from **sicc**, dry)

abellar = to beautify (from **bell**, beautiful)

afacilar = to facilitate (from **facil**, easy)

As the last examples show, adjectives are frequently made into verbs along with a preposition in front.

The present participle can also be made into verbs:

sedentar = to sit (from **sedent** = sitting, thus to "make sit")

reviventar = to revive (from **re** + **vivent** = living, thus to "re-make living")

calentar = to heat (**caler** = to feel warm, thus **calent** = being warm and **calentar** = to make warm)

-isar

"To make thus", "to make as", similar to English:

electrisar = to electrify (charge with electricity)

idealisar = to idealize (from **ideal**, ideal, which comes from **idé**, idea)

Note: electrisar is formed from a sort of hidden word (electr-) formed by removing the suffix -ic, which forms other words as well such as **electron** (the **-on** suffix will show up in the next chapter).

-isar can also be used, though more rarely, with nouns. They form words you already know:

canalisar = to canalize (from **canale**, canal)

tirannisar = to tyrannize (from **tiranno**, tyrant or bully)

terrorisar = to terrorize (from **terrore**, terror)

-ificar

"To make into something", "to bring towards" - similar to -isar above but slightly different.

electrificar = to electrify (note the difference between this and **electrisar** above. **Electrisar** means to make something electric, to charge it, while **electrificar** means to equip something with electricity or make electric. Flipping a switch would thus **electrisa** one's room, while equipping a village with power cables with **electrifica** it. Though such subtle differences are not too relevant in fluid conversation)

identificar = to identify (from **identic**, identical; identify has these two meanings in English as well: 1 to establish the identity of and 2 to make the same)

falsificar = to falsify (**fals** = false)

rectificar = to rectify (**rect** = right)

-ijar

To become. The word itself to become is **devenir**, and -**ijar** is an alternate way of expressing the idea.

maturijar = to mature, become mature (= **devenir matur**)

verdijar = to green, become green (= **devenir verd**)

oldijar = to become old, age (= **devenir old**)

-ear

This suffix forms verbs that indicate a swinging or repeating motion, or an intense state of being.

undear = to undulate, wave (from **unde** = a wave)

flammear = to flicker (from **flamme** = flame)

verdear = to green (greening fields, verdant forests, etc.)

5.2.7 Suffixes for verbal nouns

The verbal stem (present tense) can also be used as a verbal noun, which refers to a simple action.

yo pensa = I think; **mi pensa** = my thought
il batte = he hits; **un batte** = a hit

Note: for -ar and -ir verbs, this often gives the opportunity to make very subtle distinctions if one wishes, due to the general -e and vowelless ending for nouns. This is better explained with examples:

The word **pensa** refers to a thought, while **pense** refers to thought. Both are correct, and have a subtle difference: **Li pensa venit a me** = the thought came to me (**pensa** is preferred here as it refers to the action of thinking); **penses** e **paroles** = thoughts and words. This is, again, a subtle distinction that one may use if wished or ignore at will, like the English words clothing and clothes, dinner and supper, precise and accurate, venom and poison, etc.)

We have already gone over the suffixes -ion and -ura in chapter 3. Here are some others:

-ada, -ida

-ar verbs use the -ada suffix, -er and -ir verbs the -ida suffix. It refers to the activity of a verb in its duration.

promenada = a walk, a stroll, a promenada (**promenar** = to stroll)
cannonada = cannonade (a repeated firing of cannons, from **cannonar**, to fire a cannon, from **cannon** = a cannon)
cavalcada = a cavalcade, riding (**cavalcar** = to ride)
currida = running (**currer** = to run)

-ntie

More or less equivalent to the English -nce (designates a condition in its duration), this is formed from the -nt participle plus -ie.

existentie = existence (**exister** = to exist)
índependentie = independence (**depender** = to depend)

confidentie = confidence (**confider** = to confide)

provenientie = provenance (**provenir** = originate)

tolerantie = tolerance (**tolerar** = to tolerate)

-ment

(This suffix requires some special attention, as their international use is more limited than the way they are used in English and in French which uses -ment with great frequency)

Forms nouns that signify a special, concrete action or its outcome or the means for it.

experiment = an experiment (**experir** = to experience, **experientie** = experience)

fundament = a foundation (**fundar** = to found, fundation refers to a founding)

impediment = an impediment (**impedir** = to impede, impedition refers to an impediment in the sense of impeding)

nutriment = nutrition (**nutrir** = to nourish, **nutrition** = nutrition in the sense of nourishing)

developament = development, a development (**developar** = to develop, **developation** = development in the sense of developing)

Some other examples Edgar de Wahl mentioned in Cosmoglotta:

abonnament (subscription) is not the act of subscribing but the legal status where one is subscribed

payament (payment) is the money that one pays

medicament (medicine) is the medicine itself, not the act of medication

ornament is the ornament itself

testament is the legal document

argument is the argument that one makes, not the act of arguing

-age

1) the activity of a verb, mainly industrial or professional, its expenses, etc.:

arbitrage = arbitration, refereeing

inballage = packing (**inballar** = to pack)

plantage = planting

passage = passage (**passar** = to pass)

rafinage = refining (**rafinar** = to refine)

postage = postage

doanage = customs (collecting tax; **doane** = tax)

2) collections with order, things made by:

tonnage = tonnage (**tonne**= ton)

foliage = foliage (**folie** = leaf)

boscage = boscage (**bosco** = bush)

plumage = plumage (**plum** = feather, pen)

6 Sixesim letion

6.1 Texte

6.1.1 Li festivitás ye li ocasion del ottcentenarie del cité capital

Ja ante ott horas in li matin li publica comensat barrar li stradas ductent al grand plazza de parade, talmen que li policistes havet mult a far por retener it in respectabil distantie. Legionarios e pumperos esset comandat quam auxiliatores por li policie.

Ja on posset vider un policist, forductent un laceron e un fripon, quel esset arrestat quam furtard. Un trincard esset remarcat de un policist, al gaudie de un galoppon de hotel. Un dormion presc restat sub un automobil.

In li sud-front del plazza esset constructet tribunes por li special invitat publica. On videt functionarios de divers institutiones, publicistes e jurnalistes e anc cinematistes. Ye nin horas e tri quart li central tribune comensat plenar se. Ultra li presidente e su marita, nascet princessa D. con su can Bolognes, li comissario de policie, li magistrate municipal, li borgomastro Ciennes on videt mult altri distint persones. In li diplomatic loge prendet plazze li ambassadores anglesi, francesi, german, chinesi, japanesi, con lor damas, inter ili li marita del ambassador italian, li conosset patronessa del societé de protectores de infantes. Inter li deputates del parlament on remarcat omni fractiones comensante del

max revolutionari bolshevistes, til li conosset reactionario M., actionario e companion del chef del Grand Magazin Central, e anc quelc pastores del partise Christian.

Presc precis ye deci horas comensat li grand parade militari con elegant cavalcada del cavalleristes, inter queles excellet li lanseros. Li chasseros con lor coloristic vestes evocat general sensation. Poy defilat li artilleristes con lor modernissim mortatori apparates. Inter li infanteristes marchat max von li musqueteros, flancat per li jaloneros. Li officeros portat su órdenes, e on posset remarcar, que li pedones esset plu decorat quam li truppes de ingenieros.

Pos li militare defilat li brigade de pumperos e depoy sequet li scoleros de divers institutes con lor directores, preceptores e instructores. Pos ili marchat li professionales: tallieros, chapeleros, sapateros, barberos, carreteros, carpenteros, mureros, vitreros, ferreros etc. Li ovreros del fabricas ne prendet parte in ti parade, ma li mineros del vicin carbon-miniera esset representat per lor delegates in su original costumes.

Nu sequet li sportiv organisationes e on posset vider mult conosset championes del footballistes, boxeros, velocipedistes, canotistes etc. In fin sequet un corso de automobilistes e motoristes.

In li véspere in li vast sala municipal esset arrangeat un grand festa, u incontrat se li tot population per su eminent laboratores scientific, politic, artistic e social. Inter li
scientistes on posset reconnosser li professores del universitá, li romanist E., li germanist F., e li orientalist M. Omni scienties esset representat, on videt juristes, medicos, inter ili li oculist S., li internist A. e li dentist U. Anc conosset pictores quam li paisagist L., li portretist R. e li aquarellist e aquafortist K. participat al festa. Ta esset anc li sculptor C. con su marita, li famosi actressa Lola C. On vide li max different persones in amical conversation: ci un radical socialist fonde se sub li ardent ocules del excentric baronessa S., ta un prestro del metodistes parla con li millionario e bankero M. e li proprietario del grand fabrica de motores, lord Ch. Li charitabil comtessa T. sembla interessar se ye li activitá del conosset calvinistic missionario B., un alt barbon, quel in ti desbarbat témpore es quasi un anachronisme.

