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Unesim capitul (1.esim capitul)	Chapter One (1st Chapter)
Unesim may (1 may)	May first (1st May)
Un mann sta in un cité.	A man stands in a city.
Li mann scri un jurnale.	The man writes a journal.
Li mann vide un cité.	The man sees a city.
Esque li mann sta in un cité?	Does the man stand in a city?
Yes, il sta in un cité.	Yes, he stands in a city.
Esque li mann sta in...un mann?	Does the man stand in... a man?
No, il ne sta in un mann.	No, he does not stand in a man.
Il sta in un cité.	He stands in a city.
Esque li mann sta in un tren?	Does the man stand in a train?
No, il ne sta in un tren.	No, he does not stand in a train.
Il sta in un cité.	He stands in a city.
Li mann sta in un cité.	The man stands in a city.
Esque li mann scri un jurnale?	Does the man write a journal?
Yes, il scri un jurnale.	Yes, he writes a journal.
Esque li jurnale scri li mann?	Does the journal write the man?
No, li jurnale ne scri li mann.	No, the journal does not write the man.
Un jurnale ne scri.	A journal does not write.
Un mann scri.	A man writes.

Li mann scri li jurnale.	The man writes the journal.
Esque li cité vide li mann?	Does the city see the man?
No, li cité ne vide li mann.	No, the city does not see the man.
Un cité ne vide.	A city does not see.
Un mann vide.	A man sees.
Esque li mann vide li cité?	Does the man see the city?
Yes, li mann vide li cité.	Yes, the man sees the city.
U sta li mann?	Where is the man?
Il sta in un cité.	He is in a city.
Quo li mann scri?	What does the man write?
Il scri un jurnale.	He writes a journal.
Quo li mann vide?	What does the man see?
Il vide un cité.	He sees a city.
Il sta in un cité, e il scri un jurnale, e il vide un cité.	He is in a city, and he writes a journal, and he sees a city.
Esque li mann sta in un jurnale?	Does the man stand in a journal?
No, il scri in un jurnale.	No, he writes in a journal.
Esque li mann vide un mann?	Does the man see a man?
No, il ne vide un mann; il vide un cité.	No, he does not see a man; he sees a city.
Li mann es grand.	The man is tall.
Li mann es bon, e li mann es intelligent.	The man is good, and the man is intelligent.

Il pensa.	He thinks.
Il pensa pri li cité.	He thinks about the city.
Il pensa: Quo es li cité?	He thinks: What is the city?
Esque li cité es bon?	Is the city good?
Esque li cité es grand?	Is the city large?
Esque li mann scri un cité?	Does the man write a city?
No, il ne scri un cité; un cité es grand.	No, he does not write a city; a city is large.
Il scri un jurnale; un jurnale ne es grand.	He writes a journal; a journal is not large.
Esque li jurnale pensa pri li mann?	Does the journal think about the man?
No, un jurnale ne pensa.	No, a journal does not think.
Un mann pensa.	A man thinks.
Il pensa pri li jurnale, e pensa pri li cité.	He thinks about the journal, and thinks about the city.
E il scri in li jurnale.	And he writes in the journal.
Il scri pri li cité.	He writes about the city.
Il scri: Li cité es bon, e li cité es grand.	He writes: The city is good, and the city is large.
Il pensa: Li cité es bon; il pensa que li cité es bon.	He thinks: The city is good; he thinks that the city is good.
Il pensa: Li cité es grand; il pensa que li cité es grand.	He thinks: The city is large; he thinks that the city is large.
Il pensa pri li cité, e il pensa pri li jurnale.	He thinks about the city, and he thinks about the journal.

Quo es li giornale?	What is the journal?
Li giornale es u li mann scri; il scri in li giornale.	The journal is where the man writes; he writes in the journal.
In li giornale, li mann scri pri li cité.	In the journal, the man writes about the city.
In li giornale, li mann ne scri pri li tren; li mann sta in li cité, ne in li tren.	In the journal, the man does not write about the train; the man is in the city, not in the train.
Il ne pensa pri li tren; il pensa pri li cité, li cité Munich.	He does not think about the train; he thinks about the city, the city Munich.
Quo es li cité?	What is the city?
It es Munich.	It is Munich.
U es Munich?	Where is Munich?
It es u li mann sta.	It is where the man stands.
U es li mann?	Where is the man?
Il es in Munich.	He is in Munich.
Yes, Munich es un grand cité, e un bon cité.	Yes, Munich is a large city, and a good city.
Li mann pensa que Munich es un bon cité, e il pensa que it es un grand cité.	The man thinks that Munich is a good city, and he thinks that it is a large city.
Li mann es intelligent.	The man is intelligent.
Il di: Salute, Munich!	He says: Hello, Munich!
Il es un bon mann!	He is a good man!
Li mann sta e pensa: U es li tren?	The man stands and thinks: Where is the train?

Il vide...il vide li tren!	He sees...he sees the train!
Il pensa: Li tren!	He thinks: The train!
Nu il ne pensa pri li giornale e ne pensa pri li cité; il pensa pri li tren!	Now he does not think about the journal and does not think about the city; he thinks about the train!

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Duesim capitul (2.esim capitul)	Chapter Two (2nd Chapter)
Duesim may (= 2 may)	May second (2nd May)
Nu li mann es in li tren.	Now the man is in the train.
Il ne es in Munich; il es in un tren.	He is not in Munich; he is in a train.
Il viagea.	He is traveling.
Il pensa: Nu yo viagea de Munich a Vienna.	He thinks: Now I am traveling from Munich to Vienna.
It es un bon viage.	It is a good journey.
Yo ama viages.	I love journeys.
Il pensa pri Munich.	He thinks about Munich.
Il pensa: Nu yo es in li tren, ma yer yo esset in Munich.	He thinks: Now I am in the train, but yesterday I was in Munich.
E nu yo scri un giornale in li tren, ma yer yo scrit un giornale in Munich.	And now I am writing a journal in the train, but yesterday I wrote a journal in Munich.
E nu yo pensa in li tren, ma yer yo pensat in Munich.	And now I am thinking in the train, but yesterday I thought in Munich.
Yer yo pensat pri Munich in Munich, e nu yo pensa pri Vienna in li tren.	Yesterday, I thought about Munich in Munich, and now I am thinking about Vienna in the train.

Nu yo es in li tren, ne in Vienna.	Now I am in the train, not in Vienna.
Ma yo pensa e scri pri Vienna.	But I think and write about Vienna.
Esque li mann nu pensa in Munich?	Does the man now think about Munich?
No, il nu ne pensa in Munich.	No, he does not think about Munich now.
Il pensa in li tren.	He thinks in the train.
Yer il pensat in Munich.	Yesterday, he thought about Munich.
Il di: Salute, tren!	He says: Hello, train!
Li mann es in li tren, e il viagea a un cité.	The man is in the train, and he is traveling to a city.
Li cité ne es Munich; Munich es li cité de yer.	The city is not Munich; Munich is yesterday's city.
Li cité es Vienna; Vienna es li cité de hodie.	The city is Vienna; Vienna is today's city.
Li mann pensa pri Munich e Vienna.	The man thinks about Munich and Vienna.
Il pensa: Munich esset li cité de yer, e Munich esset bon.	He thinks: Munich was yesterday's city, and Munich was good.
Nu it es hodie, e yo es in un tren; li tren es bon.	Now it is today, and I am in a train; the train is good.
Esque Vienna va esser bon?	Will Vienna be good?
Li mann pensa pri Munich: Munich esset li cité de yer.	The man thinks about Munich: Munich was yesterday's city.
Il pensa in li tren: il es in li tren hodie.	He thinks in the train: he is in the train today.
E il pensa pri Vienna: Vienna va esser li cité de deman.	And he thinks about Vienna: Vienna will be tomorrow's city.

