

GENERAL RULES.

1. Pronounce each word as it is written.
2. Accent the syllable before the last.
3. Compound words are formed by the union of independent ones separated by a hyphen, the principal idea being placed at the end ; thus, steamship is *vapor-shipo*, where *vapor* means steam, *ship*, ship, and “*o*” is the substantive termination.

4. Double negatives are not allowable.

5. A word designating a place towards which action is, directed takes the accusative termination ; thus, *kie vi est-as*, where are you ? *kie-n vi ir-as*, whither are you going.

6. Every preposition has a determinate and fixed signification. but where it is needed in a phrase where a choice is not definitely indicated, the preposition “*je*,” having no set meaning is to be employed ; thus “*ghaj-i je ti-o*,” to rejoice over it ; “*enu-jo je la patr-uj-o*,” longing for one’s fatherland ; “*rid-i je ti-o*,” to laugh at it, etc.

Every language possesses this indefinite method of usage with more or less damage to the perspicuity of the meaning Here we only use “*je*,” and indeed where no obscurity is likely to occur the accusative can be used without any preposition.

7. “Foreign” words change only to conform to my orthography ; that is, in the case of primary words. Derivative words had better be formed after my method ; thus, “*tragedi-o*,” but “*tragedi-a*,” tragical ; “*teatr-o*,” theatre ; “*teatr-a*,” theatrical.

8. The termination “*o*” of the substantive and “*a*” of the article can be elided if desired, as, *Shiller*, instead of *Shiller-o* ; *de l’ Mond-o*, instead of *de la Mondo*.

END OF THE SECOND PART.