

INTER
LINGUA D 53

A Beginner's Text Book of the
International Language



OCcidental in a week

by E. BIDDLE



BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Li AM 116b

La Craux-de-Fonds

Price Threepence

Printed and Published by E. Biddle, 9, Durban Avenue,
Christleton, Chester for the

Interlanguage Association of
Great Britain,
40, St. Andrew St., LONDON. S. W. 8

1933

KATALOG

A Beginner's Text Book of the
International Language



OCCIDENTAL
in a Week

by E. BIDDLE



Printed and Published by E. Biddle, 9, Durban Avenue,
Christleton, Chester for the

Interlanguage Association of
Great Britain,

40, St. Andrew St., LONDON. S. W. 8

1 9 3 3

FIRST DAY

PRONUNCIATION is simple. No silent letters.

1—Vowels have the Continental values. A as in father ; E as in there ; I as in marine ; O as in so, for ; U as in rule ; EU as U in fUr.

2—Consonants as in English, except
C before E, I or Y as TS ; elsewhere as K.

G „ „ „ as s in pleasure ; elsewhere as
in Gun.

S between vowels as z. Z as DS.

TI after a vowel as TSI.

3—Stress on the vowel before the last consonant, except that the endings -bil, -ic, -im, -ul and -men are unstressed. The addition of the plural sign -s does not affect the stress. The exceptions are marked with a printed accent.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

li patre—lee pAh-treh

fortissim—for-tIss-im

Europa—u(r)-rO-pah

clar—klahr

rose—rO-zeh

cit  —tsee-tEh

national—nat-see-oh-nAhl. témpore—tEm-po-reh

Occidental es li ideal solution
okt-see-den-tAl ess lee ee-deh-Al so-loot-see-ohn
del problema de un lingue inter-
del prob-lay-mah day oon lin-gweh in-tare
national nam it combina regularitá
natseeoh.nAl nam it combEEnah reg-oo-laree-tAh
e internationalitá.
eh in-tare-natsee-ò-nal-ee-tAh



SECOND DAY

GRAMMAR

1— UN = a, an. LI = the.

2— The Plural is formed by adding :

-S after a consonant ; -ES after a vowel.

e.g. un die—a day ; dies—days

vocabul—word ; li vocabules—the words

3— All verbs are regular. They do not vary for person or number. They consist of Stem + Ending. The Present Tense is the same as the stem, e.g. ama—love(s) ; vide—see(s) ; veni—come(s).

4— Yo Tu Il Illa It Noi Vu Ili

I Thou He She It We You They

5— Questions are formed by putting ESQUE [is it that ?] at the beginning of the phrase, e.g. yo vide—I see ; esque yo vide ?—do I see ?

EXERCISE

Occidental

Un patre. Li patre. Li patres. Un patre e un matre. Patres e matres. Li infante vide li patre. Li matre parla con li fratre. Yo vide li scola. Noi

dormi in li dom. It jace sur li table. Noi trova li amicos. Vu lee un libre. Esque vu comprende Occidental? Esque illa scri un lettre? Espue li nocte es long? Esque il canta?

EXERCISE

English

A father. The father. The fathers. A father and a mother. Fathers and mothers. The child sees the father. The mother speaks with the brother. I see the school. We sleep in the house. It is lying* on the table. We find the friends. You are reading* a book. Do you understand Occidental? Is she writing a letter? Is the night long? Is he singing?

* In Occ. *you read* and *you are reading* are both generally translated as *vu lee*. This applies to all such cases.



THIRD DAY

GRAMMAR

6. ADJECTIVES may end -I for euphony or clearness. They are generally invariable, as in English.

7. Comparison of Adjectives

Plu bell quam	.....	more beautiful than
Minu rapid quam	.....	less rapid than
Tam long quam	.....	as long as
Max nov	.....	most new (newest)
Minst facil	.....	least easy

8. Possessive Pronouns

MI	TUI	SU	NOR	VOR	LOR
My	Thy	His, Her, Its	Our	Your	Their

9. Interrogative & Personal Pronouns

QUI—who. QUEM—whom. QUO—what
QUEL—which

10. The Past Tense is formed by adding -T to the Stem, e.g. yo vide—I see ; yo videt—I saw.

12. The Infinitive is the Stem + -R, e.g. veni-r to come ; time-r—to fear.

12. The Future Tense is the auxiliary VA (shall will) + the Infinitive, e.g. Il va amar—he will love

13. The Negative Form of the verb is formed by placing NE (not) before the verb or auxiliary, e.g. *vu ne vide* — you do not see ; *ili ne va venir* — they will not come.

