A QUICK LOOK AT VOLAPÜK

Introduction

This pamphlet has been written mainly with the linguist in mind. Its purpose is to introduce the reader to the grammar of Volapük, thus equipping him or her with the necessary knowledge to translate Volapük with the aid of a dictionary.

The vocabulary, although of high frequency, has been limited to let readers' attention be directed to acquiring the grammar rather than vocabulary.

The grammar is presented in four stages with sentences for translation after each stage to check readers' grasp of the grammar.

What is Volapük?

Volapük was invented by Johann Martin Schleyer in 1879, and is the oldest international auxiliary language about to enter the third millennium. It was, in fact, the start of the International Auxiliary Language Movement as we know it today.

Is Volapük easy to learn?

No language is easy to learn, but because of the regularity of its structure and the logic of its forms, the study of Volapük is an asset to personal development. Having studied the language, we find that our conception of language in general is greatly enhanced, and that our thought processes are considerably sharper.

Is this pamphlet all I need?

Although the able student will have obtained an adequate grasp of the grammar, a good dictionary will also be invaluable.

However, for those who have enjoyed this ‘Quick Look at Volapük’ and would like to obtain a more detailed course, thereafter subscribing to the Circular Letter (Sirkülapenäd) which appears every month, and which contains a wealth of reading matter in Volapük, they will be able to obtain full details by writing to:

Flenef Bevünetik Volapüka,
24 Staniwell Rise,
SCUNTHORPE,
DN 17 1 TF
Great Britain.

If, on the other hand, you have enjoyed making the acquaintance of this first of all international auxiliary languages, but would now like to say goodbye, then you have certainly come away with a sharper perception of language itself.

And doesn't that make it all very much worth while?
A SOUND GUIDE TO VOLAPÜK

The alphabet of VOLAPÜK has 27 letters, which are:

a, ä, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, ö, p, r, s, t, u, ü, v, x, y, z = 8 vowels and 19 consonants.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT EVERY SINGLE VOWEL AND CONSONANT MUST BE PRONOUNCED CLEARLY!

The VOWELS are pronounced in the following manner:

- A as in lArd
- Ä as in mÈre
- E as in bEd
- Ê as in CHarGe
- Õ as in French jEU
- O as in rOte
- Ö as in French jEU
- Ü as in French rUE
- I as in bEEr
- Ï as in French sOn

The CONSONANTS are pronounced as follows:

- B as in Ball
- C as in CHarGe
- D as in Dull
- F as in File
- G as in Goal
- H as in Hill
- J as in SHoe
- K as in Kettle
- L as in Lake
- M as in Man
- N as in Name
- P as in Pill
- R as in Rain
- S as in Single
- T as in Tale
- V as in Vale
- X as in FiX
- Y as in Yell

In Volapük, EVERY SINGLE LETTER, INCLUDING EVERY SINGLE VOWEL, must be sounded!

Practise now with the numbers from 1 to 10:

BAL, TEL, KIL, FOL, LUL, MÄL, VEL, JÖL, ZÜL, DEG

Practise these words of ONE SYLLABLE:

- FLOR = flower; HIT = heat; FLUK = fruit; NIF = snow

In words of MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE, it is THE LAST SYLLABLE which takes the stress:

- FLORÜP = flower-time = Spring
- HITÜP = heat-time = Summer
- FLUKÜP = fruit-time = Autumn
- NIFÜP = snow-time = Winter

Try TWO CONSECUTIVE VOWELS: REIN = rain (pronounced: RAY-EEN)

Try THREE CONSECUTIVE VOWELS: NEAI = never (pronounced: NE-AH-EE)
FIRST PART/DIL Balid
Vödem/Vocabulary

Subsats/Nouns:
- bür - an office
- dom - a house
- flen - a friend
- hipul - a boy
- man - a man
- pened - a letter
- stul - a chair
- tood - a car
- vom - a woman

Pönops/Pronouns:
- ob - I
- or/ol - you (polite/familiar)
- om - he
- of - she
- on/os - it
- oys - one
- os - they (fem)
- ons - they (neuter)