Li babillada cessat quande li trio: li pianisto Z., li cellisto Str. e li violinista Senioretta
Ilona M. intonat un arie del local compositor G. Solmen in tard nocte li festa trovat su fine, talmen que li reporteros havet mult a far scrir li rapportes al rect témpore, e li redactores e correctores esset occupat til li límite. Criticastros comprensibilmen ne esset content.

cité capital	capital city	presc	almost
chapel	hat	picter	to paint
matin	morning	ultra	besides, beyond

sapate	shoe	**paisage**	landscape
ducter	to lead	**marita**	wife
barbe	beard	**sculpter**	to sculpt
retener	keep back	**veste**	clothing
mur	wall	**fonder**	to melt
flanc	side	**vitre**	glass
arder	to burn	**auxiliar**	to help
jalon	a pole	**ferre**	iron
laceron	a rogue, rascal	**pede**	foot
pedones	pedestrians	**ovrero**	worker
fripon	rascal, scoundrel	**mineros**	miners
alt	high	**galoppon**	runner, errand-boy
depoy	thereafter	**intern**	internal
babilar	to chat	**dormion**	sleeper, sluggard
talliero	tailor	**dente**	tooth
límite	limit		

6.1.2 Un farme in li subtropic landes

Li farmero amabilmen monstrat nos su possessiones. Sur li corte noi videt a dextri un grand dom. To esset li gallinería, u esset anc anates, ganses e quelc altri avies. Detra ti voliera extendet se un pisciera quel servit solmen quam anguilliera. Trans li bassines esset visibil li grand cafeiera e in lontan un piniera. In li horizonte stat blu montes, u esset un rich marmoriera, un ardesiera e altri minieras. Li sómmites esset covrit de nive e glacieros. Del altri látere del corte esset li orangería con mult tropic plantes e fructieros, bananieros, palmes e exotic flores. Noi eat sur un bell planat via, de un látere de quel extendet se un vast herbiera con bellissim trifolie e anc mult bell flores de camp, queles injoyat li paisage. Ma li farmero totmen ne esset content con ti malherbe, quam
il nominat les. Il haltat e prendet ex li tasca un tabaciere e presentat nos quelc cigares: "Vu ne posse imaginar Vos," dit il, "quant me despita li insectes! vu vide ta li pomiera juntet a mi parc. It es presc vivid pro li mult vermes, con queles yo guerrea nu ja quelc annus. Anc li verdi pedicules de folies in mi adjacent pruniera, malgré omni precautiones, expande se in un horribil maniere."

"Esque Vu have forsan formícas?"

"O yes. Ci es pluri formicieras in li boscage vicin. Ili es tre laborosi insectes. Ples notar que just li formícas cultiva li pedicules, e yo posse solmen consiliar Vos tam rapid quam possibil exterminar omni formicieras. Ili es tre nociv animales in un fructiera."

"Advere! Nu yo va secuer Vor consilie. Ples regardar tra ti clariera, quel aperte nos li vide súper li mare. Ta Vu posse vider un cannoniere e du destructores, queles crucea in ti regiones."

"Quel es ti nave, quel sub segles veni al portu?"

"To es nor seglero, quel aporta nos salpetre por amelioration del terre. It veni del famos nitrieras in Chile."

Pos har fat un promenada tra li principal branches de su proprietás, li farmero invitat nos in su "garsoniera," quam il nominat su hem nu, proque su marita esset in un sanatoria. Quande noi hat sedentat nos in li comod apoyieres, sub li grand castaniero, un servitor aportat sur un tablette un chinesi teiere con tasses. Pos har trincat té e restaurat nos un poc, noi eat regardar li industrial institutiones, li spritería, li lavería, sapatería, carpentería e ferrería, u on fat omni ferrin ovres til li max fin ferreríes ornamental. Specialmen simpatic esset to, que on totmen ne videt forjettat ferrallia, quel talmen desgustant abunda in altri tal ovrerías. Li old forjero con su long albi barbe stat apu li incude avan li foyiere con ardent brase illuminant su energic facie, un image del old témpore.

6.2 Explanations

The following suffixes create nouns that refer to persons.

-er-

(From nouns) Similar to -er in English, refers to a person who is engaged in a type of work, or more rarely someone who coincidentally is engaged in a task.

molinero = miller (**moline** = a mill)
barbero = a barber (**barbe** = beard)
lavera = washwoman (**lava** = washing)
passagero = passenger (**passage** = passage)

-ist

(From nouns) The follower of an -ism, or someone engaged in some sort of artistic, ideal, scientific, military, technical or sport-related occupation:

librist = book lover (**libre** = book)

socialist = socialist (**social** = social)

Bonapartist = Bonapartist (follower of Napoleon Bonaparte)

Darwinist = Darwinist

oculist = eye doctor (**ocul** = eye)

cavallerist = cavalry trooper (**cavallerie** = cavalry)

machinist = machinist (**machine** = machine)

telegrafist = telegrafist (**telegraf** = telegraf)

automobilist = automobilist

-or

(formed from verbs) Explained in lesson 3, a simple doer of an action. Note the following:

laborero = a professional worker (this is the -er- suffix). This is derived from the noun labor + ero
laborator = a worker in general (this is the -or suffix). This is derived from laborar --> labora + t + or

-ario

A person that is characterized through something exterior, such as a career:

millionario = millionaire (**million** = million)

missionario = missionary (**mission** = mission)

functionario = government worker (from **function**)

bibliotecario = librarian (**biblioteca** = library)

notario = notary (**nota** = enrollment, registration)

-on

A person characterized by an inner or natural character:

dormion = sluggard, sleepy head (**dormir** = to sleep)

grison = greybeard (**gris** = grey)

savagion = savage (**savagi** = wild)

spion = spy (**spiar** = to spy)

-on also serves as a suffix for objects, often implying a greater size:

cannon = cannon (**canne** = reed)

ballon = balloon (**balle** = ball)

galon = braid, military stripe (**gala** = gala, festival, pomp)

-ard

A person with a negative or criminal quality:

falsard = counterfeiter (**fals** = false)

dinamitard = terrorist who attacks with dynamite

mentiard = liar (**mentir** = to lie)

-astro

Someone unskilled at his or her profession:

medicastro = quack (**medico** = doctor)

politicastro = political hack, demagogue, politicaster (**politico** = politician)

poetastro = rhymester, versifier, poetaster (**poete** = poet)

-es-

Resident of a place or someone who originates from it (also as an adjective):

franceso = Frenchman (**Francia** = France)

francesa = Frenchwoman

francesi = French

borgeso = bourgeois, middle-class person (**borgo** = borough, town)

viennesa = woman from Vienna

-essa

Suffix for females indicating an office or dignified position:

comtessa = countess (**comte** = count)

princesse = princess (**prince** = prince)

imperatressa = empress (**imperator** = emperor)

actressa = actress (**actor** = actor)

Note that **-or** drops the **o** in this suffix.

6.2.2 Qualitative suffixes

The following suffixes form many of the nouns referring to the states and properties of other words.

-ie

An abstract state:

maladie = sickness (**malad** = sick)

elegantie = elegance (**elegant** = elegant)

Derivations from participles are particularly numerous:

existentie = existence (**existent** = existing). The ending -ntie was covered in the 5th lesson, and we can see that it is simply the present participle -**nt** plus **-ie**.

It may be used on nouns as well to make them abstract:

seniorie = lordship (**senior** = lord, sir)

amicie = friendship (**amic** = friend)

astronomie = astronomy (**astronom** = astronomer) and many other types of sciences

-tá

Quality or character, more or less equivalent to English -ty:

qualitá = quality (**qual(i)** = what a)

homanitá = humanity (**homan** = human (adjective), from **hom** = human, (noun))

amabilitá = amiability, kindness (**amabil** = amiable, kind)

membritá = membership (the status of being a member)

Words that refer to a group of people or things use -**té** instead of -**tá**:

homanité = humanity, as in the grouping of people as a whole. **homanitá** above refers to the character of being human (humanity in the sense of showing kindness and decency)

societé = society (**socio** = associate, member)

membrité = membership (all the members of something)

tá or té?

Besides the above, -**té** is much more limited in scope and any doubtful cases are given the -**tá** ending, such as **universitá** (university), which is neither the character of being a universe (**universe** + **tá**) nor a collection of universes (**universe** + **té**). In the same way, society (**societá**) is not simply the state of being a **socio**, but it is also not a collection of them (a society is not simply a collection of associates) and thus it becomes **societá**. Rule of thumb: when in doubt, it's probably -**tá**.

-ore

1. (from verbs): a state of feeling, activity, temperature, etc.

amore = love (from **amar**, to love)

terrore = terror (from **terrer** = to frighten)

calore = heat (**caler** = to be hot)

2. (from adjectives): size, value:

longore = length (**long** = long)
grandore = size (**grand** = large)

-esse

Special property or condition, most similar to English -ness. Examples:

altesse = highness (**alt** = high, **altore** = height, **altitá** = the quality of being high)
grandesse = greatness, magnitude (**grand** = large, **grandore** = size, **granditá** = being large)
yunesse = youth (**yun** = young, **yunitá** = youngness, **yunité** = the youth)

This is also the suffix used for bombastic titles such as your Highness (**Vor Altesse**).