EXERCISE

Occidental

Li rubi libre es sur li table. Yo ne vide it. U it es? It es sub li jurnal. Yer mi amico venit e noi visitat li principal partes de nor cité. Bentost il va venir denov. Tande noi va posser visitar li muséo. Yo parla, il ne trova, esque vu comprehendet? Qui va venir? Quo es sur li stul? Quem illa incontrat? Quel dom es max grand? Li nocte es nu plu long quam li die. Li árbor es minu alt quam li dom. Conductor, yo ne conduce, illa conductet, noi va conductor. Esque il ne conducte?

EXERCISE

English

The red book is on the table. I do not see it.
Where is it? It is under the newspaper. Yester-

FOURTH DAY

GRAMMAR

14. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of -men. (English -ly)
felici—happy ; felicimen—happily,

15. The Objective Forms of the Personal Pronouns are :

ME	TE	LE	LA	IT	NOS	VOS	LES
me	thee	him	her	it	us	you	them

They are used as in English.

16. The Conditional is formed by VELL (should, would) + Infinitive, e.g. yo vell dir—I should say.

17. The Imperative is the Root.
da ! give ! ; veni ! come

For politeness, PLES (please) + Infinitive may be used, e.g. Ples venir temporan—please come early.

EXERCISE

Occidental

Felicimen, yo posset venir hodie. Yo joya vider vos. Mi amico venit con me, nam il volet vider li cité. Esque vu vide it? Mi sestra esset in li jardin; esque vu videt la? Yo vell esser tre content incontrar la. Li jurnales es ta; ples dar les a me. Comensa leer-vor libre! Li mann quem vu videt es mi patre. Li stul quel es in ti ci chambre ne es tre grand. Li seniores qui es in li strad es mi amicos. Li libres queles yo misse vos es tre util. Qui vell creder it? Quo vell esser max util por vos?

EXERCISE

English

Happily, I was able to come today. I am glad to see you. My friend came with me, for he wanted to see the city. Do you see it? My sister was in the garden: did you see her? I should be very pleased to meet her. The newspapers are there: please give them to me. Begin to read your book. The man whom you saw is my father. The chair

which is in this room is not very big. The gentlemen who are in the street are my friends. The books which I am sending you are very useful. Who would believe it? What would be most useful to you?

Important—The Relative Pronouns, often omitted in English, must be inserted in every case in Occidental.



EXERCISE

Occidental

Yo ha prendet li cos ex li scatul. Il' ne esset tre content pri li lettre quel il hat recivet. Esque illi esset videt in li teatre? Yo ne ha incontrat les denov. Alqui ha prendet mi libre. Nequi ha esset ci. It va har esset finit temporan. Esque alquicos es in vor manu? No, yo have necos in mi manu. Li homes auxiliant in ti ci labor es poc.

EXERCISE

English

I have taken the thing out of the box. He was not very content with the letter which he had received. Were they seen in the theatre? I have not met them again. Someone has taken my book. Nobody has been here. It will have been finished early. Is anything in your hand? No, I have nothing in my hand. The people helping in this work are few.

SIXTH DAY

As we have covered the main points of grammar and cannot deal with derivatton here, the last two lessons will consist of further exercises.

Noi ha scrit quelc lettres. Qui ha prendet li incresce? Esque vor patre ha dat mi libre al senior? Quo desira vor matre? Quant noi debe? Yo lee un jurnal frances. Il obliviat far to. Il ne fat tam mult labor hodie quam yer. Li person por quem il labora es ci. Forsan yo va reciver Cosmoglotta deman. Illi volet apprender Occidental, nam illi comprendet quam util ti ci lingue vell esser por lor viages in extrania. Ta es mi chapel; ples dar it a me.

We have written several letters. Who has taken the ink? Has your father given my book to the gentleman? How much do we owe. I am reading a French newspaper. He forgot to do that. He has not done so much work today as yesterday. The person for whom he works is here. Perhaps I shall

receive Cosmoglotta tomorrow. They wanted to learn Occidental, for they understood how useful this language would be for their journeys abroad. There is my hat ; please give it to me.

SEVENTH DAY

Li lingue international Occidental es li resulta de mult annus de studie. Mult projectes ha esset publicat, ma poc ha havet adeptes—solmen Volapuk, tre artificial, quel morit pro su intern defectes; Esperanto, li max diffuset systema, tro artificial e inactiv ; Ido, " Reform-Esperanto ", hodie es in dissolution ; Latino sine Flexione, antiqui latin sin grammatica, absolutmen inapt por general usada ; e Occidental, li quintessentie del cultural lingues de Europa, modern, flexibil. facile bell, apt por omni civilisat besonas—li Interlingue del Futur !

