

Express the following sentences in Volapük. In each sentence there is at least one word which ought to be put in the kimifal.

Who has the dog? The boy has two dogs [dogs 2]. The man has three dogs. The dog has four feet. The boy has two feet. Who has two hands? The man gives money. The man gives money to the boy (or, the man gives the boy some money; *some* would not be translated). The boy's father [father of boy] gives a dollar to the man. The year has twelve months. The month has thirty days. The week has seven days. The day has 24 hours. Who brings the goose? Who sees the dog? Who sees the two sheep? To whom does the man give money? (Literally, to whom man gives money? "Does" is untranslatable.) To whom does the boy bring money? The boy brings five dollars to the father.

PERSONS.

The pronoun of the **FIRST** person is *ob*, I; plural, *obs*, we.

When the verb is in the first person the pronoun is united with it as a person ending, forming one word. *Binob*, I am; *pükob*, I speak; *körnobs*, we come; *golobs*, we go.

The pronoun of the **SECOND** person is *ol*, thou or you (singular); *ols*, you, plural. See remarks on the distinction between *ol* and *ols*, page 5.

These syllables *ol* and *ols* are likewise suffixed to the verb, forming one word. *Binol*, thou art or you are; *pükol*, thou speakest or you speak; *körnols* *flens*, you, friends, are coming; *golols*, ye are going.

We may also translate "I am" by *ob binob*, and "thou art" by *ol binol*; but this repetition of the personal syllable is unusual, and only employed for emphasis or when it is desired to place the subject at a distance from the verb.

In the **THIRD** person there are four pronouns: *om* for masculins and neuters, he, it; *of* for feminins, she; *os*, neuter impersonal or abstract; *on*, collectiv, one (as "one says"), people, "they." In the plural, *oms* and *ofs*, they.

These pronouns are also suffixed to the verb, *binom*, he is, it is ("it" being some definite thing previously mentioned). *Pükof*, she speaks; *golofs*, they (the women) go; *nifos*, it snows; *sagon*, they say, people say, one says, it is said.

Even when the subject of the verb is a noun expressed, yet the *om* or *of* must be added: *of* for a feminine subject, *om* for any other. *Vom binof jänik*, the woman is beautiful. *Man binom famik*, the man is famous. *Dom binom gletik* (not *dom binos gletik*), the house is large. *Doms binoms gletik*, the houses are large. *Jisons binofs yunik*, the daughters are young.

We can now conjugate any verb through the persons of the present tense.---

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| 1. <i>binob</i> , I am. | 1. <i>binobs</i> , we are. |
| 2. <i>binol</i> , thou art, you are. | 2. <i>binols</i> , you are. |
| 3. <i>binom</i> , is, he is, it is. | 3. <i>binoms</i> , are, they are. |
| <i>binof</i> , is, she is. | <i>binofs</i> , are, they are. |
| <i>binos</i> , it is. | |
| <i>binon</i> , one is, people are. | |

The mnemonic word **OBOLOMOFOSON** contains all the personal pronouns. If it be written from memory twenty times the verb endings will not be easily forgotten.

EXERCISE 3.

VOCABULARY.

Buk, book. *Körnob*, I come. *Golob*, I go.
Lilob, I hear. *Binob*, I am. *Pükob*, I speak.

Binob. Givob. Blinob. Pükob. Golob. Körnob.
Labob buki. Givobs moni. Labobs bukis tel. Givob moni mane. Blinobs bukis pule. Blinobs bukis pula.

I speak. I go. I have the goose. We have the books. I have five books. We give money to the man. I give five dollars to the boy. We bring a dog to the man. I bring the books. I bring the boys' books. I bring books to the boys. We give books to the boys.