6.2.3 Local e colectiv sufixes

-ia

is a frequent suffix for the names of places and countries:

Germania = Germany (**german** = german)
dominia = dominion (**dómino** = master)
abatia = abbey (**abat** = abbot)
auditoria = auditorium (**auditor** = hearer)

-atu

a legal, social, or public institution, state, or office (also location, time, and territory). Often corresponds to English -at or -iat:

viduatu = widowhood (**vidua** = widow)
celibatu = celibacy (**celibo** = bachelor, single man)
proletariatu = proletariat (**proletario** = a proletarian)

directoratu = directorship (**director** = director)
secretariatu = secretariat (**secretario** = secretary)
califatu = caliphate (**calif** = caliph)
episcopatu = episcopate (office of a bishop, from **epíscop** = bishop)

-eríe

An occupation and its activities. As -**ería**, it refers to the actual location. Both are actually formed from the -**er-** suffix (doer of an action), then -**ie** as above for the quality, or -**ia** for the location.

vitreríe = glasswork, glassware (**vitre** = glass, **vitrero** = glassworker)
vitrería = a glassworks (the place)

Beyond the occupation, it also refers to a character trait and its manifestations, same as in English -ery:

coquetteríe = coquetry (flirtation, from **coquett** = coquettish or flirtatious)
bigotteríe = bigotry (**bigott** = bigoted)
diaboleríe = devilry (**diábol** = devil)

-iera, -iere, -iero

These three are best learned together.

-**iera**: a vast location containing something
-**iere**: a vessel or container holding something
-**iero**: carrying something (forms trees as well - 'carriers' of their fruits)

-**iere** words:
cigariere = cigar case (**cigar** + iere)
tacabiere = a tobacco case (**tabaco** + iere)
candeliere = candle box (**candel** = candle)

-iero words:
pomiero = apple tree (**pom** = apple)
orangiero = orange tree (**orange** = orange)

glaciero = glacier (**glacie** = ice)
candeliero = candlestick

-iera words:
pisciera = fish pond (pisc = fish)
torfiera = peat bog (torf = peat)
formiciera = anthill (formíca = ant)

-uore

A place or device where something is done:

trottuor = sidewalk (trottar = trot, jog)

-ade

A consecutive, ordered series or certain amount of something:

colonnade = colonnade (**colonne** = column)
boccade = mouthful (**bocca** = mouth)

-allia

An unordered or pile of something:

antiquallia = old junk (**antiqui** = old)
canallia = pack of dogs (**can(e)** = dog)

-arium

A more scientific or specialized grouping of something.

dictionarium = dictionary (**diction** = a diction)

herbarium = herbarium (**herbe** = grass, herb)
planetarium = planetarium (**planete** = planet)

7 Setesim letion

7.1 Texte

7.1.1 Li intern veritá

To quo, secun li opinion de frances e angles letores, distinte Goethe, es un qualitá, quel il divide con su nation – constant referentie a intern veritá. In Anglia e America existe reverentie por talent, e li publica es satisfat, si li talent es exercit pro un cert fixat o comprensibil interesse o partie, o in regulari oposition contra un de tales. In Francia existe un plu grand delicie por intellectual brilliantie, pro it self. E in omni ti landes talentat homes scri talentosimen. It es suficent, si li intercomprension es ganiat, li contact attinger, tant columnes, tant hores ocupat in un vivaci e honorabil maniere. Al german intellectu manca li frances brilliantie, li fin practical comprension del angleses, e li american aventura; ma it have un cert honestie, quel nequande resta in superficial performantie, ma questiona constant: pro quel scope? Un german publica demanda controlant sinceritá. "Ci es un activitá de pensada – ma por quo? Quo vole li mann? De u, de u omni ti pensas?"

Sol talent ne posse far un autor. It es necessi que existe un mann detra li libre, un personalitá qui per su orígine e su qualitá da garantíe a ti doctrines queles il exposi, e qui existe por vider e constatar li coses in ti e ne in un altri maniere, qui defende factes proque ili es factes. Si il ne posse expresser se corect hodie, li sam coses supervive e va explicar se deman. Un charge jace sur su mente, li charge de un veritá explicand – plu o minu comprendet, e it constitue su ocupation e su vocation in li munde soluer li problemas e far les conosset. Quo importa que il mistrotta e balbutia, que su voce es crud e mis-sonant, que su metodes e su tropes es ínadequat? Ti mission va trovar metode e images, articulation e melodie. Etsi il vell esser mut, it vell parlar. Si ne – si ne vell exister un tal divin parol che li mann – quo noi cuida, quam fluent, quam brilliant il es . . .

(Emerson)

distinter	to distinguish	**atinger**	attain
exposir	to expose	**voce**	voice
referer	to reference	**aventura**	adventure

explicar	to explain	crud	crude
reverer	to revere	charge	charge, burden
sonar	to sound	satisfar	to satisfy
performar	to perform	vocar	to call
trope	figure of speech, trope	exercir	to exercise
scope	a goal	demandar	to demand, request
cuidar	to take care of	delicie	a delicacy
sol	alone	ganiar	to win
orígine	origin	balbutiar	to stutter

Note: the -nd suffix (-and for -ar verbs, -end for -er and -ir verbs) adds the meaning "thing to be (verb)ed". This is where words like **dividende** (thing to be **divided**, from divider) come from, which adds a certain obligation (a thing to do = a thing one should do). As an adjective it can also take the -i at the end for euphony. The above **un veritá explicand** thus means "a truth to be explained". Another way to say the same would be **un veritá a explicar**.

7.1.2 Aforismes

Si li triangules vell posser pensar, ili vell imaginar su Due quam triangulari. (Spinoza.)

Li capes de grand homes diminue, si plures de ili conveni; plu mult li sagies, plu minimal li sagesse. (Montesquieu.)

Moventie, progresse, esperantie, vive, omnis es solmen sinonimes de optimisme. Li antiqui romano qui pensat li proverbie: durant que yo spira, yo espera, ha concentrat li filosofie del processe del vive, e dat a un biologic fundamental veritá li forme de un classic calambure. (Nordau.)

Li damas ne veni in li ciel, nam ja in li Apocalipse es dit in un loc: It esset silent durant un demí seconde. To ne es pensabil ta, u damas es present. (Kant.)

angule	angle	spirar	to breathe
loc	place	sagie	sage
calambure	wordplay, pun	siler	to be silent

7.1.3 Li evangelie del labor

It existe du folles in li munde. Li un es li millionario, qui crede, que il posse acumular real potentie per collecter moné; li altri es li glatt-rasat agitator, qui crede, que si il solmen vell posser prender li moné de un classe e dar it a un altri, li social maladies vell esser curat. Ili es ambi sur fals via. Mani del max successosi ho-temporan collectores de moné ne ha augmentat, ni per minimalissim summa, li richesse del homanité. Esque cart-luderos contribue al augmentation del richess del munde?

Si noi omni vell partiprender in li productiv labor, intra li límites de nor capacitá, on vell posser questionar solmen pri to, esque chascun va reciver to quo il besona. Un real manca del vital necessitás – ne un fals manca pro absentie de tintinant metallic monetes in nor tascas – posse depender solmen de ínsuficent production, e ti es, in su órdine, tro sovente un consequentie de mancant saventies pri to quo e qualmen on deve producter.

Ja in comensa noi deve fixar quam facte: li terra es capabil producter decent vive a chascun; ne solmen nutrition ma omnicos quo noi besona; nam omnicos veni del terra. It es possibil arrangear li labor, li production, li distribution e li recompensation talmen, que a chascun qui fa su deventie, es garantit un parte del resultate in conformitá al exact justicie.

Omnicos es possibil. Crede es li substantie de coses pri queles noi espera, e li testimonie pri coses queles ne es visibil.

(Henry Ford.)

folle	a fool	partiprender	to participate, take part
capabil	capable	deventie	a duty
acumular	to accumulate	capacitá	capacity
rasar	to shave	augmentar	to augment, increase
tintinar	to jingle	luder	to play
monete	a coin	substantie	substance

Note: **mani** before a singular means **many a**, while before a plural it means **many** (same as **mult**).

7.1.4. Un lettre

Cosmopolis, 12-esim marte 1930.

Mi car amico.

Yo mersía Vos cordialmen pro Vor amabil lettre de 10-esim ho-mensu. Yo joya leer, que anc Vu have interesse por li lingue international auxiliari, e yo constata, que yo esset rect, quande yo suposit, que Vu ne posse esser índifferent pri un question quel have grandissim importantie por li future de nor civilisation. Quam omni novones in li interlinguistica Vu comensa per decreter. In Vor curt lettre de quelc lineas Vu expresse Vor opiniones e exposi tant postulates concernent li lingue auxiliari, que, si Vu self vell provar satisfar les, Vu vell haver sufficent occupation por quelc cent annus. Vu di, que li lingue deve esser ne europan; ma universal, i. e. un

sintese de omni lingues existent sur li terra. Vu oblivia, que p. ex. li lingues chinesi e german es tam different, que un lingue, quel deve satisfar Vor postulate, vell esser quasi un hibride inter harengo e sparro. Vu di, que li lingue deve esser idealic, i. e. li max perfect linguistic instrument pensabil. Vu oblivia, que ne omnicos pensabil es possibil.