Värbs/Verbs:
- binön - to be
- finükön - to finish
- golön - to go
- kolkömön - to meet
- labön - to have
- löfön - to love
- vilön - to want
- visitön - to visit

Vöds votik/Other words:
- e (ed before a vowel) = and;
- in = in;
- ko = with;
- su = on

Gramat/Grammar:
1. There are no words for 'a' or 'the' in Volapük; however, in order to indicate foreign words in the language, the word 'el' is used for 'the':
   - tood - althe car;
   - bür - thelan office;
   - el 'Sputnik' - the Sputnik

2. The infinitive ends in -ön.
   - binön - to be;
   - labön - to have;
   - penön - to write

3. To form the present tense, remove the ending -ön of the infinitive, and put the relevant pronoun in its place; if you want to emphasise the person involved, then place it also at the beginning as separate word; where a word is the recipient of an action (= the direct object) it has the ending -i. (Please note that the verb 'to be' does not have a direct object !)

   visitobs domi - we visit (we are visiting) the house;
   - of vilofs toodl - she wants (she does want) a car;
   - binom flen - he is a friend;
   - finükoms penedi - they finish (they are finishing) the letter;
   - ed ol binol flen - and you are a friend.

4. 'Or' is the polite word for 'you' and is used to address people formally; however, for one child, one relative, or people with whom you are on familiar terms, also animals, use 'ol' - 'Ors' is the plural of 'or'.
   In modern Volapük, however, the familiar word for 'you' (ol/ols) is generally preferred; it all depends on you, the user !

5. 'On' means 'it' when referring to something definite; the plural of 'on' is 'ons'; on the other hand, 'os' means 'it' when referring to something indefinite, also when 'it' refers to the weather or to (clock) time.
   Please note that 'os' has no plural!

Here is a bit of practice for you: (See Key for answers)

i) Translate into English:
   - a) Pened binon in tood;
   - ä) Man binom ko vom;
   - b) Kolkömom jipuli;
   - c) Penob penedi;
   - d) Visitobs domi;
   - e) Obs vilobs toodi;
   - f) Seadofs in bür;
   - g) Labom fleni;
   - h) Golof ko pened;
   - i) Seadoy su stul;
   - j) El 'paparazzo' visitom vomi.

ii) Translate into Volapük:
   - a) It is in the house;
   - ä) You are a friend;
   - b) You are setting on the letter;
   - c) He is going with a friend;
   - d) They are meeting a boy and a girl;
   - e) A man is sitting on the chair;
   - f) A woman is going with the girl;
   - g) He is writing a letter in the house;
   - h) They do have a car;
   - i) 'The Edelweiss' is in the office.
## Vocabulary/Vödem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns/Subsats</th>
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<tr>
<td>blod - brother</td>
<td>ofišik - her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cil - child</td>
<td>ošišik - their (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daut - daughter</td>
<td>ošišik - your (familiar singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat - father</td>
<td>ad - (in order) to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gespik - answer, reply</td>
<td>ašišik - your (familiar plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>läd - Mrs.</td>
<td>adelo - to-day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lädül - Miss</td>
<td>adelo - (in order) to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mot - mother</td>
<td>ošišik - your (polite singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nem - name</td>
<td>memišik - your (polite plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sök - question</td>
<td>memišik - who? (indefinite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Verbs/Värbs</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>son - son</td>
<td>kömön - to come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>söl - Mr.</td>
<td>lükömön - to come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sör - sister</td>
<td>plidön - to like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjectives/Ladyeks</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>obik - my</td>
<td>vobön - to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsik - our</td>
<td>si! - yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Grammar/Gramat

6. To form the plural, simply add -s to the end.

   - dom, doms = a/the house, the houses; säk, säks = a/the question, the questions
   - labob dautis tel = I have two daughters; voms binof sörs = the women are sisters.

7. In order to make a question out of a statement, where there is a verb, this is followed by the unstressed interrogative -li?

