

If it be found impracticable to print works with the diacritical signs ( ^ , ° ), the letter *h* may be substituted for the sign ( ^ ), and the sign ( ° ) may be altogether omitted; but at the beginning of works so printed there should be this note: "NB *ch*=*ĉ*; *gh*=*ĝ*; *hh*=*ĥ*; *jh*=*ĵ*; *sh*=*ŝ*".

When it is necessary to make use of the „internal“ sign ( . ), care should be taken that it can not be mistaken for a comma. Instead of ( . ), may be printed ( ' ) or ( - ), e. g., *signeto*, *sign'eto*, or *sign-et-o*.

## B. Parts of Speech.

1. There is no indefinite, and only one definite, article, *la*, for all genders, numbers, and cases.

2. Substantives are formed by adding *o* to the root. For the plural, the letter *j* must be added to the singular. There are two cases: the nominative and the objective (accusative). The root with the added *o* is the nominative, the objective adds an *n* after the *o*. Other cases are formed by prepositions; thus, the possessive (genitive) by *de*, „of“; the dative by *al*, „to“; the instrumental (ablative) by *kun*, „with“, or other preposition as the sense demands. E. g. root *patr*, „father“; *la patr.o*, „the father“; *patr.on*, „father“ (objective), *de la patr.o*, „of the father“; *al la patr.o*, „to the father“; *kun la patr.o*, „with the father“; *la patr.oj*, „the fathers“; *la patr.ojn*, „the fathers“ (obj.), *por la patr.oj*, „for the fathers“.

3. Adjectives are formed by adding *a* to the root. The numbers and cases are the same as in substantives. The comparative degree is formed by prefixing *pli*