Idealic lingues es, secun mi opinion, tam ínpossibil quam idealic states. Ili apartene ambi a Utopie. Un idealic lingue sam quam un idealic state es possibil solmen ta u vive idealic homes. Vu di adplu, que li lingue deve esser absolut regulari, nam tande it vell esser max facil. Yo ne posse comprender, pro quo regularitá vell esser identic con facilitá. Li lingue ne es solmen grammatica. It posse esser facil aprender simplic regules, ma it es tre desfacil memorar e usar ínaccustomat paroles. Quant minu un nov lingue chargea li memorie del parlantes, tant plu facil it es.

It existet unquande témpores, quande homes credet seriosimen, que on posse crear, constructer e formar nov lingues arbitrarimen, ex profundore de su animas, secun principies, queles ili self inventet. It eveni ancor sovente, que on audi simil opiniones expresset de homes íniniciat. Plu valorosi quam inventer es constatar li ja factic existent international lingue, quel vive latent in li national lingues del occidental cultura. Li international vocabularium es tre rich, e pro que li scientie e technica ja possede un international terminologie, ili ne posse acceptar un altri lingue international quam un tal quel conserva ti internationalitá.

Vor devoet

Y. Z.

mersiar	to thank	ocupation	occupation
sam quam	same as	iniciat	initiated
esser rect	be right	adplu	moreover
suposir	to suppose	harengo	herring
sparro	sparrow	acustomar	to accustom
devoer	to be devoted	exposir	to expose
chargear	to charge, burden	obliviar	to forget

note: **haver rason** is another way to say 'be right'.

7.2 Explanations

7.2.1 Adjectival suffixes

The three most used adjectival suffixes are:

-al

a general suffix showing a relationship or dependency: **national** from **nation**, **central** from **centre**, **diferential** from **diferentie**, etc.

-ic

being so, possessing properties of the word: energic (energetic) from energie, fantastic from fantaste (a fantast, someone with eccentric or fanciful ideas), **sistematic** from **sistema**, **problematic** from **problema**, etc.

Note: Greek words ending in -ma take a t, and those ending in -se turn the s into a -t (xe also counts as it is pronounced cse). Thus:

hipnose - hipnotic
sintaxe - sintactic

From the adjective -ic we derive nouns with

-ica and -ico

-**ica** refers to the name of the science or art in general, and -**ico** to the person practicing it. This is one situation where the -o does not necessarily denote a male.

logic logica logico: logical, logic, logician

matematic matematica matematico: mathematic, mathematics, mathematician

politic politica politico: political, politics, politician

critic critica critico: critical, criticism, critic

What about -ical?

Generally, it is a good idea to resist the urge to express every -ical English word with another -**ical** in Occidental (just -ic is preferred). But this is another situation where you can for extra precision, and a subject mentioned in Cosmoglotta before. Because -ica as shown above refers to the entire branch of art or science, -**al** can make an adjective referring to it. Some examples where -ic or -ical could be preferred:

un jardin botanic: a botanical garden

un tractate botanical: a botanical treatise (a treatise relating to botany, the science)

precision matematic: mathematical precision

curiositá matematical: a mathematical curiosity (a curiosity that mathematicians are interested in)

un progression aritmetic: an arithmetic progression

un problema aritmetical: an arithmetical problem (a problem that arithmeticians are interested in)

On a related note, beware of words where English is the odd man out such as **energic** (energetic) where only English has the added -et- in the middle.

-aci

Tending to (similar to English -acious):

mordaci = mordacious (**morder** = to bite)

tenaci = tenacious (**tener** = to hold)

vivaci = vivacious (**viver** = to live)

-an

belonging to (often made into nouns with -**ano**, -**ana**, -**ane**):

american = American (**America** = America)

homan = human (**hom** = human)

-ari

according to, fitting, belonging to (English -ar):

regulari = regular (**regul** = rule)

populari = popular (**popul** = people)

-at

(on nouns) provided with something:

foliat = leafed (**folie** = leaf)

barbat = bearded (**barbe** = beard)

-ut

very rich in, exuberant:

barbut = heavily bearded (barbute)

sandut = sandy

armut = heavily armed

-atri

A resemblance but not entirely of the same quality (similar to English -ish):

verdatri = greenish (**verd** = green)

spongiatri = spongy (**spongie** = sponge)

-esc

(of people) similar to, possessing similar qualities to (similar to English -esque)

infantesc = childlike (**infant** = child)
gigantesc = giantesque (**gigante** = giant, **gigantic** = gigantic)

-bil

(transitive verbs): what can be done (transitive verbs) what one can do. -ar verbs: -abil, -er and -ir verbs: -ibil

navigabil = navigable (navigar = to navigate)
formabil = formable (formar = to form)
audibil = audible (audir = to hear)
horribil = horrible (horrer = to be horrified, to dread)
íncredibil = unbelievable (creder = to believe)
durabil = durable (durar = to last)
ínponderabil = unthinkable (ponderar = to ponder)
ínperceptibil = imperceptible (percepter = to perceive)
ínexpressibil = unexpressable (expresser = to express)
visibil (from the perfect stem) = visible (vider = to see)
explosibil (from the perfect stem) = explodable (exploder = to explode)

-in

denotes ancestry, origin:

argentin = silber (**argente** = silver)
florentin = Florentine (from Florence, **Florentia** = Florence)
svinine = pork (**svin** = pig)

-osi

rich in, full of:

famosi = famous (**fama** = fame)

musculosi = muscled (**muscul** = muscle)

respectosi = respectful (**respecte** = respect)

spinosi = thorny (**spine** = thorn)

The similar suffixes -iv and -ori were mentioned in lesson 3.

This finishes up the main suffixes seen in Occidental for forming new words. On top of this are many other much less productive affixes that show up from time to time and are worth noting:

-**id**: having the qualities of a verb: **timid** = timid (**timer** = to fear, **timore** = fear), **frigid** = cold, frigid (**friger** = to feel cold, **frigore** = cold)

-**nd**: (mentioned once in a note above): what is to be done. **quo esset demonstrand** = what was to be demonstrated (Latin **quod erat demonstrandum**), **dividende** = a dividend, **examinando** = an exam-taker (one who is to examine)

7.2.2 Divers afixes

Here are some more Latin- or Greek-derived affixes that are seen in words in Occidental and most other western European languages:

anti-: against

Anticristo (Antichrist), **antitoxine** (anti-toxin), **antisocial** (antisocial, asocial)

arch(i): highest, over-

archiepiscop (archbishop), **archángel** (archangel), **archifripon** (an "arch rogue", **archinull** (total zero, huge loser)

auto-: auto, self

automobile, **autobiografie**

non-: non

non-agression, nonsense

pan-: pan
paneuropa, panslavist

proto-: proto
protogerman, prototipe

pseudo-: pseudo, false (note: p is not silent!)
pseudo-Cristo (false Christ), **pseudoscientie** (pseudoscience)

semi-, hemi-: half
semivocale, semicólon, hemisfere

tele-: tele-, far
television, telemicroscope

-cide: killer of
patricide, suicide, homicide

-fer: bringing, bearing
fructiferi (fruit-bearing), **mammifere** (amammal)

-**file**: -phile, loving
germanofile

-fobe: fearing
germanofobe

-**oide**: -oid, resembling
negroide, mongoloide, caucasoide, romboide, elipsoide

7.2.3 Parol-composition

Words can be joined together in a variety of ways.

1. Through simple joining, either with or without a hypen. a) Without a hyphen: **postcarte**, **manuscrite**. b) With a hyphen: **Nord-Europa**, **automobil-garage**

2. With the vowels i or o between words: **uniform**, **unilateral**, **centimetre**, **microcosmo**, **aeroplan**.

The imperative of a verb can also be used to join words together: **portamoné** (a wallet, lit. a carry-money), **parapluvie** (an umbrella, lit. a block-rain), **gardarobe** (a wardrobe, lit. a guard-robe).

7.2.4 Parol-families (word families)

You might have noticed that properly applying the above derivation rules almost always produces existing international words with the same meaning. New ones can be made, as that happens consistently in natural languages. In the few cases where a regularly formed derivation form differs substantially from an existing international word, both forms are permitted. Examples: **noctal** = **nocturn**, **terral** = **terrestri** (terrestrial), **cielal** = **celest** (celestial), **patrin** = **paternal** (paternal).

Here are some example of how international words are created by deduction and composition from simple elements in the derivation of Occidental:

protecter = to protect (protect-er)
protectoratu = a protectorate (protect-or-atu)
protectoria = a house for orphans (protect-or-ia)
protection = protection (protect-ion)
protectionisme = protectionism (protect-ion-isme)
protectionist = protectionist (the person) (protect-ion-ist)
protectionistic = protectionistic (adjective) (protect-ion-ist-ic)
protectiv = protective (protect-iv)

star = to stand
stabil, instabil, stabilitá, ínstabilitá, stabilisar, stabilisation, stabilisator; station, stationar, stationari, stationario; state, statu, statue, statuarium, statuette, statuer, statute, statuari, static, statica; statist; statistic, statistica, statistico; stativ; statura; constar, constant; constantie, constatar; restar, restantie; distar, distantie; circumstar, circumstantie etc.

