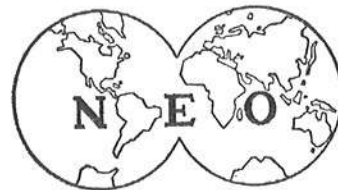


ARTURO ALFANDARI  
RAPID METHOD  
OF  
**NEO**

INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE

COMPLETE COURSE  
GRAMMAR, EXERCISES, CONVERSATION-GUIDE  
PROSE READINGS AND POEMS

ENGLISH-NEO  
and  
NEO-ENGLISH  
VOCABULARY



EDITIONS BREPOLS S.A. | "FRIENDS of NEO", A.s.b.l.  
265, Avenue de Tervueren | 36, Avenue Emile Duray  
BRUXELLES 15 | BRUSSELS 5 (Belgium)

6160148

1583571  
ВСЕСОЮЗНАЯ  
ГОС. БИБЛИОТЕКА  
научной литературы

TO

A

FLOYD HARDIN

*Pioneer and Promoter*

*Pioneer e Promover*

*of the Auxiliary Language.*

*d' Adlinguo.*

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Printat Belgye.

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### TO ALL FRIENDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

No auxiliary language aspires to be more than a "second language" —one that is used for communication when the two mother languages differ too greatly for mutual comprehension. In each country the national language is sovereign, having nothing to fear from the rise of a "second language" such as NEO.

Far from constituting any threat to English, the auxiliary language is a positive safeguard, since it preserves the essential integrity by sheltering it from the flood of neologisms that derive from different languages, and which would reduce English to an impoverished „business Pidgin" such as that spoken in Melanesia.

### REQUEST TO ALL OUR FRIENDS

The present work is priced \$ 3,00 or sh. 22/- (postage free).

Many friends and correspondents will receive a complimentary copy; they are under no obligation to pay. But there will no doubt be many of them who will desire to share in the financing of this work and to encourage the movement by joining the „Friends of Neo", non-profit legally incorporated Society.

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<i>Active Membership</i> .....	\$ 2.—	sh. 15/- a year
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>a, adj.</i>	adjective
<i>abbr.</i>	abbreviation
<i>adv.</i>	adverb
<i>agr.</i>	agriculture
<i>all s.</i>	all senses
<i>A.L.</i>	Auxiliary Language
<i>Am.</i>	Americanism
<i>anat.</i>	anatomy
<i>arch.</i>	architecture
<i>arts</i>	in the arts
<i>astr.</i>	astronomy
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary
<i>Bib., bibl.</i>	Bible, biblical
<i>biol.</i>	biology
<i>bot.</i>	botany
<i>chem.</i>	chemistry
<i>cin.</i>	cinema
<i>class.</i>	classical
<i>coll.</i>	colloquial
<i>collect.</i>	collective
<i>comm.</i>	commerce, -cial
<i>comp.</i>	comparative
<i>compl.</i>	complement
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction
<i>contr.</i>	contraction
<i>cook.</i>	cooking, cuisine
<i>dial.</i>	dialect
<i>dim.</i>	diminutive
<i>E.</i>	English
<i>eccles.</i>	ecclesiastical
<i>electr.</i>	electricity
<i>exc.</i>	except, -ion
<i>excl.</i>	exclamation, -atory
<i>f</i>	feminine
<i>fig.</i>	figurative, -ly
<i>fin.</i>	finance, -ial
<i>Fr.</i>	French
<i>fut.</i>	future
<i>G.</i>	German
<i>gen.</i>	generally
<i>geog.</i>	geography
<i>Gk.</i>	Greek
<i>gramm.</i>	grammar
<i>hist.</i>	history
<i>i.</i>	intransitive
<i>i. e.</i>	id est, that is, i.e.
<i>I.L.</i>	International Language
<i>incl.</i>	including
<i>inj.</i>	infinitive
<i>intrrg.</i>	interrogative
<i>ir.</i>	ironical
<i>It.</i>	Italian
<i>jur.</i>	juridical
<i>Lat.</i>	Latin

<i>lang.</i>	language
<i>lit.</i>	literary
<i>m</i>	masculine
<i>math.</i>	mathematics
<i>meas.</i>	measure
<i>mech.</i>	mechanics
<i>med.</i>	medical
<i>mil.</i>	military
<i>mot.</i>	motoring
<i>mus.</i>	music
<i>myth.</i>	mythology
<i>n</i>	noun
<i>naut.</i>	nautical
<i>neg.</i>	negative
<i>num.</i>	number, numeral
<i>partc.</i>	participle
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
<i>pers.</i>	person, -al
<i>philol.</i>	philology
<i>philos.</i>	philosophy
<i>phr.</i>	phrase
<i>phys.</i>	physics
<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>poet.</i>	poetry, -tical
<i>pol.</i>	politics
<i>pop.</i>	popular
<i>poss.</i>	possessive
<i>p. partc.</i>	past participle
<i>pref.</i>	prefix
<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>pres.</i>	present
<i>pr. p.</i>	present participle
<i>print.</i>	printing
<i>pron.</i>	pronunciation
<i>prnnc.</i>	pronoun
<i>p.t.</i>	past tense
<i>R.</i>	Russian
<i>refl.</i>	reflexive
<i>rel.</i>	relative
<i>relig.</i>	religion
<i>Rom.</i>	Roman
<i>sc.</i>	science
<i>sing.</i>	singular
<i>sl.</i>	slang
<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish
<i>subj.</i>	subject
<i>subjnc.</i>	subjunctive
<i>suff.</i>	suffix
<i>techn.</i>	technic(al)
<i>theat.</i>	theatre
<i>tr.</i>	transitive
<i>U.S.</i>	United States
<i>usu.</i>	usually
<i>vulg.</i>	vulgar
<i>zool.</i>	zoology

## SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE ENGLISH EDITION

The English edition of the "Méthode Rapide de Neo" (Brussels, 1965) needed much more preparation and time than we had expected; the work of translating the dictionary from French-Neo to English-Neo proved to be particularly arduous; no doubt there are many imperfections; for there is seldom an exact match between a term in one language and a term in another; we hope readers will bring to our attention the errors they happen to notice. The coverage is considerably greater than for the Méthode Rapide, and we estimate the present size at about 20,000 words for either part.

The delay in publication of the English edition has provided the opportunity of amending a few NEO words and grammatical usages — without impairing the essential structure of the language. Language has to adapt itself to the needs of the day and to take account of advances in technology; otherwise it runs the risk of being discarded like the Latin that was left behind by its all too prolific progeny. We would have liked to express our thanks to Mr. Douglas S. Blacklock who gave freely of his time for the early publication of this Rapid Method; but he too is well aware of the imperfections that must attend any such compilation — and of the great debt which all linguistic engineers owe to those who have toiled in the same field before their time. So perhaps it would be invidious to single out Mr. Blacklock or any other individual; all we can say is that without him the book could not have been published in the year after International Cooperation Year.

---

*We wish to express to Mr. N. H. Divall, 5, Cliveden Road, London S. W. 19, our warmest thanks for his help in the correction of the printing proofs.*

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## NEO GRAMMAR IN TWO PAGES

**PRONUNCIATION.** Neo, like Spanish, is pronounced exactly as it is spelt. No letter is silent. Every letter has one sound, always the same.

**VOWELS.** There are 5 vowels : **a, e, i, o, u**; they may vary in length and are indifferently short or long. They are pronounced as follows : **a** like palm, father; **e** like bet, bay, late, leather; **i** like bit, beet, in, if, easy; **o** like on, off, go, low; **u** like foot, rule, moon.

**CONSONANTS :** **c** and **ch** are pronounced like church, China; **g** like go, get, gun; **j** like jet, John; **r** like red, rag, round, rat; **s** like sit, sue, son, summer; **z** like zoo; **x** like axe, box, excited (never **gz** like example). All other letters same as in English.

**Definite article lo :** the.

Ending **o** may be dropped before words beginning with a vowel : **Parbo**, **Parbos** the tree, the trees; in the plural, when preceding an invariable word, ending **s** may be added : **los Smith**, **los Nelson** the Smiths, the Nelsons; it may be added also when suggested by a want of clearness or euphony.

**INDEFINITE ARTICLE un :** a, an.

The **ADJECTIVE** ends with the letter **a** : **bona** good; **forta** strong.

the **ADVERB** deriving from an adjective ends with the letter **e** : **forte** strongly.

The **NOUN** ends with **o** (plural **os**) : **frato**, **fratos** brother, brothers; **soro**, **soros** sister, sisters; **gardeno**, **gardenos** garden, gardens; **tablo**, **tablos** table, tables; **libro**, **libros** book, books.

Ending **o** is frequently dropped IN THE SINGULAR, so long as the pronunciation remains very easy : **frat**, **sor**, **garden**. One may not say **tabl**, **libr**, because the pronunciation would be difficult. THE PLURAL ENDING **os** IS NEVER DROPPED.

### NUMBERS :

<b>un</b>	<b>du</b>	<b>tre</b>	<b>gar</b>	<b>qin</b>	<b>sit</b>	<b>sep</b>	<b>ot</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>ek</b>	<b>mil</b>	<b>milyon</b>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	100	1000	million

All other numbers by compounding these 13 elements :

<b>isun</b>	<b>isdu</b>	<b>istre</b>	<b>isgar</b>	<b>isqin</b>	<b>issit</b>	<b>issep</b>	<b>isot</b>	<b>isnon</b>	<b>duis</b>	<b>duisun</b>
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>duisdu</b>	<b>treis</b>	<b>treisot</b>	<b>qaris</b>	<b>qarisqin</b>	<b>qinis</b>	<b>sitis</b>	<b>sepis</b>	<b>otis</b>		
22	30	38	40	45	50	60	70	80		
<b>otisun</b>	<b>nonis</b>	<b>nonisnon</b>	<b>ek un</b>	<b>ek sepisot</b>	<b>duck</b>	<b>treek</b>	<b>qarek</b>			
81	90	99	101	178	200	300	400			
<b>qnek</b>	<b>sitmil</b>	<b>otmil</b>	<b>qarek</b>	<b>sepmil</b>	<b>nonisqin</b>					
500	6000	8400		7095						

**ORDINAL NUMBERS :** **prima**, **una** first; **dua** second; **trea** third; **qara** fourth; **ota** eighth; **isa** tenth; **eka** hundredth.

### PRONOUNS

SUBJECT (1)	OBJECT (1)	POSSESSIVE
<b>mi</b> I	<b>me</b> me	<b>ma</b> my; mine
<b>tu</b> you	<b>te</b> you	<b>ta</b> your; yours
<b>il</b> he	<b>le</b> him	<b>la</b> his
<b>el</b> she	<b>le (-y)</b> her	<b>la</b> her; hers
<b>it</b> it	<b>le, it</b> it	<b>la</b> its
<b>so</b> oneself; one	<b>se</b> oneself	<b>sa</b> his; one's
<b>nos</b> we	<b>ne</b> us	<b>na</b> our; ours
<b>vu</b> you	<b>ve</b> you	<b>va</b> your; yours
<b>zi</b> they	<b>ze</b> them	<b>za</b> their; theirs
<b>zel</b> they (fem.)	<b>ze (-y)</b> them (fem.)	

(1) **IMPORTANT :** After a preposition the pronoun takes always the "subject" form : **mi gar kon il** I go with him; **Venar vu kon nos** ? are you coming with us ?

(2) Example for possessive adjective : **ma dom**, **ma domos** my house, my houses; possessive pronouns end with **s** in the plural : **lo ma**, **lo mas** mine.

The **VERB.** Conjugation of the verb **i** (to have) (same form for all persons)

Present .....	<b>ar</b>	<b>mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi</b>	<b>ar</b>	I have, you have, he has
Past tense, Imperfect ..	<b>ir</b>	<b>mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi</b>	<b>ir</b>	I had, you had, he had, we had
Future .....	<b>or</b>	<b>mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi</b>	<b>or</b>	I shall have, you will have
Conditional (3) .....	<b>ur</b>	<b>mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi</b>	<b>ur</b>	I should have, you would have
Imperative, Subjunctive	<b>iu</b>	<b>Iu duldo!</b>		have patience! (pron i-u)
Past participle .....	<b>at</b>			had ( <b>mi ar at</b> I have had)
Present participle .....	<b>ande</b>			having (adjective : <b>anda</b> )
Compound participle ..	<b>inde</b>			having had (adjective <b>inda</b> )

(3) The "conditional" tense may be ignored by beginners and by persons who don't use this tense in their mother tongue.

This verb **i** is the pattern and the ending of **ALL OTHER VERBS :**

**si** to be; **mi sar** I am; **il sir** he was; **el sur** she would be; **sat** been; **fi** to do; **tu far** you do; **nos fir** we did; **vu ar fat** you have done; **vidi** to see; **nos vidar** we see; **el vidor** she will see; **vidinde** having seen; **promeni** to walk; **zi promenir** they walked; **el ar promenat** she has walked.

