

the rich amongst modern tongues. This I accomplished by the introduction of numerous prefixes and suffixes, by whose aid the student is enabled to create new words for himself, without the necessity of having previously to learn them, e. g.

1) The prefix *mal* denotes the direct opposite of any idea. If, for instance, we know the word for „good“, *bona*, we can immediately form that for „bad“, *malbona*, and hence the necessity of a special word for „bad“, is obviated. In like manner, *alta*, „high“, „tall“, *malalta*, „low“, „short“, *estim*, „to respect“, *malestim*, „to despise“, etc. Consequently, if one has learned this single word *mal* he is relieved of learning a long string of words such as „hard“, (pre-mising that he knows „soft“), „cold“, „old“, „dirty“, „distant“, „darkness“, „shame“, „to hate“, etc., etc.

2) The suffix *in* marks the feminine gender, and thus if we know the word „brother“, *frato*, we can form „sister“, *fratin*; so also, „father“, *patro*; „mother“, *patrin*. By this device words like „grand-mother“, „bride“, „girl“, „hen“, „cow“, etc., are done away with.

3) The suffix *il* indicates an instrument for a given purpose, e. g., *trançi*, „to cut“, *trançilo*, „a knife“; so words like „comb“, „axe“, „bell“, etc., are rendered unnecessary.

In the same manner are employed many other affixes, — some fifty in all, — which the reader will find in the vocabulary at the end of this tractate \*).

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\*) To facilitate the finding of these affixes they are entered in the vocabulary as separate words.