Plus some others if one considers that the -stituer ending is also related to star: **constituer, constitution, instituer, institute, institution, institutor, restituer, restitution, substituer, substitute, substitution**,

8 Ottesim letion

8.1 Texte

8.1.1 Un somnie

"In facte, yo havet un drolli somnie just nu," racontat un irlandeso. "Yo revat, que yo esset in Roma e visitat su Sanctitá, li Papa. Apen yo hat tappat sur li porta, quande il self apertet it. – "A, Pat, es it Vu, qui ha venit, o alqui altri?" – "Advere, Vor honore, it es yo e nequi altri." – "Ples venir con me in li superior etage!" il dit me. E ta esset un separat chambre, bellissim equipat, quel yo ne ha videt jamá." "Ples seder," dit su Sanctitá, "quo Vu vole?" – Yo meditat durant un momente, e in fine yo dit: "Un glass de fort trincage." – "Deve it esser frigid o calid?" – "Calid," yo respondet. E su Sanctitá departet por aportar li trincage, ma il esset absent tro long e interim yo avigilat me. Quam yo nu repente, que yo ne hat petit le dar me it frigid."

somnie	dream	tappar	to tap, knock
trincage	a drink	droll(i)	funny
honore	honor	departer	to depart
repenter	to repent	racontar	to tell (a story, etc.)
equipar	to equip	Papa	Pope (note: papá = papa, daddy)
jamá	ever, never	interim	meanwhile
apen	hardly, barely, just as	meditar	to meditate
avigilar	to awaken		

8.1.2 Aforismes

de Otto Weiss.

Pri un cose noi omni concorda: ne existe plu abominabil erras quam tis del altres.

It es sovente plu facil pardonar un injurie quel noi ha causat a un altri hom.

Li opinion de mani autore es acceptat del publica – quande il self ha abandonat it ja de long.

Mani nómina se idealist: proque il vole viver ne por, ma per un idé.

Un conosset patriot ha dit: "Yo ne comprende que alcun hom vole nascer quam extraniano."

On posse tacer pro divers motives: anc pro to que on have necos a dir.

Homes (anc Vu ha certmen constatat it) have plu de témpore, quande ili vole alquicos de nos, quam quande noi vole alquicos de ili.

A un yun mann, qui fanfaronat pri su saventies, un old mann dit: "Vu es felici, qui vive ancor in ti etá, quande on save omnicos."

Quam ínprudent it vell esser, si noi vell dir a nor conossetes: "Yo have exact tant interesse por Vos quant Vu por me."

Quande un hom di: "Un de nos erra," yo save strax, quem il alude.

Certmen Vu conosse ti person, qui quande on parla pri un altri hom, comensa strax parlar pri se self.

concordar	to agree	injurie	injury, insult
tacer	to be silent	ínprudent	imprudent, careless
mani	many a	fanfaronar	to boast, talk up
abominabil	abominable	etá	age
aluder	to alude		

8.1.3 Bon respondet.

"Ples pardonar me, Senior," dit un tre seriosi aparent mann a un jolli hom, qui stat fumant un grand cigare sur li strada, "quant cigares Vu fuma in un die?"
"O," li response esset, "forsan quar o quin."
"Quin cigares in un die fa triant quin in un semane, circa un cent quinant in un mensu, e plu quam mill ott cent in un annu. Ples supposir, que Vu vell har economisat omni ti moné, quel Vu ha expenset a tabac! Vu vell posser forsan esser li possessor de ti bell micri dom, quel Vu vide ci a levul."

"Esque it es Vor, mi Senior?"

"O no, yo ne possede un dom."

"Esque Vu save, de qui it es?"

"No."

"It es mi!"

Note: **li mi, li vor** etc. is also used.

seriosi	serious	**jolli**	jolly
fumar	to smoke	**a levul**	on the left

8.1.4 Aforismes

To quo yo time max mult, es li timore. (Montaigne.)

Ti qui es fidel, conosse solmen li trivial láteres del amore. Solmen li ínfidel conosse li tragedies de it.
(Wilde.)

Existe international artistes qui nequande aprende un lingue perfect: ili es li nativ extranianos.
(Moszkowski.)

Li fanatisme es li sol fortie de vole quel anc li debiles e li íncertes posse manifestar.
(Nietzsche.)

Poc homes pensa, ma omnes vole haver opiniones. (Berkeley.)

Un mann qui interprende viver per li favor del musas, yo vole dir, per su poetic talentes, apari me in
alcun maniere quam un puella qui vive per su charmes. (Schopenhauer.)

Dilettantes, dilettantes, talmen tis qui cultiva un scientie o un arte pro amore o joy pri it, pro lor
delecte, es nominat con despecte de tis qui ocupa se pri ili pro profite, proque les delecte solmen li
moné, quel es ganiabil per to. (Schopenhauer.)

In mani landes on have ti opinion: tri ásinos constitue junt un inteligent hom. Ma to es profundmen
fals: pluri ásinos in concret fa li ásino in abstract, e it es un horribil animale. (Grillparzer.)

Un solari sistema es solmen un punctuat profil del mundan genie, ma un homan ocul es li miniatura del solari sistema. (Jean Paul.)

fidel	faithful	ásino	donkey, ass
animale	animal	debil	weak
puella	girl	constituer	constitute
interprender	undertake	despecte	scorn

8.1.5 Iguanodon

Durant mi viage a Stockholm yo visitat anc li natur-historic muséo e yo esset vermen impressionat per li granditá opressiv del squelette del antediluvian iguanodon. Benque yo conosset teoricmen li dimensiones e li grandore de ti prehistoric gigant, li realitá superat omni imaginationes. Li longore del caude es tam grand, que it ne have spacie. in li grand sala, ma on ha devet divider it e posir li detra-parte paralel al squelette.

Su altesse, li prince de S., intrat con mult grandesse in li sala del iguanodon, ma bentost il esset un modest micri hom apu li colossal animale. Un dama regardat li gigant e dit: "It es ínpossibil. Etsi un tal animal ha vivet, qualmen on posse saver su nómine?"

8.2 Explanations

viage	journey	diluvie	flood
caude	tail	animale	animal
impressionar	to impress	benque	even though
spacie	space	superar	surpass

8.2.1 Pronouns

In the preceding texts we have become very familiar with many of the pronouns in Occidental. Let's look at them as a whole.

Personal pronouns

- **yo, me** (I, me)

- **tu, te** (you, you) -- singular and informal
- **noi, nos** (we, us)
- **vu, vos** (you, you) -- plural or formar
- **il, le** (he, him)
- **ella, la** (she, her)
- **it, it** (it, it)
- **ili, les** (they, them)

Possessive pronouns

- **mi**: my
- **tui**: your
- **su**: his, her, its
- **nor**: our
- **vor**: your
- **lor**: their

se is used to form reflexive pronouns, and **unaltru** means "each other".

Some examples:

Il da la su parol = Il da su parol a ella = He gives her his word

Yo da te mi parol = Yo da mi parol a te = I give you my word

Li diferentie inter me e te = The difference between me and you

Li diferentie inter mi e tui = The difference between mine and yours

Li nores victet li vores = Ours (plural) beat yours (plural). If **noi** had had one and **vu** had also had had one, it would be expressed as **Li nor victet li vor**.

Yo es tua e tu es mio = I am yours and you are mine (said by a woman to a man)

Ples far lu tui! = Please do yours! (remember **lu** = "the thing which is")

Note that after prepositions the pronouns except **me** and **te** are in their subject form). This has long been a subject of discussion, with some preferring outright object forms (**con le, a la, sin les**) and others preferring the nominative (**con il, con ella, con ili**). But interestingly nobody has ever preferred the forms **con yo, con tu**, only **con me, con te**. Rule of thumb: always **me** and **te**, the others are up to personal preference. Whether the community will decide on one form over the other is tough to say: even English has yet to do so in cases such as You are taller than **me** (than + pronoun) vs. You are taller than I (short for "**than I am**").

Demonstrative and determinative pronouns

- ti: this, that
- tis: these, those
- tal: such, such a
- tales: such (plural)
- to: that (in general)
- tant: so much, so

ti is very general, which is why it is translated as both **this** and **that**. To add precision, add **ci** (here) or **ta** (there) after: **ti ci** (this), **ti ta** (that).

Ti du crayones es li mis: ti ci es curt e ti ta es long; ples prender tis. -- These two pencils are mine: this one is short and that one is long: please take these.

Il es sempre tal. -- He's always like that.

Yo ama tal homes. -- I like such people.

Vu ne ama tales? -- You don't like such (people)? (Here tales could be something else besides people as it is not specified)

To es ver. -- That's right.

To es tant ver. -- That's so right.