**VOCABULARY :** **ya** yes; **no** no, not; **forse** perhaps; **sem** always; **ni** never; **of** often; **vo** where; **ik** here; **ye** there; **toye** everywhere; **de** of; **da** from; **e** and; **o** or; **kon** with; **sen** without; **an** also; **nur** only; **parli** to speak; **angla** English; **Anglal** English (language); **xena** foreign; **kompreni** to understand; **pli** to please; **pi** to be able; **par vu** ? can you ? **po** for; **somo** something; **epe** a little; **dezi** to wish; **lente** slowly; **vit** quickly; **sperti** to hope; **kras** to-morrow; **oje** to-day; **yer** yesterday; **fas** almost; **mul** much, many; **muy** very.

**Parlar vu Anglal ? No, mi xena.** Do you speak English ? No, I am a foreigner.

**Mi komprenar epe, mo no par parli.** I understand it a little, but I cannot speak it.

**Mi dezur apreni an Neo. Neo un linguo iza e plaza.** I should like to learn Neo too. Neo is an easy and pleasant language.

**Par mi fi somo po vu ? Pli, parlu lente, mi no komprenar.** Can I do something for you ? Please, speak slowly, I don't understand.

**Mi sperar ve vidi kras. Sar vu of ik ? Fas sem.** I hope to see you to-morrow. Are you often here ? Almost always.

**Bonid, Sir. Bonser, Madam.** Good morning, Sir. Good evening, Madam.

**Alvid, Damel Janin. Bonnox.** Good-bye, Miss Jane. Good night.

After reading these two pages, you know all essential rules of Neo.

## FIRST PART

### GRAMMAR

The **ALPHABET** comprises 26 letters : 5 vowels (**a, e, i, o, u**) and 21 consonants :

Letter	Noun in Neo	Pronunciation	Letter	Noun in Neo	Pronunciation
a	a	that, add	n	en	no, none
b	be (bay)	best	o	o	lot, note
c	ce (chay)	church (1)	p	pe (pay)	poor, person
d	de (day)	day	q	ku (koo)	queen, cook(2)
e	e (ay)	bed, day, Neo	r	er (air)	red, room
f	ef	father	s	es	sit, sister
g	ge (gay)	gay, goal	t	te (tay)	tool, tea
h	he (hay)	heart, home	u	u (oo)	tool, cook
i	i (ee)	is, ear	v	ve (vay)	vain, void
j	je (jay)	jet, John	w	we (way)	well, way
k	ke (kay)	keep, can	x	xe (ksay)	ax (never gz as example)
l	el	long	y	ye (yay)	yes, yet
m	em	mother	z	ze (zay)	zoo, rose

(1) For letter **e** pronunciation **ts** like **tsar** is acceptable.

(2) Letter **q** needs no following **u** to convey its **kw** sound, just as the sound of **x** is really **ks**. Rather than proper letters, **q** and **x** are convenient signs to replace respectively **ku** (or **kw**) and **ks**; both **ku** (or **kw**) and **ks** are available if preferred. Letter **q** is always followed by **a, e, i** or **o**.

Letter combinations **sh** and **kh** are pronounced same as in English.

### PRONUNCIATION

Neo, like Spanish and Italian, is pronounced exactly as it is spelt. No letter is mute.

Every letter has one sound, always the same.

Therefore, if a text is dictated correctly, writing is simple and spelling mistakes are practically excluded.

### VARIABILITY OF WORDS

An ending **s** is added to *nouns* and *pronouns* in the plural.

*Verbs* are conjugated according to the list on page 17.

All other words are invariable.

### STRESS falls on :

1) the last but one syllable of words ending with a vowel : **Ibro** book ; **tAblo** table ; **pAtro** father ; **mAtro** mother ; **Almo** soul ; **korAgo** courage ; **korAga** courageous ; **kemlo** chemistry ; **serlo** series ; **geografo** geography ; **geogrAia** geographical ; **distribo** distribution ; **distribi** to distribute ; **unAlma** unanimous ; **unalmEso** unanimity.

2) the last syllable of words ending with a consonant : **amOr** love ; **amIk** friend ; **gardEn** garden ; **kanOn** gun ; **aventUr** adventure ; **experimEnt** experiment ; **mi amAr** I love ; **vu venAr** you come ; **zi vidOr** they will see ; **vu venUr** you would come.

The **s** of the plural does not displace the stress : **Ibros**, **tAblos**, **mAtros**, **serlos**, **amikos**, **gardEnos**, **aventUros**, **experimEntos**.

Letter **y**, being a consonant, cannot carry the stress : **IOlyo** leaf, **dOlyo** mourning, **dOlyi** to mourn ; **sErye** seriously (**serIe** means "in series").

Before another vowel, **i** always gets stress, even in words that already have another stress : **IOllo** madness ; **mIOplo** shortsightedness ; **blolojlo** biology.

Stress never falls on the vowel **u** in the combination **guo** : **IInguo** language ; **ambIgue** ambiguously, or after **a** and **e** : **pIAudi** to applaud ; **kAUzo** cause ; **klAUzo** clause ; **Auto** motor-car ; **nEUtra** neutral ; **rEUmo** rheumatism ; **rEUma** rheumatic.

Compound words have two or more stresses, each component keeping its own stress : **dOriosKOI** village school ; **ArtIstor** Art-History ; **IsnOn** nineteen ; **nOnek nOnisnOn** 999 ; **vIrvEstdepartmEnt** men's-clothing-department.

### THE ARTICLE

Definite article **lo** : the. **Lo patro** the father ; **lo patros** the fathers ; **lo matro** the mother ; **lo matros** the mothers ; **lo garden**, **lo gardenos** the garden, the gardens.

Ending **o** may be dropped before a word beginning with a vowel : **Parbo**, **Parbos** the tree, the trees ; **Pideo**, **-s** the idea, **-s** ; **Pok**, **-os** the eye, **-s** ; **Puk**, **-os** the corner, **-s** ; **Paventur**, **-os** the adventure, **-s** ; **Polda vir**, **-os** the old man, men.

In the plural, when preceding an invariable word, ending **s** may be added : **los Nelson exir**, **los Johnson entrir** the Nelsons went out, the Johnsons came in ; **los sencesa kur d'et infan me lasir** this boy's ceaseless "whys" tired me.

Ending **s** may also be added to give extra weight and when suggested by a want of clearness or euphony.

There are no graphical (written) accents nor any diacritical signs in Neo.

To mark the stress of foreign or universal words ending with a stress-carrying vowel, an accent is put on this vowel : **pashà**, **papà**. This does not contradict the principle of accents' absence in Neo, as it only concerns "foreign" words.

This accent may optionally be replaced by an apostrophe : **pasha'**, **papa'**.

Indefinite article **un** : a, an. **Un vir e un fem** a man and a woman ; **no un sol boy** not a single boy.

Both definite and indefinite article may optionally be omitted, as is normal practice in Russian, in Latin and in several oriental languages.

### THE ADJECTIVE

The Adjective ends with the letter **a** : **grana** large ; **Ieta** small ; **forta** strong ; **debla** weak ; **iza** easy ; **dufa** difficult ; **komoda** convenient ; **decenta** decent ; **blonda** blond ; **bruna** brown.

When the adjective is used as a noun, ending **s** must be added in the plural : **lo granas** the large ones ; **lo Ietas** the small ones ; **lo blondas** the blond ones ; **lo brunas** the brown ones ; **Palbas** the white ones ; **lo skuras** the dark ones.

Ending **a** may **OPTIONALLY** be dropped when the adjective **PRECEDES** the noun to which it relates (**NEVER WHEN IT FOLLOWS IT**), so long as this elision does not create confusion, and so long as after the elision the adjective has no more than **ONE** syllable or at most **TWO** :

et dom (eta dom)	this house
yen dom (yena dom)	that house
bel flores (bela flores)	beautiful flowers
un nus felet (un nusa felet)	a pretty little girl
mi ricir va bon brii (va bona brii)	I received your good letter
un gentil dam venir (un gentila dam)	a nice lady came
let domos e klezos grana (leta domos)	small houses and big churches
il un gentil boy (gentila boy)	he is a nice boy.

The *ADVERB* deriving from an adjective ends with the letter *e* : **forta** strong, **forte** strongly ; **energa** energetic, **energe** energetically, **ekonomoma**, **-ome** economic, **-ically**.

## THE NOUN

The *Noun* ends with **o** (plural **os**) : **frato**, **fratos** brother, brothers ; **soro**, **soros** sister, sisters ; **gardeno**, **gardenos** garden, gardens ; **tablo**, **tablos** table, tables ; **libro**, **libros** book, books.

Ending **o** is frequently dropped IN THE SINGULAR, so long as the pronunciation remains very easy : **irat**, **sor**, **garden**. One may not say **tabl**, **libr**, because the pronunciation would be difficult. THE PLURAL ENDING **os** IS NEVER DROPPED.

Ending **-in** is used to design feminine nouns : **doktor**, **doktorin** doctor, lady doctor ; **roy**, **royin** (usual contraction : **roin**) king, queen ; **leon**, **-in** lion, lioness ; **vender**, **venderin** seller (*m, f*) ; **amik**, **amikin** friend (*m, f*) ; **librer**, **librerin** bookseller (*m, f*) ; **biblioteker**, **bibliotekerin** (usual contraction : **bibliotekin**) librarian (*m, f*).

## PRONOUNS

SUBJECT (1)		OBJECT (1)	
mi	I	me	me
tu (3)	you; thou	te	you
il	he	le	him
el	she	le, ley	her
it	it	le, it	it
so	one	se	oneself
nos	we	ne	us
vu (3)	you	ve	you
zi	they	ze	them
zel	they (fem.)	ze, zey	them

### POSSESSIVE (adj. and pron.)(2)

ma	my; mine
ta	your; yours
la	his
la	her; hers
la	its
sa	his; one's, his own
na	our; ours
va	your; yours
za	their; theirs

1) **IMPORTANT**. After a preposition, the pronoun has always the "subject" form : **venar tu kon nos** ? are you coming with us ? **mi exar kon il** I go out with him ;

For the indirect object pronoun, you may also say : **a mi**, **a tu**, **a il** and so on (to me, to you, to him) ; in the **third** person, you may also replace **le** by **lu** (fem. **luy**) and **ze** by **zu** (fem. **zuy**), (only for the indirect object) ;

When, in the same sentence, you have two object pronouns, the one direct and the other one indirect, the indirect one is placed first : **mi te it vendar** I sell it to you ; **nos ve le prezentor** we shall introduce him to you ; **nos le (lu) ve prezentor** we shall introduce you to him.

2) Examples : **ma dom**, **ma domos** my house, my houses ; possessive pronouns end with **s** in the plural : **lo ma** mine ; **lo mas** mine (plural) ; There exists also a "rich" possessive, more expressive : **mia**, **tua**, **ila**, **ela**, **ita**, **soa**, **nosa**, **vua**, **zia**, **zela** : **nosas plu shira qam vuas** ours are more expensive than yours.

This "rich" possessive usually follows the name to which it refers and adds emphasis : **Patrio mia** ! My fatherland (mine) ! ; **Patro nosa** ! Our Father (ours) !

3) Several Neists suggest using **tu** when addressing a single person and **vu** when addressing two persons or more, as was normal practice in Latin.

### SOME OTHER PRONOUNS :

- lo** what : **lo ki me plar** what appeals to me ; **lo ke mi var i** what I want to have
- ko** (object **ke**) : what : **ko oxar** ? what happens ? ; **ke var tu** ? what do you want ? ; **ke par mi fi po vu** ? what can I do for you ?
- ki** (object **ken**) who (whom) : **Ki venar** ? Who is coming ? ; **ken vidar vu** ? whom do you see ? ; possessive **kia** : **kia et lap** ? whose is this pencil ?
- ki** (object **ke**) relative pronoun : who (whom). **Lo vir ki venar** the man who is coming ; **lo vir ke tu vidar** the man (whom) you see.

Animals can be "he, she or it", as in English. When, in the same sentence, or in the same narrative, you have two pronouns, the one relating to a human being, and the other one to an animal, it is suggested, in order to avoid confusion, to use **il** (or **el**) for the human being, and **it** for the animal.

**POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES** **ma-**, **ta-**, **la-**, **el(a)-**, **sa-**, **na-**, **va-**, **za-**, **zel(a)-** are frequently used as **PREFIXES** :

**maopine** in my opinion ; **savole** of his (own) free will ; **vadomye** in your house ; **zaopine** in their opinion ; **elopine** in her opinion ; **zamode** after their manner ; **il agir sakonvinke** he acted according to his conviction ; **maelte** on my part, from me, on my behalf ; **navola decidos** our free-will decisions.