E il pensa: Munich esset grand.	And he thinks: Munich was great.
Li tren es grand.	The train is great.
Esque Vienna va esser grand?	Will Vienna be great?
E il pensa: In Munich yo scrit in un jurnale.	And he thinks: In Munich, I wrote in a journal.
In li tren yo scri in un jurnale.	In the train, I write in a journal.
Esque in Vienna yo va scrit in un jurnale?	Will I write in a journal in Vienna?
Yes, deman in Vienna yo va scrit in un jurnale.	Yes, tomorrow in Vienna, I will write in a journal.
Yo ama jurnales.	I love journals.
Li mann pensa mult (il pensa mult = il pensa e pensa e pensa), e il scri mult.	The man thinks a lot (he thinks a lot = he thinks and thinks and thinks), and he writes a lot.
Yes, il es un intelligent mann.	Yes, he is an intelligent man.
Intelligent mannes scri mult, e pensa mult.	Intelligent people write a lot and think a lot.
Il es Jonathan; Jonathan es un intelligent mann.	He is Jonathan; Jonathan is an intelligent man.
Il scri: Yo es Jonathan.	He writes: I am Jonathan.
Yo es in un tren.	I am in a train.
Yer yo stat in Munich; deman yo va star in Vienna.	Yesterday I was in Munich; tomorrow I will be in Vienna.
Il pensa, e scri: Li tren...	He thinks and writes: The train...
it es bon, ma old.	it is good but old.
It ne es nov; it es old.	It is not new; it is old.

Esque in Munich li trenes es old?	Are the trains in Munich old?
Yes, li trenes de Munich es old.	Yes, the trains in Munich are old.
Ma li trenes de Munich es bon, e yo ama li trenes de Munich.	But the trains in Munich are good, and I love the trains in Munich.
Yer yo amat li tren in Munich, e hodíe yo ama li tren nu, e deman yo va amar li tren in Vienna.	Yesterday I loved the train in Munich, and today I love the train now, and tomorrow I will love the train in Vienna.
Yo ama trenes!	I love trains!
Jonathan scri: Munich es un bon cité e un old cité, e Vienna es un bon cité e un old cité.	Jonathan writes: Munich is a good and old city, and Vienna is a good and old city.
Munich e Vienna ne es nov, ma es bon.	Munich and Vienna are not new, but they are good.
Munich e Vienna es old, ma bon cités.	Munich and Vienna are old, but good cities.
Li cités ne es nov, ma bon.	The cities are not new, but good.
Yo ama cités!	I love cities!
Jonathan pensa, que li duesim die de viage es bon.	Jonathan thinks that the second day of the journey is good.
Il di: Hodíe esset un bon duesim die de viage.	He says: Today was a good second day of the journey.
Yo ama viages!	I love journeys!

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Triesim capitul (3.esim capitul)	Trying chapter (3rd chapter)
Duesim may (= 2 may)	May 2nd (= 2nd May)
Jonathan sta in Vienna: li cité de Vienna.	Jonathan is in Vienna: the city of Vienna.

Jonathan pensa que Vienna es bon, e que Vienna es bell.	Jonathan thinks that Vienna is good, and that Vienna is beautiful.
Jonathan ne pensa que Vienna es desbell; il pensa que Vienna es bell.	Jonathan doesn't think that Vienna is ugly; he thinks that Vienna is beautiful.
Il di: Vienna es un bell cité!	He says: Vienna is a beautiful city!
Yo va scrir pri it!	I will write about it!
E il scri in li jurnale pri Vienna.	And he writes in the journal about Vienna.
In li jurnale il scri: Mi triesim die es tre bon!	In the journal, he writes: My third day is very good!
In li duesim die yo stat in Munich.	On the second day, I stayed in Munich.
Ma nu yo sta in Vienna: Vienna ne es Munich.	But now I am in Vienna: Vienna is not Munich.
Munich e Vienna es du cités; Munich ne es Vienna e Vienna ne es Munich.	Munich and Vienna are two cities; Munich is not Vienna, and Vienna is not Munich.
Yo sta in Vienna e li cité es tre bell.	I am in Vienna, and the city is very beautiful.
Yo ama Vienna; li cité ne es desbell.	I love Vienna; the city is not ugly.
Quam bell es Vienna!	How beautiful Vienna is!
Ma yo have un problema.	But I have a problem.
Quo?	What?
Jonathan have un problema?	Jonathan has a problem?
Quel problema?	What problem?
Nu il ne vide li jurnale; il vide li cité e pensa.	Now, he doesn't see the journal; he sees the city and thinks.

Il pensa mult pri li problema.	He thinks a lot about the problem.
Li problema de Jonathan es que il ama Vienna, ma il ne have témpor.	Jonathan's problem is that he loves Vienna, but he doesn't have time.
Il pensa: Hmm.	He thinks: Hmm.
Nu it es sett (7) horas.	Now, it is seven (7) hours.
Ye deci (10) horas li tren departe.	At ten (10) hours, the train departs.
Deci (10) horas minus sett (7) horas es tri (3) hores.	Ten (10) hours minus seven (7) hours is three (3) hours.
Tri hores ne es mult témpor por un bell cité!	Three hours are not much time for a beautiful city!
Yo ne have témpor.	I don't have time.
Haver témpor es bon, ma yo ne have it!	Having time is good, but I don't have it!
Scrir un jornale es bon, ma yo ne have témpor por scrib it!	Writing a journal is good, but I don't have time to write it!
Quo far in Vienna?	What to do in Vienna?
Il pensa: Yo ne have mult témpor.	He thinks: I don't have much time.
Quo far - scrib un jornale, o manjar, o vider li cité?	What to do - write a journal, or eat, or see the city?
Quo yo va far?	What will I do?
Il pensa plu, e di: Yo have un bon idé!	He thinks more and says: I have a good idea!
Un moment...yo pensa.	Wait a moment... I think.
Mi tren departe a deci (10) horas.	My train departs at ten (10) hours.
Esque hay un tren plu tard, a deciun (11) horas, o decidu (12), decitri (13), deciquar	Is there a later train, at eleven (11) hours, or twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14),

(14) o deciquin (15) horas?	or fifteen (15) hours?
Il vide...yes!	He looks... yes!
Hay un tren quel departe a deciquin horas.	There is a train that departs at fifteen hours.
Nu Jonathan es felici.	Now Jonathan is happy.
Jonathan di: Deciquin (15) minus sett (7) es ott (8).	Jonathan says: Fifteen (15) minus seven (7) is eight (8).
Nu yo have ott hores de témpor!	Now, I have eight hours of time!
Quo yo va far?	What will I do?
Il di: Yo save!	He says: I know!
Yo va manjar un bifstec.	I will eat a steak.
E yo va trincar un bir.	And I will drink a beer.
Un moment...no, yo va trincar du bires, o tri bires.	Wait a moment... no, I will drink two beers, or three beers.
Bon idé!	Good idea!
Nu Jonathan trinca un bir in Vienna, e manja un bifstec.	Now, Jonathan drinks a beer in Vienna and eats a steak.
Il es felici.	He is happy.
Il di: Quam yo es felici!	He says: How happy I am!
Yo ama li cité de Vienna.	I love the city of Vienna.
Quam yo ama viages!	How I love travels!

