

## PART II.

# Complete Manual of the International Language.

### A. THE ALPHABET.\*

A a	as in "far."	K k	as in "key."
B b	as in "be."	L l	as in "long."
C c	as in "cinnamon."	M m	as in "make."
*Ch ch	as in "chair."	N n	as in "now."
D d	as in "date."	O o	as in "fore."
E e	as a in "make."	P p	as in "pay."
F f	as in "fly."	R r	as in "rare."
G g	as in "go."	S s	as in "see."
*Gh gh	as j in "John."	*Sh sh	as sh in "shine."
H h	as in "half."	T t	as in "tea."
*Hh hh	as kh	U u	as oo in "fool."
I i	as e in "me."	Ŭ ŭ	as ou in "mount."
J j	as y in "yoke."	V v	as in "very."
*Jh jh	as z in "azure."	Z z	as in "zenith."

### B. PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. There is but *one article*, "*la*," the definite, unchangeable for all genders, numbers and cases.

2. *Substantives* are formed by the addition of the suffix "*o*" to the root. The plural takes "*j*." There are two cases, the nominative and the objective; the latter is formed from the nominative by the addition of the suffix "*n*." All other cases are made by the use of prepositions, which are followed by the nominative form of the noun.

\* Dr. Esperanto uses for the letters ch, gh, kh, jh and sh, the letters c, g, h, j, s, in usual type, surmounted by a circumflex accent, which, as no such letters are in a printer's usual stock, we have replaced as above.