The English impersonal pronoun "it, this, that" (in Neo **eto** or **it**) is often dropped in Neo :

<b>ar nil vik</b>	it has no importance
<b>me tote egala</b>	it is all the same to me
<b>me parar strana</b>	it seems strange to me
<b>nesar agi</b>	It is necessary to act
<b>sar perfa!</b>	that is all right!
<b>par oxi!</b>	this may happen!
<b>far bela oje</b>	it is fine weather to-day



But this pronoun may not be dropped when used as object or interrogatively :

**Mi trar eto tote bona  
Libar vu it ?  
Sar it posibla ?**

I find this quite good  
Do you like it ?  
Is it possible ?

Still, you may say :  
**Sar ve egala es... ?**

because such a useful question cannot be confused for the statement.  
Do you mind if... ?

**Il, el, it, zi, zel** mean also "the one", "those" :  
**il ki venar** the one who is coming  
**el ke tu amar** she whom you love  
**zi ki kantir yerser** those who sang yesterday evening  
**it ke vu bildir** the one you built

The pronoun **zi** has one rather special form **ziel** to denote a couple (*m, f*) or a mixed-sex group.

### EXERCISE

Mi te vidar, tu no me vidar.  
Var vu exi kon mi ?  
Il dicar el no venor.  
Mi te dor pan, tu me dor vin.

I see you, you don't see me.  
Will you go out with me ?  
He says she will not come.  
I'll give you bread, you'll give me wine.

Vo ta dom ? em lo ma.  
Va kamos plu grana gam nas.  
Ma dom plu leta gam ta.  
Mi no spar pri ko tu parlar.

Where is your house ? Here is mine.  
Your rooms are larger than ours.  
My house is smaller than yours.  
I don't know what you are speaking about.

Il parlar pril yera axident.

He is talking about yesterday's accident.

El sem dicar to a sa matro.

She always says everything to her mother.

Nos exor kon zi krasmatin.

We'll go out with them to-morrow morning.

Lo vir ki venir e ke tu no libar.

The man who came and whom you don't like.

Mi vur spi kia et bel dom.

I would like to know to whom this beautiful house belongs.

Sar forse lo del derker.

It is perhaps the director's.

Mi no spar lo ke tu var fi.  
Ken inkontrir tu etmatin ?  
Lo dam dey filyo tu konar.  
Par mi ti ma libros in ta kam ?  
Ya, mo no tiu lo tas nir lo mas.  
Yer mi te vidir kon ta frat.

I don't know what you want to do.  
Whom did you meet this morning ?  
The lady whose son you know.  
May I put my books in your room ?  
Yes, but do not put yours near mine.  
I saw you yesterday with your brother.

Yer fir bela, mo oje pluvar.

Yesterday it was fine, but to-day it is raining.

No me vikar resti domye oje.

I don't mind staying home to-day

## THE VERB

**THE VERB i** (to have) is conjugated as follows (same form for all persons) :

Present .....	<b>ar</b>	<b>mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi ar</b>	I have, you have, he has
Past tense, Imperfect ..	<b>ir</b>	<b>mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi ir</b>	I had, you had, he had, we had
Future .....	<b>or</b>	<b>mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi or</b>	I shall have, you will have
Conditional (1) .....	<b>ur</b>	<b>mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi ur</b>	I should have, you would have
Imperative, Subjunctive	<b>iu</b>	<b>Iu duldo!</b>	have patience! ( <i>pron i-u</i> )
Past participle .....	<b>at</b>	<b>had (mi ar at I have had)</b>	
Present participle .....	<b>ande</b>	<b>having (adjective : anda)</b>	
Compound participle ..	<b>inde</b>	<b>having had (adjective inda)</b>	

(1) The *conditional* tense may be ignored by beginners and by people who don't use this tense in their mother tongue.

This verb **i** is the pattern and ending FOR ALL OTHER VERBS (every verb consists of a stem, suffixed by one of the eight forms of the verb **i**): **si** to be; **mi sar** I am; **il sir** he was; **nos sor** we shall be; **sat** been; **fi** to do; **tu far** you do; **vu fir** you did; **el fur** she would do; **fande** doing; **vidi** to see; **il vidar** he sees; **vu vidor** you will see; **mi ar vidat** I have seen; **promeni** to walk; **zi promenir** they walked; **el ar promenat** she has walked.

The Imperative-Subjunctive of polysyllabic verbs ends with **u** instead of **iu**: **Miru et fem!** Look at this woman!; **Nos promenu um lo kastel!** Let us walk around the castle!

**ACTIVE COMPOUND VERBS** are as in English: **mi ar sat** I have been; **vu ar fat** you have done; **nos ar vidat** we have seen; **el ir promenat** she had walked; **vu ur pensat** you would have thought; **zi or endat** they will have finished.

This "occidental" construction may be replaced by the Esperanto suffix **inta**, modified in Neo into **inda** (*with auxiliary verb si, to be*): **mi sinda** I have been; **vu sir sinda** you had been; **zi sor vidinda** they will have seen; **vu finda** you have done; **nos vidinda** we have seen; **el sir promeninda** she had walked; **vu sur pensinda** you would have thought; **zi sor endinda** they will have finished.

**PASSIVE VERBS** (*auxiliary verb si*): **mi (sar) batat** I am beaten; **zi sir batat** they were beaten; **nos sur batat** we should be beaten; **vu sor batat** you will be beaten; **zi sir vidat pe mulunos** they were seen by many people.

This construction may be replaced by the verbal suffix **at**: **mi batatar** I am beaten; **zi batatir** they were beaten; **nos batatur** we should be beaten; **vu batator** you will be beaten; **zi vidatir pe mulunos** they were seen by many people; **il shar si batat** he ought to be beaten.

**REFLEXIVE VERBS** as in English: **mi me mirar** I look at myself; **il se vunar** he injures himself; **il se kontredicar** he contradicts himself.

This construction may be replaced by the verbal suffix **is**: **mi mirisar** I look at myself; **il vunisar** he injures himself; **il kontredicisar** he contradicts himself.

**RECIPROCAL VERBS** are conjugated with the verbal suffix **uc**: **nos amucar** we love each other; **zi kontinue ofenducar** they continuously offend each other; **Amucu e vu sor ixa!** Love each other and you will be happy!

**SOME VERBAL EXPRESSIONS** : in the PRESENT, the verb *si* (to be) is frequently omitted : **il bona** he (is) good ; **tu un boy kleva** you (are) a clever boy ; **mi parlanda** I (am) talking ;

**nos sir ludanda** we were playing ; **van il venir, mi sir lejanda** when he came, I was reading ;

**mi ju fartor** I am going to leave ; **nos ju arivor** we are going to arrive ; **il ju arivar** he is just arriving ; **nos ju udir** we have just heard ; **nos ir ju udat** we had just heard ;

**et dom lukenda** this house is to let ; **et kont verifikenda** this account has to be verified (checked, audited) ; **yen muzeo videnda** that museum is worth seeing ; **ye mul rimarkenda kozos** there are many remarkable things.

### EXERCISE

Dun tu dansar, mi laborar.  
Asku, so te dor.

Mi vendar e tu kofar.  
El no bela, mo muy kleva.

Dezur vu traveli etsize ?

Il lektar entide.  
Kan kostar et cap ?  
Ka lo presyo d'et cap ?  
Eto no muy cipa.

Mi korespondar kon un Angla.  
Mi lu skribar, il me rispar.  
Ju pluvor, dete mi no exar.

Il ju venir da London e me aportir  
un bel libro.

Mi sem pensar a el, mo el me  
oblinda.

Shendande dal tren, il kadir e  
vunisir.

Si o no si, em lo qestyon.

Mi krar, tu me mokar.  
Mi nur plezantar.

While you dance, I work.

Ask, it will be given to you.

I sell and you buy.

She is not handsome, but very  
intelligent.

Would you like to travel in this  
season ?

He reads all day long.

How much does this hat cost ?

What is the price of this hat ?

This is not very cheap.

I correspond with an Englishman.

I write him, he replies to me.

It is going to rain, that is why I  
don't go out.

He has just come from London and  
brought me a beautiful book.

I always think of her, but she has  
forgotten me.

Stepping out of the train, he fell  
and injured himself.

To be or not to be, that is the  
question.

I believe, you are pulling my leg.  
I am only joking.

## MONOSYLLABIC VERBS

The following monosyllabic verbs are the contractions of the forms in brackets :

**i** (**avi**) to have  
**bi** (**bevi**) to drink  
**di** (**doni**) to give  
**fi** (**fari**) to do, to make  
**fi** (**flugi**) to fly  
**gi** (**igi**) to go  
**ji** (**iji**) to become  
**kri** (**kredi**) to believe  
**li** (**lati**) to leave, to let

**pi** (**posi**) to be able  
**pli** (**plazi**) to please  
**si** (**esi**) to be  
**shi** (**sbali**) to have to  
**spi** (**sapi**) to know  
**sti** (**esti**) to stay, to be  
**ti** (**meti**) to put  
**tri** (**trovi**) to find  
**vi** (**voli**) to wish, to will

Both forms have exactly the same meaning ; one may therefore optionally use one or the other, according to one's taste or the feeling.

Thus, you can choose either form : **P'aglo flar** or **P'aglo flugar** (the eagle flies) ; **mi no par fi eto**, **mi no posar fi eto**, **mi no par fari eto** or **mi no posar fari eto** (I can't do this).

It is suggested to use the dissyllabic (two syllable) form of these verbs (except for the auxiliary verb **i**) when addressing people in an international meeting, in which case it is also necessary (whichever language used) to speak slowly, in order to make understanding easier.

## NEO NUMERATION

### CARDINAL NUMBERS :

<b>un</b>	<b>du</b>	<b>tre</b>	<b>qar</b>	<b>qin</b>	<b>sit</b>	<b>sep</b>	<b>ot</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>ek</b>	<b>mil</b>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	100	1000

All other numbers by compounding these 12 elements :

<b>isun</b>	<b>isdu</b>	<b>istre</b>	<b>isqar</b>	<b>isqin</b>	<b>issit</b>	<b>issep</b>	<b>isot</b>	<b>ison</b>	<b>duis</b>	<b>duisun</b>	<b>duisdu</b>
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

<b>duistre</b>	<b>treis</b>	<b>qaris</b>	<b>qinis</b>	<b>sitis</b>	<b>sitissit</b>	<b>otis</b>	<b>nonis</b>	<b>nonison</b>	<b>ekun</b>
23	30	40	50	60	66	80	90	99	101

<b>ekdu</b>	<b>ekis</b>	<b>duck</b>	<b>treek</b>	<b>qinek</b>	<b>siteksitissit</b>	<b>otek</b>	<b>milun</b>	<b>milis</b>	<b>mileksun</b>
102	110	200	300	500	666	800	1001	1010	1111

<b>dumil</b>	<b>tremil</b>	<b>otmil</b>	<b>treismil</b>	<b>otismil</b>	<b>duckmil</b>	<b>qinekmil</b>
2000	3000	8000	30000	80000	200000	500000

<b>sitkmil</b>	<b>siteksitissit</b>	<b>milyon</b>	<b>tremil</b>	<b>sepekqaristre</b>
600666		million		3743

<b>qinmil</b>	<b>noneksitistre</b>	<b>qareksitmil</b>	<b>noneksitissit</b>
	5963		406966

**qarissit** **milyon** (os) **sepeknonistremil** **siteksitis** **frankos** : 46.793.660 francs.

**Tokyo ar e is** **milyon** (os) **abiteros** : Tokyo has ab. ten million inhabitants  
(**e** = **cir**) (ab. = about)

**SUFFIXES. Ordinals** : -**a**. **Una** (**prima**) first ; **une** (**prime**) first(ly) ; **dua**, **due** 2nd, -ly ; **trea** third ; **qara** fourth ; **qina** 5th ; **sita** 6th ; **isa** tenth ; **isdua** twelfth ; **duisa** twentieth ; **duisuna** 29 th ; **qinisa** 50th ; **eka** 100th ; **mila** 1000th.

**Multiples** : -**pl**. **Dipla**, -**e** double, doubly ; **tripla**, -**e** triple, trebly ; **qaripla** fourfold ; **isipla** tenfold ; **isipli** to decuple ; **ekipla** centuple ; **ekipli** to —.

**Fractions** : -**im**. **Duim**, **dim** half ; **trim** 1/3rd ; **qarim** 1/4th ; **isim** 1/10th ; **qinisim** 1/50th ; **ekim** 1/100th ; **milim** 1/1000th ; **milyonim** one millionth.