   - Kiošo bino-li pened? = Where is the letter?
   - Kömoš-li ko flen? = Is she coming with a friend?
   - Vobonš-li ko flens? = Are they working with friends?
   - Visošons-li? Do they visit? (= both sexes)

   Where there is no verb, the -li? may be used without one: no-li? = isn't it? odelo-li? = tomorrow?

8. The negative particle no goes before the verb:

   - No lófob flen obik = I don't like your friend; no vilom-li primön? = Don't you want to begin?

9. The **genitive** and **dative** cases may be expressed in two ways, thus:

   - de daut or dauta; de dauts or dautas = of a/the daughter; of (the) daughters;
   - ad daut or dauta; ad dauts or dautas = to a/the daughter; to (the) daughters.

10. Because apostrophes ’s and s’ are not found in Volapük, these possessives are expressed by either form of the **genitive** case.

    - Flen de hipul or flen hipula = the boy’s friend;
    - Nems de sörs or nems söras = the sister’s names;
    - Tood de fat obik or tood fata obik = my father’s car.
11. The **imperative** (= *requesting or commanding*) are expressed by the endings -öö and -ööd:

(Singular) Köömölöös ko flen ! = (Please) Come with a friend ! (= *expressing a wish*);
(Plural) Köömösööd ko flen ! = (You must) come with a friend ! (= *expressing a command*).

12. The **future tense** is formed by removing -ön from the infinitive, then by prefixing -o- to the beginning and adding the necessary personal pronoun to the end:

   Okömobs odelo = we shall (= we will) come tomorrow.

13. The **past tense** (= *preterite*) is formed by also removing -ön from the infinitive, then by prefixing -ä- to the beginning. (If you want to bring the past more into the present (= *present perfect*), put -e-at the beginning); finally add the necessary personal pronoun to the end:

   Älöfol-li hipuli? Did you (use to) love the boy ?
   Elöfol-li hipuli ? Have you loved the boy (up to now)?
   Äpenob penedi I was writing a letter;
   Epenob penedi I have (already) written a letter;
   No äslipom in bür He wasn't sleeping in the office;
   No eäslipom in bür He hasn't slept in the office; (up to now)
   Äseadob I sat / I used to sit / I was sitting / I did sit;
   Eseadob I sat / I've sat / I've been sitting;
   No ävilobs We didn't want, we weren't wanting;
   No evilobs We haven't wanted (up to now).

**Here is a bit more practice for you:** *(See Key for answers)*

i) Translate into English: a) No plidob gespikis ad säks; b) Lio binon-li nem söra orik? c) Kiöpo primon-li pened; d) Odelo fat obik openom penedi mote onsik; e) Si ! blod olik oslipom in dom obsik; f) Söl 'Smith' labom soni bal e dautis tel; g) Kitimo elükömof-li mot olik ? h) Ab kin äseadon-li in tood söla 'Smith'? i) Kikodo no evilols-li primön nen blod obik?

ii) Translate into Volapük: a) Finish the letter in your father's office ! b) They were wanting to come with our friends; b) We will meet my brother's children tomorrow; c) Yes, Miss 'Jones' used to work with my father's friend; d) But his sister didn't have one daughter, she had two; e) No, we will not be starting today, we will be starting tomorrow. f) Did you meet your friends today? g) Where will he be when his mother comes? h) Were they her sisters? i) Please don't go to the office without my friends !
## Vocabulary/Vödem

### Nouns / Subsats
- **gretik** great
- **sedön** to send
- **budik** good
- **segolön** to go out
- **hitik** hot
- **spikön** to speak
- **nitedik** interesting
- **kaf** coffee
- **kafibötöp** café
- **poldan** policeman
- **vat** water
- **tied** tea
- **at, ats** this, these
- **et, ets** that, those
- **badik** bad
- **bäldik** old
- **kafibötöp** café
- **nulik** new
- **pro** for
- **das** that
- **plu** more
- **se** out
- **ven** when
- **u** (ad before a vowel)

### Adjectives / Ladyeks
- **dunön** to do, to make
- **givön** to give
- **lilön** to hear
- **remön** to buy
- **sagön** to say
- **vemo** a lot, very
- **verätik** correct
- **verätikum** more correctly
- **verätiküno** most correctly
- **drinön** to drink
- **liön** to hear
- **spikön** to speak

### Verbs / Värbs
- **drinön** / **drinöl** = to drink, drinking
- **liön** / **liöl** = to hear, hearing
- **spikön** / **spiköl** = to speak, speaking.