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Quaresim capitul (4.esim

Chapter 4

capitul)	
U es Jonathan?	Where is Jonathan?
Esque il sta in Vienna?	Is he in Vienna?
No, il sta in un diferent cité.	No, he is in a different city.
Il sta in Bistritz.	He is in Bistritz.
Quo es Bistritz?	What is Bistritz?
It es un cité in Rumania.	It is a city in Romania.
Nu comensa li viage in Rumania.	Now begins the journey in Romania.
Jonathan scri in su jurnale: Li unesim may yo esset in Munich.	Jonathan writes in his journal: On the first of May, I was in Munich.
Li duesim may yo esset in Vienna.	On the second of May, I was in Vienna.
Poy yo esset in Budapest.	Then I was in Budapest.
Budapest esset bell.	Budapest was beautiful.
Ma yo ne havet témpor in Budapest.	But I did not have time in Budapest.
Yo videt li strade in Budapest.	I saw the streets in Budapest.
In Budapest yo pensat: ci fini li west, e ci comensa li ost.	In Budapest, I thought: here ends the west, and here begins the east.
Budapest es diferent.	Budapest is different.
Il pensa un poc plu pri Budapest.	He thinks a little more about Budapest.
Il pensa: Yo es un person quel veni de Anglia, de London.	He thinks: I am a person who comes from England, from London.
Yo parla anglés, nam li persones in Anglia parla anglés.	I speak English, but the people in England speak English.

Ma in Budapest yo ne parlat con li persones in anglés; yo parlat in german.	But in Budapest, I did not speak with people in English; I spoke in German.
Mi german ne es bon, ma li persones in Budapest ne parla anglés.	My German is not good, but the people in Budapest do not speak English.
Noi parlat in german.	We spoke in German.
It es interessant que li persones in Budapest parla german.	It is interesting that the people in Budapest speak German.
Nu Jonathan pensa pri su viage.	Now Jonathan thinks about his journey.
Il pensa: Yo esset in li muséo in London.	He thinks: I was in the museum in London.
In li muséo esset libres pri un altri land.	In the museum, there were books about another land.
Yo leet li libres.	I read the books.
In li muséo esset cartes pri un altri land.	In the museum, there were maps of another land.
Yo videt li cartes.	I saw the maps.
Li libres e li cartes dit que li altri land es lontan, ma interessant.	The books and the maps say that the other land is far away but interesting.
In li altri land es mult persones, mult diferent persones.	In the other land, there are many people, many different people.
Nu Jonathan pensa plu pri su viage.	Now Jonathan thinks more about his journey.
Il pensa: Yer yo esset in Klausenburg.	He thinks: Yesterday, I was in Klausenburg.
Yo manjat in Klausenburg.	I ate in Klausenburg.
Li nómine del manjage esset paprika hendl.	The name of the food was paprika hendl.

It es tre bon, li manjage in Klausenburg.	It is very good, the food in Klausenburg.
Li hotel esset bon, ma yo ne dormit bon.	The hotel was good, but I did not sleep well.
Ma li land es tre bell!	But the land is very beautiful!
In li tren yo videt mult borgos e mult castelles.	In the train, I saw many villages and many castles.
Un cité es plu grand quam un borgo, ma li borgos es tre bell.	A city is bigger than a village, but the villages are very beautiful.
Un castelle es plu grand quam un hotel, e plu bell quam un hotel!	A castle is bigger than a hotel and more beautiful than a hotel!
Borgos es minu grand quam cités, ma ili es bell, e hoteles es minu grand quam castelles.	Villages are smaller than cities, but they are beautiful, and hotels are smaller than castles.
Jonathan scri plu in su jornale: Bistritz es un interessant loc.	Jonathan writes more in his journal: Bistritz is an interesting place.
Bistritz es un old loc, plu old quam altri locs.	Bistritz is an old place, older than other places.
Anc mi hotel in Bistritz es old, plu old quam altri hoteles.	Even my hotel in Bistritz is old, older than other hotels.
In li hotel yo dit mi nómine: Yo es Jonathan Harker e ili dit me: Benevenit al hotel.	In the hotel, I told my name: I am Jonathan Harker, and they told me: Welcome to the hotel.
In li hotel yo videt un lettre por me.	In the hotel, I saw a letter for me.
Nu yo va leer mi lettre.	Now I will read my letter.
Jonathan lee su lettre.	Jonathan reads his letter.
It di: Mi amíco. - Benevenit.	It says: My friend. - Welcome.
Dormi bon.	Sleep well.

Yo es in Bukovina, ples venir a Bukovina.	I am in Bukovina, please come to Bukovina.
Esque li viage de London esset bon?	Was the journey from London good?
Mi land es tre bell.	My land is very beautiful.
Benevenit a mi land.	Welcome to my land.
Vor amico, DRACULA.	Your friend, DRACULA.
Jonathan lee li lettere e pensa pri su amico Comto Dracula.	Jonathan reads the letter and thinks about his friend Count Dracula.
Qui il es?	Who is he?
Il ne save.	He doesn't know.
Ma su amico es interessant.	But his friend is interesting.
Anc li borgo Bistritz es interessant.	Even the village Bistritz is interesting.
Jonathan es felici, e pensa pri su amico.	Jonathan is happy and thinks about his friend.
Poy il dormi.	Then he sleeps.

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Quinesim capitul (5.esim capitul)	Fifth chapter (5th chapter)
Quaresim may (= 4 may)	May fouth (= 4 May)
Hodie Jonathan va viagear a Comto Dracula.	Today Jonathan will travel to Count Dracula.
In li hotel il vide li hotelero, e vide un lettere de Comto Dracula in li manu del hotelero.	In the hotel, he sees the hotelier and notices a letter from Count Dracula in the hotelier's hand.

Il di al hotelero in german: Salute, ples dar me li lettre.	He says to the hotelier in German: Greetings, please give me the letter.
Li hotelero da le li lettre.	The hotelier hands him the letter.
Poy il questiona in german: Quo es li lettre?	Then he asks in German: What is the letter about?
Quo Dracula scrit in li lettre?	What does Dracula write in the letter?
Ma li hotelero di: Yo ne parla german, yo ne parla german.	But the hotelier says: I don't speak German, I don't speak German.
Jonathan pensa: Strangi!	Jonathan thinks: Strange!
Yer yo parlat con li hotelero in german, e nu il di que il ne parla german!	Yesterday I spoke with the hotelier in German, and now he says he doesn't speak German!
Pro quo?	Why?
Il questiona li hotelero: Esque vu save qui es Comto Dracula?	He questions the hotelier: Do you know who Count Dracula is?
ma nu li hotelero ne parla.	But now the hotelier doesn't speak.
Jonathan pensa: Strangi!	Jonathan thinks: Strange!
Yo parlat con li hotelero in german.	I spoke with the hotelier in German.
Il deve parlar german, ma il di que il ne parla it!	He must speak German, but he says he doesn't!
Yo deve questionar le plu, ma yo ne have témpor.	I must question him more, but I don't have time.
Yo deve departer.	I must depart.
Nu Jonathan es in su chambre in li hotel.	Now Jonathan is in his room in the hotel.
Pos un hora il deve departer.	In an hour, he must depart.