**Frequency** : -**yes**. **Unyes** once ; **duyes** twice ; **qinyes** five times ; **isyes** ten times ; **ekyes** 100 times ; **milyes** a thousand times.

**Order, class** : **Primala** primary ; **duala** secondary ; **isala** ranking tenth.

**Collective** : -**o**. **Isos** tens ; **isduo** dozen ; **ekos** hundreds ; **milos** thousands.

**Grouping** : -**ope**. **Uno**pe one by one ; **duo**pe two by two ; **iso**pe in groups of ten ; **eko**pe by hundreds ; **milo**pe by thousands.

**Ordinals** are needed for :

**Isqara Seklo** (14a seklo) fourteenth century ;  
**Duisa Seklo** (20a seklo) twentieth century.

**Ordinals** are not needed for :

**Elizabet DU** (du, 2, II) Elisabeth II ;  
**Jan Duistre** (Duistre, 23, XXIII) John XXIII.

### ARITHMETIC.

**Basic Rules** :

**Adis** addition ; **sotrak** subtraction ; **multiplo** multiplication ; **divid** division.

2 + 2 = 4    **du plu du far qar**  
 4 - 1 = 3    **qar min un far tre**  
 3 x 3 = 9    **tre yes tre far non**  
 8 : 2 = 4    **ot pe du far qar.**

**Big Numbers :**

**milyon** million (1,000,000 or 10<sup>6</sup>)  
**milyard** milliard (U.S. "billion") 1,000,000,000 or 10<sup>9</sup>)  
**bilyon** billion (U.S. one thousand billions) 1,000,000,000,000 or 10<sup>12</sup>  
**trilyon** trillion (one million european billions) (10<sup>18</sup>)  
**qarilion** quadrillion (10<sup>24</sup>)  
**qinilyon'** quintillion (10<sup>30</sup>)

**Powers :**

6<sup>2</sup> : **sit duposa (6/2ps)**  
 8<sup>3</sup> : **ot treposa (8/3ps)**  
 10<sup>12</sup> : **is isduposa (10/12ps)**  
 10<sup>24</sup> : **is duisqarposa (10/24ps).**

**Roots :**

$\sqrt[2]{16}$  : **duradik de 16 (2rk/16)**  
 $\sqrt[3]{27}$  : **treradik de 27 (3rk/27)**  
 $\sqrt[4]{256}$  : **qarradik de 256 (4rk/256).**

**Weights and Measures :**

g	<b>gram</b>	m	<b>metro</b>	l	<b>litro</b>
dag	<b>dekagram</b>	dam	<b>dekametro</b>	dal	<b>dekalitro</b>
hg	<b>hektogram</b>	hm	<b>hektometro</b>	hl	<b>hektolitro</b>
kg	<b>kilogram</b>	km	<b>kilometro</b>	dl	<b>decilitro</b>
dg	<b>decigram</b>	dm	<b>decimetro</b>	cl	<b>centilitro</b>
cg	<b>centigram</b>	cm	<b>centimetro</b>	Q	<b>qintal (100 Kg.)</b>
mg	<b>miligram</b>	mm	<b>millimetro</b>	Tn	<b>tonyo (1000 Kg.)</b>

**inco** : inch;      **ped** : foot;      **pundo** : pound; **milyo** : mile;  
**nodyo** : knot;      **galonyo** : gallon; **lumanyo** : light-year  
**parsek** : parsec (3,26 light-years);      **megaparsek** : megaparsec (one million parsecs).

**International signs.** Neo has adopted following international signs :

<b>k</b>	<b>(kilo)</b>	10 <sup>3</sup>	<b>m</b>	<b>(mili)</b>	10 <sup>-3</sup>
<b>M</b>	<b>(mega)</b>	10 <sup>6</sup>	<b>u</b>	<b>(mikro)</b>	10 <sup>-6</sup>
<b>G</b>	<b>(giga)</b>	10 <sup>9</sup>	<b>n</b>	<b>(nano)</b>	10 <sup>-9</sup>
<b>T</b>	<b>(tera)</b>	10 <sup>12</sup>	<b>p</b>	<b>(piko)</b>	10 <sup>-12</sup>

**Numbers Sit (6), Is (10) and Ek (100).**

We long reflected before adopting these three terms instead of the more international ones **six**, **dek** and **cent**, which first naturally came to our mind. Our option was dictated by reasons of clearness and euphony.

Here are some examples of numbers composed with **sit**, **is** and **ek** in front of the same numbers composed with **six**, **dek** and **cent** :

sitis	60	sixdek
sitissit	66	sixdeksix
sitek sitissit	666	sixcent sixdeksix
qareksitisqin	465	qarecent sixdekqin
qarekduisdu	422	qarecent dudekdu
sitmilsitek sitissit	6666	sixmilsixcent sixdeksix
sitisa	60th	sixdeka
sitissita	66th	sixdeksixa
otekotisol	888	otcentotdekot

These examples show that **six** often causes ugly alliterations; **is** and **ek**, brief and clear and beginning with a vowel, compound themselves much more harmoniously than **dek** and **cent** with other numbers preceding them. Neo numbers are those wanted by our age of radio and telephone.

**An expert's opinion :**

Here is the opinion of Mr. **F. J. Krüger**, Interlinguistics Counsellor of Amsterdam University's Library, prominent polyglot, who has a wide knowledge of all major constructed languages, and also of a great number of natural, living or dead, languages :

**"Never, in whichever language, have I met numbers that sound as clearly and as harmoniously as Neo numbers."**

**SHORT VOCABULARY** : **num** number; **numa** numeral, numerical; **nume** numerically; **numi** to number; **numazo** numbering; **numado**, **numio** numeration; **numoza** numerous; **numoze** numerously; **numozo** numerousness; **numon** big number, great number; **sennuma** numberless; **sennume** numberlessly; **mul** many; **mulunos** many people; **mulo** a good quantity; **mule** greatly; **pok** few; **pokunos** a few people; **poko** a little quantity; **epe** a little; **epete** a little bit; **epetet** a quite little bit.

**qanto** quantity; **qanta** quantitative (also : "quanta"); **qanti** to quantify; **qal** quality; **qala** qualitative; **qali**, **qalifi** to qualify; **qalazo** qualification; **qalifa** qualifying, qualificative; **qalat** qualified.

**zer(o)** zero, nought; **nilo** nothing; **nix** nothing at all, naught; **nil ... no ...**; **nili** to annihilate; **nilazo** annihilation; **nula** worthless; **nule** in no way.

**adisi** to add up; **sotraki** to subtract; **multipli** to multiply; **multiple** multiplication; **multiplal** multiplication table; **multiplenda** multiplicand; **multipler** multiplier; **multipleso** multiplicity; **multiplibla** multiple; **divid** division; **dividi** to divide; **dividibla** divisible; **dividibleso** divisibility; **dividend** dividend; **divizyon** division (*mil*).

**matemat**, **-a**, **-e** mathematics, **-ical**, **-ically**; **-ist** mathematician; **aritmetio**, **-meta**, **-metist** arithmetic, **-ical**, **-etician**; **geometrio**, **-metra**, **-metrist** geometry, **-ical**, **-ician**; **algebro**, **-a**, **-ist** algebra, **-aic**, **-aist**; **eqasyon** equation; **senendima** infinitesimal; **defima** differential; **kalkul** calculation; **kalkuli** to calculate; **kalkulil**, **kalkulingo** calculating machine; **adisil**, **adisingo** adding machine; **kont** account; **konti** to count, to reckon; **standel** balance (of account).

For **DATES**, the day's number is generally put *before* the month : **un janar** January first; **isqin novem** November 15th; **treisun decem** December 31st.; **ka dato oje** ? what is to-day's date ?; **ka id del mes oje** ? what day of the month is it to-day ?; **ka id del vek oje** ? what day of the week is it to-day ? **da un a isqin yul** from the 1st to the 15th of July; **mi nasir je duisnon febrar** I was born on February 29th.

**EXERCISE**

Ke vur tu fi oje ?	What would you like to do to-day ?
Mi shar gi shel librer e kofi tre libros.	I must go to the bookseller's and buy three books.
Ar tu suf dengo ?	Have you enough money ?
Mi ar duek qinis frankos.	I have 250 francs.
Shak libro kostar sepis frankos.	Each book costs seventy francs.
Los tre kostor donk duekis frankos.	The three will then cost 210 francs.
Ve restor qariz frankos.	You will have 40 francs left.
Lo duistre mars nos or un bel koncert.	On March 23, we will have a fine concert.
Ka lo presyo del plasos ?	What is the price of the seats ?
Mi no spar; lastyes nos pagir ek qinis frankos lo plas.	I don't know; last time we paid 150 francs a seat.

Ke for tu krasmatin ? What are you going to do to-morrow morning ?  
 Mi sperar gi kinye kon ma frat. I hope to go to the movies with my brother.  
 Kom gar ta filyo ? How is your son going on ?  
 Il studar jus universitye e laborar muy ben. He studies law at the University and he is working very well.  
 Ma matro me dar un libro. My mother gives me a book.  
 Ta dom me plar mul. Your house pleases me very much.  
 Vur vu veni ne vidi etser ? Would you like to come and see us this evening ?  
 Mi vur, mo no par ; mi no frida. I would like to, but I cannot ; I am not free.  
 Te miru nel spek ; ta vizo lura. Look at yourself in the mirror ; your face is dirty.  
 Sar un inka flek. Kom fir tu it ? It is an ink blot. How did you do it ?  
 Mi no spar ; forse dun mi skribir et brif a ma matro. I don't know ; perhaps while I was writing this letter to my mother.  
 Cu tu vidinda l'iv ki flir tan vit ? Have you seen the airplane that was flying so fast ?  
 Vo tir tu lo lapos ke mi te dir ? Where did you put the pencils I gave you ?  
 Mi ze tir ik, mo nun mi no par ze tri. I put them here, but now I cannot find them.  
 Aponu ta mant, nos arivonda. Put on your overcoat, we are soon arriving.  
 Pardonu, Madam, ve fir mi mal ? I beg your pardon, Madam, did I hurt you ?  
 No dey, vu me fir nil mal. Don't mention it, you did not hurt me.  
 Mi no ir vidat vu sir ik. I had not seen you were here.  
 Mi duyesir Fransye. I was twice in France.  
 Mi ik primyese. This is the first time I am here.  
 Kanyes gir vu kinye van vu Londonye ? How many times did you go to the movies when you were in London ?  
 Mi ye sir pluyes. I was there several times.  
 Unyes mi ye inkontrir va gefratos. Once I met there your brother(s) and sister(s).  
 Dim d'et fortun te pertenar. Half of this fortune belongs to you.  
 Ka ma standel, pli ? What is my (account's) balance, please ?  
 Mesense vu ir otek qinis £ ; vu ritirir treek issit ; nun vu ar qinek treisqar £. At the beginning of the month you had £ 850 ; you drew out £ 316 ; now you have £ 534.  
 Ekos perar shakmes in rutaxidentos. Hundreds (of persons) perish every month in road-accidents.  
 Et gran grek filosof vivir yo milanyos. This great Greek philosopher lived thousands of years ago.

## TIME

**VOCABULARY** : **sekund** second ; **minut** minute ; **oro** hour ; **ordim** half an hour ; **orqarim** quarter of an hour ; **ido** day ; **nox** night ; **matin** morning ; **mid noon** ; **ser** evening ; **minox** midnight ; **vek** week ; **vekend** week-end ; **mes** month ; **bimes** two months ; **trimes** quarter, three months ; **sitmes** half-year ; **anyo** year ; **seklo** century ; **milanyo** thousand years ; **millenary** ; **domid** afternoon

**nun** now ; **oje** today ; **yer** yesterday ; **preyer** the day before yesterday ; **kras** tomorrow ; **dokras** the day after to-morrow ; **sem** always ; **ni never** ; **of** often ; **rare** rarely ; **yo** ago ; **fra** within ; **inye** within ; **fru** early ; **tarde** late ; **sun** soon ; **dep** since

**Domin(ko)** Sunday ; **Lundo** Monday ; **Tud** Tuesday ; **Mirko** Wednesday ; **Jov** Thursday ; **Venso** Friday ; **Sab** Saturday.

**Janar** January ; **Febrar** February ; **Mars** March ; **April** April ; **Mey** May ; **Jun(yo)** June ; **Jul** July ; **Agost** August ; **Septem(bro)** September ; **Oktob(ro)** October ; **Novem(bro)** November ; **Decem(bro)** December.

**Primaver**, **Lenso** Spring ; **Zom** Summer ; **Erso**, **Autumno** Autumn ; **Yem** Winter

**tempo** time ; **size** season ; **period** period ; **duri** to last ; **pasi** to go by, to pass ; **pas-** last ; **nar-** coming, to come ; **dun** while.