### Grammar/Gramat

14. **Adjectives** are **invariable** when they **follow** their noun, unless separated from it by another word which is **not an adjective**; however, if they **precede** their noun, then they **must** agree with that noun:-

- **Buk smalik nitedik** = a small interesting book;
- **Labob buki smalik nitedik** = I have a small interesting book;
- **Labob bukis smalik nitedikis** = I have small and interesting books;
- **Labob smalikis nitedikis bukis** = I have small interesting books.

15. **Adverbs** are formed by the simple addition of **-o**.

- **gudik** / **gudiko** = good, well;
- **badik** / **badiko** = bad, badly

16. The **comparative** and **superlative** are formed by adding **-um** and **-ün** respectively to function as

- **nulik** / **nulikum** / **nulikün** = new, newer, newest;
- **verätik** / **verätikum** / **verätiküno** = correct, more correctly, most correctly.

17. The **present participle** (drinking) is formed by replacing the infinitive **-ön** with **-öl** :

- **drinön** / **drinöl** = to drink, drinking;
- **liön** / **liöl** = to hear, hearing;
- **spikön** / **spiköl** = to speak, speaking.

18. The **conditional** is formed by adding **-öv** to the **personal pronoun** at the end of the verb:

- **Sedoböv penedi blode obik** = I would send a letter to my brother;
- **Penomöv penedi** = He would write a letter;
- **Mot oba liloföv cilis** = My mother would hear the children;
- **Poldans plidomsöv ad kömön** = The policemen would like to come;
- **Läd okolkömoföv sölis odelo** = The lady would be meeting the gentlemen tomorrow.

19. To express a **future event** which had **not yet taken place** in the past, simply add **ö**- to the relevant verb:

- **Äsagof, das ökömof** = She said that should would come;
- **Ävilons, das öremobs toodi** = They wanted us to buy the car.
20. To say: **Let (me, us, him, her, them) do something**, we use the verb *leadën* followed by the infinitive of the verb:

- Leadobsös primön vobi ! = Let's begin work !
- Leadonsös vobën ! = Let them work !
- Leadolös obi visitön cilis ! = (You) let me visit the children !

**Here is a bit more practice for you.  (See Key for answers)**

i) Translate into English:  a) Man at binom vemo gretik.  ä) Kolkömoböv moti olik, if älabob toodi.  b) Ven äbinobs in kafibötöp, mot obik äremof bovüli tieda pro blod bälđikum obik.  c) Poldan esagom, das elogom fleni orik in dom.  d) Âdrinobs kafi hitik se bovüls smalik.  e) Segolöl se kafibötöp, ekolkömob fleni bälđik.  f) Àsgagoy, das poldan öspikomöv ko blod obik dö hipuls et.  g) Egivob buki nitedikün flene.  h) Kisi ödunolöv-li, if äbinol ob ?  i) Remobsös toodi at !

ii) Translate into Volapük:  a) Who gave the correct answer to the question?  ä) Did you drink the water out of that glass?  b) If they were here, they would speak with your father about these boys.  c) Today I gave my old books to my older sister.  d) Would the boy's answer be good or bad?  e) Being old friends, we talked a lot.  f) Let us begin tomorrow!  g) Would you meet my mother if you had my car?  h) He did not hear correctly.  i) A small girl was talking with that interesting old man.
FOURTH PART/DIL FOLID

Vocabulary/Vödem

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<th>Nouns/Subsats</th>
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<tr>
<td>nemögik - impossible</td>
<td>ad - for (the purpose of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>düp - an hour</td>
<td>jelödön - to defend fa - by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neif - a knife</td>
<td>kötön - to cut me - by (means of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>säned - supper, tea</td>
<td>lavön - to wash ta - against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives/Ladyeks</td>
<td>sevädökin - to introduce tü - at (time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koldik - cold</td>
<td>vüdön - to invite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malädik - ill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar/Gramat

21. To form the **pluperfect** (= I had) remove -ön from the infinitive and prefix i- to the beginning. Finally, add the necessary person pronoun to the end.