Ma vi!	But behold!
Un old fémina venit a su chambre.	An old woman comes to his room.
Li old fémina: Pro quo tu departe?	The old woman: Why are you leaving?
Ples ne departer!	Please don't leave!
Hodíe ne es un bon die!	Today is not a good day!
It es un mal die, un die con mal coses!	It is a bad day, a day with bad things!
Jonathan: Yo es bon, yo ea vider un amíco.	Jonathan: I am fine, I am going to see a friend.
Ples ne parlar pri mal coses.	Please don't talk about bad things.
Li old fémina: Esque tu ne save que hodíe es li die de Santo George?	The old woman: Don't you know that today is the day of Saint George?
Ye decidu (12) horas li mal coses va venir!	At twelve o'clock, bad things will come!
Esque tu save u tu ea?	Do you know where you are going?
Jonathan: No no, old fémina, omnicos es bon.	Jonathan: No, no, old woman, everything is good.
Yo es bon, e hodíe ne va venir mal coses.	I am fine, and today bad things will not come.
Li old fémina: Ples ne departer!	The old woman: Please don't leave!
Ples ne departer!	Please don't leave!
Jonathan: No, yo deve departer.	Jonathan: No, I must leave.
Ples ne plorar.	Please don't cry.
Li old fémina: Vi un crucifixe.	The old woman: See a crucifix.
Li crucifixe es por te.	The crucifix is for you.

Jonathan: Ah...li angleses ne ama crucifixes...ma mersí.	Jonathan: Ah... the English don't love crucifixes... but thank you.
Ples ne plorar.	Please don't cry.
Jonathan pensa: In Anglia noi ama cruces, ma ne crucifixes.	Jonathan thinks: In England, we love crosses, but not crucifixes.
In Rumania li persones ama crucifixes, ne cruces.	In Romania, people love crucifixes, not crosses.
Nu li old fémina ea e Jonathan es sol in su chambre.	Now, the old woman leaves, and Jonathan is alone in his room.
Il pensa: Ti loc es strangi!	He thinks: This place is strange!
Un old fémina qui da crucifixes!	An old woman who gives crucifixes!
Ma yo deve departer.	But I must depart.

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Sixesim capitul (6.esim capitul)	Sixth chapter (6th chapter)
Quinesim may (5 may) – Li Castelle.	May 5th – The Castle
Hodíe Jonathan va ear al castelle de su amíco Comto Dracula.	Today Jonathan will go to the castle of his friend Count Dracula.
Li viage al castelle comensa nu.	The journey to the castle begins now.
Jonathan sta avan li coche e atende li cocherero.	Jonathan stands in front of the carriage and waits for the coachman.
U es li cocherero?	Where is the coachman?
il pensa.	he thinks.
Ah, vi li cocherero – il parla con li hotelero.	Ah, there is the coachman – he is talking to the hotelier.

Pri quo ili parla?	What are they talking about?
Yo ne have témpor e yo deve departer.	I don't have time, and I must depart.
Jonathan vide circum li coche, e vide mult persones.	Jonathan looks around the carriage and sees many people.
Li persones parla mult, ma il ne comprende li persones.	People talk a lot, but he doesn't understand them.
Jonathan pensa: Pro quo ili es trist?	Jonathan thinks: Why are they sad?
Yo ne es trist.	I am not sad.
Yo pensa que ci es un strangi loc, ma yo ne es trist.	I think this is a strange place, but I am not sad.
Il vide que li persones parla, e move li manus.	He sees that people talk and move their hands.
Il vide lor manus...quo ili fa con lor manus?	He sees their hands... what are they doing with their hands?
Ah!	Ah!
Nu il comprende.	Now he understands.
Ili move lor manus quam un crucifixe.	They move their hands like a crucifix.
Lor manus ne es crucifikes, ma quande ili move li manus, lor manus es quam crucifikes.	Their hands are not crucifikes, but when they move their hands, their hands are like crucifikes.
Li cochero veni.	The coachman comes.
Nu comensa li viage.	Now the journey begins.
Jonathan sede se in li coche.	Jonathan sits in the carriage.
Anc li altri persones sede se in li coche.	Even the other people sit in the carriage.

Jonathan vide li land circum le, e pensa que it es bell.	Jonathan sees the land around him and thinks that it is beautiful.
Hay mult árbores.	There are many trees.
In ti land hay mult pomes, e mult prunes, pro que hay mult pomieros e prunieros.	In this land, there are many apple trees and plum trees because there are many apple and plum orchards.
Il di: Mmm!	He says: Mmm!
Li pomieros es tre bell, e yo vole manjar lor pomes.	The apple trees are very beautiful, and I want to eat their apples.
Il vide anc pires, pro que hay mult pirieros in ti land.	He also sees pear trees because there are many pear trees in this land.
Il di: Tre bon!	He says: Very good!
Li pirieros es tre bell, e yo vole manjar lor pires.	The pear trees are very beautiful, and I want to eat their pears.
Yo ama li árbores del forest.	I love the trees of the forest.
Ma li coche continua, e continua...it es un coche tre rapid!	But the carriage continues, and it continues... it is a very fast carriage!
Pro quo li coche ea rapidmen?	Why is the carriage so fast?
Il vide li via, quel ne es un bon via; it es old.	He sees the road, which is not a good road; it is old.
Ma li coche ea rapidmen!	But the carriage is fast!
Esque li coche deve ear rapidmen si li via es old e ne es un bon via?	Does the carriage have to be fast if the road is old and not a good road?
il pensa.	he thinks.
Li cochoero ama ear rapidmen, il pensa.	The coachman likes to go fast, he thinks.

Nu li coche ea in un forest.	Now the carriage is in a forest.
Lontan il vide montes.	In the distance, he sees mountains.
Li montes es tre grand, e anc li forest es tre grand.	The mountains are very big, and the forest is very big too.
Jonathan pensa pri li montes in Anglia.	Jonathan thinks about the mountains in England.
Il pensa que li montes in Anglia es tre micri, plu micri quam li montes in Rumania.	He thinks that the mountains in England are very small, smaller than the mountains in Romania.
Circum li coche Jonathan vide, de témpor a témpor, altri persones.	Around the carriage, Jonathan sees, from time to time, other people.
Ili es persones de ti-ci land.	They are people from this land.
Ti-ci land have diferent persones quam li persones in ti-ta land Anglia.	This land has different people than the people in that land, England.
Li persones in ti-ci land vive in li forest, ma li persones in ti-ta land, Anglia, vive in li grand cités.	The people in this land live in the forest, but the people in that land, England, live in the big cities.
E il pensa pri li cruce e li crucifixe.	And he thinks about the cross and the crucifix.
Yes, li persones in ti-ci land, Rumania, ama crucifixes, ma li persones in ti-ta land, Anglia, ama cruces.	Yes, the people in this land, Romania, love crucifixes, but the people in that land, England, love crosses.
Quel hora it es?	What time is it?
It es six horas.	It is six o'clock.
Quande Jonathan sedet se in li coche it esset li matine.	When Jonathan sits in the carriage, it was morning.
Plu tard venit midí.	Later comes noon.