Interrogative and relative pronouns

qui? -- who?

quem? -- whom?

quel? -- which?

qual? -- how?

quo? -- what?

quant? -- how much?

Examples:

Qui es ta? It es yo. -- Who is there? It's me.

De qui es ti chapel? -- Whose hat is this?

Quem tu dat li moné? -- To whom did you give the money? (**a qui** is another way to say the same thing)

Quem Vu saluta? -- Whom are you greeting?

Quem tu ama max mult? -- Whom do you love the most?

Quel adresse Vu have nu? -- What/which adress do you have now?

Qual es li aqua hodie, calid o frigid? -- How is the water today, hot or cold?

Quo es to? -- What is that?

The most used relative pronouns are **quel** (singular) and **queles** (plural). For people **qui** is also used in the singular and plural, and for objects and abstract things also **quo**.

Ti qui (or **quel**) **es pigri ne fa progresse**. -- One who is lazy makes no progress.

Beat es tis qui (or **queles**) **ne vide, ma támen crede**. -- Blessed are those who do not see, but believe.

It es un cose quel (not **qui**) **yo ne comprende**. -- It's something I don't understand.

Yo ne comprendet to quo Vu dit. -- I didn't understand what you said.

Nor lingue fa on constant progress que (= quel facte) tre joya me. -- Our language makes constant progress, which much pleases me.

Qual compositor, tal musica. -- As the composer, so the music.

Quant vive, tant espera. -- As long as there is life, there is (that much) hope.

Note: sometimes users of Occidental do not bother to pluralize **quel**: **tis, quel...** instead of **tis, queles**. **Queles** in the plural is one of those words that looks more proper when used but not outright deserving of a correction when not.

Various other pronouns

Note that many of these are simply formed by prefixing **al-**, **ne-**, etc. to other existing pronouns. They are not accented.

on -- one. This is used much more than in English, where it has a pompous feel ("Pardon me, where can one purchase a..."). In Occidental it means one, we, people, you (a general you), and even forms the passive. **In Italia on parla italian** = one speaks Italian in Italy, we speak Italian in Italy, you speak Italian in Italy, Italian is spoken in Italy.

self -- self

li sam -- the same

alquí -- somebody

alquem -- (object) (to, on...) somebody.

alcun -- some, any

alquó, alquicos -- something, some thing

quelc -- some (a few)

nequí -- nobody

nequem -- nobody (object)

nequó, necos -- nothing, no thing

nequel, null -- no (no water, no money...)

nequal -- no (sort of)

nequant -- no (quantity)

chascun -- each

omni -- any, all

altri -- other

altricos -- something else

pluri -- several

mult -- many

poc -- few

un poc -- a few

cert -- certain

un cert -- a certain

mani -- many, many a

tot -- all

-**cunc** -- fixed to pronouns to give the sense of 'whatever'. **quicunc** = whoever, **quelcunc** = whichever, **quocunc** = whatever. -**cunc** is not accented.

Note: because **al-, ne-, -cunc** etc. are never accented, the pronouns are often written without accents (**alquo** instead of **alquó**, **alqui** instead of **alquí**).

These pronouns are easy to remember with sentences incorporating the same forms:

Quant vu have? Nequant. -- How much do you have? Nothing.

Quant vu have? Alquant. -- How much do you have? Some.

Qui veni? Quicunc. -- Who's coming? Whoever.

Qui veni? Nequi. -- Who's coming? Nobody.

Quo tu have? Nequó. -- What do you have? Nothing.

Quem tu dat it? Nequem. -- Who did you give it to? To nobody.

Qualmen tu fat it? Talmen. -- How did you do it? Like that.

Examples:

Oh hom, conosse te self! -- Oh human, know thyself!

In li sam témpore e in li sam loc, mi amica. -- At the same time and in the same place, my friend.

Si alcun fémina parla pri alquo, ella pensa pri alqui. -- When some woman talks about something, she thinks about someone.

Chascun hom es forjero de su propri fortune. -- Each person is the forger of his/her own fortune.

Ples dar me quelc libres, yo have quelc líber hores por leer! -- Please give me some books, I have some free hours for reading.

Placer a omnes on ne posse, es arte, quel nequi conosse. -- Pleasing all one cannot do, it is an art known by no one. (Note: in Occidental it rhymes.)

Ja pluri annus yo vive in ti cité. -- I have lived in this city for several years already. (Note: only the present tense is used here. **yo ha vivet** is also acceptable)

Il have poc espera. -- He has little hope.

Il have un poc de espera. -- He has a little hope.

Yo conosse un cert senior Miller, ma yo ne es cert, esque il es ci. -- I know a certain Mr. Miller, but I'm not certain if he is here.

It es tot egal, esque Vu vide li tot munde, o quelc partes de it. -- It is all the same whether you see the whole world, or some parts of it.

Quicunc va venir, yo ne es in hem! -- Whoever comes, I'm not at home!

Quocunc tu di, ples dir li veritá. -- Whatever you say, please speak the truth.

Quelcunc labor vu fa, ples far it bon. -- Whatever work you do, please do it well.

9 Ninesim letion

9.1 Texte

9.1.1 Un parol - un novelle

Si yo prende un parol ex un lingue, it va racontar me alcun cultur-historic facte. Lass nos, por exemple, prender li german parol infanterie. Su form indica, que it es un parol pruntat ex li francesi lingue. Ergo li franceses deve har havet un cert influentie concernent li developation e organisation del german armés, altrimen on vell har conservat li genuin old german parol "Fußvolk," usat ancor in li decisixesim secul. Ma li parol explica ancor plu. It di, que originalmen it deve har esset usat por un cert sorte del infanterie, a saver, por li guardie del Infante de Hispania. Li "Infante" de Hispania es identic con li international e pro to anc occidental parol "infante," originant del latin „infans," quel es composit del prefix "in" (ne) e "fans" (parlant), to es, un hom, quel ancor ne posse parlar. Talmen yo veni in mi exploration a plu e plu lontan témpores e popules, e yo fini che li unesim conosset form e sense del parol, che li etimon. Li historie de un parol es un micri novelle, un excerpte ex un immensimen grand libre: li Historie del Homanité.

indicar	to indicate	**concerner**	to concern
infante	infant	**excerpte**	excerpt

pruntar	to borrow	**developar**	to develop
lontan	far	**influentie**	influence
genuine	genuine	**etimon**	etymon (a word root - cf. etymology)

9.1.2 Li grand idés

To quo es necessi por elevar li spíritu, ne es to, que un hom save omnicos, quo ha esset pensat e scrit in relation al spiritual natura, ne es to, que un hom deveni un enciclopedie, ma to, que li grand idés, in quel omni decovritiones termina, queles summa omni scienties, queles li filosof extrae de ínfinit detallies, es comprendet e sentit. It ne es li quantitá, ma li qualitá de saventie, quel determina li dignitá del anima. Un mann de immens erudition posse pro su manca de larg e extensiv idés, esser mult plu inferior in intelectu quam un laborero, qui, con micri saventies, támen ha trovat grand veritás. Un grand anima es format per poc grand idés, ne per infinitá de íncoherent detallies. Yo ha conosset tre doct homes, qui apparet a me tre povri in intelectu, proque ili havet null grand pensas. Quo vale to, que un mann ha studiat quantcunc detalliat li histories de Grecia e Roma, si per li historic documentes li grand idés de libertá e bellitá e bravitá e spiritual energie ne ha flammat quam vivent foyes in su anima? (Channing.)

elevar	to raise	**erudition**	erudition
terminar	to end	**larg**	broad, wide
determinar	to determine	**bravitá**	bravery

9.1.3 Anecdotes

Du yun juristes, Miller e Brun, visitat sovente li sam yun dama. Un véspere Miller esset sol con ella. Il dit in tendri ton:

"Esque Vu pensa, María, que Vu posse subitmen abandonar patre e matre, sestra e fratre, ti plesent, comfortabil dom, e emigrar in li savagi West con un yun jurist, qui posse viver solmen per su profession, e serchar ta un nov hem, in quel ambi posse esser felici?"

Inclinante su bell cap sur li epoles de Miller, ella chuchotat tendrimen: "Yes, yo pensa que yo posse, Arnold."

"Bon," dit Miller, "it es Brun, qui intente emigrar e desira un sponsa, yo va mentionar to a il." – – –

A un yun mann, qui sedet silent in un companie, Teophrástos, li famos grec filosof, dit: "Si Vu es folli, Vu acte sagimen; si Vu es sagi, Vu acte follimen." – – –

subitmen	suddenly	**savagi**	wild
matre	mother	**epol**	shoulder
sponsa	spouse (female)	**sestra**	sister
serchar	to search	**chuchotar**	to whisper
foll(i)	crazy	**fratre**	brother
ambi	both	**tendri**	tender
emigrar	to emigrate	**felici**	happy
intenter	to intend		

9.1.4 Aforismes

Mem li deos combatte li stupiditá in van.

Li paroles es solmen vente – li erudition consiste solmen ex paroles – ergo li erudition es solmen vente. (Swift.)