   Iremobs bovüli tieda - we had bought a cup of tea;
   IIlabof toodis tel - she had two cars;
   Ilükolkömons - li? - Had they arrived?

22. Likewise, to form the **conditional perfect** (= I would have -ed), remove -ön from the infinitive and prefix u- to the beginning with the necessary personal pronoun at the end.

   Uvobobs - we would have worked

   As before, a future event not yet completed in the past would have the prefix ü-:

   Esagoms, das üvoboms - They said they would have worked

23. **Reflexive pronouns** (= himself, herself, itself, oneself, yourself, yourselves, themselves) are expressed by ok/oks which is modified according to its function in the sentence; the idea of each other is expressed by od/ods, which again is modified according to its function:

   Älöföfs okis - they used to love themselves;
   Älöföfs odis - they used to love each other;
   Ojelodom oki - he will defend himself;
   Ojelodoms odis - they will defend each other;
   Ekotof oki - she's cut herself;
   Ekotof ofi - she's cut her (= someone else);
   Iplidols odis - you had liked each other;
   Iplidols okis - you had liked yourselves.

24. The **passive** in the various tenses is formed by adding the prefix p- to the various active tenses; (in this respect pa- is the present passive form). Any **agent** (= [erspm/thing doing the action is expressed by the word fa (= by)). Here are some examples in the different tenses:

   lóbob - I love; palóbob (fa mot obik) - I am loved (by my mother);
   elöfol - you've loved; pelöfol (fa fat olik) - you've been loved (by your father);
   álöföf - he loved; palöföf (fa cils okik) - he was loved (by his own children);
   ilöföf - she'd loved; pilöföf (fa dau obik) - she'd been loved (by my daughter);
   olöföf - one will love; polöföf (fa blods) - one will be loved (by the brothers);
   ulöföfs - we'll have loved; pulöföfs (fa sons obsik) - we'll have been loved (by our sons).

25. The definite article **el** (See # 1) is only used in Volapük to denote foreign words which have not been assimilated into the language. This word is modified just like any ordinary noun:

   Els <paparazzi>; espikob ko jiel <Sheila>; ologobs hieli <Rob> odelo!
26. **Time** is expressed thus:

Clock time:  
- Binos düp folid - it's 4 o'clock;  
- Binos minuts deg pos düp folid - it's 4.10;  
- Binos düp folid e laf - it's 4.30;  
- Binos minuts teldeg bü düp lulid - it's 4.40;  
- Binos foldil bü düp lulid - it's 4.45.

Date:  
- Tü del balid yanula - on the first (day) of January.

Age:  
- Bäldoti kinin cil at labon-li ? - how old is this child?  
- Labon bäldoti yelas kil - it is three years old.

**Here is a last bit of practice for you:**  
*(See Key for answers)*

Translate into English:

i)  
- a) Evüdob ofi ad sänedön;  
- a) Fa hiel <Ian> päprimon, pened at fa jiel <Joan> pefinükon;  
- b) Blod obik ilavom oki me vat koldik;  
- c) Ikötof oki me neif;  
- d) Sevädükolös ofi obe !;  
- e) Äbinos verätik, das om no ivilom kömön;  
- f) Si! Ükömob ko of, if no ibinob malädik;  
- g) Elükömöl, fat obik eprimom ad vobön ko oms.  
- h) Tü del kilid yanula cil olabon bäldoti yelas fol.