Midí es 12 horas.	Noon is 12 o'clock.
Poy venit pos-midí; pos-midí es li témpor pos 12 horas.	Then comes afternoon; afternoon is the time after 12 o'clock.
Ma nu it es vésper.	But now it is evening.
Quo es vésper?	What is evening?
Vésper es li hora quande li sole ne es alt, ma bass.	Evening is the time when the sun is not high but low.
Nu li sole es tre bass.	Now the sun is very low.
Quande Jonathan esset in li coche ye midí, it esset calid.	When Jonathan was hot, it was warm, and when he was cold, it was cold.
Ye midí Jonathan pensat: Yo cale!	Jonathan doesn't want to be hot, but he also doesn't want to be cold.
Yo deve trincar!	He doesn't like being hot, but now he doesn't like being cold.
Ma nu, quande it es six horas, li sole es bass, e it ne es calid; it es frigid.	Jonathan says again: Where is the sun?
Nu il pensa: Yo frige!	And he says: When will the journey end?
U es li sole?	Where is the castle of my friend Count Dracula?
Quande Jonathan cale, it es calid, e quande il frige, it es frigid.	Quande Jonathan cale, it es calid, e quande il frige, it es frigid.
Jonathan ne vole caler, ma il ne vole anc friger.	Jonathan ne vole caler, ma il ne vole anc friger.
Il ne amat esser calid, ma nu il ne ama esser frigid.	Il ne amat esser calid, ma nu il ne ama esser frigid.
Jonathan di denov: U es li sole?	Jonathan di denov: U es li sole?

e il di: Quande va finir li viage?	e il di: Quande va finir li viage?
U es li castelle de mi amíco Comto Dracula?	U es li castelle de mi amíco Comto Dracula?

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Settesim capitul (7.esim capitul)	Seventh chapter (7th chapter)
Li coche ea, e ea; it continua ear.	The carriage goes, and goes; it continues to move.
Jonathan vide mult coses ex li coche.	Jonathan sees many things from the carriage.
Il es in li coche, e li coses ne es in li coche; il vide les ex li coche.	He is in the carriage, and the things are not in the carriage; he sees them from the carriage.
Il vide cruces, mult cruces.	He sees crosses, many crosses.
Jonathan questiona li cocheró: Esque yo posse descender del coche?	Jonathan asks the coachman: Can I get down from the carriage?
Li cocheró: No.	The coachman: No.
Hay mult canes.	There are many dogs.
Vu ne posse.	You cannot.
Jonathan: Quo?	Jonathan: What?
Hay mult canes?	Are there many dogs?
Li cocheró: Yes.	The coachman: Yes.
E anc ex li coche, vu va vider mult canes.	And even from the carriage, you will see many dogs.
Li cocheró ride.	The coachman laughs.

Jonathan pensa: Pro quo il ride?	Jonathan thinks: Why is he laughing?
Nu it es nocte; ne hay sole.	Now it is night; there is no sun.
Li coche ea plu e plu rapidmen.	The carriage goes faster and faster.
Li persones in li coche di al cochero: Ea plu rapid!	The people in the carriage tell the coachman: Go faster!
Jonathan pensa: Pro quo ear tam rapidmen?	Jonathan thinks: Why go so fast?
Jonathan vide tre grand montes ex li coche.	Jonathan sees three big mountains from the carriage.
Jonathan vide que li persones in li coche es tre excitat; ili parla mult.	Jonathan sees that the people in the carriage are very excited; they talk a lot.
Li persones in li coche di excitat: Ea plu rapid!	The people in the carriage say excitedly: Go faster!
Nu li coche halta.	Now the carriage stops.
Ili es in un passe inter li montes.	They are in a pass between the mountains.
Jonathan save, que ci il va vider li coche por ear a su amíco Comto Dracula ma...u es il?	Jonathan knows he will see the carriage to go to his friend Count Dracula, but... where is it?
Avan Jonathan es li via, e solmen li via.	Before Jonathan is the road, and only the road.
Li persones in li coche es felici.	The people in the carriage are happy.
Ma Jonathan ne es felici.	But Jonathan is not happy.
Pro quo venir ci u ne hay li coche por ear a mi amíco Dracula?	Why come here where there is no carriage to go to my friend Dracula?
Li cochero parla a un person in li coche: Noi ha esset rapid.	The coachman talks to a person in the carriage: We have been fast.

Noi ha venit ci con un hor de avanse.	We have come here with an hour ahead.
Li cochero parlat con un micri voce, ma Jonathan audit le.	The coachman talks with a low voice, but Jonathan hears him.
Jonathan pensa: Pro quo it es bon har venit ci con un hor de avanse?	Jonathan thinks: Why is it good to have come here with an hour ahead?
Nu li cochero parla a Jonathan con un grand voce.	Now the coachman talks to Jonathan with a loud voice.
Il di: Jonathan, li Herr (german: li Senior) ne va venir ci hodíe.	He says: Jonathan, the Herr (German: the Lord) will not come here today.
Il va ear a un altri cité, li cité Bukovina.	He will go to another city, the city of Bukovina.
Fórsan deman li Herr va venir ci.	Maybe tomorrow the Herr will come here.
Fórsan yes, fórsan no.	Maybe yes, maybe no.
Yo ne save.	I don't know.
Noi deve departer.	We must depart.
Jonathan es trist e pensa: Pro quo li Senior Dracula ne es ci?	Jonathan is sad and thinks: Why is Lord Dracula not here?
Pro quo yo deve departer?	Why must I depart?
Ma, quo es to?	But, what is this?
Li cavallos es excitat.	The horses are excited.
Anc li persones in li coche es excitat.	Even the people in the carriage are excited.
Jonathan vide, e ta il vide un altri coche, plu grand, con quar cavallos.	Jonathan sees, and there he sees another carriage, bigger, with four horses.
Li nov coche es plu rich, e plu grand quam li coche in quel Jonathan sede se.	The new carriage is richer and bigger than the carriage in which Jonathan sits.

Li quar cavallos es nigri, e tre grand.	The four horses are black and very big.
In li nov coche Jonathan vide un altri cochero.	In the new carriage, Jonathan sees another coachman.
Li altri cochero es grand, e alt, e have un barbe.	The other coachman is big, tall, and has a beard.
Li barbe e li fort manus del cochero fa Jonathan pensar que il es un tre fort mann.	The beard and the strong hands of the coachman make Jonathan think that he is a very strong man.
Ma Jonathan ne posse vider li visage del altri cochero.	But Jonathan cannot see the face of the other coachman.
Li altri cochero di: Tu ha venit ci rapidmen, mi amico.	The other coachman says: You have come here quickly, my friend.
Li cochero: Ah...li anglés Herr volet ear rapidmen...	The coachman: Ah... the English Lord wants to go quickly...
Li altri cochero: Yo save, que tu volet ear a Bukovina.	The other coachman: I know that you want to go to Bukovina.
Yes, yo save to quo tu pensa.	Yes, I know what you think.
Yo es plu intelligent quam tu.	I am more intelligent than you.
Da me li bagage del anglés senior.	Give me the baggage of the English lord.
Li cochero da li bagage de Jonathan al altri cochero.	The coachman gives Jonathan's baggage to the other coachman.
Li altri cochero es tre fort; Jonathan vide que il es fort quande il vide su manus.	The other coachman is very strong; Jonathan sees that he is strong when he sees his hands.
Li altri cochero prende li bagage con su fort manus, e tre rapidmen li cose es finit.	The other coachman takes the baggage with his strong hands, and very quickly, the thing is done.
Nu Jonathan sede se in li altri coche.	Now Jonathan sits in the other carriage.