Li gazettes es li secund-indicatores del historie. Ma ili es sovente de plu ínnobli metalle quam li altri indicatores, e ea anc rarmen correct. (Schopenhauer.)

Quande Pythagoras hat decovrit su conosset teorema, il aportat un hecatombe al deos. Desde to li boves treme, tam sovente quam un nov veritá es decovrit. (Börne.)

Li majorité del homes lassa voluntarimen presser se in li carne li spine de un fals teorie, ma ili defende se per omni forties, si on vole denove extraer it. (Pauly.)

9.2 Explanations

From adjectives we can create adverbsl by adding the ending **-men**. This ending does not change the stress:

Un prudent mann acte prudentmen. = A prudent man acts prudently.

When the meaning is clear, the adjective by itself may function as an adverb:

Il parla bon = He speaks well (lit. good)
Li sole luce clar = The sun shines clear(ly).

Another way to form an adjective is to use **in maniere**:

Il scri in elegant maniere = He writes in an elegant manner.

Prepositions can be used to form adverbs: **in (li) nocte** = at night, **in fine** = finally, **in general** = in general, **in ocasion** = on occasion, **per ocasion** = by chance, etc.

Pronomial adverbs

u? -- where?

ci -- here
ta -- there
necú -- nowhere
alcú -- somewhere
partú -- everywhere
supra -- above
infra -- below
extra -- outside, besides
intra -- inside
detra -- behind

a(d) u? -- to where?

a(d) ci -- to here
a(d) ta -- to there
adavan -- forward
retro -- backward
ad supra -- upwards
a bass, ad infra -- downwards
ex, ad extra -- out from
in, ad intra -- into

de u? -- from where?

de ci -- from here
de ta -- from there
de supra -- from above
de infra -- from below

qualmen? -- how? in what way?
talmen -- in that way
tam -- so (with an adjective or adverb following)
alquam -- somehow
quande? -- when?
tande -- then (also **alor**)
unquande -- once
apen -- hardly
ne totmen -- not entirely
totmen ne -- not at all
forsan -- perhaps
junt -- together
presc -- almost
nequam -- not at all
nequande -- never
alquande -- some time, ever
poc a poc -- bit by bit, gradually
solmen -- only
ya -- indeed, well (strengthens the meaning somewhat)
yes! -- yes!
no! -- no!
ínterim -- meanwhile
nu -- now
strax -- right away
bentost -- soon
sovente -- often
ja -- already
jamá -- (n)ever
sempre -- always
antey -- before

quant? -- how many?

tant-- that many

nequant -- none at all

alquant -- a certain amount

poy -- after

in ante -- beforehand, in advance

depoy -- from then

ancor -- still

adplu, ulterior -- furthermore

hodie -- today

tre -- very

tro -- too

circa -- around, circa

mult -- many

ho-annu -- this year

ho-témpore -- these times

deman -- tomorrow

posdeman -- the day after tomorrow

yer -- yesterday

anteyer -- the day before yesterday

un poc -- a bit

suficent -- enough

vez -- time (as in two times)

With the enclitic -cunc we get words like **ucunc** = wherever, **quamcunc** = however, as ever, **quandecunc** = whenever, etc.

Some more examples showing their function?

Qualmen Vu fa it? Talmen. -- How do you do it? Like that.

Quam bell es li flore! -- How beautiful the flower is!

Tam bell quam un flore. -- As beautiful as a flower.

Plu bell quam un flore. -- More beautiful than a flower.

Quam un rey. Quam rey. -- Like a king. As king.

Quam Vu save, it es talmen. -- As you know, that's the way it is.

Quant homes esset ta? Tant quant yer. -- How many people were there? As many as yesterday.

9.2.2 Conjunctiones

The most frequently used conjunctions are:

e -- and
e ... e -- both ... and ...
o -- or
o ... o -- either ... or ...
ni -- not (stronger than **ne**)
ni .. **ni** -- neither ... nor ...
sive ... sive ... -- either ... or ...
ma -- but
nam -- for, because
támen -- however
ergo, dunc, do -- therefore, thus, etc.
plu ... plu -- the more ... the ...
nu! -- well!
vi -- behold, here are
nu ... nu -- first ... now the other (i.e. doing one thing and then the other)

There are also some subordinate conjunctions:

que -- that (e.g. he said **that**)
si -- if
quam -- as, like
esque, ca -- whether, if (e.g. I don't know **whether**)
quasi -- as if, quasi
benque -- though, although
etsi -- albeit, although

With **quam** and **que** together with other words we get a large number of conjunctions such as:

sam quam -- same as
anteque (ante que) -- before
posque (pos que) -- after
proque (pro que) -- because
porque (por que) -- in order that

perque (per que) -- in that (because of...)

Note: the **que** here is not translated as "that" in English but carries that sort of meaning. Point to take home: *Having* **que** *means the parts of the sentence before* **que** *and after it can stand on their own.* Examples of conjunctions with and without **que** to demonstrate the difference:

Il venit **ante** quin annus. -- He came five years ago. (**quin annus** on its own is not a phrase)
Il venit **ante que** il hat trovat it. -- He came before he had found it. (**il hat trovat it** on its own is a phrase)

Il laborat **pro** manca de moné. -- He worked due to lack of money. (**manca de moné** is not a phrase)
Il laborat **pro que** il mancat moné. -- He worked because he lacked money. (**il mancat moné** is a phrase)

Il luctat **por** su país. -- He fought for his country. (**su país** is not a phrase)
Il luctat **por** protecter su país. -- He fought to protect his country. (**protecter su país** is also not a phrase)
Il luctat **por que** su filies mey saver qui hat protectet lor país. -- He fought so that his children would know who had protected their country. (**su filies mey saver qui hat protectet lor país** -- may his children know wha had protected their country -- is a phrase!)

10 Decesim letion

10.1 Texte

10.1.1 "In comensa esset li parol"

Li famosi unesim frase del Evangelium de Johannes cela un profund sense, anc si noi comprende it litteralmen. Nam solmen per su capabilitá expresser per paroles su intern traviventies, su observationes e sentimentes, su perceptiones e desiras e comunicar les, evenit li metamorfose del hom ex un animale, solmen li linguistic talent corona li hom quam li dómino del creaturas. Sin parol ne vell exister un clar notion, sin notion null pensation, sin lingue null alt spiritual vive. Nam li singul notiones, per li medie de queles li hom pensa, es strictissim ligat con cert paroles, un real, ver pensada sin paroles ne es possibil. Concedet que mani brevi pensation, mani actiones de vole eveni instinctiv o intuitiv, un plu alt spiritual vive, quel eleva se súper obscur fluctuationes de pur instinctes e

perceptiones a plen claritá e libertá del conceptiv pensada, es e va esser connectet a linguistic capacitá. Omni spiritual valores li hom debi finalmen a su talent de articulat parlation. Nóvális di unquande in su aforismes: "Li grammatica es li dinamica del spiritual dominia. Un parol de comande move armés, li parol "libertá" nationes."

Quande li poet e li pensator vaga líber ad in li immens dominia de pensas, lor ales es li parol. Li parlant hom victe li circumant natura per li parol e quam creator forma per li parol su propri, subjectiv munde, in contraritá e quam contrast al sensualmen perceptibil fenomenes: li munde del spíritu – de su spíritu. On ha dit, que li hom es un hibride inter deo e animale, e yo vole dir que li paroles es li scalunes de ti scaliere celesti, along quel il prova grimpar súper lu pur animalic ad in li luce del spritualitá. De to seque anc, que li lingue da nos li fundament e li unesim base de omni cultura. (Güntert.)

10.1.2 Li mult lingues de Europa

Li lingual situation in li hodial Europa es paradoxal.

Li material civilisation, li scientie, e mem li arte unifica se plu e plu. Li cultivat europano senti se quasi in hem in omni landes queles have europan civilisation, it es, plu e plu, in li tot munde. Hodie presc omni states guerrea per li sam armes. Sin cessa li medies de intercommunication ameliora se, e in consequentie de to li terra sembla diminuer se. Un Parisano es nu plu proxim a un angleso o a un germano quam il esset
ante cent annus a un paisano francesi.

Li civilisation tende vers unitá.

It existe solmen *un* scientie, a quel li erudites de omni nationes contribue, partú on studia li sam problemas per li sam procedes, per li sam instrumentes. Li laboratorias de America e Japan labora pri li sam questiones quam tis de Europa. Li observatorias del tot munde prepara un carte de ciel, in quel ili execute chascun un parte. Un modern erudito es, si il vole o ne, li colaborator de omnes, qui in li tot munde cultiva li sam
scientie. It existe, por chascun specialitá scientific, un micri comunité de erudites, qui, amicos o rivales, conosse unaltru, seque li activitá de unaltru e reacte un a li altri.

Li scientie, quel es un, dómina un tecnica, quel anc es un. Chascun decovrition scientific change li procedes de fabrication e li conditiones de production. E omni nov procede de fabrication es rapidmen conosset in li tot munde.

Li afferes comercial es international. Li industries de un branche conclude cartelles trans li frontieras. Li banks del tot munde es alliat per comun operationes.