Translate into Volapük:

ii)  
- a) Who has drunk the water out of this glass?  
- a) You will be invited to that house at three o'clock;  
- b) Let us defend ourselves!  
- c) My father had wanted to wash it;  
- d) The letter was not written by me;  
- e) Having seen Gladys, he wanted to talk with her;  
- f) He introduced himself to me today;  
- g) It had been impossible!  
- h) It's one o'clock, and at two o'clock my son will be here!
KEY TO THE COMPREHENSION CHECK

PART ONE

i) a) The letter is in the car; ä) A man is with the woman; b) He meets (or: is meeting) a girl; c) I write (or: am writing) a letter; d) We visit (or: are visiting) the house; e) We want (or: do want / or: are wanting) a car; f) They sit (or: do sit / or: are sitting) in the office; g) He has a friend; h) She is going with the letter; i) One sits (or: is sitting) on the chair; j) The <paparazzo> visits (or: does visit / or: is visiting) the woman.

ii) a) Binos in dom; ä) Binol flen; b) Seadol su pened; c) Golom ko flen; d) Kolkömoms hipuli e jipuli; e) Man seadom su stul; f) Vom golof ko jipul; g) Penedom penedi in dom; h) Labons toodi; i) El <Edelweiß> binon in bör.

PART TWO

i) a) I do not like the answers to the question; ä) Did you sleep (or: were you sleeping) in the father's office? b) What is your sister's name? c) Where does the letter begin? d) Tomorrow my father will write (or: will be writing) a letter to their mother; e) Yes, your brother will sleep (or: will be sleeping) in our house; f) Mr. Smith has a (or: one) son and two daughters; g) What time has your mother arrived? h) But who was sitting in Mr. Smith's car? i) Why didn't you want to begin without my brother?

ii) a) Finükolös penedi in bör fata (or: de fat) olik! ä) Äivilons kōmōn ko flens obsik; b) Okolkömobs cilis bloda (or: de blod) obik odelo; c) Si! Lādul <Jones> ävobof ko flen fata obik; d) Ab sōr omik no ālabof dauñ bal, ālabof tels; e) No, no oprimobs adelo, oprimobs odelo; f) Ekolkōmol - li flenis olik adelo? g) Kiōpo obinom - li ven mot oma (or: de om) okōmof? h) Ābinofs-li sörs ofik? o) No gololösös lü bör nen flens obik!

PART THREE

i) a) This man is very big. ä) I would meet my mother if I had a car. b) When we were in the café, my mother bought a cup of tea for my elder brother. c) The policeman said that he saw your friend in the house. d) We were drinking hot coffee out of small cups. e) Going out of the café I met an old friend. f) One said (or: it was said) that a policeman would speak with my brother about those boys. g) I've given a most interesting book to a friend. h) What would you do if you were me? i) Let's sell this car!

ii) a) Kin egivon-li gespiki verātik säke? ä) Ādrinol-li vati se väret? b) If ābinons is, āspikons ko fat olik dō hipuls at; c) Adelo egivob buksis bāldik obik sōre (or: ad sōr) obik bāldikum. d) Binonōv - li gespik hipula (or: de hipul) gudik u badik(a)? c) Binōl flens bāldik, āspikobs vemo. f) Leadobsōs primōn odelo! g) Kolkōmolōv - li moti obik if ālabol toodi obik? h) No ālilom verātiko. i) Jipul smalik āspikof ko man bāldik nitedik et.

PART FOUR

i) a) I invited her to supper. ä) Begun by Ian, this letter was finished by Joan. b) My brother had washed himself in cold water. c) She had cut herself with a knife. d) Introduce her to me! e) It was correct that he hadn't wanted to come. f) Yes, I would have come with her if I hadn't been ill. g) Having arrived, my father began to work with them. h) On the third day of January the child will be four.

ii) a) Kin edrinon - li vati se vār at? ä) Povūdol dome (or: ad dom) et ū dúp kilik. b) Leadobs jelōdōn obis! c) Fat obik ivilom lavōn osi. d) Pened no pāpenon fa ob. e) Elogōl jieli <Gladys>, evilom spikōn ko of. f) Esevādūkom oki obe adelo. g) Ībinos nemōgik! h) Binos dúp balid e ū dúp telid son obik obinom is!