Hodíe ha esset un long die por Jonathan.	Today has been a long day for Jonathan.
Ma nu comensa li altri viage.	But now, the other journey begins.

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Ottesim capitul (8.esim capitul).	Eighth chapter (8th chapter).
Nu Jonathan sede in li grand coche con li cochoero.	Now Jonathan sits in the large carriage with the coachman.
Li cochoero parla in excellent german: Li nocte es frigid, mi Herr (senior).	The coachman speaks in excellent German: The night is cold, my Lord.
Ta es aquavite, un trincage fat ex prunes.	This is brandy, a drink made from plums.
Ples trincar it, si vu vole trincar.	Please drink it if you want to.
Jonathan ne trincat.	Jonathan doesn't drink.
Ma il pensat que it esset bon, que il havet aquavite a trincar.	But he thinks that it was good that he had brandy to drink.
Jonathan atende e pensa pri li viage.	Jonathan waits and thinks about the journey.
Li coche ea rapidmen.	The carriage goes quickly.
Poy, li cochoero torna li coche (il tornat it un vez).	Then, the coachman turns the carriage (he turns it once).
E il torna li coche – du vezes.	And he turns the carriage – twice.
Quo?	What?
Il torna li coche...tri vezes!	He turns the carriage... three times!
Il torna it ancor un vez, e ancor un vez.	He turns it again once and again once.

Jonathan pensa: Esque noi ne passa li sam via, un vez e ancor un vez?	Jonathan thinks: Don't we pass the same way, once and again once?
Quam strangi!	How strange!
Ma Jonathan ne questionat li cohero, qui es tre grand, e tre fort.	But Jonathan doesn't question the coachman, who is very tall and very strong.
Jonathan questiona se quel es li hora.	Jonathan questions himself about the time.
Il vide su horloge.	He looks at his watch.
Li horloge monstra li témpor: it es decidu horas.	The watch shows the time: it is ten o'clock.
Ah...decidu horas, it es mi-nocte.	Ah... ten o'clock, it is midnight.
Jonathan save que li persones in Rumania ha parlat le pri mi-nocte, pri decidu horas, e ili dit que decidu horas es un mal témpor.	Jonathan knows that people in Romania have talked about midnight, about ten o'clock, and they said that ten o'clock is a bad time.
Nu Jonathan audi un son, li son de mult canes.	Now Jonathan hears a sound, the sound of many dogs.
Li son es tre grand!	The sound is very loud!
Li canes di: Ulu!	The dogs say: Howl!
Ulu!	Howl!
Yes, li canes ulula.	Yes, the dogs howl.
Li cavallos ne ama que li canes ulula.	The horses don't like it when the dogs howl.
Poy Jonathan audi li ululada de lupos.	Then Jonathan hears the howling of wolves.
Li ululada del lupos es mem plu grand quam li ululada del canes.	The howling of wolves is even louder than the howling of dogs.

Li cavallos vermen ne ama que li lupos ulula.	The real horses don't like it when the wolves howl.
Li cocheri di al cavallos: Esse calm.	The coachman says to the horses: Be calm.
E li cavallos calma se.	And the horses calm down.
Li cavallos es calmat, e continua ear.	The horses are calm, and the journey continues.
Nu Jonathan vide un forest: il vide mult árbores, e save que it es un forest.	Now Jonathan sees a forest: he sees many trees, and he knows that it is a forest.
E il audi li vente.	And he hears the wind.
Anc li vente di: Ulu!	Even the wind says: Howl!
Ulu!	Howl!
Ci in li forest, mem li vente ulula.	Here in the forest, even the wind howls.
Jonathan ne ama li ululada del vente.	Jonathan doesn't like the howling of the wind.
Nu Jonathan vide un altri cose: li nive.	Now Jonathan sees another thing: the snow.
It es vermen frigid!	It is really cold!
On vide li nive solmen quande it frige.	One sees the snow only when it is cold.
Quo fa li cocheri?	What does the coachman do?
Il conduce li coche.	He drives the carriage.
Il ne parla pri li lupos, il ne parla pri li monte, il solmen conduce li coche.	He doesn't talk about the wolves, he doesn't talk about the mountains; he just drives the carriage.
Ma un vez Jonathan vide un blu flamme, e li cocheri halta li coche e ea vider it.	But once Jonathan sees a blue flame, and the coachman stops the carriage and looks

	at it.
Plu tard Jonathan vide li flammes, un vez, du vezes, mult vezes.	Later, Jonathan sees the flames, once, twice, many times.
Jonathan ne save quo es li blu flammes.	Jonathan doesn't know what the blue flames are.
Un vez li cochoero halta li coche e ea lontan.	Once the coachman stops the carriage and goes away.
Nu Jonathan es sol con li cavallos.	Now Jonathan is alone with the horses.
Il vide li lupos ancor un vez.	He sees the wolves again.
Li lupos ne ulula; ili es silent.	The wolves don't howl; they are silent.
Jonathan vide li lune, e pensa: U es li cochoero?	Jonathan sees the moon and thinks: Where is the coachman?
Pro quo il ne veni?	Why doesn't he come?
Li cavallos ne ama li silent lupos.	The horses don't like the silent wolves.
Vidente li lune, li lupos comensa ulular.	Seeing the moon, the wolves begin to howl.
Audiente li ululant lupos, li cavallos comensa mover.	Hearing the howling wolves, the horses start to move.
Jonathan frappa li coche.	Jonathan knocks on the carriage.
Frappante li coche, il di: U es vu, cochoero?	Knocking on the carriage, he says: Where are you, coachman?
U tu ha eat?	Have you eaten?
Jonathan audi un voce; it es li cochoero.	Jonathan hears a voice; it is the coachman.
Li cochoero di: For, lupos!	The coachman says: Away, wolves!
E li lupos forea; nu li lupos es for e Jonathan ne vide li lupos.	And the wolves go away; now the wolves are gone, and Jonathan doesn't see the

	wolves.
Vidente li movent cochero, il pensa: Li cochero es vermen, vermen fort.	Seeing the moving coachman, he thinks: The coachman is really, really strong.
Li coche continua.	The carriage continues.
Nu on ne posse vider li lune, pro que hay nubes.	Now one cannot see the moon because there are clouds.
Jonathan sede se in li continuant coche.	Jonathan sits in the continuing carriage.
Li coche ea plu alt, e plu alt.	The carriage goes higher and higher.
Vidente li nubes, e pensante pri li viage, Jonathan nu vole dormir.	Seeing the clouds and thinking about the journey, Jonathan now wants to sleep.
Nu Jonathan save nequo plu.	Now Jonathan knows nothing more.
Il comensa dormir, e ne save quo fa li cochero.	He starts to sleep, and he doesn't know what the coachman does.
Li dormient Jonathan ne vide que li coche ha venit al castelle de Dracula.	The sleeping Jonathan only sees that the carriage has come to Count Dracula's castle.