Li ovreros ha sentit, que, in regard a lor patrones, ili have identic interesses. Li formul "Laboreros de omni landes, unia vos" ha evocat ecó in li classes de ovreros de omni landes.

Li rel-vias, li naves, queles fa possibil li relationes inter li homes, deve devenir simil, caus necessitá. Li postal servicie ha esset fortiat unificar se por conformar se secun li principies del union postal universal.

Li vestes deveni partú li sam. Li guerre ne ha impedit li feminin modes subir in li tot munde occidental presc li sam changes in li sam témpore.

Omnicos va uniformisar se.

Durant omni to li lingues, queles servi quam organes por li civilisation, es tre divers, ili deveni constantmen plu mult. Li conossenties del german, anglesi, hispan, francesi e italian ne sufice plu a tis queles vole secuer li currente del tot civilisation modern.

Chascun nation, quamcunc micri it es, vole haver su propri lingue de civilisation. Presc chascun nation de Europa ha obtenet autonomie e nu li conossentie de duant lingues ne suffice por sequer li civilisation de sol Europa.

Por experir li obstacules quel resulta de to, sufice transpassar un lingual frontiera. Por tis, doctos o practicos, qui deve secuer li currente del labor fat in li munde, li diversitá del lingues del civilisation complica li labor in un maniere íntolerabil. Li aprension de un scientie o tecnica deveni per chascun die plu laborosi, e li necessitá aprender divers lingues e sempre plu divers, adjunte un cargo, quel ne cessa far se plu e plu pesant.

In li sam gradu quam li civilisation deveni plu uniform, li lingues have a expresser li sam coses per materialmen different, ma paralel procedes. Li notiones ne varia con li paroles, queles expresse les. Li lingues de Europa per to quo ili expresse, tende a devenir li fidel calcationes de unaltru.
On save quel desfacilitás incontra un congress international pro li diversitá del lingues, ne solmen si it acte se pri un congress de homes con mediocri education, queles ne conosse foren lingues, ma anc li congresses de homes alt educat, nam quam rarmen ili ha havet témpore aprender parlar fluentmen un foren lingue! Li congresses de un partise, quam li socialistic, quel confesse internationalisme, es fat tre desfacil per li necessitá traducter omnicos in adminim du lingues, e li delegates del micri landes

deve esser electet solmen inter tal homes, queles bon conosse un de ti lingues queles es usat in li congress. E it es ínevitabil haver un comun lingue por far possibil un ver discussion. Por ti scope on besona un lingue, quel es facilmen aprensibil e applicabil e neutral. Solmen un lingue artificial responde a ti conditiones.

Li practic necessitá haver un lingue international es evident. E proque un tal lingue es possibil, it deve esser introductet tam bentost quam possibil.
(Secun A. Meillet, professore de „Collège de France.")

10.2 Explanations

10.2.1 Syntax

Syntax is Occidental is for the most part very similar to English, with some notable differences in places such as adjectives where they can also be placed after the noun (general rule of thumb: the longer the adjective, the more it feels right to place it after the noun). Some other small differences exist, some of which are seen in the following examples.

Li monument es plazzat avan li palace. -- The monument is located (placed) before the palace.
Li judico es nominat Cadi che li arabes. -- The Arabs call the judge Cadi (lit. the judge is named Cadi with the Arabs).
Il pensat sovente pri li felici témpore del yunesse. -- He often thought about the happy times of (his) youth.
Tui amore e tui felicie eleva se avan me quam un etern aurora. -- Your love and your happiness rise before me like eternal dawn. (Goethe.)
Li númere de spectatores hat crescet extremmen per arivas ex vicin districtes. -- The number of spectators has grown greatly (extremely) by arrivals from nearby districts.
Yo ne save, esque yo ha fat bon. -- I don't know if I've done right.
Por scrir un bon lettre de amore, tu deve comensar sin saver quo tu vole dir, e finir sin saver quo tu ha dit. -- To write a good love letter, you must begin without knowing what you want to say, and end without knowing what you have said. (Rousseau.)

The regular word order in Occidental is: 1. Subject, 2. Predicate, 3. Object: (1) **Goethe** (2) **ha scrit** (3) **Faust**. The same applies to subordinate clauses.

Note some important differences that take place when the word order is changed. Words such as **anc**, **solmen,** etc. quantify the word they stand in front of. The word **ne** also negates the word it stands in front of. Other examples: **tro**, and **tre**.

Yo *ne* **va** *prender* **Vor libre.** -- I won't take your book (but will leave it lying).
Ne *yo* **va prender Vor libre**. -- *I* won't take your book (somebody else will).
Yo va prender ne *Vor* **libre.** -- I won't take your book (I will take somebody else's).
Vor *libre* **yo ne prende.** -- I'm not taking your book (I'm taking something else of yours)
Anc *yo* **ama Vos**. -- I love you too (other people like you)
Yo ama anc *Vos***.** -- I love you took (I love many people, including you)
Solmen *ella* **ride.** -- Only she is laughing (nobody else is)
Ella solmen *ride***.** -- She only laughs (she keeps laughing)
Il tre regreta, que il have solmen poc euros. -- He regrets having just a few euros.

More on the rule of thumb for adjectives: they tend to stand before the noun when they are short or refer to the character of the noun, and after when longer, less directly related, part of a subordinate clause, adding extra information, etc.

Li delicat caviare russ. -- delicate Russian caviar.
Li lingue international. -- The international language.
Ti mann, clar in su pensas e pur in su intentiones. -- That man, clear in his thoughts and pure in his intentions.
Su patre e su matre hat fat omni arangeamentes necessi por su viage. -- His/her father and mother had made all arrangements necessary for the trip.
Raporte aproximativ pri merces, important durant ti ci estive. -- A summary report on goods (that are) important during this summer.

In the first two sentences above it is somewhat a matter of taste whether to say russ caviare or international lingue, though the word international being long feels a bit more right after the noun. The next three sentences however are much more clear cut (**necessi-por-su-viage-arangeamentes**would be odd).

Dependent clauses: note the same word order.

Il di, que il es malad. -- He said that he is sick. (Il di + il es malad)
Il pensat, quo yo hat ja venit. -- He thought that I had already come. (Il pensat + yo hat ja venit)
Ella questionat, pro quo yo es tam felici. -- She asked why I was so happy. (Ella questionat + yo es tam felici)

In sentences with questions (direct and indirect) that do not start with question pronouns (where, why...) or adverbs are usually formed with the general question word **esque** (lit. **is that**), but may be formed without it.

Esque Vu comprende me? -- Do you understand me?
Ha Vu comprendet me? -- Have you understood me?
Yo ne save, esque yo comprende Vos corect. -- I don't know if I understand you right.
Pensa Vu o dormi? -- Are you thinking or sleeping?

Other options for **esque** in subordinate clauses are **ca** and **si**. The third setence could start with **Yo ne save, ca...** or **Yo ne save, si ...**.

The difference between forming questions, wishes (optative phrases) and conditional sentences:

Esque ella hat conosset su matre? -- Did she know her mother?
Mey ella har conosset su matre! -- If (only) she had known her mother!
Si ella vell har conosset su matre, ella vell... -- If she had known her mother, she would...

For the conditional you can add a **in ti casu** (in that case) if wished to translate English **then** (if she had known her mother, **then** she would have...), but **vell** on its own is always enough. Also note that in the conditional, both parts of the sentence use **vell**. This is like saying "if she **would have**known her mother she **would have**...", because both parts are conditional. One does see the perfect past starting off these types of sentences from time to time, however: "**Si ella hat conosset su matre, ella vell har...**"

Where some languages use a preposition (especially **a**) before the subject of a verb and others don't, Occidental prefers to not use them. Rule of thumb: if in doubt, try going without a preposition if the meaning is still clear.
The same goes for reflexive verbs (verbs using **se**). English uses them infrequently but still does in some places such as "I'm going to find **myself** something to eat" which would be written "Yo va trovar alquó a manjar" and not "Yo va trovar **me** alquó a manjar".

Yo mersia Vos (not a Vos). -- I thank you.
Ples auxiliar li (not a li) povri mann. -- Please help the poor man.
Il menaciat su ínamicos. -- He threatened his enemies.
Yo memora li cose tre bon. -- I remember it ("the thing") very well.

Il prepara por un viage. -- He is preparing for a voyage.

To il solmen imagina. -- He just imagines it.

Yo es conscient pri to. -- I'm aware of that.

Yo tre joya vider Vos. -- I'm very happy to see you.

Yo senti dolore; yo regreta. -- I'm sorry; I regret that...

Yo repente. -- I'm sorry ("I repent that...")

Yo senti calore; yo cale. -- I'm hot.

Yo senti frigore; yo frige. -- I'm cold.

Yo senti fame / sete. -- I'm hungry / thirsty.

Yo successat far it. -- I was able to do it.

On dansat e ludet. -- We/they/one danced and played.

Note: The above phrases are ones that in the original German are rendered with reflexive verbs in German; fortunately, English does not use them nearly as much.