Ka or ?  
 Kaore ?  
 Kaore venor vu ?

Mi sor ik a qin.  
 Nun tre.  
 Mi venor fra du oros.  
 Sar tarde, sar ja is.  
 Sar is min garim.  
 Sar is e qarim.  
 Sar is e dim.  
 Sar is min qin.  
 Sar is min is.  
 Sar non min duis.  
 Sar isun e duisqin.  
 Sar fas isun e dim.  
 Sor sun ot.  
 Sar ja ot min sep.  
 Mi ik dep sit.  
 Mi arivir yo sit oros.  
 Mi ik dep du oros.  
 Kaore depart ?  
 Lo ship departar a is exakte.  
 Nos sor ik fra orqarim.  
 Kan departos ar vu nok inye mes ?

Nok qar departos : du departos veke.  
 Mi no par qiti pre un bivek.  
 Orose.  
 Kelore.  
 Zomoro. Yemoro.  
 Tre matine.  
 Qar domide (sere).

Shakore.  
 Labori ore.  
 Etoze.  
 Shaksaore.  
 Il atendar sa oro.  
 Il pagat treisqin frankos ore.

Suplemtempo pagat sitis frankos ore.  
 Il astir e arivir justore.

Isqin Jun a treedim domide lo paxtratal signatir.

Narzome nos departor Fransye.  
 Septembre mi sor Italye.  
 Mi libar Juna long idos.  
 Mi sor Londonye nartud a is sere.

Mi sir Swisye pasyeme.

What time is it ?  
 At what time ?  
 At what time are you going to come ?  
 I'll be here at 5 (o'clock).  
 It is now three o'clock.  
 I'll come within two hours.  
 It is late, it is already ten.  
 It is quarter to ten.  
 It is quarter past ten.  
 It is half past ten.  
 It is five minutes to ten.  
 It is ten minutes to ten.  
 It is twenty minutes to nine.  
 It is 11.25.  
 It is almost half past eleven.  
 It will soon be eight.  
 It is already seven minutes to eight.  
 I have been here since six o'clock.  
 I arrived six hours ago.  
 I have been here for two hours.  
 At what time is the departure ?  
 The ship leaves exactly at ten.  
 We'll be here in a quarter of an hour.  
 How many more departures have you within the month ?  
 Four more departures : two departures a week.  
 I cannot leave before a fortnight.  
 Hour by hour.  
 At any time (of the day).  
 Summer time. Winter time.  
 Three o'clock in the morning.  
 Four o'clock in the afternoon (p.m.).  
 Every hour (adv.).  
 To work by the hour.  
 By now ; by this time.  
 To each his hour.  
 He bides his time.  
 He is paid thirty-five francs an hour.  
 Overtime is paid sixty francs an hour.  
 He made haste and arrived at the right time.  
 On June fifteen, at half past three in the afternoon the treaty of peace was signed.  
 Next summer we'll leave for France.  
 In September I'll be in Italy.  
 I love June's long days.  
 I'll be in London next Tuesday at 10 p.m.  
 I was in Switzerland last winter.

## AGE

Tu kanaja ? - Mi isot.  
Mi sun isot. - Mi nonok duis.

Ma patro ja qinis.  
Il aspar apene qaris.  
Qinanya, sitanya, isanya.  
Qarisanya, qinisanya.

Sitisanya, sepisanya.

Otisanya, nonisanya.

Ekanya.  
Ekado.  
Qinisado.

Nasid; anyid; namid.  
Pasanye nos celebrir lo qarekado  
de Shexpir-naso.

Naranye nos celebror na nodependo  
qinisado.

Pasanye na granpatro jir ekanya,  
samanye as ekado del dinastio.

Lo pov nonisanyin kadir e vunisir  
grave.

Sor l'endo de ta adol, tu sor adulta.

Isanyel.

How old are you ? - I am eighteen.  
I'll soon be eighteen. - I am not yet  
twenty.

My father is already fifty.  
He hardly looks forty.  
Five, six, ten years old.

Quadragenarian, quinquagenarian  
(in his forties, in his fifties).

Sexagenarian, septuagenarian (in  
his 60ies, 70ies).

Octogenarian, nonagenarian (in his  
80ies, 90ies).

Centenarian.  
Centenary (anniversary).

Jubilee (50th birthday), 50th anni-  
versary.

Birthday; anniversary; Saint's Day.  
Last year we celebrated the four-  
hundredth anniversary of Sha-  
kespeare's birth.

Next year we will celebrate our  
independence jubilee.

Last year my grandfather became  
a centenarian, on the centenary  
year of the dynasty.

The poor ninety years old woman  
fell and injured herself badly.

It will be the end of your adolescen-  
ce, you will be an adult.

Teenager.

## TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL PREPOSITIONS

a (al) to (1)  
ab from, beginning with  
akontre contrarily to  
ante (antel) before (space) (2)  
apse (apsel) next to  
da (dal) from  
eis on this side  
de (del) of  
do (dol) after (time)  
dorse rear, back of  
dre (drel) behind  
dun during, while  
eske (eskel) except  
exe out, out of  
face facing  
gre (grel) in spite of  
in (nel) in  
ine inside  
inloke instead of  
infolge following  
inte (intel) between, among  
intre (intrel) inside  
inye (inyel) within  
je (jel) to, in, for, by, near (3)  
kauze (kauzel) because of  
kon (kol) with  
konforme according to  
kontre (kontrel) against

les according to  
longale along, at the side of  
mede amidst  
meze by means of  
nir near  
obe above, up  
on (ol) on, over  
pe (pel) by  
po (pol) for  
pre (prel) before (time)  
pri (pril) about, concerning  
pro for, in favor of, per  
rektele overleaf  
rir behind  
rispe in reply to  
ritre behind  
sen without  
she at, to  
sub under  
sube (subel) under, below  
sur over, above  
sure above  
terge on the back, overleaf  
tra, trans beyond  
tru (trul) through  
u (ul) at, in possession of (4)  
um around  
unte (untel) down  
us until  
ver to, towards

(continues on page 26)

## CORRELATIVE ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS

ADJECTIVES	PRONOUNS	ADVERBS
(individual: -un) (1)	(thing: -o)	(mode: -e)
<p>ka which, what et this yen that osa other (2) som some shak each, every tot all sert a certain kel any tal such nil no etosa this other (2) somosa (2) some other nilosa no other (2)</p>	<p>kao (usu: ko) what (complement: ke) eto this yeno that oso another thing somo something shako each thing toto (usu: to) serto a certain thing kelo anything talo such a thing nilo nothing, etosun this other thing somosu something else nilosun nothing else</p>	<p>kaye (usu: vo) where etye (usu: ik) here yenyu (usu: ye) there osye elsewhere somye somewhere shakye in each place toye (usu: toye) everywhere serlye in a certain place kelye anywhere talye in such a place nilye nowhere somsosye somewhe- re else nilosyeno nowhere else</p>
(individual: -un) (1)	(thing: -o)	(mode: -e)
<p>kaun which one etun this one yenu that one osun another one somon someone shakun each one totunos (usu: tos) (plural) all, all people sertun someone kelun anybody talun such one nilun nobody etosun this other one somosun someone else nilosun nobody else</p>	<p>kao (usu: ko) how ete thus yene in that way ose otherwise some somehow shake in each way tote quite, wholly serte in a certain way kelye anyhow tale thus, in such a way nile no wise sosome in some other way nilose in no other way</p>	<p>(locative: -ye) kaye (usu: vo) where etye (usu: ik) here yenyu (usu: ye) there osye elsewhere somye somewhere shakye in each place toye (usu: toye) everywhere serlye in a certain place kelye anywhere talye in such a place nilye nowhere somsosye somewhe- re else nilosyeno nowhere else</p>

(1) feminine: kain, etin, yenip, osin, somin, shakin, totinos, sertin, kelin, talin, nilin, etosin, etc.  
(2) the adjectives osa, etosa, somosa, nilosa can never be elided.

CORRELATIVES are often used as PREFIXES: kaore? at what time (hour)?; kaintente exir il? with what intent did he go out?; kaskope venir il? for what purpose did he come?; nilkaze in no case; kelkaze in any case; etoxe in this occasion; taikoutise in such conditions; kelvede whatever the weather.

{ a, da } face  
 { vez } um  
 { in }  
 { ante } ine  
 { dre } exe  
 { dun }  
 { ab } inye  
 { pre } tra  
 { do }  
 { obe }  
 { unte }

(1) Neo very often contracts the preposition with the definite article as given in brackets above): **al** to the; **antel** before the; **apsel** next to the; **dal** from the; **del** of the; **dol** after the; **eskel** except for the; **grel** in spite of the; **intel** between, among the; **intrel** inside the; **inyel** within the; **kauzel** because of the; **jel** to, in, for, by, near the; **kol** with the; **kontrel** against the; **nel** in the; **ol** on, over the; **pel** by the; **prel** before the; **pril** concerning the; **subel** under the; **trul** through the; **ul** at the in possession of the; **untel** down the:

Il dir sa dengo *al* pov vir.  
 Prel marlo de ma frat.  
 Antel fensu un tablo.  
 Ma frat marlir *prel* guer.  
 Dol guer ecos prosperir.  
 El gir *al* garden *kol* filin *del* en-  
 sener.  
 Zi parlar *pril* tertrem.

He gave his money *to* the poor man.  
 Before my brother's marriage.  
 A table (is) *before* the window.  
 My brother married *before* the war.  
 After the war business flourished.  
 She went *to* the garden *with* the  
 teacher's daughter.  
 They are talking *about* the earth-  
 quake.

2) The terminal **l** of the contraction does not shift the stress from the first syllable: Antel, Apsel, Eskel, kOntrel, kAUzel, etc.

3) **je** has all sorts of meanings and is used whenever doubt is felt regarding use of other prepositions.

4) the preposition **u** (replaced in Latin with the dative) corresponds to the Russian **у**: **u mi libro** I have, I possess a book (Latin: *est mihi liber*; Russian: *u menyà kniga*).

**PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS** are frequently used as **PRE-FIXES**, as well for adjective as for adverbial use:

**preguera** pre-war; **preguere** before the war; **prenasa** prenatal; **prenase** before the birth; **preexista** preexistent; **preexiste** before the existence; **dorskola** after-school; **dorskole** after school; **doguera** after-war; **doguere** after the war; **semviva** always living; **nokviva** still living; **semliba** always beloved; **ma semlibat** my always beloved (man, son, lover); **ma semlibin** my always beloved (wife, daughter, girl); **niudat** never heard; **nivinkat** never vanquished; **maname e name ma frat** in my name and in my brother's name.

#### EXERCISE.

Vo lo dom de ta profesor?  
 Lo dom del profesor drel klezo.

Where is your professor's house?  
 The professor's house is behind the church.

Mi ju venar dal klezo.  
 Perdinde lo klil del pordo, il entrir  
 trul fensu del kuk.

I have just come from the church.  
 Having lost the door's key, he entered through the kitchen's window.

El skribir un libro *pril* guer.  
 Mi exor au kon tu au kon nilun.

She wrote a book about the war.  
 I'll go out either with you or with nobody.

Nilosun venir etmatin.  
 Vur tu i somoso?

Nobody else came this morning.  
 Would you like to have something else?

Dank, mi nesar niloso.

Thank you, I don't want anything else.

Et labor endenda *inyel* vek.

This work is to be finished within the week.

Sar lo libro ol tablo?  
 U il du filyos e un filin.  
 No fexu kontre destin!  
 Nel mensocar vu par edi kelore.

Is the book on the table?  
 He has two sons and a daughter.  
 Don't struggle against destiny!  
 In the dining-car you can eat at any time.

Vidir vu somun nel dom del librer?

Did you see anybody at the bookseller's house?

Ye slr sa filin kon la spozo.

There was his daughter with her husband.

L'ensener parlar al alevos.  
 Il parlar kon un alevin.  
 Il parlar pril libro de la patro.

The teacher talks to the pupils.  
 He is talking with a (girl) pupil.  
 He is talking about her father's book.

Il parlar pri sa libro.  
 Lo vir jel griza gantos.  
 Tos venir kune kol nuv vestos.

He is talking about his (own) book.  
 The man with the grey gloves.  
 All came together with the new garments.

Kelo il dicar, no pavu!  
 Mi prenar etun; tososunos po vu.

Whatever he says, don't be afraid.  
 I take this one; all others are for you.

Eto me plar, yeno no.  
 Mi fonir al doktor; somosun rispir.

This pleases me, that does not.  
 I called the doctor; somebody else answered.

Venu kon mi shel doktor, *ose* mi no gor.

Come with me to the doctor's; otherwise I will not go.

Rispe va brif, nos glada v'informi nos ar lo libro vu kirar.