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Ninesim capitul (9.esim capitul).	Ninth chapter (9th chapter).
Li coche sta avan li castelle con li dormient Jonathan.	The carriage is in front of the castle with the sleeping Jonathan.
Ma pos un moment il ne dormi: il es vigil.	But after a moment, he is not asleep; he is awake.
Quo!	What!
Yo es avan li castelle!	I am in front of the castle!

il pensa.	he thinks.
Il vide li castelle in li nocte, e it sembra tre, tre grand.	He sees the castle in the night, and it seems very, very large.
Li castelle sembra esser interessant; it interessa le.	The castle seems to be interesting; it interests him.
Ma it es nocte, e Jonathan ne es tre felici; il pensa pri li lupos e li mal coses durant li viage.	But it is night, and Jonathan is not very happy; he thinks about the wolves and the bad things during the journey.
Ma Jonathan es un poc felici, pro que il ha arivat al castelle.	But Jonathan is a little happy because he has arrived at the castle.
Il pensa pri manjage e trincage, e pri dormir in un bon lette.	He thinks about eating and drinking, and about sleeping in a good bed.
Pensante ti coses, il vide li porta.	Thinking of these things, he sees the gate.
Qualmen intrar?	How to enter?
Li cocherero es for, Jonathan es sol, e li porta es grand.	The coachman is strong, Jonathan is alone, and the gate is large.
Pensante ancor un vez pri li fort cocherero, il vide li porta.	Thinking once again about the strong coachman, he sees the gate.
Quo far?	What to do?
Li porta es silent, e it es grandissim.	The gate is silent, and it is very large.
Stante avan li porta, Jonathan pensa pri quo far.	Standing in front of the gate, Jonathan thinks about what to do.
Jonathan pensa: Esque yo dormi?	Jonathan thinks: Did I sleep?
Ma no, Jonathan save que il ne dormi.	No, Jonathan knows that he did not sleep.
Jonathan sta avan li porta; il ne sta detra li porta.	Jonathan stands in front of the gate; he does not stand behind the gate.

Avan li porta es li nocte; detra li porta es li castelle.	In front of the gate is the night; behind the gate is the castle.
Ma nu Jonathan audi un son detra li porta: KRRRRR....CHIKKK....	But now Jonathan hears a sound behind the gate: KRRRRR....CHIKKK....
Li porta aperte se (un person aperte li porta).	The gate opens (a person opens the gate).
Detra li porta, Jonathan vide un mann.	Behind the gate, Jonathan sees a man.
Il es alt, old, e have un long blanc mustache (ne un barbe).	He is tall, old, and has a long white mustache (not a beard).
It es li Comto Dracula.	It is Count Dracula.
Benevenit, Jonathan!	Welcome, Jonathan!
Ples intrar!	Please enter!
di Dracula.	says Dracula.
Dracula prende li manu de Jonathan.	Dracula takes Jonathan's hand.
Oh!	Oh!
Anc Dracula es fortissim, e su manu es frigid.	Even Dracula is very strong, and his hand is cold.
Jonathan di a se: Ti manu de Dracula ne sembla vivent; esque il vive?	Jonathan says to himself: This hand of Dracula does not seem alive; does it live?
It sembla mort!...no, ne fa stupid pensas, Jonathan!	It seems dead!... no, don't be foolish, Jonathan!
Il vive; il es un mann.	He lives; he is a man.
Il es un vivent mann.	He is a living man.
Dracula continua parlar: Yo es Dracula, e benevenit a mi dom.	Dracula continues to speak: I am Dracula, and welcome to my home.

Li nocte es frigid, e vu deve manjar, e vu deve dormir.	The night is cold, and you must eat, and you must sleep.
Ples dar me vor bagage.	Please give me your baggage.
Jonathan: Mi bagage?	Jonathan: My baggage?
Ma vu es un senior, e in vor castelle hay altri personas qui...	But you are a lord, and in your castle, there are other people who...
Dracula: No, vu es mi amico, e mi personas dormi.	Dracula: No, you are my friend, and my people are sleeping.
Ples dar me vor bagage.	Please give me your baggage.
Dracula comensa ear con li bagage; Jonathan seque le.	Dracula starts walking with the baggage; Jonathan follows him.
Li castelle es vermen grand, e sequente Dracula Jonathan vide mult coses: scalieres, e fenestres, e altri coses.	The castle is really large, and following Dracula, Jonathan sees many things: staircases, and windows, and other things.
Nu ili sta avan un grand porta.	Now they are in front of a large door.
Dracula aperte li porta, e ili vide un chambre.	Dracula opens the door, and they see a room.
In li chambre Jonathan vide un foy (foy es mult flammes), e aqua.	In the room, Jonathan sees a fireplace (fire is many flames), and water.
Jonathan vole lavar se con li aqua, pro que li viage esset long.	Jonathan wants to wash himself with the water because the journey was long.
Dracula di: Ples lavar vos con li aqua.	Dracula says: Please wash yourself with the water.
E pos har lavat vos con li aqua, ples venir in li altri chambre por manjar.	And after having washed himself with the water, please come to the other room to eat.
Jonathan pensa: Oh, hay manjage!	Jonathan thinks: Oh, there is food!

Yo deve lavar me rapidmen.	I must wash myself quickly.
Yo vermen vole manjar.	I really want to eat.
Plu tard, pos har lavat se, Jonathan intra li altri chambre.	Later, after having washed himself, Jonathan enters the other room.
Il vide li manjage.	He sees the food.
Dracula sede se avan un grand foy.	Dracula sits in front of a large fireplace.
Il move su manu e di: Ples manjar.	He moves his hand and says: Please eat.
Yo ha ja manjat.	I have already eaten.
Jonathan di: Ante que yo manja, yo have un cose a dar vos.	Jonathan says: Before I eat, I have something to give you.
Vi un lettre de London.	See a letter from London.
Mi chef ha scrit li lettre.	My boss has written the letter.
Dracula aperte li lettre, lee it, e es felici.	Dracula opens the letter, reads it, and is happy.
Il da li lettre a Jonathan e di: Vor chef dit bon coses pri vos.	He gives the letter to Jonathan and says: Your boss says good things about you.
Nu anc vu posse leer li lettre.	Now you can also read the letter.
Jonathan lee li lettre e vide que yes, su chef in London ha scrit bon coses pri Jonathan.	Jonathan reads the letter and sees that yes, his boss in London has written good things about Jonathan.
In li lettre li chef de Jonathan scrit que Jonathan es inteligent, un bon mann, e silent.	In the letter, Jonathan's boss writes that Jonathan is intelligent, a good man, and silent.
Nu Jonathan pensa pri pro quo il es in li castelle de Dracula.	Now Jonathan thinks about why he is in Dracula's castle.

Il es in su castelle pro que Dracula dit que il volet comprar domes in London.	He is in his castle because Dracula says that he wants to buy houses in London.
Dracula have mult moné e vole comprar domes, e il scrit lettres al firma de Jonathan dient: Ples auxiliar me comprar domes in London.	Dracula has a lot of money and wants to buy houses, and he writes letters to Jonathan's firm saying: Please help me buy houses in London.
Nu Dracula monstra li manjage: it es galline con caseo.	Now Dracula shows the food: it is chicken with cheese.
Durant que Jonathan manja, li Comto questiona le pri li viage.	While Jonathan eats, Count questions him about England, about the journey, and about Jonathan.
Li Comto vole saver mult coses pri Anglia, pri li viage, e Jonathan.	After eating, Count gives him a cigar, and Jonathan takes it.
Pos har manjat, li Comto da le un cigare, e Jonathan prende it.	But Dracula tells him that he doesn't smoke cigars, and Jonathan smokes the cigar alone.
Ma Dracula di le que il ne fuma cigares, e Jonathan fuma li cigare sol.	Jonathan sees Dracula again and thinks: this man is very, very pale, and very strong.
Jonathan vide Dracula ancor un vez e pensa: ti mann es tre, tre blanc, e tre fort.	Very pale and very strong.
Un blancissim, e fortissim mann.	Now the two men are silent.
Nu li du mannes es silent.	Jonathan looks outside the window; the morning will soon arrive.
Jonathan vide éxter li fenestre; li matine va strax arivar.	But Jonathan can still hear the howling of the wolves.
Ma Jonathan posse ancor audir li ululada del lupos.	Dracula says: Listen to them!
Dracula di: Audi les!	They make music!