In reply to your letter, we are glad to inform you that we have the book you are looking for.

Es vu par atendi *us* kras, mi vole exor kon vu.

If you can wait until tomorrow, I'll willingly go out with you.

## THE NAME

Ka ta nam? - Ma nam Jan.

What is your name? - My name is John.

Skolye tos me namar Net.  
 Sar it un surnam?  
 Eto nur lo minifa de Jan.  
 Somyes zi me surnamar Nux.

At school, everybody call me Net.  
 Is this a nickname?  
 This is only Jan's diminutive.  
 They sometimes give me the nickname Nuts.

Te nugar eto?  
 No, mi no ize arga.  
 Tu raga; tu bonkarakta. Ete tu sor sem ixa.

Does this bother you?  
 No, I do not get angry easily.  
 Right you are; you are good-natured; thus you will always be happy.

Mi me dicar: *ridelu*, osunos te ridelor.

I say to myself: smile, others will smile at you.

Ka ta fanam (familnam)?

What is your family name (surname)?

Pli, Madam, ka va felnam?

If you please, Madam, what is your maiden name?

Ar vu un plumnam?  
 Mi adoptir lo pseudonim "Sen-vikun".

Have you a nom-de-plume?  
 I adopted the pseudonym "Unimportant".

Konar vu et pinter? Mi le konar pel nam; il parar i bon fam.

Do you know this painter? I know him by name; he seems to have a good reputation.

Mi sur glada le koneli.

I should be glad to make his acquaintance.

Mi inkontrir ye mul ma konelos.

I met there many acquaintances of mine.

Maname e name tot membros de na Socado, mi dezar ve felciti.

In my name and in the name of all members of our Society, I wish to congratulate you.

Il ju namadat ambaser Parisye.

He has just been appointed ambassador in Paris.

Il certe meritir et namado.

He certainly deserved this appointment.

## COMPARISON DEGREES

Il as grana as vu.  
 Il yunira qam vu.  
 Il min exijema qam vu.

He is as big as you.  
 He is younger than you.  
 He is less exacting than you.

Vo? ye  
 Os? yig  
 Unde? klyg  
 Kan  
 Van? voga  
 Kom? ka  
 Ki? kro  
 Ko? no  
 Lev? roo  
 Le? no  
 Dey? de  
 Ka? kag  
 Kwz? noreny

Grana, granira, granega (muy grana);  
 granisima, lo granesta (lo plu grana).  
 Bela, belira, belega (muy bela);  
 belisima, lo belestá (lo plu bela).  
 Leta, letira, letega (muy leta);  
 letisima, lo letesta (lo plu leta).  
 Olda, oldira, oldega (muy olda);  
 oldisima, l'oldesta (lo plu olda).  
 Un oldun, un oldin.

Large, larger, very large;  
 extremely large, the largest one.  
 Beautiful, more beautiful, very beautiful;  
 extremely beautiful; most beautiful.  
 Small, smaller, very small;  
 extremely small, the smallest (one).  
 Old, older, very old;  
 extremely old; the oldest (one).  
 An old man, an old woman.

## SENTENCE BUILDING

Sentence building is very free in Neo. The English student may freely copy the order that comes naturally to him, according to the rules of his own language.

The adjective may be placed before or after the word to which it relates, and similarly for the object pronoun and for the adverb. You may say: **Mi ve amar** as well as **Mi amar ve** (I love you).

**COMPLEMENT'S TRANSPOSITION.** Especially in poetry, one sometimes happens to feel the desire of transposing the complement before the subject. In this case an ending **n(-on, -an)** may be added to the complement, in order to avoid any danger of misinterpretation:

**patron libir filyo** = **filyo libir patro** the son loved the father  
**filyon libir patro** = **patro libir filyo** the father loved the son  
**felon mirir lo fem** = **lo fem mirir lo fel** the woman looked at the girl  
**femon mirir lo fel** = **lo fel mirir lo fem** the girl looked at the woman.

This ending **n** may be used only in case of transposition; beginners may totally ignore it.

For Neo's **OPTIONAL GENITIVE** see page 162.

## AFFIXES

### PREFIXES:

- 1) **ad-** deputy, assistant, under-, sub-  
**adsekrer** under-secretary; **adderker** sub-manager; **adroy** viceroy; **adkolnel** lieutenant-colonel; **adlinguo** auxiliary language.
- 2) **amb-** both  
**ambelta** of both sides; **ambelte** on both sides; **amb-dezo** both side's wish; **ambdecide** by both side's decision.
- 3) **ante-** before (place)  
**antekam** antechamber; **antegardo** vanguard; **antecentro** centre-forward; **antekortel** forecourt; **antebraso** fore-arm
- 4) **anti-** contrary, anti-  
**antialkola** anti-alcoholic; **antiatoma** anti-atomic; **antikolonyismo** anti-colonialism; **antifebra** antipyretic; **antiprotekismo** antiprotectionism; **antikonstitua** anticonstitutional.
- 5) **arci-** higher degree, most, extreme, over-  
**arcidux** archduke; **arcirika** extremely rich; **arcikolma** overcrowded; **arcivesko** archbishop; **arciveska** archiepiscopal
- 6) **bi-, du-** two-, bi-  
**bilingua** bilingual; **dulingue** in two languages; **bimetala** bimetallic; **bimesa** bimonthly (of 2 months)
- 7) **bis-** twice, double  
**bisveka** twice-weekly; **bismesa** twice-monthly; **biside** twice a day; **bisanye** twice a year.
- 8) **bo-** kinship by marriage  
**bopatro** father-in-law; **bomatro** mother-in-law; **bofrat** brother-in-law; **bosor** sister-in-law; **bofilyo** son-in-law; **bofilin** daughter-in-law; **boeltros** parents-in-law

- 9) **di-** privative, undoing
  - 10) **do-** after (time)
  - 11) **dif-** difficult
  - 12) **ex-** ex-, former
  - 13) **ge-** of both sexes
  - 14) **in-** entering, introducing
  - 15) **inter-** between
  - 16) **intra-** interior
  - 17) **ize-** easy
  - 18) **ju-** just
  - 19) **mal-** pejorative
  - 20) **mis-** badly
  - 30) **mul-** many-, poly-, much
  - 31) **nar-** next, to come
  - 32) **ni-** never
  - 33) **no-** negative
  - 34) **pas-** last, past
  - 35) **pre-** before (time)
  - 36) **re-** repetition
  - 37) **ri-** kinship by remarriage; replacement
  - 38) **rir-** rear, back
- zaghuu*  
*razag*
- difi** to undo; **diarmo** disarmament; **divantagi** to disadvantage; **dipoezi** to depoetize  
**domid** afternoon; **domida** of the afternoon;  
**domide** in the afternoon; **doguera** postwar;  
**doguera presyos** postwar prices; **dorskola** after-school  
**duplekibla** difficult to explain; **dufvendibla** difficult to sell; **dufkapibla** difficult to grasp;  
**duflekibla** difficult to read; **dufudera** hard of hearing  
**exroy** ex-king; **expresident** ex-president;  
**exspozo** former husband  
**gesiros** ladies and gentlemen; **geftratos** brothers and sisters; **gespozos** husband and wife (*Gesp.* Mr. and Mrs.)  
**inmixi** to interfere; **inkasi** to encash; **inkesi** to encase; **involvi** to envelop  
**interven** intervention; **interlini** to interline;  
**internasyona** international  
**intravenya** intravenous; **intramuskla** intramuscular; **intraiderma** intradermic; **intracelula** intracellular  
**izeplekibla** easy to explain; **izedicibla** easy to say; **izekomprenibla** easy to understand  
**jumarlat** just married; **juparsat** just published;  
**junasat** newborn; **juarivat** just arrived; **juricat** just received  
**malfama** ill-famed, disreputable; **malformo** malformation; **malix** bad luck; **malonestá** dishonest; **malablo** awkwardness  
**misinformo** misinformation; **misposal** misfeasance; **mistrati** mishandle; **mispronunco** mispronunciation  
**mulforma** multiform; **muldenga** having much money; **mulsilba** polysyllabic; **mulsorta artiklos** many sorts of articles  
**narvek** next week; **narmes** next month; **narmesa** next month's; **nardominke** next Sunday (*adv.*); **narsaba** next Saturday's; **naryes** next time; **naroxe** on the next occasion  
**niudat** never heard, unheard-of; **nividat** never seen; **nivinkat** unconquered, never vanquished  
**noposables** impossible; **noendat** unfinished;  
**novera** not true; **novole** unwillingly; **nokribla** unbelievable; **nonegibla** undeniable; **nonoposibla** not impossible  
**pasmirko** last Wednesday; **pasvek** last week; **pasveka** last week's; **pasyema** last winter's; **pasanya** last year's  
**preistora** prehistoric; **preistor** prehistory; **predanki** to thank in advance; **predestin** predestination; **prelasta** last but one  
**refi** to do again; **renuvi** to renew; **relekti** to read again; **reinstal** reinstallation; **reprint** reprint, reimpression; **remarilo** remarriage; **redici** to say again

39)	sam-	similarity, equality	samlandan fellow-countryman; samtempe at the same time; samkolora of the same color; samidea having the same ideas; samidean, samidein a man, a woman having the same ideas.
40)	semi-	half-	semivege half-way (adv.); semitemp, -a, -e half-time; semilongo half-length; semimorta half-dead; semibak half-back
41)	sen-	without, lack of	senmova immobile; senmovo immobility; senodora odourless; senkondisa unconditional; senposo powerlessness; sendulda impatient; senduldo impatience
42)	sub-	under	subtera underground (adj.); submara submarine (adj.); submarior submarine (ship); subsuol subsoil; subdevolva under-developed; substimi to underrate When preceding a vowel, sub- may be replaced by su- : suagent, -ur sub-agent, sub-agency; suevalui to undervalue; suoficer non-commissioned Officer
43)	sur-	over, super	surom superman; suroma superhuman; surstimadi to overevaluate; surkoti to overtrump; surabondo super-abundance
44)	to-	all-, any-	tokolora variegated, multi-coloured; tomode anyhow; tosorta of all sorts; tosorta jensos all sorts of people
45)	tri, tre-	three	trimes three months, quarter; trimesa, -e quarterly; trigon triangle; triped tripod; trebeda kam bedroom with 3 beds.
46)	tris-	three times, thrice	trimese three times a month; trisanja periodik periodical published thrice yearly
47)	un-	one, mono-	unalma, -e unanimous, -ly; unalmeso unanimity; unelta, -eso unilateral, -ity; unkolora one-colored; underka veo one-way street; unsilaba monosyllabic
48)	yo-	ago	yolong long time ago; yopok a short time ago; yovek week ago; yovekos some weeks ago; yoanya koronazo the coronation of a year ago

Neo also uses Greek and Latin prefixes poli-, para-, mono-, qasi-, ipo-, iper-, homo-, infra-, extra-, tetra-, penta-, exa-, epta-, okto-, deka-, endeka-, ikosa-, omni-, multi-, etc.

#### SUFFIXES :

1)	-ac	pejorative	viraco bad man, ruffian; boyaco bad, nasty boy, guttersnipe; libraco bad book; verkaci to bungle, to botch
2)	-ad	action	dumado nonsense; fanfaronado fanfaronade; shenado staging; shenader stage-manager; movadi to move on
		function, office	veskado bishopric; veskada diocesan; ambasado embassy; profesorado professorship, chair
	-al	language	pugnado punch; pedado kick; pedadi to kick Anglal English; Fransal French; Deucal German; Italal Italian; Espanal Spanish; Parisal Parisian slang; Grekal modern Greek (ancient Greek : Grek); Rusal Russian; Nedal Dutch; Polnal Polish; Cinal Chinese; Japonal Japanese
		botanic family	rozal(-os) rosaceae; cipresal cupressaceae; verbenal(-os) verbenaceae
		order, class	primala primary; duala secondary; treala tertiary; primalun a primary-school pupil, a man of primary culture; un dalun a secondary-school schoolgirl

dualin

4)	-aldo	chief, principal	stasyonaldo station-master; partedaldo party-leader; orkestraldo orchestra-leader, stafaldo chief of staff
5)	-an	member of a class	civan, civin citizen (m, f); feldan, feldin peasant, peasant woman; samriligan, -gin coreligionist (m, f)
		animal family	bovan(-os) bovideae; ruminan ruminant; shafan(-os) ovidae; ovan oviparous
6)	-aro	place	edaro refectory; pransaro dining-room; ludaro playing place; pregaro chapel
7)	-aryo	recipient	destinaryo addressee; latadaryo legatee; beneficaryo beneficiary
8)	-ava	containing	firava ferriferous; kuprava cupriferous; aurava auriferous; nilava having nothing, devoid, destitute
9)	-ayo	material thing	edayo food, victuals, feed; bevayo drink; dorayo something hard, callosity; medikayos medecines, drugs
10)	-azo	action	formazo formation; lustrazo polishing; saponazo soaping; koronazo coronation
11)	-eg	large, big, much, very	domego big house; boyego big boy; granega very large; fortega very strong; edegi, bevegi to eat, to drink much
12)	-el	vaguely connected with the root	-el has no particular meaning; only an indeterminate relation between the word finishing with -el and the corresponding root : flamel (from flam flame) will-o'-the-wisp; fousel (from fansa fancy) gadget
13)	-em	tendency, similarity	rubema reddish; jalema yellowish; edema greedy; bonema good-natured; karesemo wheedling; sonyemi to day-dream
14)	-enda	to be done	mendenda to be mended; verifikenda to be verified; lukenda to let; vendenda to sell; videnda worth seeing; bakenda to be sent back; agenda agenda (things to be done)
15)	-ensi	to begin, to start	skurensi to darken; klamensi to start screaming; plorensi to start weeping
16)	-er	doing, occupation	vender seller; kofer buyer; oprer workman; oprerin workwoman; teniser tennisman; tenis(er)in tennisplayer(woman); kanter singer
17)	-eso	quality, nature	boneso goodness; beleso beauty; prudenso (contraction of prudenteso) prudence; albeso whiteness; nereso blackness
18)	-est	superlative	belesta most beautiful; granesta the largest; bonesta the best; malesta the worst
19)	-et	diminutive	boyet little boy; felet little girl; domet small house; promenet stroll, short walk; beveti to sip
20)	-eyo	group (collective)	omeyo humanity; yuneyo young people; nobleyo nobility (noble people); Kristeyo Christendom
21)	-graf	practice, science, art	geograf geographer; geografa geographic; geografo geography; biograf biographer; biografa biographical; -flo -aphy
22)	-ia	possessive	kia whose; nilunia nobody's; tosia everybody's; lo povia viv the poor man's life
23)	-ibl	that may be	ibla available; posibla possible; vidibla visible; vendibla saleable; lektibla readable; noposibla impossible
24)	-id	descendant	Eraklid Heraclidan; Israelid Israelite; latinida of latin origin
25)	-ie	cause	kie for what reason, why; etie for this reason; nilie for no reason; kelie for any reason; somie for some reason
26)	-if	determining, causing	dormifa soporific; exitifa exciting; benifa helpful, beneficial; lezifa prejudicial



27)	-ig	to go	<b>bedigi</b> to go to bed; <b>dormigi</b> to go to sleep; <b>fensigi</b> to go to the window; <b>laborigi</b> to go to work
28)	-ij	to become	<b>dormiji</b> to fall asleep; <b>oldiji</b> to grow old; <b>vidibliji</b> to become visible; <b>beliji</b> to grow beautiful
29)	-il	instrument, tool	<b>kotil</b> knife; <b>kupil</b> scissors; <b>oril</b> clock, watch; <b>sidil</b> chair; <b>korkil (dikorkil)</b> corkscrew; <b>razil</b> razor; <b>nuxil</b> nutcrackers; <b>domil</b> household apparatus; <b>sukril</b> sugar tongs; <b>dentil</b> tooth pick; <b>stiril</b> ironing tool
30)	-in	feminine	<b>doktorin</b> lady doctor; <b>roin</b> queen; <b>venderin</b> salesgirl; <b>pinterin</b> woman painter; <b>kuderin</b> seamstress; <b>leonin</b> lioness; <b>tigrin</b> tigress
31)	-ind	having done	<b>vidinde</b> having seen; <b>ricinde</b> having received; <b>oldijinde</b> having grown old; <b>oldijinda</b> who has grown old
32)	-inil	small container	<b>sukrinil</b> sugar basin, sugar bowl; <b>salinil</b> salt-cellar; <b>teinil</b> tea-pot; <b>kafinil</b> coffee-pot; <b>pepinil</b> pepper-pot
33)	-ingo	machine	<b>lavingo</b> washing-machine; <b>plateningo</b> washing-up machine
34)	-io (pron. i-o)	art, trade; a whole, a set	<b>kemio</b> chemistry; <b>glifio</b> engraving; <b>medikio</b> medicine; <b>panio</b> bakery, baker's shop; <b>industrio</b> industry; <b>oldio</b> old people; old things; <b>socio</b> society
35)	-ior	means of transport	<b>peskior</b> fishing-boat; <b>delior</b> destroyer; <b>ivior</b> aircraftcarrier; <b>bombior</b> bomber; <b>petrolior</b> tanker
36)	-ir	comparative	<b>altira</b> taller, higher; <b>granira</b> larger; <b>letira</b> smaller; <b>fortira</b> stronger; <b>klevira</b> more clever; <b>olira</b> more frequent; <b>ofire</b> more often
37)	-is	reflexive	<b>mirisi</b> to look at oneself; <b>punisi</b> to punish oneself; <b>permisi</b> to take the liberty; <b>mi permisar ve disturbi</b> I take the liberty of disturbing you
38)	-ism, -ist	doctrine, partisan	<b>socalismo</b> socialism; <b>socalist(a)</b> socialist; <b>paxismo</b> pacifism; <b>paxist, -a</b> pacifist; <b>idealismo, -ist(a)</b> idealism, -ist; <b>komunismo, -ist(a)</b> communism, -ist
39)	-it	illness, med. affection	<b>difterit</b> diphtheria; <b>epit</b> hepatitis; <b>uremit</b> uraemia; <b>okit</b> ophthalmia
40)	-log, -a, -io	science, art (pron. : i-o)	<b>dermolog, -a, -io</b> dermatologist, -ogical, -ogy; <b>grafolog, -a, -io</b> graphologist, -ogical, -ogy
41)	-ol	young animal, diminutive	<b>ipol</b> colt, foal; <b>bovol</b> calf; <b>doriol</b> hamlet; <b>domol</b> small lodging; <b>bastol</b> small rod, small stick
42)	-ond	going to; to come	<b>pluvonda</b> it is going to rain; <b>venonda</b> to come; <b>nel mesos venonda</b> in the coming months; <b>lo shipos departonda</b> the ships that are going to depart
43)	-orio (pron. : i-o)	factory	<b>bisgitorio</b> biscuit factory; <b>telorio</b> linen manufactory; <b>kordorio</b> rope-making, rope-manufactory.
44)	-oyo (pron. : o-yo)	furniture	<b>skriboyo</b> desk, writing-table; <b>klozoyo</b> cupboard, wardrobe; <b>frigoyo</b> refrigerator, cooler
45)	-oz	abundance	<b>rikozo</b> great richness; <b>rikoza</b> very rich; <b>lumoz</b> luminous; <b>lumozo</b> effulgence, sheen, glare
46)	-ue	reciprocity	<b>libuci</b> to love each other; <b>libucu!</b> love each other!; <b>elpuco</b> mutual aid; <b>bon boyos elpuocar</b> good boys help one another
47)	-ul	tiny	<b>omul</b> homuncule; <b>infanul</b> tiny tot; <b>manul</b> tiny hand; <b>pedul</b> tiny foot; <b>katul</b> kitty (cat)
48)	-un (fem. : -in)	individual	<b>lo vunun</b> the wounded man; <b>lo vunin</b> the wounded woman; <b>malun</b> bad man; <b>malin</b> bad woman; <b>prizun</b> prisoner; <b>prizin</b> woman prisoner

49)	-uyo (pr. : u-yo)	container, small place or book	<b>sigaretuyo</b> cigarette-case; <b>okiluyo</b> spectacle-case; <b>totuyo</b> hold-all, bin; <b>garduyo</b> sentry-box; <b>orduruyo</b> dustbin, garbage-can; <b>adresuyo</b> directory; <b>trenuyo</b> railway time-table; <b>oruyo</b> time-table; <b>fonuyo</b> call-box, telephone booth; <b>fonadresuyo</b> telephone directory
50)	-ye	place (1)	<b>klezye</b> at church, to church; <b>kinye</b> at the movies, to the movies; <b>Londonye</b> in London, to London; <b>Bruxelye</b> at Brussels, to Brussels; <b>skolye</b> at, to school; <b>domye</b> home, at home; <b>toye</b> everywhere; <b>somye</b> somewhere; <b>nilye</b> nowhere
51)	-yer, -eyer	plant, tree	<b>pomyer</b> apple-tree; <b>rozyer</b> rose-tree; <b>frutyer</b> fruit-tree; <b>piecyer</b> peach-tree; <b>pirseyer</b> pear-tree; <b>fragyer</b> strawberry plant
52)	-yes	frequency, occasion	<b>somyes</b> sometimes; <b>mulyes</b> many times; <b>kanyes</b> how many times; <b>duyes</b> twice; <b>ekyes</b> hundred times; <b>idyas</b> one day; <b>pasidyas</b> some days ago; <b>naridyas</b> one of these coming days.

1) The suffix **-ye** to be used only for towns and countries (**Parisye** in, to Paris; **Fransye** in, to France; **Romye** in, to Rome; **Italye** in, to Italy) or when speaking of places in general:

**Mi gar klezye** I am going to church; **mi gar al San Paul klezo** I am going to St. Paul's Church; **el gar skolye** she goes to school; **el gar al Normaskol** she goes to the Normal School; **il sun gor al Ingenskol** he will soon go to the Engineering School; **mi Universitye** I am at the University; **il gor skolye xenye** he will go to school abroad; **il gor a un xena skol** he will go to a foreign school; **il gor skolye dorive** he will go to school in the village; **il gor al dorioskol** he will go to the village school.

## ELISION

One may *OPTIONALLY* (*never obligatorily*), and *SO LONG AS THIS DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH EUPHONY AND CLARITY*, elide following words:

1) the article **lo** before a word beginning with a vowel:

<b>Parbo, Parbos</b>	the tree, the trees
<b>Peldo, Peldinos</b>	the hero, the heroines
<b>Paventuros d'Artur</b>	Arthur's adventures

2) the preposition **de** and the word **ke** (pronoun or conjunction), and also *the object pronoun*, before a word beginning with a vowel:

<b>Paventur d'et boy</b>	this boy's adventure
<b>Poreclos d'un asno</b>	an ass's ears
<b>P'okos d'un fem k'il vidir</b>	the eyes of a woman he saw
<b>m'amar tu as mi l'amar?</b>	do you love me as I love you?
<b>il dicar k'il l'amar</b>	he says that he loves you

3) the two-syllable (one syllable after elision) or at most three-syllable (two syllables after elision) *ADJECTIVE*, when this *PRECEDES* the noun to which it relates, *NEVER WHEN IT FOLLOWS IT*:

<b>et (a) dom</b>	this house
<b>yen (a) floras</b>	those flowers
<b>nus (a) let (a) kamos</b>	nice little rooms
<b>un gran(a) bel(a) klezo</b>	a big beautiful church
<b>mi ricir ta gentil(a) brif</b>	I received your kind letter
<b>let(a) domos e klezos grana</b>	Small houses and large churches

4) the ending **o** of the NOUN, but *ONLY IN THE SINGULAR*. The plural's designation **os** *MAY NEVER BE ELIDED* (see "NOUN", page 14)

5) the ending **at** of the past participle, when used as a noun suffixed with **in** (feminine) :

l'akuzat; l'akuzin	the accused ( <i>m; f</i> )
ma libat; ma libin	my beloved ( <i>m; f</i> )
ma benamat; ma benamin	my much beloved ( <i>m; f</i> )

6) the suffix **er** and other suffixes, to reduce the length of a few feminine nouns (*cf.* 5) *above*) :

biblioteker; bibliotekin	librarian ( <i>m; f</i> )
matematist; matematin	mathematician ( <i>m; f</i> )
korespondent; korespondin	correspondent ( <i>m; f</i> )

7) in poetry, any word may be elided, when this is suggested by the rhythm or by the musicality of the verse. The poet is of course granted extra freedom in this matter, as his muse may suggest to him.

## COMPOUND WORDS

Compound words are very frequent in Neo. They are formed by simple joining, but a hyphen can always be used to help the reader who is new to Neo, and when the resulting compound word seems too long :

**bona** good, **kor** heart; **bonkor** good-heartedness; **bonkora** good-hearted **bona** good; **vol** will; **bonvol** goodwill; **bonvola**, -e goodwilling, -ly **mala** bad, ill; **malkore** illnaturally; **malvol** ill-will **skol** school, **maestro** teacher; **skolmaestro** schoolmaster **dorio** village, **klezo** church; **dorfoklezo** village church **art** art; **istor** history; **artistor** art-history; **Artistor-Skol** Art-History School

**enta** whole; **kor** heart; **entakore** whole-heartedly **amor** love; **pen** sorrow; **amorpen** love-sorrow **menso** dining; **car** car; **menso-car** dining-car

When writing compound words, it is suggested, as soon as the word seems too long, or as soon as there is a danger of confusion, we separate the composing words with a hyphen : **skol-maestro**, **art-istor**, **dorfoklezo**, **menso-car**.