Ili fa musica!	Jonathan thinks that Dracula has said a strange thing.
Jonathan pensa que Dracula ha dit un strangi cose.	Dracula continues: Ah, you are a city man, you come from a city.
Dracula continua: Ah, vu es un citeano, vu veni de un cité.	City people cannot understand.
Li citeanes ne posse comprender.	But well – you have made a long journey, and you must sleep.
Ma bon – vu ha fat un long viage, e vu deve dormir.	Tomorrow, I have many things to do.
Demam yo have mult coses a far.	I will see you later.
Yo va vider vos plu tard.	Now Jonathan enters his room.
Nu Jonathan intra su chambre.	He writes in his journal: Two hours ago, I was in a carriage.
Il scri in su giornale: Ante du hores yo esset in un coche.	Now I am in the castle.
Nu yo es in li castelle.	After two hours, I will be asleep because I will sleep soon.
Pos du hores yo va esser dormient, pro que yo va strax dormir.	He writes more things, and then he sleeps.
Il scri plu coses, e poy il dormi.	Il scri plu coses, e poy il dormi.

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Decesim capitul (10.esim capitul).	Tenth chapter (10th chapter).
Jonathan ha bon dormit, e it es pos midí.	Jonathan has slept well, and it is after midday.

Il avigila se, lava se, e intra li chambre in quel il e li Comto manjat.	He wakes up, washes himself, and enters the room where he and the Count ate.
Ta il trova un frigid dejuné (un dejuné es li manjage quel on manja in li matine).	There he finds a cold breakfast (a breakfast is the meal eaten in the morning).
Ma il trova anc café, e li café ne es frigid; it es calid.	But he also finds coffee, and the coffee is not cold; it is hot.
Il vide un micri lettre u es scrit: Yo va esser for durant un témpor.	He sees a small letter where it is written: I will be away for a while.
Ples ne atender me. – D.	Please do not wait for me. – D.
Jonathan pensa: Bon!	Jonathan thinks: Good!
On manja!	Let's eat!
E il manja.	And he eats.
Pos har manjat, Jonathan vole trovar un person qui netta li table.	After eating, Jonathan wants to find someone to clean the table.
Ma...null persones!	But... no people!
Jonathan es sol in li castelle.	Jonathan is alone in the castle.
Il comensa ear e vider li altri chambres.	He starts exploring and seeing the other rooms.
Sur li table es mult bell coses.	On the table are many beautiful things.
Nu il pensa que anc su lette es tre bell.	Now he thinks that even his bed is very beautiful.
Dracula deve esser tre, tre rich.	Dracula must be very, very rich.
Il vide coses in aure, e argente.	He sees things in gold and silver.
Ma in li coses il ne posse trovar un spegul!	But in all these things, he cannot find a mirror!

Il vide aurin tasses, ma null spegul.	He sees golden cups, but no mirror.
Il vide argentin tables, ma null spegul!	He sees silver tables, but no mirror!
Tre comic!	Quite funny!
Jonathan ride.	Jonathan laughs.
Jonathan intra un altri chambre...bonissim!	Jonathan enters another room... very good!
Il trovat to quo il serchat: libres.	He finds what he was looking for: books.
E inter li libres il trova mult libres scrit in anglés.	And among the books, he finds many books written in English.
Mult libres es pri Anglia: li historie de Anglia, li geografie de Anglia, e mult altri coses.	Many books are about England: the history of England, the geography of England, and many other things.
Jonathan vide que li Comto ha aprendet mult pri li historie e li geografie de Anglia.	Jonathan sees that the Count has learned a lot about the history and geography of England.
To es bon.	That is good.
Nu Dracula intra li chambre.	Now Dracula enters the room.
Dracula di: Mi amico!	Dracula says: My friend!
Vu ha trovat mi libres pri Anglia.	You have found my books about England.
Yes, yo vole saver omnicos pri Anglia.	Yes, I want to know everything about England.
Yo ne ha esset in Anglia ma yo pensa que yo ama vor land.	I have not been to England, but I think I love your land.
Yo vole vider li strades in London, e vider li mult persones, yo vole viver con it, e vider quo it es.	I want to see the streets in London, and see the many people; I want to live with it and see what it is.

Ma vé!	But look!
Li lingue anglés yo ha aprendet solmen leente libres.	The English language I have learned only from reading books.
Jonathan: Ma Comto, vu parla li lingue anglés tre bon!	Jonathan: But Count, you speak the English language very well!
Dracula: Mersí, ma yo ha aprendet solmen li grammatica e li paroles.	Dracula: Thank you, but I have only learned the grammar and the words.
Ma yo ne parla it bon.	But I do not speak it well.
Jonathan: Ma vu parla it vermen tre bon.	Jonathan: But you really speak it very well.
Dracula: Yes, ma si yo vell esser in London, li persones ne vell pensar que yo es un angleso.	Dracula: Yes, but if I want to be in London, people will not think that I am English.
Ili vell vider me e pensar: Ti mann es un foreno.	They will see me and think: This man is a foreigner.
Yo vole parlar plu bon anglés, u li persones ne pensa que yo es un foreno.	I want to speak better English, so people do not think that I am a foreigner.
Ples dir me quande yo ne parla bon anglés; yo vole plu aprender.	Please tell me when I do not speak good English; I want to learn more.
Jonathan: Tre bon, yo va auxiliar vos aprender plu bon anglés.	Jonathan: Very well, I will help you learn better English.
Dracula: Mersí!	Dracula: Thank you!
Vu va esser in mi castelle un bon témpor.	You will be in my castle for a good time.
Noi have mult coses a far.	We have many things to do.
Ah, yo deve dir vos un important cose: vu posse ear u vu vole in li castelle, except li serrat portas.	Oh, I must tell you an important thing: you can go anywhere in the castle, except the locked doors.

Li portas es serrat, pro que...pro que hay coses pri quel vu ne deve saver in li castelle.	The doors are locked because... because there are things about which you should not know in the castle.
Vu comprende?	Do you understand?
Jonathan: Yes, naturalmen.	Jonathan: Yes, of course.
(Jonathan volet que li Comto save que il bon comprehendet.	(Jonathan wants the Count to know that he understands well.)
)Dracula: Yes, in Transylvania u noi es, li coses es diferent.	Dracula: Yes, in Transylvania where we are, things are different.
Transylvania ne es Anglia, e vu va pensar que li coses ci es strangi.	Transylvania is not England, and you will think that things here are strange.
Ma vu ha ja videt mult strangi coses, ne ver?	But you have already seen many strange things, haven't you?
Jonathan: Yes, naturalmen!	Jonathan: Yes, of course!
Mult strangi coses.	Many strange things.