Compound words have two or more stresses, each composing word keeping its own stress : **dOrfoklEzo**, **Art-istOr-skOl**, **skOlmaEstro**.

English compound words as "cigarette-holder", "cross-bearer", "pen-holder", "pen-wiper", "windscreen-wiper" are translated in Neo either directly (with ending **-er** for a person, **-il** for a tool) : **sigaret-portil** (sigaret-il), **kruz-porter**, **plum-tenil**, **plum-shugil**, **vitrel-shugil**, or by using the infinitive : **porti-sigaret**, **portikruz**, **teniplum** (plumil), **shugiplum**, **shugivitrel**.

The English idiom "from day to day", from year to year", and so on, is shrunk in Neo to single words comprising the initial syllable and the whole word : **idide** from day to day, **ananye** from year to year, **vekveke** from week to week, **benbene** better and better, **malpize** from bad to worse.

This useful device can be extended to adjectival (ending **-a**) and to verbal (ending **-i**, etc.) usage : **letleta** smaller and smaller; **letleti** to become smaller and smaller; **ladlada** uglier and uglier; **oldoldi** to grow older and older.

So konstatar un idida melazo. A day to day improvement is ascertained.

Et land far ananya progres. This country is making a year to year progress.

Viv ye shirshira. Life is there more and more expensive.

Nun il melmelar. He is now doing better and better.  
Il melar idide. He is getting better from day to day.

El nusnuser idide.

She is growing prettier and prettier from day to day.

Nos adsir al orora pizazo del situo. We witnessed the hour to hour deterioration of the situation.

The idioms "black-haired girl", "the man with the gray glove", "the woman with the green gown" are also translated by a compound word : **lo nerkapla fel**, **lo grizganta vir**, **lo verdroba dam**.

## GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Geographical names have been arbitrarily established in Neo. They are subject to changes, according to local preference or taste, or for other unaccountable reasons. The changes may be no less arbitrary than the earlier forms.

Here is a list of some of these names :

Country name and adjective	Inhabitant (7)	language	fashion, manner
<b>Brit, brita</b> Great Britain, British	<b>Brita, Britin</b> Briton, Britisher, Britishwoman		<b>britana</b> , -e <i>a, adv</i> after the British manner (style)
<b>Anglo, angla</b> England, English	<b>Angla, Anglin</b> Englishman, Englishwoman	<b>Anglal</b> English	<b>anglana</b> , -e after the English manner
<b>Franso, -a</b> France, French	<b>Fransa, -in</b> Frenchman, Frenchwoman	<b>Fransal</b> French	<b>fransana</b> , -e after the French manner
<b>Italio, -ala</b> Italy, Italian	<b>Itala, -in</b> Italian, Italianwoman	<b>Italal</b> Italian	<b>italana</b> , -e after the Italian manner
<b>Belgo, -a</b> Belgium,	<b>Belga, Belgin</b> Belgian, - woman	(2)	<b>belgana</b> , -e
<b>Deucand, deuca</b> Germany, German (1)	<b>Deuca, Deucin</b> German, - w.	<b>Deucal</b> German	<b>deaucana</b> , -e
<b>Rusio, rusa</b> Russia	<b>Rusa, Rusin</b> Russian, - w.	<b>Rusal</b> Russian	<b>rusana</b> , -e
<b>Cin, cina</b> China, Chinese	<b>Cina, Cinin</b> Chinaman, - w.	<b>Cinal</b> Chinese	<b>cinana</b> , -e
<b>Ned(o), neda</b> Netherlands, (Holland) Dutch	<b>Neda, Nedin</b> Dutchman, Dutchwoman	<b>Nedal</b> Dutch	<b>Nedana</b> , -e
<b>SURS, sursa</b> U. S. S. R.	<b>Sursa, -in</b>		<b>sursana</b> , -e
<b>Grekio, greka</b> Greece, Greek	<b>Graka, -in</b>	<b>Grekal</b> modern Greek (old Greek : <b>Grek</b> )	<b>grekana</b> , -e
<b>Europ, -a</b> Europe,	<b>Europa, -in</b>		<b>europana</b> , -e
<b>Amerik, -a</b> America,	<b>Amerika, -in</b>	<b>Amerikal</b> (3)	<b>amerikana</b> , -e
<b>Azyo, azya</b> Asia, -iatic	<b>Azya, -yin</b>		<b>azyana</b> , -e
<b>Afrik, afrika</b> USA (USIO), usa	<b>Afrika, -in</b> USA, -in	<b>Usal, Amerikal</b> (3)	<b>afrikana</b> , -e <b>usana</b> , -e
<b>Australyo, -ya</b> Australia (4)	<b>Australya, -yin</b>		<b>australyana</b> , -e
<b>Austro, austra</b> Austria, -ian	<b>Austra, -in</b>		<b>austrana</b> , -e

<b>Japon</b> , -a Japan, <b>Japona</b> , -in Japanese	<b>Japonal</b>	<b>japonana</b> , -e
<b>Arabio</b> , <b>araba</b> Arab, -in Arabia, -ian	<b>Arabal</b>	<b>arabana</b> , -e
<b>Turkio</b> , <b>turka</b> Turk(a), -in Turkey, Turkish	<b>Turkal</b>	<b>turkana</b> , -e
<b>Swis</b> , -a Switzer-land, Swiss	<b>Swisa</b> , -in	<b>swisana</b> , -e
<b>Oceanyo</b> , -ya Oceania, -ian (5)	<b>Oceanya</b> , -in	<b>oceanyana</b> , -e
<b>Mexik</b> , -a Mexico, <b>Mexixa</b> , -in -an		<b>mexikana</b> , -e
<b>Mexiko</b> , <b>Mexik-urbo</b> , -a Mexi-co-City	<b>Mexikurba</b> , -in <b>Mexikoa</b> , -oin	<b>mexikurbana</b> , -e
<b>Algeryo</b> , -ya Algeria, -ian	<b>Algerya</b> , -yin	<b>algeryana</b> , -e
<b>Algera</b> , -a Algiers, of -	<b>Algera</b> , -in	<b>algerana</b> , -e
<b>Tunisyo</b> , -ya Tunisia, -ian	<b>Tunisyia</b> , -yin	<b>tunisyana</b> , -e
<b>Tunis</b> , -a Tunis, of -	<b>Tunisa</b> , -in	<b>tunisana</b> , -e
<b>London</b> , <b>londona</b> London, Londonian	<b>Londona</b> , -in <b>Londonal</b> (6)	<b>londonana</b> , -e
<b>Paris</b> , -a Paris, -ian	<b>Parisa</b> , -in <b>Parisal</b> (7)	<b>parisana</b> , -e
<b>Roma</b> , -a Rome, <b>Roma</b> , -in Roman	<b>Romal</b> (8)	<b>romana</b> , -e

1) **Germanio** means Old Germany (*history*) (**germana**, German, -in; **germanana**, -e).

2) **Belgal** might mean "French as spoken in Belgium"; same, **Swisal** German as spoken in Switzerland, or Swiss dialect.

3) **Amerikal** and **Usal** mean "American (language)" or "English as spoken in America (in the United States)".

4) "australa" (better "Suda"), would mean "austral, southern".

5) **ocean** means "ocean" (**oceanana** oceanic).

6) **Londonal** means: London slang, Cockney; **Parisal**: Parisian argot; **Romal** Roman dialect.

7) Inhabitants may also be called: Britun, -tin; Anglun, Anglin; Fransun, Fransin; etc.

For the languages, there are verbal, adjective and adverbial derivations:

**anglala**, -e in English; **anglali** to speak, to know English;  
**fransala**, -e in French; **fransali** to speak, to know French;  
**rusala**, -e in Russian; **rusali** to speak, to know Russian.

<b>Cu somun ik fransalar?</b>	Does anybody speak French here?
<b>Et anglala traduk no bona.</b>	This English translation is not good.
<b>Mi tradukor et libro rusale.</b>	I'll translate this book into Russian.
<b>Mi ar un rusa profesor ki anglalar perfe.</b>	I have a Russian teacher who knows English perfectly.
<b>Ma rusala profesor sar angla.</b>	My teacher for Russian is an Englishman.
<b>Zi ar un fransa anglala klavin.</b>	They have a French girl-typist for English correspondence.

Old, classic, or constructed languages don't need the suffix **-al**: Latin Latin; Grek ancient Greek (modern Greek: **grekal**); Sanskrit Sanskrit; Esperanto Esperanto; Neo Neo.

<b>Il latinar mo no grekar.</b>	He knows Latin but he does not know ancient Greek.
<b>El esperantar e near.</b>	She knows Esperanto and Neo.

## USEFUL IDIOMS

There is nothing so difficult as translating idioms from one language into another.

When an English idiom does not appear clear enough in a word for word translation, try and give this idiom its real meaning in quite simple language.

Here are some attempts to translate the true meaning of some English idioms:

So great a man.	Un tan gran vir.
A certain Mr. Smith.	Sert Sr Smith.
To set an example.	Di l'exemplo.
What a surprise you are giving me!	Ka surprèn vu me dar!
I am coming in a few minutes.	Mi venar fra pok minutos.
Three shillings a head.	Tre shilingos pro cef.
To go a-hunting.	Gi yagi (yagigi).
To abandon oneself to...	Abandonisi a...
Taken aback, appalled, aghast.	Disekurat; astonoca.
He paid for it dearly.	Il pagir it shire.
What's the matter?	Ka lo mat?
In broken accents.	Kon vok rompat.
To meet with acceptance.	Inkontri aprov.
Road accident.	Rut-axident.
Aircraft accident.	Iv-axident.
The dispute has been settled.	Lo kontendo aranjat.
By his accounts.	Les la dicos.
To acknowledge receipt of a letter.	Ricavizi un brif.
To put in action.	Aktadi. - Movadi.
It adds up to ten thousand francs.	Montantar ismil frankos.
The lack of adjustment between their temperaments.	Za malkun.
Much ado about nothing.	Mul rum po nilo.
Without further ado.	Sen plu. - Sen oso.
They found it to their advantage.	Zi trir it vantaga (po zi).
To take medical advice.	Konsulti mediker. - Preni medika opin.
Foreign Affairs.	Xenecos.
Foreign Office.	Xenecado.
That's another affair!	Eto osa gestyon!
To win affection.	Gani afekto. - Gani simpatio.
How I would like to be young again!	Kan mi dezur resi yuna!
Now and again. - From time to time.	Temtempe.
To be over age.	Si suraja; suraji.
We agree to your proposal.	Nos grear va propozo.
This climate does not agree with me.	Et klim no me konvenar.
Air-condition (to); -ed; -ing.	Erki; erka; erko.
(Via) Air-Mail. - By air.	Ive. - Ere.
Air-tight.	Ermetika.
Air-hostess.	Er-ospin.
Air-bridge.	Er-pont.
Air-borne.	Er-portat.
Alarm signal.	Alarmil.
Alarm clock.	Velyil.
First of all.	Toprime.
At all hours. - At any time.	Kelore.
Not at all.	Nile. - Nixe.
That's all.	Eto to. - Sar to.
All included.	Toinse.
All of a sudden.	Sodene.
All right!	O.K.! Oke!
To allow oneself.	Permisi.
Alms-house.	Azil. - Ospizo.
Altar-boy.	Korgoboy.

We may *optionally* use in Neo the suffix 'y ('oy), corresponding to the English 's to mark the genitive:

*ma patro'y dom*      my father's house  
*ma librer'oy filin*      my bookseller's daughter  
*nos no libar et fem'oy modos*      we don't like this woman's manners  
*et libros-oy print exela*      the printing of these books is excellent.

Both OPTIONAL GENITIVE's suffix -'y (-oy) and COMPLEMENT TRANSPOSITION'S suffix -n (-on, -an) (see page 28) were suggested by Mr. Béla Măriash (Hungary).

*Pronunciation of letter "j"*. According to Mr. Adrian J. Pilgrim's (Leicester) convincing suggestion, we have decided to accept for this letter the optional use of both English (*John, jolly*) and French (*Jean, joli*) pronunciations.

*Compound infinitive verbs*. We wish to point out the equivalence of following verbal forms:

*vidandi* = *si vidanda* (to be seeing);  
*vidindi* = *si vidinda* = *i vidat* (to have seen);  
*vidondi* = *si vidonda* (to will have seen);  
*vidati* = *si vidat* (to be seen).

## DICTIONARY

### I.

## ENGLISH - NEO